WYE COLLEGE,
WYE,
KENT

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1 Introduction

The present desk-based and historic-buildings assessment was commissioned from Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT)-by BDB design LLP, on behalf of Telereal Trillium, in February 2017. It covers part of the site of the former agricultural college at Wye (known, variously, as ‘Wye College,’ ‘Wye Agricultural College,’ and as the ‘South-Eastern Agricultural College’), including the site and surviving fabric of Cardinal Kemp’s fifteenth-century College of St Gregory and St Martin. This area will, together, be referred to as the ‘present development area’ (PDA).

We have not received a specific ‘red line’ defining the PDA; however, it has been easy to infer one based on the extant boundaries of the built-up college campus to the west of Olantigh Road and the north of Wye High Street.

Part of this PDA and its buildings are proposed to be retained and converted to residential accommodation: part, to be demolished and redeveloped. The present assessment is intended to inform design and planning decisions regarding these proposals.

The present assessment is intended to combine the functions of a general archaeological desk-based assessment of heritage assets and archaeological potential within the PDA, and a more detailed historic buildings assessment of its Listed Buildings and structures. Our findings will be presented in broadly chronological order in Section 2 of the present report.

A more detailed assessment of the Grade I and II* ranges, which are medieval in origin, within the PDA, has been prepared by Austin,¹ and the present report provides only summary details of these phases (eg in Section 2.7).

The extent of the Grade-II Listed ranges within the PDA is slightly ambiguous (see Section 1.2.3 below). For the purposes of the present assessment, we will assume that the, predominantly late nineteenth or early twentieth century, ranges within the southern portion of the site – falling within the Wye Conservation Area – are Listed, whilst the, predominantly mid-to-late twentieth century, structures on former farmland to the north, are not.

Comments upon the specific archaeological implications of our findings will be enclosed in boxes, for ease of reference.

Summaries and discussions of particular components of the Listed Buildings – usually introduced at the point when those ranges were first built – will be enclosed in shaded boxes, for the same reason.

Some general and interim assessment of the archaeological implications of our findings will be presented in Section 3, together with recommendations.

¹ Austin 2016.
It is, however, intended to include more specific comments and recommendations in a separate Impact Assessment, cross-referenced with the present assessment, once detailed proposals are available.

1.1 Location, geology, and topography

The PDA adjoins the east side of the churchyard of St Gregory and St Martin, north of the High Street and west of Olantigh Road, within the village and parish of Wye (Civil Parish of Wye with Hinxhill; District of Ashford). It is centred at about NGR: 605500 146900. It comprises a long narrow site, tapering from south to north, and containing, roughly, 2.3Ha. It lies at about 45m OD and, overall, slopes gradually to the west into the valley of the River Great Stour, and also slightly southward toward the high street.

The local bedrock geology comprises the lower chalk at the foot of the Wye Downs, which rise steeply somewhat to the east and north of the PDA. This is overlain, in turn, by a chalky coombe deposit, thought to date from the Saalian glaciation; a layer of reddish-brown clayey soil thought to date from the subsequent Ipswichian interglacial; and brick earth.2

The PDA is divided into three sections by two old rights of way aligned roughly east-west. These are: a footpath extending from what is now Olantigh Road to the north-east corner of the parish churchyard (this is the more important of the divisions for the purposes of the present assessment, and we will refer to it, in what follows, as ‘the footpath’) and somewhat to the north of this, the former track from Olantigh Road to Wye Court (this was historically known, and will be referred to in what follows, as ‘the Green Lane’).

The middle and northern sections of the PDA are heavily built-up with mid to late twentieth century buildings (see Drawing 2).

The southern section of the PDA is divided up, by building ranges, into a series of ‘Quads.’ These include the medieval main college building or ‘Cloister Quad,’ at the south-west corner of the PDA; the ‘West Quad,’ of 1894 and 1901, to the north of the latter; the ‘North Quad,’ of 1901 and 1906, to the east of the West Quad; the ‘South Quad,’ of 1894 and 1906, to the south of the North Quad; and the ‘Front Quad’ (later named the ‘Agricola Quad’), of 1906, 1912, and 1904, to the east of the South Quad (see Drawings 1, 3, and 4).

2 Burnham 2003a.
1.2 Designations

Various components of the PDA and its buildings are designated as heritage assets.
1.2.1 The Scheduled Ancient Monument

Part of the PDA, at its south-western corner (see Drawing 2), is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (SAM), under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended. Prior SAM consent from the Secretary of State is required for all works affecting such monuments.

The boundary of the SAM, in the form in which it has been digitized and made available as Heritage Data, is not a very good fit for the actual monument. The intended SAM boundary presumably extends all the southward to Wye High Street, and slightly further northward to encompass the entire footprint of the main medieval Wye College building. The eastward boundary seems somewhat arbitrary – relating principally to late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ranges – but probably covers much of the footprint of the medieval college proper in that direction. However, the northward extent of the SAM falls well short of the College’s medieval boundary, omitting the probable location of various medieval outbuildings – on the site of the present North Quad and its encompassing ranges.

Due to the circumstances of its scheduling, the SAM does not include the extant above-ground fabric of the buildings on the site, but only the below-ground remains:

Since all [the listed structures on the site] are in constant use for teaching and accommodation, they are all excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all the buildings is included in the scheduling, as are all areas maintained as gardens. The surfaces of all paths running through the gardens, the metal arches used in the pergola and for other climbing plants in the southern garden, plant labels used in the gardens, and any service trenches or their access points beneath ground surface in the gardens or beneath the buildings are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath and around all these features is included in the scheduling.

1.2.2 The Wye Conservation Area

The southern portion of the PDA, south of the footpath, falls within the Wye village Conservation Area (CA), as defined in the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990. This area historically belonged to Wye College, and delimited the main agricultural college campus down to the early twentieth century. The Wye Village Design Statement, of 2000, sets out some discussion of the character of this area, and some guidelines for development.

1.2.3 Listed Buildings

The Old Latin School and the Cloister Quadrangle are both Listed Grade I; the so-called ‘Wheel Room,’ Grade II*; and a portion of the late nineteenth-
and twentieth-century agricultural college buildings is Listed Grade II. The extent of the latter, Grade-II-listed, ranges is ambiguous. The Listed-Building description of these ranges makes mention of ‘further, later C20 quadrangles and blocks to the north’ and does not say that these are excluded from the listing. This suggests that some or all of the buildings in the middle and northern sections of the PDA might be thus listed. We have sought clarification on this from KCC, who recommended that we regard only the ranges within the southern section as listed.

There are numerous other Listed Buildings within sight of the PDA.

### 1.2.4 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Wye and its surrounding landscape, fall within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

### 1.3 Methodology

The present assessment is based upon an inspection of the PDA and its buildings, supplemented by brief documentary research into readily available documentary sources, and an interrogation of existing archaeological and heritage environment data from the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and elsewhere. Within this, as far as possible, we concentrate on material life, and on events which may have affected the PDA and its buildings, above and below ground. However, we have paid relatively little attention to the surviving medieval fabric, especially of the main building, as this has already been described and discussed in detail by Austin.³

#### 1.3.1 The Kent Historic Environment Record

A search of the HER was commissioned for sites, finds, and other archaeological data within a 2km radius concentric with the PDA, which we will hereafter term the ‘Study Area’ (SA). Part of the results of this search are reproduced as Appendix 1 in the present report. We are grateful to Rose Broadley for her considerable assistance in providing these data.

We will be fairly ruthless, in what follows, in discussing only those data which we consider contribute most in understanding the heritage assets and archaeological potential within the PDA. Thus, we will consider most data for the prehistoric and Roman periods, but progressively fewer of those for the medieval and modern periods, as the extant lines of the present landscape are laid out and it becomes easier to focus on the PDA. Relatively little use will, therefore, be made of the abundant Listed Building data in the village – apart from those with a bearing on the likelihood of medieval occupation within the PDA.

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³ Austin 2016.
1.3.2 Previous historical and archaeological studies

Partly due to the presence of the college, the village of Wye has, for centuries, attracted numerous educated persons, who have contributed to our understanding of its history, archaeology and, more recently, its geology. Several persons have discussed Wye College itself, including the following:

Philip Parsons, the then master of Wye Grammar School, and occupant of Wye College began his Monuments and Painted Glass of Upwards of One Hundred Churches, chiefly in the Eastern Part of Kent, of 1794, with a useful description of the parish church and college (see Section 0 below).

Morris’ 1842 History and Topography of Wye is known to contain several potentially quite useful, details of Wye College. Unfortunately, it has not been practicable to view a copy in the preparation of the present assessment, although we have found some of this material cited in other sources.

Orwin and Williams’ History of Wye Church and Wye College, of 1911, collated and analysed many useful documentary sources for the history of Wye College, and also provided a lively contemporary account of recent additions to the fabric.

Dr Bannister’s, monumental, historic landscape survey of the Wye College estate, of 1995, has been of great use in understanding the overall landscape history of the vicinity of the PDA, and of the College. We are grateful for her permission to use these volumes.

Parkin’s 1985 article on ‘the medieval Origins of Wye College’ contains some useful detail, but his interpretation of the development of the buildings, especially, needs to be used with caution due to numerous errors of fact and interpretation.

The agricultural college has been the subject of a fine institutional history, by Richards, which provides much useful information on the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century development of the PDA. 4

Cooling’s, 2003, article in the New History of Wye updates the latter, almost down to the final days of the college.

1.3.3 Documentary sources

Unfortunately, the most obvious source for researching the history and development of the College site – the various Wye College minute books and other archives – are now held by Imperial College London, who have not been able to make them available. We have therefore fallen back on other, more accessible sources held by the National Archives (TNA), Ashford Public Library, the Templeman Library of the University of Kent at Canterbury, and elsewhere. Even so, due to time constraints, it has only been possible to

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scratch the surface of the available material. There is also likely to be useful material at the British Library and the Kent History and Library Centre (KHLC; especially among the Kent Education Committee records). The Journal of the Agricola Club, the South-Eastern Agricultural College Journal (especially its first issue), and the local history society’s publication, Wye Local History, are likely to contain useful information.

A sizeable quantity of Wye College estates plans survives in the former wood workshop within the 1903 range along the northern edge of the PDA (see Section 0 above2.13.5.1 below) – apparently in good condition and good order. These were discovered late in our research and there has not been time to incorporate information from them in the present report. These could be of considerable use to any future research into the fabric of the agricultural college, and should ideally, in the longer term, be deposited with a local history archive such as KHLC.
2 Results by period

2.1 The Stone Ages

Wye [...] lies within the fertile vale of Holmesdale which was one of the first areas of Kent to be cleared and colonised by prehistoric man. It lies at a major crossing point on the River Stour and at the confluence of two main trading routes from the coast to the interior of the county.\(^5\)

The apparent paucity or absence of Palaeolithic remains within the SA is plausibly explained by Burnham, by the circumstance that the ‘higher terraces of the Stour valley from the Anglian glaciation and even earlier cold periods,’ which tend to contain most such material, ‘have been eroded away in the vicinity of Wye.’\(^6\)

The SA has produced a small number of Mesolithic and Neolithic finds, suggesting some level of human activity in the vicinity. Probable Mesolithic finds include an axe, scrapers, four cores and twenty-nine blades or flakes recovered from a buried woodland soil underlying the Bronze-Age barrow at Olantigh (see Section 2.2 below), about 1.3km north of the PDA,\(^7\) and a pebble mace head found at Buckwell, across the river nearly 2km to the north-west of the PDA.\(^8\) A possible Mesolithic blade fragment was found, residually, at Taylor’s Garage on Bridge Street, about 300m south-west of the PDA.\(^8\) Features excavated in 1993 at Wye Court Farm, about 450m north-west of the PDA, produced Mesolithic or early Neolithic flints, including an assemblage comprising two bladelets, three blades, thirteen flakes and three fragments of fire cracked flint – suggesting flint knapping had been carried out in the vicinity\(^10\) – and a flint blade.\(^11\) A polished Neolithic flint axe was found in a garden at 63 Oxenturn Lane, about 600m south of the PDA,\(^12\) and another in ploughed ground at Brook, nearly 2km south-south-east of the PDA.\(^12\) No firm evidence for Neolithic settlement is recorded within the SA, but one or more burial sites are known in the wider area, including Juliberrie’s Grave, a Neolithic long barrow on the Chilham Downs, nearly 7km north-north-east of the PDA, and possibly another within woodland at Elmsted, about 4.5km east-south-east of the PDA.\(^14\)

Recent Ordnance Survey maps label the portion of Wye High Street adjoining the south side of Wye Church and College, together with Scotton Street and

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\(^6\) Burnham 2003a.
\(^7\) HER: TR 04 NE 28.
\(^8\) HER: TR 04 NW 21.
\(^9\) HER: TR 04 NE 269.
\(^10\) HER: TR 04 NE 275.
\(^11\) HER: TR 04 NE 276.
\(^12\) HER: TR 04 NE 24.
\(^13\) HER: TR 04 NE 23.
\(^14\) Bannister 1995.
Coldharbour Lane to the east, and a footpath to the west, as the course of the Pilgrims’ Way, a reputed former pilgrimage route from Winchester to Canterbury. For much of its course, this supposed route ran alongside or parallel with a prehistoric trackway – or series of interweaving trackways, now known as the North Downs Ridgeway, following the ridge of the North Downs escarpment. In the vicinity of Wye, it is likely that these trackways converged on the convenient river crossing near the present Wye Bridge, probably bringing them near, or even onto, the PDA – quite possibly along its southern edge as suggested. Bannister suggests the trackway:

has carved a deep hollow way behind Coldharbour farm. A bank and ditch earthwork runs through the narrow shaw which bounds this route from the back of the farm to the crest of the hill.

The trackway may well have remained in more-or-less continuous use down to the present time. Archaeological remains associated with this route – ranging from artefacts lost or abandoned by prehistoric travellers, even to wayside settlement or industrial activity – are not impossible.

This reasonable scatter of Stone-Age remains from the vicinity, together with the proximity of the trackway, perhaps suggest a slightly elevated possibility of archaeological remains of this period, within the PDA. If anything, however, the potential might well be higher within the southern section of the PDA – nearest the putative trackway – where it would be scarcely significant compared with likely survival from later periods.

2.2 The Bronze Age

Known evidence for Bronze-Age occupation within the SA includes one or two tumuli or round barrows. One – containing a cremation burial; more than a hundred sherds of what appears to be Beaker ware – lay beside the River Stour at Olantigh, about 1.3km north of the PDA. Bannister suggests that another barrow, amongst later Saxon burial mounds (see Section 2.5 below) on the summit of Wye Hill, about 1.6km east of the PDA, may also be of this period. Closer to the PDA – about 560m to the south, beside Bridge Street – has been found a prehistoric ditch, sealed by soil containing potsherds of late Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age date.

An Early Bronze-Age flanged axe of Medocain (French) type was found somewhere on the Wye Downs, to the east of the PDA. Alexander, in 1961, considered this object – ten identified as a chisel to be ‘the earliest

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15 HER: TQ 55 SE 124.
16 HER: TR 04 NW 112.
18 HER: TR 04 NE 28.
19 HER: TR 04 NW42.
20 HER: TR 04 NE 15.
recognized metal import in Kent’ – perhaps relating to the prehistoric trackway through the vicinity.

The proximity of the possible Bronze-Age ditch and pottery to the site, together with that of the prehistoric trackway, again perhaps suggest a slightly elevated potential for archaeology of this period, within the PDA. However, any such finds would still be very much of chance occurrence.

2.3 The Iron Age

It is probable that settlement at Wye was well established by the late Iron Age. [...] The tribe that commanded this area would have had control of the river, the prehistoric routes along the top and foot of the Downs from the coast to the Medway and the fertile soils of the vale of Holmesdale. With the importance of the south east as a trading area, the River Stour would have been a crucial part of the trading economy. It was probably navigable up to Wye which was likely to have been used as a trading centre.22

Little or no direct evidence of such a settlement has yet been found at Wye, however. Jessup detected ‘possible Iron Age lynchet field systems [...] around the village,’23 but Bannister suggests these may, instead, have been remnants of medieval field boundaries, noting: ‘it is very probable that the present arable fields at the foot of the Downs were cultivated by Iron Age people, but subsequent centuries of cultivation have destroyed any features.’24

Evidence for Iron Age mining – potentially some of the earliest in the country – survives on the Wye Downs to the east of the Wye Crown, about 1.8km east-south-east of the PDA.25 This takes the form of about two-hundred scattered pits and mounds, bounded by a slight linear earthwork around the south and west side. These are thought to have been dug to extract iron ore. One pit produced Iron-Age sherds, whilst burnt corn, and post holes have been uncovered in association.

Numerous Iron-Age coin finds are listed within the SA, but it is hard to identify any meaningful distribution because so few of them are precisely located. Those that can only be identified as coming loosely ‘from the Wye area’ include thirteen entries for copper-alloy coinage,26 including one for a coin of the Trinovantes,27 plus a (single?) find of twenty such coins.28 Also,

23 HER: TR 04 NE 12.
25 HER: TR 04 NE 14.
26 HER: MKE56146, MKE56216, MKE56217, MKE56218, MKE56219, MKE56221, MKE56222, MKE56224, MKE56234, MKE56240, MKE56246, MKE56253.
27 HER: TR 04 NE 44.
28 HER: TR 04 NE 77.
two gold coins have been found,\textsuperscript{29} and one of silver.\textsuperscript{30} Another set of entries share the same NGR (604800 147800), falling a little more than a kilometre north-west of the PDA but this may well also merely indicate a general locality. These include two gold coins,\textsuperscript{31} two of silver,\textsuperscript{32} and two of copper alloy.\textsuperscript{33} Of those finds which may be more accurately located, two copper-alloy coins are recorded from about 750m south-west of the PDA;\textsuperscript{34} one from about 950m east-north-east;\textsuperscript{35} one from about 1.3km east-north-east;\textsuperscript{36} two from about 1350m to the north-east;\textsuperscript{37} one from about 1.3km east-north-east;\textsuperscript{38} one from about 1.5km in that approximate direction;\textsuperscript{39} one from about 1.5km to the north-east;\textsuperscript{40} and one from about 1.8km south-west of the PDA.\textsuperscript{41} A silver coin of the Atrebates was found in the fields to the east of Wye;\textsuperscript{42} one of Cunobelin about a kilometre south-south-west of the PDA;\textsuperscript{43} silver coins of Amminus, of the Cantii – one found about 1.6km east of the PDA;\textsuperscript{44} the other adjoining the King Edward VII memorial about 1.5km in the same direction.\textsuperscript{45} A gold coin was found about 1.3km north-west of the PDA.\textsuperscript{46} Again, the finds are perhaps predominantly from the Wye Downs, but this may well be an accident of discovery.

Finds of copper-alloy ‘Colchester’ brooches and a harness fitting near Wye, perhaps straddle the division between this and the Romano-British period (see Section 2.4).

\begin{table}[h]
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
As with the earlier periods proximity of the prehistoric trackway, suggests a slightly elevated potential for archaeology of this period, within the PDA, especially when combined with evidence for industrial activity on the Downs nearby.
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{29} HER: MKE56220, MKE56239.
\textsuperscript{30} HER: MKE56223.
\textsuperscript{31} HER: MKE55633, MKE56204.
\textsuperscript{32} HER: MKE55635, MKE56206.
\textsuperscript{33} HER: MKE56205, MKE55634.
\textsuperscript{34} HER: MKE55612, MKE56255.
\textsuperscript{35} HER: MKE56230.
\textsuperscript{36} HER: MKE55559.
\textsuperscript{37} HER: MKE56231, MKE56232.
\textsuperscript{38} HER: MKE56248.
\textsuperscript{39} HER: MKE56229.
\textsuperscript{40} HER: MKE55517.
\textsuperscript{41} HER: MKE56233.
\textsuperscript{42} HER: TR 04 NE 42.
\textsuperscript{43} HER: MKE56258.
\textsuperscript{44} HER: MKE56226.
\textsuperscript{45} HER: TR 04 NE 43.
\textsuperscript{46} HER: MKE56241.
2.4 The Romano-British period

Burnham,\textsuperscript{47} citing Detsicas, suggested the Romans continued to use earlier tracks alongside their own roads, and this seems likely to have been the case with the prehistoric trackway at Wye.\textsuperscript{48} This is now thought to have been joined by a Roman road, on the west side of the river, running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford.\textsuperscript{49} This is thought to have crossed the trackway at Kempe’s Corner, about 2.5km west of the PDA, where Roman building materials have been found, along with finds including a ‘lewd dwarf’ figurine.

Olantigh Road itself – running directly along the east side of the PDA – has recently been suggested as part of an alternative (or might it have been complementary?) route, along ‘the east side of the Great Stour, from Wye to Canterbury.’\textsuperscript{50} The road here is, indeed, extremely straight, but it is hard, yet, to evaluate this suggestion, which is based on Ordnance Survey field drawings of the late eighteenth-century. If this hypothesis is correct, then it potentially places the PDA at the crossroads of two important routes in use during the Roman period.

Perhaps unsurprisingly at such a nodal location, the Wye vicinity has produced considerable evidence for settlement and industry, on both sides of the River Great Stour.

Just to the west of the river, about 400m south of the present Wye Bridge, and roughly 800m west-south-west of the PDA, were found remains of a building with flint walls, or foundations, amid a scatter of pottery and tile. One room had been provided with a hypocaust. This building was supposedly dated to the fourth century based on ‘occupation debris found in a field drain,’ including ‘pottery sherds, bone, coins dating to AD 330-370 and other domestic items.’ However, an associated scatter of pottery, along with ‘fragments of roofing and flue tiles,’ included ‘some Samian ware dating, perhaps, to the middle of the second century,’ whilst dredging of the River Stour nearby, in 1992, produced several hundred sherds of ‘Belgic’ and Romano-British pottery, dating largely from the first and second centuries.\textsuperscript{51} Remains of what may have been outbuildings associated with this structure, uncovered up to about 80m to the north, suggest a sizeable complex.\textsuperscript{52} The HER entries suggest that ‘an unornamented gate-type bronze buckle and an iron dagger’ were found in association with this site, but Burnham implies these instead came from a ‘Roman rubbish pit on a small hillock, about 500

\textsuperscript{47} Burnham 2003a.\textsuperscript{48} HER: TQ 55 SE 124.\textsuperscript{49} HER: TQ 93 NE 66; Margary’s (1973) ‘Route 130.’\textsuperscript{50} HER: TR 05 SE 324.\textsuperscript{51} HER: TR 04 NW 47.\textsuperscript{52} HER: TR 04 NW 19 and 199; these HER entries have become a little confusing.
metres south of Wye Sewage Works’ (just under a kilometre west-south-west of the PDA).\(^{53}\)

To the east of the river, about 350m west of the PDA, roughly three kilograms of Romano-British brick and tile were recovered during the cutting of a service trench near Numbers 70 to 72 Churchfields Way.\(^{54}\) About 100m to the north-west of this, and about 450m west of the PDA, at Number 29 Churchfields Way, have been found Romano-British coarseware and pottery of the second to fourth centuries, together with Samian ware, some small iron objects, and coins of Antonius Pius and Carausius. Similar material is also thought to have been found to the south-west, and, together, these discoveries have been taken as indicating ‘a substantial occupation site or area of activity in the area during the Roman period, probably linked to the advantageous position on a low hill overlooking the Stour.’ Bannister notes fragments of re-used Roman tile in the walls of the parish church.\(^{55}\)

Romano-British industrial remains, have so far come largely from the west side of the river. Sizeable ironworks, with several smelting hearths, and a possible occupation site have been found in fields to the north-west of Wye, about 800m from the PDA.\(^{56}\)

The ore may have come from sites up on the Downs like the one by the Crown or from further afield in the Weald. Fuel in the form of wood and charcoal may have been obtained from nearby woodland, and the finished product exported down to Canterbury.\(^{57}\)

A second concentration of features was found about 150m to the south, and 740m west-north-west of the PDA, included ditches, gullies, pits, post holes (including evidence for a possible structure), a probable small kiln, an inhumation, a cremation, and a large sub-circular feature interpreted as a pond, spanning the first to early third centuries.\(^{58}\) It has been suggested that this formed part of the same complex, whilst occupation materials from the adjacent fields suggest such activity may have extended over a wide area.

As far as stray finds are concerned: remains of four copper-alloy ‘Colchester’ brooches,\(^{59}\) and a harness fitting,\(^{60}\) all dating from the late Iron Age or early Roman period, have been reported from the same general locality(?) a little under a kilometre to the north-west of the PDA. Coins had included a silver denarius of Vespasian, nearly a kilometre west-south-west of the PDA;\(^{61}\) another, of Otho, about 900m west-south-west;\(^{62}\) and two more, of Caracalla,\(^{53}\) \(^{54}\) Burnham 2003a.  
\(^{55}\) Bannister 1995.  
\(^{56}\) TR 04 NW 16.  
\(^{57}\) Bannister 1995.  
\(^{58}\) TR 04 NW 198.  
\(^{59}\) HER: MKE55766-9.  
\(^{60}\) HER: MKE55765.  
\(^{61}\) HER: MKE55519.  
\(^{62}\) HER: MKE55573.
a little over a kilometre north-west,\(^\text{63}\) and about a kilometre west-south-west.\(^\text{64}\) Copper-alloy finger rings have been found nearly a kilometre north-west of the PDA,\(^\text{65}\) and 780m north-west.\(^\text{66}\)

Detsicas has suggested that the ironworks and the building to the south of Wye Bridge may have been related, and that ‘either Boughton Aluph or, more probably, Wye was the chief villa estate of the Stour valley.’\(^\text{67}\) Bannister goes further, suggesting Wye may have been:

> an important market centre for both agrarian and industrial goods, with the river providing transport to [Canterbury]. The surrounding land would probably have been farmed by indigenous Britons on small farmsteads, supporting the settlement at Wye.\(^\text{68}\)

She notes:

> The fact that no major farmstead, settlement or military site has been found in Wye does not preclude that there was Roman occupation. It may be that these remains still lie beneath the present town.

There would appear, generally, to be considerable potential for Romano-British archaeological remains in the vicinity of the PDA. The PDA may also present an opportunity to test the hypothesis concerning the Roman origin of Olantigh Road.

### 2.5 The early-medieval period

Following the establishment of the Kingdom of Kent in the fifth century, Wye became a royal vill, and a regional centre of some importance. It is mentioned, as ‘Wyth,’ in a charter of 762CE.\(^\text{69}\) Some suggest the placename refers to a pre-Christian early-medieval holy place, which, if correct, suggests it arose in the sixth century or earlier. The whereabouts of the vill itself is unknown. Burnham suggests it was situated in the vicinity of Wye Court, just to the north-west of the PDA, where he detects crop marks [...] between the farm buildings and Abbot’s Walk, somewhat [resembling those] at Yeavering’ but notes ‘there is no archaeological confirmation.’\(^\text{70}\)

Occupation at or near Wye is attested by numerous burials within the SA. These include a round barrow, in a wood called The Junipers on the Wye

\(^{63}\) HER: MKE55764.  
\(^{64}\) HER: MKE55823.  
\(^{65}\) HER: MKE55770.  
\(^{66}\) HER: MKE93773.  
\(^{68}\) Bannister 1995.  
\(^{69}\) Sawyer 1968: § 25.  
\(^{70}\) Burnham 2003a.
Downs, about 1.4km east of the PDA; this has failed, so far to produce any dateable finds, but has been identified as early-medieval based on its 'small size and proximity to an accepted Saxon barrow.' Another, considerable group of barrows was investigated in the nineteenth century, about 1.6km east of the PDA. A male burial was found during repair work 'on the Wye to Dover road,' about 700m east-south-east of the PDA, together with 'a shield umbo, a sword, a glass drinking cup and a number of smaller objects.' It is also reported that 'several pagan Saxon burials were discovered whilst excavating house foundations in Bridge Street, about 400m west-south-west of the PDA., in 1932.

Considering Wye's importance, as a religious and administrative centre for a large part of Kent, surprisingly little direct settlement evidence has been uncovered archaeologically. Hasted, in the Late eighteenth-century, noted:

> a tradition, that the town once stood in the valley, which lies between Wye-down and Crundal, where the hamlet of Pett-street now is, about which there are still remaining several deep disused wells, and this place is still called Town borough, whereas that in which Wye town stands is called Bewbridge-borough.

As Bannister points out, however, it would have made little sense:

> to have such an important settlement tucked away in the folds of the hills and off the beaten track. What is more likely is that previous occupation lies buried beneath the present built area and in the silts of the flood plain by the river.

The original of the present parish church is also, as yet, mysterious. Orwin and Williams cite a tradition that Wye's first church stood 'at Bolt's Hill in Bridge Street,' but note that:

> nothing remains to confirm this tradition, which appears to rest on the discovery of some human bones at that place, and if such slight evidence as this is to be weighed, it should be mentioned that when the existing chancel was erected in the year 1701, some of the foundations of the previous one, which [...] was built early in thirteenth century had to be removed, and underneath these foundations human remains were discovered. This would seem to suggest the existence of an earlier church upon the same, and not a different, site.

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71 HER: TR 04 NE 9. The HER entry mentions 'a few vague mounds possibly the remains of further barrows,' approximately 50m to the south east – might these relate to TR 04 NE 10?  
72 HER: TR 04 NE 10.  
74 Hasted 1798.  
75 Bannister 1995.  
76 Orwin and Williams 1911.
According to the HER, some dozen Anglo-Saxon silver pennies, predominantly of the eighth century, and an Anglo-Saxon gold shilling, have been found at unspecified locations in or around Wye. A coin of Alfred, King of Wessex, was found ‘in the garden of a cottage near Coldharbour Farm,’ about 1.3km south-east of the PDA. In addition, a sixth-century 'square headed' brooch is thought to have been found ‘near the Stour upstream from Wye.’

If, as seems likely, the early-medieval settlement at Wye grew up in its approximate present location – and especially if Wye Church was on or near its present site, and if the Royal vill was situated in the vicinity, then the PDA falls close to an important religious and administrative centre, and may have considerable potential for significant early-medieval archaeology.

2.6 The late-medieval period

In 1067, William I granted the ‘royal manor of Wi’ to his newly founded Abbey of St Martin at Battle. Domesday Book confirms it was an unusually large manor. Wye’s grid-like pattern of streets may have been deliberately laid out soon afterwards. However, the High Street, corresponding with the so-called ‘Pilgrims Way,’ will presumably have antedated any such development. This vicinity, to the west and north of the PDA is likely already to have formed the political and religious ‘centre’ of Wye, albeit situated toward its north-east corner.

The parish church, whose churchyard adjoins directly on the west side of the PDA, must surely have been on its present site by this time; it was originally dedicated to St Gregory only. Its earliest identifiable fabric probably dates from the thirteenth century. Archbishop Kemp enlarged the church in the mid fifteenth century, as the collegiate church for his new foundation, Wye College (see Section 2.7 below).

To the north of the church, Wye Court, about 350m west-north-west of the PDA, has been suggested to have been the medieval Manor of Wye. Judging by parch marks, geophysical survey, and map evidence, it was formerly a quite a substantial group of buildings. Remains of ditches associated with Wye Court Farm, about 400m west-north-west of the PDA, agree in alignment with the existing field boundaries and had fills containing medieval tile ‘in the same calcareous speckled fabric which identify them as

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77 HER: TR 04 NE 250 to 255, 257 to 259, 262, 264, 265.
78 HER: TR 04 NE 256.
79 HER: TR 04 NE 16.
80 Burnham 2003.
81 HER: TR 04 NE 103.
82 HER: TR 04 NE 227.
83 HER: TR 04 NE 276.
the product of the nearby Wye kilns in production throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.’

These ditches – in a near identical landscape setting – perhaps give an impression of the kind of features which may survive associated with some of the early boundaries known to have existed within the middle and northern sections of the PDA (see below).

Whether or not it was of Roman origin, the present Olantigh Road will very likely have been in existence by this time, as the route from Olantigh (see below) to the village. Probably also the Green Lane leading from the latter, westwards across the PDA, to what is now Wye Court.

Although it lay very much on the edge of Wye, the vicinity of the PDA may well have been quite well built-up. The HER contains several references to structural or occupation-related features on this edge of town. The Old Flying Horse Inn, just to the south of the PDA, across Wye High Street, is alleged to have been built during the late fourteenth century, although we have not attempted to verify this. Medieval rubbish pits, were found in the Wye College car park, relating to medieval or later properties at the site about 150m south of the PDA. A brick and chalk-block drain of suspected medieval date, running east–west, was observed at 4 Upper Bridge Street, about 250m south-south-west of the PDA.

If there were medieval dwellings along the south, or even on the east side of the PDA, these are the kinds of evidence one might expect to find within their curtilage – quite possibly producing evidence for the period of the occupation.

2.6.1 Known dwellings within the PDA before 1447

In fact, there do appear to have been dwellings along the southern edge of the PDA before 1447. An inquisition into the founding of Wye College, held at Wye on 8 November 1449, noted:

They say that a Messuage in Wye, set apart for the dwelling of the Provost and Chaplains aforesaid, contains the soil whereon formerly stood 3 messuages called Shalewell, Goldsmith, and Shank, and held of Richard, Abbot of Battle, in right of his monastery of S. Martin of Battle, by fealty and 12s. 11d. yearly.

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84 HER: TR 04 NE 48.
85 HER: TR 04 NE 81.
86 HER: TR 04 NE 243.
It is likely that these dwellings would have stood near or against the north side of High Street, in front of the site of the medieval college building. If so, then there is a good chance that foundations and/or associated features may survive under the present Latin School Garden.

2.7 The College of St Gregory and St Martin, c1447

CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP JOHN KEMPE [...] founded and bountifully endowed the COLLEGE OF WYE, intending it for the celebrating of divine service, and for the education of youth in this parish, in the 10th year of king Henry VI whilst archbishop of York, he obtained the king’s licence for that purpose, and afterwards, by his instrument under his great seal, in 1447, being the 26th year of that reign, converted the parish church of Wye into a college, to consist of a proper number of chaplains and priests to administer daily in it; one of which should be called the master or provost of the college of St Gregory and St Martin, to have the government over the others; and for them he caused a college to be built adjoining the parish church-yard, on his own ground. After which he gave them a set of statutes, and endowed it with sufficient estates in this parish, and others in this county, for their support and maintenance.87

The College of St Gregory and St Martin was founded c1447 by Cardinal John Kemp (or Kempe; 1380–1454), the then Archbishop of York (subsequently of Canterbury), who lived at Olantigh.

It was a corporate body of secular priests, who lived together and shared food and shelter, but who differed from the regular houses in that they were able to hold property of their own. One or two of the Fellows had special duties to perform, but the rest seem to have been concerned only with the conduct of the daily, almost hourly, services of their Church.88

One of the fellows was ordained to be a Master of Grammar, since Kemp regarded the knowledge of that subject to be ‘the foundation of all of the arts and sciences’ – who was ‘to teach all scholars gratis, both rich and poor,’ in return for his stipend.89 In 1432, Henry VI had granted Kemp a licence to:

erect within the parish of Wye [...] a perpetual College, to consist of one Master or Provost and such number of Presbyters or Chaplains

87 Hasted 1798.
88 Orwin and Williams 1911: 124.
89 College statutes, cited by Orwin and Williams 1911.
and other ecclesiastical ministers as he can supply sustenance for
with ease.\footnote{Patent roll cited in Orwin and Williams 1911: 119.}

Approaching the Abbot and Convent of Battle – who were then the Lord of
the Manor of Wye – for a suitable site, he had initially requested an acre of
ground ‘beside his garden at Olyntye.’\footnote{Dugdale 1673: 254.} Ultimately, however, he secured the
present, perhaps more convenient, plot, adjoining the east side of the
churchyard. We are not yet quite sure how much land here he obtained at
this time: whether – as perhaps seems likely – it was the whole rectangle
between the churchyard, the footpath, the present High Street, and Olantigh
Road, or whether it was just the strip at the western edge of this, on which
the main college building and its outbuildings stood, as shown on Moon’s
map of 1746 (see Section 2.10.3 below).

The initial college buildings are likely to have been completed c1447 when
the first Master was appointed. Most of the surviving medieval fabric of Wye
College can probably be attributed to Kemp; however, a few alterations are
thought to have been made before the college was Surrendered in the mid
sixteenth century, so we should not assume that every feature dates from
1447.

\subsection*{2.7.1 The main college building}

The main building of Kemp’s college stood well back from the High Street,
adjoining the eastern side of the churchyard. It formed a near perfect square
around a central courtyard. A large open hall, of flint and rubble masonry
construction, formed the eastern side, with the north and south ranges
adjoining. These latter ranges were timber-framed at the first floor, all under
decorated crown-post roofs, gabled to the east and west. The fourth side of
the courtyard, at ground-floor level, comprised a masonry wall, with a
doorway leading out onto the churchyard, beyond. A timber-framed cloister
ran around the north, south, and west sides of the central court. This
appears to have been of two storeys like its present, brick, replacement.
Fragments of the original survive, including \textit{in situ} roof timbers.

The great hall formed the east side of the quadrangle, with its high-end to
the north. Its thick walls were of flint masonry, with occasional stone rubble,
rising from hollow-chamfered plinths. Its doors and windows were formed in
neatly finished Kentish ragstone – a material quarried locally and a subtle
but important feature of Wye’s historic built environment.

Opposing, pointed-arched doors opened at its southern end, with a cross
passage spanning between them; that in the west wall led into the south
‘cloister’ aisle, and another, at the high end, into the north. There were
originally three windows on each side, of two tall lights, four-centred,
cinquefoil heads and transoms. These may once have contained coloured
glass, since in the late eighteenth-century, the Rev Philip Parsons (see Section

\footnotetext{90}{Patent roll cited in Orwin and Williams 1911: 119.}
\footnotetext{91}{Dugdale 1673: 254.}
0 below) claimed to have found a ‘solitary fragment still remaining […] the device being a garb, or wheatsheaf,’\(^{92}\) from Kemp’s coat of arms.

The end walls were close-studded, decorated with moulded and crenellated beams - that at its high end stopped by demi-angels holding shields. There was must surely have been a door leading into the parlour beyond. The wall plates in the long sides were moulded and crenellated to form a cornice. The hall was heated by an open hearth, which is thought to survive, in some form, below the present floor.\(^{93}\) Kemp, in his statutes, ordained that meals be taken in common, at high and low tables in this hall.

The north and south ranges were storied, their ground floors lofty and raised in masonry like that of the hall: their upper floors originally timber-framed, and slightly lower, but open to the roof. The roofs of these ranges were gabled at the ends, rather than hipped as now. The ground floor windows comprised two-centred, cinquefoil-headed lights, occurring singly or in pairs or triplets, beneath square hoodmoulds.

The east end of the north range probably contained some of the best rooms, originally, including the parlour on the ground floor, and solar, over - doubtless for the Provost’s use. To the west of the solar, on the first floor, was a narrow bay, which may have housed a flight of stairs, and what appears to have been a large dormitory, of four bays. To the west of the parlour, under the third bay of the range, and reached by a stair from the cloister, was a small square cellar.

The east end of the south range will have contained service rooms, including perhaps a kitchen, buttery and pantry, convenient for the low-end of the hall.

The main college building is Listed Grade I as the ‘Wye College, Cloister Quadrangle.’\(^{94}\) The listing description provides the following account of the fabric.

| College. Founded 1432, occupied by 1448. Founded by Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe. Altered 1739. Timber framed on flint base and clad with red brick, and structural flint and red brick. Plain tiled roofs. The original college consisted of this cloister (domestic ranges and great hall) and detached school house and service building, such as the surviving brewhouse. South (Old Entrance) front flint ground floor with string course to red brick upper storey with hipped roof, with stacks to centre left and centre right. Five glazing bar sashes on 1st floor, C15 Perpendicular cusped lights on ground floor, 1 pair, 1 triple and 4 single. Central panelled door in pedimented porch with barley sugar columns with bobbin-like capitals (the tomb of Lady |

\(^{92}\) Parsons cited by Morris (1842), cited in turn by Parkin (1985). This, however, conflicts oddly with Parsons (1794): ‘Nobody remembers any painted glass in this ancient building.’

\(^{93}\) Cooling 2003.

\(^{94}\) HER: TR 04 NE 233.
Joanna Thornhill in Wye College also has barley sugar columns - she refounded a school in the college 1708). Left return (to churchyard) roughcast on ground floor with 3 light cusped windows to left and to right, with central arched doorway to cloister garth. Glazing bar sashes on brick 1st floor. Other exterior faces now within early C20 quadrangles, that immediately to east showing the moulded arched doorway through to the cloister, with mullioned square headed window over, and the Hall with 2 four-centred arched mullioned windows of the C15, and full height canted bay with 3 tier mullioned and transomed lights, the bay part of early C20 work. Cloister garth: the east wall with 2 depressed arched windows to Hall with brick stack projecting between them (truncated shaft). Originally fully framed, the arcade and gallery over rebuilt 1739 in red brick in English bond, with simple arcaded ground floor, plat band and boxed eaves, with glazing bar sashes on 1st floor. Within the inner wall the original, and fine, moulded C15 doorways survive, with C17 and earlier doors, C15 in some cases? Particularly good the wave moulded doorway with plank and stud door to the staircase. Interiors: Hall: renewed screen passage at southern end, with C15 four centred arched doorways. Four centred arched stone fireplace with fireback dated 1610, possibly the date also of the wainscoting with fluted pilasters and cornice. Crenellated dais beam. Tall octagonal crown posts on moulded tie beams. Fragments of stained glass (Kempe’s Arms) in bay window.

Parlour (later library): to north of Hall, entered also via cloister by linenfold panelled door in fluted surround to Ante room, with painted wainscoting. Parlour with heavily enriched panelling with foliated and scrolled pilasters, grotesque heads on bifurcated frieze with dragon motifs. Heavily carved and enriched beams. Stone fireplace carved in same manner as panelling with linenfold panel overmantel. Structurally C15, decoratively late C16, the bay window and bookshelves c.1900 (and 1980). Staircase: (in the north range) C17 open well with half-landing, with heavily moulded rail on turned balusters with moulded string, and great doubled newels, acting as pedestals for statuettes (nearly naked figures now kept in other rooms in the old part of the College). The top flight becomes a newel stair.

The timber framed structure apparent in the upper floor, with crown posts throughout, with octagonal capitals and bulbous bases. Upper rooms with double arcaded panelled overmantel and bead moulded wainscoting with strapwork frieze (over the Parlour range). Modern chapel formed at west end of range, behind the stair. South cloister range: Senior common room. Enriched stone fire-place and moulded beams. Simple C18 stair (to pedimented south entrance doorway), with wreathed rail and geometric plan. Northbourne room: decorated C18 with doors of 6 raised and fielded panels, with wainscoting. Stained glass dated 1346, 1546 and HW 1635. Upper rooms (offices and
bedrooms) with simple C18 and C17 panelling (arcaded overmantel, fluted pilasters and carved plinth in office). Some exposed panelling. The college founded by Kempe was for a Master, a Master of Grammar, 6 clerks and 2 choristers. Dissolved 1545 and sold to private hands, always with the proviso that the Grammar School be maintained (see the Latin School), the south side of the cloister was used as the Master’s residence. From 1708 the northern half of the College was used for Lady Joanna Thornhill’s Charity school. In 1724 the 2 schools were devided the buildings, bought 1892 (and expanded) by Kent and Surrey County Councils as agricultural college, now the Agricultural Department of the University of London.

This building has been altered and repaired at every period, but a remarkable amount of the original fabric survives, along with numerous clues to former arrangements. Needless to say, the extant medieval fabric of this building is of the highest importance. It is discussed in greater detail by Austin.\textsuperscript{95} It is desirable that pretty much any alterations should be designed and approved very carefully, and subject to close archaeological supervision.

2.7.2 Gardens and ancillary buildings

There were yards and gardens around the north, east, and south sides of the main college building. The main enclosures were probably very much as shown in Moon’s map of 1746, including, presumably, one on the north side of the main college building, corresponding with the present West Quad. In 1553 (see Section 2.10.3 below), this was described as being ‘well walled in stone,’ but no trace of this wall survives today, and we cannot know whether it was original to the College.

Any part of the medieval Wye College curtilage could produce important archaeological evidence of medieval and later structures and features, and for daily life in the buildings. Much of these are protected by the SAM, however the yard or garden to the north is excluded. It is highly desirable that any groundworks, here, should be treated just as carefully as the scheduled portion of the PDA.

Along the east side of the main college building ran a long narrow yard, or perhaps a series of yards, containing one or more (perhaps several) outbuildings, ranged along its eastern boundary. These probably included the earliest fabric of the south-eastern outbuilding, containing the room lately known as the ‘Wheel Room,’ end-on to the southern boundary (see

\textsuperscript{95} Austin 2016.
Section 2.7.2.1 below). By c1553 (see Section 2.8.1.3 below), there is reference to a 'bakehouse, brewhouse, stable, barns and other houses,' situated 'on the back of the haule', but we cannot be sure that all of these were medieval in origin, whilst the the 'barns' and perhaps the 'stable' may have lain beyond these, on the plot adjoining to the east (cf Section 2.10.3 below).

Other medieval outbuildings will doubtless have existed further north, under the western edge of the present Middle Quad, and it is not inconceivable that foundations or other associated features may survive below ground.

To the south of the main college building, fronting onto the High Street, was another garden, which survives today. Probably, the main entrance to the college was from this side, and it seems likely that the 'porter's lodge' mentioned in the c1553 description (see Section 2.8.1.3 below) would have stood here, beside the gate – although we cannot yet be sure it was original to the college.

If the porter's lodge was here, then associated remains may, perhaps survive below ground, just within the street frontage.

2.7.2.1 The south-eastern outbuilding

It is not yet clear which of the functions listed c1553 the extant south-eastern outbuilding may have supplied; Newman suggests it was the 'brewhouse,' which is by no means implausible. Austin considers the crown-post roof is of fifteenth-century date, but perhaps slightly later than the main building. It was originally quite detached from the main college building, with which it has only been connected by late nineteenth-century extensions.

This range is listed Grade II* as the 'Wheel House,' together with the college boundary wall westwards to the corner of the the 'Old Latin School' or chapel, and the gateway in the boundary wall to the east. The listing description describes these as:

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96 Parkin (1985) is wrong to suggest that this range was built from scratch in 1848-9, re-using timbers and a crown-post roof from a demolished college outbuilding. It is clearly attested in Moon's survey of 1744 and map of 1746, and in the tithe map of 1842.

97 HER: TR 04 NE 139.

98 Parkin (1985) believed that this wing was built in the mid nineteenth century (see below), re-using a roof from a demolished barn. It is, however, clearly shown on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century maps. Parkin may not have been the first to suggest this, as in the early twentieth-century, the roof was believed 'formerly |to have belonged to the College barn (TNA: ED 39/82).

99 Austin 2016.
Brewhouse, now common room. C15, restored and extended (walls etc) C20. Ragstone rubble with plain tiled roof. Single storey rectangular block with hipped roof with stack to west side and louvre-dormers. Triple arched window to road front (south). Interior with roof of 2 large plain crown posts braced to ties and to collar purlin. On the road front are a rubble wall to left, about 5 feet high, some 30 yards long to the Latin School, with arched gateway and stepped gable. To right an iron gate in four centred arched gateway with label hood and raised surround. Beyond an early C20 hipped outhouse. of rubble with tiled roof.

This range has seen numerous uses and extensive alterations since it was built. In 1849 it was provided with its ragstone walls, for use as a girls' schoolroom (see Section 2.12.4.1 below); in 1894, the South-Eastern Agricultural College fitted it out and repaired it for use as chemistry laboratories (see Section 2.13.1.2); shortly afterwards it was annexed to the late nineteenth-century service range (see Section 2.13.4.3); more recently, it has been in recreational use.

The gateway to the east of the range was probably built when the girls’ schoolroom was formed, in 1849, and moved to its present position around the turn of the century (see Section 2.12.4.2 below).

2.7.3 The chapel(?)

At the south-western corner of the south garden, along the southern boundary, fronting High Street, stood a small, detached fifteenth-century structure, with a cinquefoil-traceried window, resembling those in the north and south ranges, in its west wall. Three windows in the south wall have low four-centred arches, without tracery, with shields and trefoils in their spandrels, suggesting a slightly later date, whilst the doorway from the churchyard, under a ‘battlemented’ hood mould in the in the west elevation, also has a low four-centred arch, with shields in its spandrels.100

This building is generally considered to have been purpose-built as a schoolroom for the use of the Grammar Master.101 However, there is reason to doubt that this was the case. The original statutes also refer to a Chapel, where ‘a strong chest [was to be] provided […] with two keys, one of which the Master [was] to keep, and one of the Fellows is to have the other, and within this chest there [was] to be a smaller one with two other keys,’ for the storage of the college’s important treasures and documents.102 When Wye College was surrendered to the Crown in 1545, it included a ‘chapel within

100 Austin 2016.
101 Kemp’s statutes for the college do seemingly contain references to the ‘School’ as if it were a particular place (Orwin and Williams 1911: 147-8).
102 Orwin and Williams 1911. It seems unlikely, considering this level of security, that these should have been in a chapel in the parish church.
the College,’ equipped with ‘a table of alabaster upon the altar [and] two great chests with locks and keys.’ A description of the college c1553 (see Section 2.8.1.3 below) describes this structure as ‘a faire chappel, with seats and aulter of waynscote,’ whilst Moon, in his terrier, c1744 (see Section 2.10.3 below), referred to it as the ‘school formerly the chapel.’ Clearly, if this wasn’t originally built as a chapel, it had been equipped as one by the time of the Reformation.

The ‘Latin School’ (HER: TR 04 NE 104) is, like the Cloister Quadrangle, a Grade I Listed Building, with Group Value. The Listed-Building description describes it as:

Schoolroom. Circa 1445 for Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe. Flint, in part refaced with red brick. Plain tiled roof. Single storey with hipped roof, and with 2 paired and 1 single four centred arched and label-hooded lights to road front, boarded door to left return with cusped light, both with label heads, and moulded doorway to right return. Wooden casements (in outshot) to north side. Interior: fireplace similar to that in the Parlour, Old Wye College; four centred ovolo moulded with fernleaf spandrels, with refined florid strapwork overmantel. Ogee headed panelled wall cupboards below the central window to south. Probably originally twice the size to north (hence the brick rebuilding). Built as, and used even after Dissolution, the Grammar School for
both Kempe's original College and the Grammar School which succeeded it.

The idea that this range has been reduced in size is obviously incorrect; in fact, the opposite is true: the west end of the building was widened c1903 – supposedly to accommodate a billiard table (see Section 2.13.5.3 below).

The ‘battlemented’ hoodmould of the doorway, from the churchyard, in the west elevation, would be imitated in several places in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Wye-College fabric.

The squat, carved-stone head embedded in the south-west corner of the range resembles examples on the parish church. Might it have been salvaged from the ruins after the spire fell in 1686, ‘beating down the greatest part of the east of the church [which] lay in ruins till 1701.’

The bases of the windows had been part-infilled with brickwork by the early 1840s; some of the sills subsequently decayed and were replaced with flintwork.

2.7.4 Late-medieval alterations to the College

By the time of the Surrender of Wye College in the mid sixteenth century (see Section 2.8, below), there would seem to have been hearths in the Parlour, where there was ‘a [pair] of andyrons and fire fork,’ and in the kitchen. Possibly other rooms, not mentioned in the inventory of that time, had fireplaces too. These are unlikely to have been original to the building, more likely a late-medieval alteration. The present fireplaces, however, all appear to be of early seventeenth-century date.

Also, some of the ‘little chambers’ noted on the first floor of the north range, c1553 (see Section 2.8.1.3 below), may well have been created prior to the Surrender of the college, by inserting partions within the large dormitory there – a procedure perhaps consistent with rising ‘individualism’ at that period.

2.8 The Surrender of Wye College and the late sixteenth century

Wye College was surrendered to the Crown on 19 January 1545|6, and its members pensioned off. The college buildings were soon passed into private hands, many of whom may have leased the buildings to tenants. The

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103 Churchwardens’ Accounts, cited in Bagshaw’s Kent 1849.
inventory drawn up at the time of the Surrender provides a most interesting account of the more important rooms of the college: 104

Parlour

3 tables, 4 forms and 4 trestles; a banker and two quysshens; a [pair] of andyrons and fire fork.

Hall

Table with two trestles; form and a cupboard with a lock; hangings of old saye, red and green, with old painted cloths.

Buttery

A board with 2 trestles, 2 bins, a ship’s chest with a lock and key and a hanging cage; two basons of pewter with a ewer; seven candlesticks; eleven old torn tablecloths 16 towel and 6 table napkins.

Low chamber

An old feather bed with bolster, mattress and two fustian blankets; old hangings of saye, and a painted cloth; a low form and bedstead; two great chests.

Kitchen

Two great brass pots and 3 small; 2 great old pans and 3 small; 2 Kettles, 2 chaffors with handles, 2 old chafing dishes; an old ladle of latten and a fire fork; 2 gridirons, 2 pr of old pot hooks, 2 little hooks, a coulendre, a broken morter, 2 old trivetts, a fire fork, 3 hooks of iron with a bar in the chimney, and 2 frying pans; four great spits and two small; 27 platters, 22 pewter dishes, 12 saucers; 2 great iron racks; 2 great tuns to put malt in 2 yelding tuns, 9 keelers, a mashing tun, a kneading trough, and a moulding board with a cover.

The chapel within the College.

A table of alabaster upon the altar; two great chests with locks and keys.

The alabaster reredos would duly fall foul of iconoclasm, and be removed and possibly destroyed; it is not mentioned in the mid sixteenth-century description of the college (see Section 2.8.1.3 below). The rooms of individual college members were presumably omitted from this inventory because they contained only their own personal possessions, which were not surrendered? In the college stable (‘in stauro’), were ‘4 steers [and] 400 oaken

104 Cited by Orwin and Williams; we have omitted the
boards,’ whilst the college also, at this time, possessed plate including ‘a silver salt with his cover 18 oz.; 10 silver-spoons 81 oz.; [and] 2 old massyers.’

2.8.1 Wye College as a gentry residence, mid sixteenth century to early eighteenth century

Following its surrender, the main college building would spend the better part of two centuries as a gentry residence.

2.8.1.1 Walter Buckler, 1546

The scite of the college of Wye remained in the hands of the crown only a few months, when the king granted it, with other possessions lately belonging to it, to Walter Bucler, esq. secretary to queen Catherine, being then valued, including the tenth at 68l 12s 5¼d to hold in capite by knight's service.  

On 12 March 1546, Wye College was passed to Walter Buckler, secretary to Henry VIII’s sixth wife, Catherine Parr. There were various stipulations attached to the grant, including he should ‘at all times provide and maintain a sufficient schoolmaster to teach gratis any children of Wye who should present themselves to him,’ with salary of £13 6s 8d. Buckler is thought to have sold of parts of the estate, and in 1546 obtained a licence to alienate the college to his brother-in-law, Maurice Denys:

Walter Bucler to Maurice Denys and Elizabeth his wife. Mansion, etc., of the late College of Wye, Kent, manors of Perycoute and Surrenden, rectory of Promhill, pensions of 33s. 4d. out of Westwell rectory, 10s. out of Hothefield rectory and 8s. out of Estwell rectory, and all lands in Wye, Wydtheston, Nacolt, Henxsell, Goodmesham, Crondale, Charter Magna, Bathersden, Postlyng, Westbury and Promhill, Kent, which belonged to Wye College.

2.8.1.2 Maurice Denys, 1546 to 1553

Maurice Denys seems to have kept up the provision of the Grammar School, in accordance with the original grant, since a Chantry Certificate of 2 February 1548 attested:

there is a Grammar scole [in the parish of Wye], late inaugurated from the late College which was dissolved in the reyn of the late

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105 Hasted 1798.
106 His surname often occurs as ‘Bucler.’
110 His first name was sometimes written ‘Morys,’ and his surname has occasionally been rendered ‘Dennis.’
sov lord King Henry. The schoolmaster's stipend there is £16. 6. 8.
from R Morys Denys Knt who holds the possession of the said
College.\textsuperscript{111}

He leased the college buildings to Nicholas Piers for twenty years in June
1549, but in 1553 alienated them to William Damsell.

2.8.1.3 William Damsell, 1553 to 1582

Orwin and Williams cite a description of the college fabric around the time
Damsell acquired it, as follows:

The scite of the college being built 4-square, the over part timber
and nether part stone, adjoineth to the E end of the Churchyard of
Wye, saving the haule of the said college which is all stone, covered
with slate, conteyning in length of forty foot and in breadth 23
foot. At the upper end of the same haule is a parlour, ceiled with
ould waynscote, 20 foote square, the chamber over the parlor like
size; the rest of the lodgings on that side, little chambers, both
above and beneath. By the parlour is a fayre seller to lay in wine,
and at the end of the haule, a kitchen, with a fayre well in it; the
butterie, pantrie, larder, and other offices on that side; over them
are two large chambers, the one seeled [ie ceiled]. At the entry of
the gate, on the right hand, a faire chappel, with seats and aulter of
waynscote, on the left hand, the porter’s lodge. Behind the parlour
is a garden-plot, containing a rode [ie one rood], well walled with
stone. On the back of the haule, the bakehouse, brewhouse, stable,
barns and other houses, all well covered with tyle.\textsuperscript{112}

Interestingly, the first floor of the north range – and perhaps also the ground
floor – had, by this time, been subdivided into ‘little chambers’ – perhaps for
individual Fellows during the early sixteenth-century, as a further index of
rising individualism? Upon Damsell’s death, in 1582, Wye College passed to
his four daughters as co-heirs. Thereafter, provision of the Grammar School
seems to have lapsed:

A Commission of Inquiry was held at Deptford on 25 March 1596,
when it was found that the intention of the grant to Buckler had
not been performed.

It would apparently be resumed during the the second quarter of the
seventeenth century.

\textsuperscript{111} Cited in Orwin and Williams 1911: 180.
\textsuperscript{112} Orwin and Williams 1911: 181.
2.9 The seventeenth century

It is thought that the Twysdens,\textsuperscript{113} purchased Wye College c1610, from the local lawyer Henry Haule, from whom they may previously have leased it.\textsuperscript{114} They may have been Wye College’s first gentry owners to have inhabited it, rather than leasing it out, and there is reason to think they made numerous improvements.

2.9.1 Probable seventeenth-century alterations to the main college building

Much of the present character of this building, and many of its finest features are likely to date from the early seventeenth century. Numerous alterations and improvements were made, fitting Wye College for the purposes of a private house. The present first-floor ceilings, and the attic floors, were inserted in the north and south ranges, along with various partitions. The earliest fireplaces in the building appear to be of about this date. Many of the early seventeenth-century features have been swept away by later alterations. They are discussed in greater detail by Austin.\textsuperscript{115}

2.9.1.1 The great hall

In the great hall, a fireplace, with low four-centred lintel, and a brick chimney, was inserted in place of the middle window in the west wall. A screens passage was formed inside the main entrance by screening off the lower end of the Hall.\textsuperscript{116} Austin suggests that the supervening minstrel’s gallery also appears to be of the seventeenth century.\textsuperscript{117} Moulded panelling, with fluted pilasters and an arcaded frieze, was also fixed to the high-end wall, under the dais-beam. Late nineteenth-century photographs show a curious, very large, timber-mullioned-and-transomed window in the south wall at the dias end, which must have replaced a medieval original, perhaps in the seventeenth century.\textsuperscript{118}

2.9.1.2 The north range

To the north of this, the parlour was enlarged westward, and provided with its present ornate fireplace and panelled overmantel. Its walls were fitted with small-square panelling, pilasters carved with vines and birds, a

\textsuperscript{113} The name also occurs as 'Twisden.'
\textsuperscript{114} However, we are not yet clear on the source of this assertion – might it just have been a probable surmise that at some point fossilized into certainty?
\textsuperscript{115} Austin 2016.
\textsuperscript{116} Orwin and Williams (1911) tell us this screen was removed c1900, to accommodate more seating in the refectory. A new partition has since been fitted, perhaps in the mid twentieth-century (1946?).
\textsuperscript{117} Austin 2016. Parkin (1985) believed it ‘to have been put in in 1946,’ but a sash window lighting the east end of the gallery is clearly shown in Razé’s mid nineteenth-century engraving (see Section 2.12.5).
\textsuperscript{118} It would be replaced by the present bay window c1894.
decorative frieze, and an egg-and-dart cornice. Coats of arms seem to have been painted on the walls. In the late eighteenth century, Parsons noted ‘four escutcheons, with various quarterings painted over the entrance, but going to decay very fast.’\textsuperscript{119} In the mid nineteenth-century, Morris noted:

\begin{quote}
that the Arms of Sir Wm Monins, of Waldershare in this County, who was created a Baronet in 1611, and of Jane his wife daughter of Roger Twysden of Roydon Hall in Peckham, Esqre still [remained] in the oak parlour over the door. These arms must have been painted prior to the creation of the Baronetcy, from the absence of the distinguishing heraldic badge.\textsuperscript{120}
\end{quote}

Morris described two further coats of arms, which had been lost by the early twentieth-century, one of which likewise impaled the Twysdens.

Above this room, the solar was also fitted with small square panelling and a fireplace with an arced timber overmantle. A ceiling was inserted, and the tie beam clad with decoration. Perhaps the most impressive feature of this period was the massive open-well staircase, with heavily moulded handrails, stocky turned balusters, and painted statues – possibly of the Virtues – standing on its newels.

\subsection*{2.9.1.3 The south range}

The ground floor rooms at the east end of this range may well have remained in service use. Morris apparently ‘tells us that the old kitchen […] had a wide fireplace which, when undergoing repair in 1739, was found to have had its fireback reversed at some time, and that it bore a coat of arms and the date 1610.’\textsuperscript{121} Small doors were introduced between the first-floor rooms, down the south side of the range. The easternmost room was provided with a cyma and cavetto-moulded fireplace under an arced overmantel. Its walls may have been lined with small-square panelling.

\section*{2.10 The early eighteenth century}

During the eighteenth century, the present Olantigh Road, down the east side of the PDA, was known as Long Walk, and maps show it as a mere track compared with other roads in the vicinity. The crossroads at its southern end was named ‘Yew Tree,’ for a tree of that species growing there.

\subsection*{2.10.1 Lady Joanna Thornhill’s School, from c1724}

\begin{quote}
Lady Joanna Thornhill’s Charity
By will dated January 6, 1708, Lady Joanna Thornhill left the residue of her personal estate, after the payment of debts and legacies, to be disposed of for the benefit of the poorest sort of
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{119} Parsons 1794: 9-10.
\textsuperscript{120} Morris (1842), cited in Orwin and Williams 1911.
\textsuperscript{121} Parkin 1985. This was the fireplace that is now in the great hall.
children of the town of Wye and for their improvement in learning, and their better education.

By a codicil annexed to his will, dated 4th December 1723, Sir George Wheeler devised the college of Wye, with the lands thereunto belonging, to trustees, in trust, out of the rents thereof, to pay all taxes and repairs of the college, and to permit the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of Lady Joanna Thornhill's charity to dwell and teach the charity children in one half, and the master of the grammar school there to dwell in the other half. 122

In 1708, Lady Joanna Thornhill, of Olantigh, left part of her estate to her executors to endow an elementary school in Wye, to educate girls, and boys who were not provided for at the Grammar School. In 1713, her nephew, Sir George Wheler, purchased the College buildings, and on his death in 1723, bequeathed them jointly to the Grammar School and Lady Joanna Thornhill's school. The Grammar School was to have the chapel as a schoolroom, and its master, the south wing of the main college building. The Joanna Thornhill School was to have the hall and north wing – apportioned as follows:

The Master of the male children shall have the great hall to teach male children in. And further the said Master shall have for his habitation and other convenience, the wainscott ground room, in the west and north corner of the house next to the churchyard west, and to work the garden north, with the chambers over them to the great stair case, which shall be in common for the use of both Master and Mistress of the said charity children.

The Mistress of the said charity female children shall have the great wainscott ground room called the Great Parlour lying and being situated at the north end of the Great Hall, and extending to the great staircase, to teach the charity female children in, and all the rooms and chambers over it unto the great stair case above and below for her lodging and other convenience. 123

Very likely, the north range was altered further, around this time, to provide suitable accommodation for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. We intermittently know the identity of the former, but rarely that of the latter – sometimes she seems to have been the schoolmaster’s wife.

2.10.1.1 Possible repairs to the main college building, 1735

Unsurprisingly, by this time, the college buildings seem to have been in need of extensive repairs and improvements. The Wye carpenter, Stephen Bowyer was approached to refront the main college building in brickwork (in whole or part) and to repair its roofs, ceilings, windows, walls, together with the roofs of the outhouses. He estimated the cost of this work as follows:

122 Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire into the Education of the poor 1819.
123 Cited in Keith-Lucas sd.
Impr[im]is Six Rodds of Brickwork att the South Front £42 00s. 00d.
Item fifty Square of Tileing Laithe Nailes and Bricklayers Work and Morter £25 00s. 00d.
Item Tiles to make the Tileing good £06 00s. 00d.
Item Timber and Carpenters work to make good the Roof of the House £20 00s. 00d.
Item Two hundred yards of Ceiling Laths Nailes workmanship and Morter £10 00s. 00d.
Item Timber Carpenters Worke and Nailes to make the Ceilings good to Lath on £10 00s. 00d.
Item Two hundred yard of paving £15 00s. 00d.
Item Boards Timber Workmanship and Nailes to Repaire the Floors £20 00s. 00d.
Item new Casting the Leaden Gutters (being one Tunn of Lead) £05 00s. 00d.
Item Timber Board and Carpenters Work about the Gutters £03 00s. 00d.
Item new window Frames and Carpenters Works abt. fixing them £08 00s. 00d.
Item Glazeing the Windows As well new as old £08 00s. 00d.
Item Repaireing the West and North Sides of the Walls of the House £10 00s. 00d.
Item Eleven Square of Tileing about the Outhouses Laths Nailes Workmanship and Morter £05 10s. 00d.
Item Fifty three yards of paving about £04 00s. 00d.
Item Repairing the Walls round the Middle Court £05 00s. 00d.
Item Repairing the Walls of the Outhouses £10 00s. 00d.

It is unclear whether Bowyer in fact carried out these works at this time, however, since he would be approached again in 1739, when the modernization of the south elevation remained on the agenda (see Section 2.10.1.2 below).

2.10.1.2 The improvements of 1739

On 30 June 1739, a new specification was finalized, requesting Bowyer:

to pull down the South Side of Wye Colledge from the Top of the first Floor to the Roofe and to build the same up again with Brickwork at a Brick and a Half Thick. And [to] do the same by the West Side of the said Colledge returning to the North Side in the manner aforesaid as farr as the first Chimney there. And [to] do the same in the East Front from the South East Corner to the Stone Work of the Hall and from the North East Corner to the same Hall returning this on the North Side as farr as the first Stack of Chimneys. And [to] make a Cornish of Brickwork round all the Brickwork aforesaid in good Workmanlike manner [...] And [to] Insert in the severall Fronts aforesaid (as follows) In the South
Front Five Sash Windows Five Foot Three Inches high and Three Foot Six Inches Wide. And in the West Side Two Sash Windows and Three Blank Windows of the same dimensions. And [to] form the said Windows with Inch and an half Oak and hang the same with Weights Lines and pullies and likewise glaze the said Windows with the best crown glass. And [to] Hip Back the Four Gable Heads of the said Colledge and take down and putt up the Roofe next the Church Yard and then Lath and Tyle the same with Heart Laths and [to] putt up the Old Wainscott that shall be taken down. And likewise make good all other Damages and Breaches that shall or may happen to be made in the doing thereof. And also [to] take down the porch of the East Side of the said Colledge and Use the Old Bricks thereof in the Inside of the Wall of the said South Side. And [to] render all the Brick Work aforesaid with Lime and Hair.

The works were to be completed ‘by 1 October next,’ and Bowyer was to have part of the old materials towards his compensation.

It is interesting to note that the expensive new first-floor brickwork was only applied to the more visible elevations of the building. It was omitted from the greater part of the north elevation, between the chimneys at each end.\(^\text{124}\) The cornice (‘cornish’) was, indeed, completed in a ‘good Workmanlike manner,’ in moulded brickwork. The four gable ends of the north and south range roofs were, likewise, hipped back – Austin noted evidence for this at the east hip of the north range.\(^\text{125}\)

Interestingly, sash windows seem to have been formed only in the west and south elevations, and were considerably fewer in number than at present; the three blind windows in the west elevation were presumably employed to make it more symmetrical – although the constraints of the medieval fabric internally will have prevented a truly regular arrangement in either elevation. The number of windows was presumably restricted to avoid putting the building into a higher window-tax ‘band.’\(^\text{126}\) Some of the present windows in the west elevation lack queen closers at the jambs, and may have been converted from the blind windows.

Also interesting, is the reference to the porch on the east front, which presumably stood in front of the doorway to the screens passage, and which was evidently partly of brick construction.

The porch is unlikely to have left any intelligible trace below-ground, but one ought to be aware of it just in case.

\(^\text{124}\) This timber-framed portion of the north elevation would, of course, be obliterated c1894, when the North Quad of the South-Eastern Agricultural College was built on that side (see Section 2.13.1).
\(^\text{125}\) Austin 2016.
\(^\text{126}\) Would it have been considered one, or two, dwellings for the purposes of the tax, and was there any reflection of its charitable status.
The ‘cloisters’ rebuilt in brick

Another very obvious alteration made around this period was the replacement of the medieval college ‘cloisters’ with the present brickwork structures. It is not yet clear when this happened. The Rev Philip Parsons, writing c1794 (see Section 0 below), noted that ‘the old cloisters [had been] pulled down about fifty years [previously], and altered into several pillars and arches of brickwork. This suggests a date nearer the middle of the century – although the use of english bond might instead suggest an earlier date, before the other alterations. It seems unlikely it should have been carried out before the establishment of the Joanna Thornhill School – unless Wheler rebuilt the cloister before giving them the building? The new cloister comprised a round-arched arcade, turned with rubbed bricks, carrying first-floor rooms with small squat-proportioned windows, surmounted by low-pitched hipped roofs.

[127] Orwin and Williams (1911) and others, claim that these were included in the 1739 repairs, but there is nothing in the specification that could be interpreted in this way – nor in the estimate of 1735.
2.10.2 The Grammar School in the early eighteenth century

In 1724, the Rev Sir George Wheler bequeathed the half of Wye College, with the garden, to the use of the master of the Grammar School, the school to be held in the chapel.\textsuperscript{129}

This is, as far as we are yet aware, the earliest reference to the Grammar School being held in the former chapel at the south-west corner of the site.

The south range of the main college building now became the Grammar School Master's house, and it may well have been modified for its new purpose. Possibly, the present Northbourne Room, at the east end of the ground floor may have been created, out of the former kitchen(?) during this period. It was certainly in existence in something approaching its present form by the late eighteenth century, when Philip Parsons inserted stained glass in its windows. Small square panelling in this room appears to have been imported from elsewhere; one panel contains an attractive low relief figure of a woman's head. Might the present cellar under this room have been created during this phase?

The Grammar School is thought to soon to have faltered and declined, however, reviving around the middle of the eighteenth century.

\textsuperscript{129} Cited in Keith-Lucas \textit{sd}. 
2.10.3 Michael Moon’s map of Wye, 1746

The earliest map we have obtained, covering the PDA and its vicinity in any
detail is Michael Moon’s map of Wye, dated 1746.\textsuperscript{130} Many of the buildings
and land boundaries are still recognisable; the built-up area coincides quite
closely with the present Wye CA. Individual households are marked by a ‘T’-
shaped symbol, apparently emerging from the roof (somewhat resembling an
old television aerial). An extremely useful key to the features of Wye College
and its curtilage shown in this map, is provided by Moon’s own survey of the
College Estate, of 1744.\textsuperscript{131} This allows us to identify the following
components:

The College (28p)

Moon depicts the college at right angles to its true orientation; it seems
likely this was deliberate – to show more detail – rather than an error. Note
that the building has two ‘T’-shaped symbols – one over the north range and

\textsuperscript{130} Andrews, Dury, and Herbert’s Kent map of 1769 adds nothing useful to the details shown
in Moon’s map.

\textsuperscript{131} Cited by Bannister 1995: 71.
one over the south – reflecting the recent division of the building between the Joanna Thornhill School and the master of the Grammar School.

Garden in front [of the College] (4p)

This is shown walled with stone on its High-Street and churchyard sides; and separated from the outbuildings by a timber fence. If there had been a porter’s lodge in the frontage, then it appears, by this time, to have been removed.

Garden at back [of the College] (lr 2p)

This garden is shown walled with stone, and with a gateway in its east wall leading to the ‘field formerly [an] orchard’ to the east (see below).

Piece of land east of College (8p)

This portion was subdiv, north from south, by a timber fence. Most the outbuildings ‘on the back of the haule’ appear to have been demolished by this time, apart from the next named:

Outhouses (wash-house, coal and wood lodges) (4p)

The outhouses were in medieval south-eastern outbuilding, containing the room known as the ‘Wheel Room’ (see Section 2.7.2 above), which must, by this time, have been subdivided into three. Its size, 4p, agrees closely with that of the fifteenth-century crown-post-roof in that range. By this time, however, it had evidently been subdivided into three rooms, and these put to new uses, none of which is mentioned in the c1553 description (see Section 2.8.1.3 above).

School formerly the chapel (3p)

The fact that Moon referred to this as the ‘school formerly the chapel’ seems consistent with the idea that it had only recently been converted (or reverted?) to such use.

A field formerly orchard (3r 39p)

Oddly, Moon’s map shows this as an orchard, although the slightly earlier written survey suggests it had been converted to a field. Many of the enclosures behind the houses, shown on Moon’s map were orchards – cider having long formed an important part of Wye’s economy.

Barn now used as stable and coachhouse (3p)

The barn lay along the High Street frontage, just to the west of the dwellings. It can be recognised by its size, and by the fact that it doesn't bear the ‘dwelling’ symbol. Its presence confirms that the aforesaid field belonged to the former College. This may well have been the case since Kemp’s time.
Two dwellings adjoining [the barn] (4p)

The two dwellings are readily identified by the ‘T’-shaped symbols. An outhouse attached to the western dwelling ‘adjoins’ the barn.

Garden to [the dwellings] (25p)

Moon’s map perhaps exaggerates the uneven depth, from the High Street, of the garden behind the cottages. The shape of the enclosure surrounding them – although somewhat exaggerated in Moon’s depiction – rather suggests it had been carved out of the surrounding orchard at some later date.

2.10.4 The dwellings to the east of the College

Several photographs survive of these cottages and this end of the High Street prior to their demolition. The reproductions we have seen are not of sufficient quality to date the cottages with any confidence. Clearly, however, they had once formed two dwellings but the western one had subsequently been subdivided. This agrees nicely with the ‘two cottages’ listed by Moon.
(see Section 2.10.3 above) and in the tithe apportionment of 1842 (see Section 2.12.3 below), but referred to as ‘three cottages’ in the late nineteenth-century. The dwellings were evidently built together, as a ‘row.’ The photographs suggest they were of early to mid eighteenth-century appearance, but contain vague hints that the brick ground floor frontage and tile-hung first floor may have concealed a sixteenth-century jetty. As we have already suggested, whatever their date, these buildings may have replaced medieval precursors.

It is quite conceivable that foundations or other remains relating to these dwellings, and/or any precursors, might survive under the present Wye College forecourt, or that associated features might survive under the southern half of the garden.

Late nineteenth or early twentieth century photograph showing the east end of Wye High Street, looking west.
The cottages, possibly on the eve of their demolition in the early twentieth-century.

2.10.5 The dwellings fronting Olantigh Road

So far, we know very little of the former dwellings fronting Olantigh Road, on or near the site of the present short early twentieth-century terrace on that side of the PDA. In Moon’s day, these appear to have been two dwellings, but by 1840s they had each been subdivided into two cottages.

It is thought that the present terrace, of 1904, will be retained in the proposed development. Any groundworks which may be necessary at their rear – for instance relating to services, or removing later plant or structures relating to the mid twentieth-century laboratories to the north and west – might bring to light features or deposits relating to the early-modern buildings here, perhaps providing more an idea of their date.

2.11 The late eighteenth century

2.11.1 The Grammar School in the late eighteenth century

Hasted mentions the Grammar School in the late eighteenth century:
The master of it, besides the above pension of sixteen pounds per annum, has that half of the college allotted for his residence which contains the south side of it. The whole of it has been lately thoroughly repaired and beautified by the trustees of it, and now makes a very handsome appearance.\textsuperscript{132}

Knowing Hasted, however, ‘lately’ may well refer to the early to mid eighteenth-century alterations.

The school-room is an antient stone building, seemingly of the time of the foundation of the college, standing adjoining to the church-yard, close to the road.\textsuperscript{133}

The Grammar School may have begun to revive under the Rev Johnson Towers, who was master, 1754 to 1762, former usher of Tonbridge School. In 1758, he attested how ‘upon the improvement of [his] school’ he gave up another curacy, which he had had upon his arrival.\textsuperscript{134}

2.11.1.1 The Rev Philip Parsons, Master of the Grammar School, 1762 to 1812

The college in 1762 entered its most prosperous school period, under the headmastership of the Rev Philip Parsons, MA, there being at that time some 40 boarders, and over 100 day scholars.\textsuperscript{135}

Parsons, c1794, set down his own description of the college:

The building is large and commodious. It is, I believe, an exact square. The endowment was for a provost and six fellows, two of whom had an additional stipend for the duty of the church, and the care of a grammar-school. The college itself, at present, exhibits a mixture of modern and ancient architecture: the lower part being stone and flint with gothic windows, and the upper part brick with sash windows. The remains of antiquity in it are, the hall (now the charity school) a large room, vaulted to the roof and much in the form of old college halls in the universities: the common room, large and wainscotted, with four escutcheons, with various quarterings painted over the entrance, but going to decay very fast. The staircase, with figures of ancient Britons at each landing place; and, I was ready to say, the cloisters; but they are not antique; the old cloisters were pulled down about fifty years ago, and altered into several pillars and arches of brickwork.\textsuperscript{136}

It is interesting that Parsons referred to the statuary on the staircase ‘ancient Britons,’ who had long been a subject of antiquarian speculation. One

\textsuperscript{132} Hasted 1798.  
\textsuperscript{133} Ibid.  
\textsuperscript{134} Frampton 1909: 323.  
\textsuperscript{135} Parkin 1985.  
\textsuperscript{136} Parsons 1794: 9-10.
suspects that some of the curious theories about Wye's ancient history — such as the theory that it had been situated at Pett Street, or that its church had formerly been on Bolt's hill — will have originated among learned and inquisitive persons at or associated with the former Wye College.

He died early in 1812, and his household effects at the College were put up for sale in August, including:

Mahogany post and other bedsteads, with white, dimity, china and other furnitures, nine feather beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts, and counterpanes, mahogany and wainscot dining, Pembroke, card, and tea tables, mahogany, walnut, cherry tree, and stained chairs, Kidderminster and other carpets, pair of globes, a barometer, a fourteen feet telescope, an eight day clock, one thirty hour clock, register and bath stoves, fenders and fire irons, a patent mangle, kitchen range and kitchen requisites, a variety of glass, china, and earthenware, a quantity of bed and table linen, sundry useful plate and plated articles.

The Library consists of upwards of 500 volumes, among which are a superb edition of Hogarth's works complete, Locke's works, Holcroft's travels in France, Wilkes's life and letters, Cox's Russian discoveries, &c &c and some valuable prints.137

2.11.1.2 Stained glass inserted in the south range

Parsons was an enthusiast for stained glass, and inserted some in the windows of his residence:

I confess I am delighted with this beautiful ornament in whatsoever place I meet with it, but more especially in our churches where I think that windows ‘With painted stories richly dight, casting a dim religious light’ are infinitely superior to the glaring glass of our modern churches, and much more suitable to a place of devotion

By this time, Parsons had evidently inserted confections of new and salvaged stained glass in ground floor windows of his residence:

Nobody remembers any painted glass in this ancient building. Indeed it passed through too many hands after the dissolution, and was in too dilapidated a state for such brittle memorials to remain unbroken. I have however recovered the arms of the founder, from a neighbouring farmhouse, by the favour of the landlord, and inserted them with additional ornaments, in a window of the front hall. The arms are: “Party per pale, Azure, in a cross pally, Argent, three crosses fitchy, “Sable; Gules, in a border engrailed three garbs, 2 and 1, Or.” The escutcheon is fixed in the middle of a border of orange colour, from which it is separated by

137 Kentish Gazette 7 August 1812.
an half inch slip of ground glass. Below are two ornaments, parted by a piece of blue, under which is a smaller ornament with a date 1546. The rest is filled up with pieces of purple and orange. Above the coat is the Cardinal’s cap, as crest; it stands on a small base of purple, and over it rises a piece of yellow to the top of the pannels; the rest is filled up with ground glass. The border of orange is one inch wide, and the bottom and sides are the same. On the top of each side are two small ornaments, which are united by a piece of semicircular green, of the same width. The whole piece of painted glass is 28 inches long, and 12 wide. In the window also of the best parlour, are inserted the arms of Kemp, when Bishop of London, viz. “Gules, two crossed swords, Argent; “Gules, in a border engrailed, three garbs, 2 and 1, Or.”

2.11.2 The Joanna Thornhill School in the Late eighteenth century

During the late eighteenth century, Hasted noted of the Joanna Thornhill School:

This beneficial institution, so greatly to the advantage of this parish, is in a very flourishing state, there being at present more than one hundred boys and girls taught in it.

2.11.3 Late eighteenth-century maps

![Detail of a late eighteenth-century map reproduced in Hasted (1798).]

138 Parsons 1794: 10-11.
139 Hasted 1798.
The available late eighteenth-century maps are rather sketchy (in the case of the Ordnance Survey field drawing, literally a sketch), and require cautious interpretation. Andrews, Dury, and Herbert’s map of 1769 is interesting in that it shows the present Olantigh Road, north of its junction with the Green Lane, as a mere track. This agrees well with Moon’s name for this thoroughfare: ‘Long Walk.’ The Ordnance Survey field drawing shows a long narrow enclosure, probably a plantation, along the west side of this track, presumably intersecting the northern portion of the PDA, but this is not shown on nineteenth-century or later maps. If it existed, it may may have been short-lived.

2.12 The nineteenth century

In 1808, Britton and Brayley described Wye College as follows:

The College forms an exact quadrangle, inclosing an open court: the lower part is composed of stone and flint, in the Pointed style of architecture; but the upper part has been rebuilt with brick, and modernised. The old Hall is a large vaulted apartment, now used as the school-room; and the ancient Commons-room is the present kitchen. A kind of cloister of open arches, rising from piers of brickwork, surrounds the inner court; these were erected in place of the more ancient cloisters, which were pulled down rather more than sixty years ago. Some of the windows in the south part of the College have been ornamented with the arms of Archbishop Kemp, the Crest of Edward the Sixth, with the initials EP and the date
1546; a rose in the sun-beams, being the device of Edward the Fourth, &c in stained glass.\textsuperscript{140}

2.12.1 The Grammar School in the early nineteenth century

Mastership of the Grammar School during the early to mid nineteenth century often brought with it 'great misfortunes,'\textsuperscript{141} especially of a financial nature. Perhaps early in the century, the Grammar School 'degenerated into a private school called Wye College.'\textsuperscript{142} That is to say, it ceased adequately to fulfil its charitable purpose of providing free education to the children of Wye, although this may have been masked by the premise that boys were being educated gratis in classics, but paying to be educate in modern subjects. By 1808, the Grammar-School had 'nearly degenerated to a sinecure.'\textsuperscript{143}

Rev Philip Parsons was replaced as master of the Grammar School, in mid November 1812, by the Rev William Thomas Ellis.\textsuperscript{144} By about 1815, however, Ellis had, in turn, been replaced by one (Rev?) Charles Knowles, who was there until his death in 1816. His effects, auctioned subsequently, included:

Tent and other bedsteads, printed cotton, dimity, and check furnitures, matresses, feater beds, blankets, quilts, and counterpanes, bed and table linen, bed round carpet, basin stands, dressing tables and glasses, mahogany double chest of drawers, mahogany Pembroke and card tables, dining, tea, and work tables, stained and other chairs, Kidderminster carpets, two neat tea sets, set of spirit castors, set of cruets, a variety of glass and earthenware, stoves, fenders, and fire irons, a 3-feet 8in kitchen range, cupboards, meat safe, boiling pots, saucepans, kettles, warming pan, brine tub, beer casks, washing shawls, an assortment of tin ware &c. The books consist of Hutton's Dictionary of Mathematics, 2 vols [...] Grammar of the Persian Language; Costard's History of Astronomy; Robinson's Navigation; Fuller's Algebra; Ditto letters; Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra, 2 vols; Latin Dictionary; Picture of London, and many other valuable books; seven school writing desks and forms, and a quantity of school books.\textsuperscript{145}

Knowles was replaced, in 1817, by the Rev William Morris, who seems, ultimately, to have faired as badly as any of the Grammar School masters. On his death, in September 1832, he left his 'wife and ten children totally

\textsuperscript{140} Britton and Brayley 1808.
\textsuperscript{141} Kentish Gazette 28 February 1871.
\textsuperscript{142} Whitstable Times 10 March 1877; Kelly's Kent 1878.
\textsuperscript{143} Britton and Brayley 1808.
\textsuperscript{144} Kentish Gazette 13 November 1812.
\textsuperscript{145} Kentish Gazette 3 September 1816.
unprovided for.'\textsuperscript{146} It is not clear who succeeded him as master – if anyone. Morris, in 1842, claimed that the school had, at some point, ‘fallen entirely into decay.'\textsuperscript{147}

In 1834 the Rev Robert Billing became master of the Grammar School, teaching ‘Latin, Greek, English, and mathematics,’ and charging boarders 35 guineas a year.\textsuperscript{148} The institution soon began to revive, so that by 1842 it was ‘a school of considerable eminence in the County,’\textsuperscript{149} with about about forty boarders, and a number of day-boys from the village.\textsuperscript{150} Billing is thought to have hired one of the rooms in the Joanna Thornhill School. The Rev Billing, however, died suddenly in Canterbury Cathedral in July 1854,\textsuperscript{151} and the school soon resumed its decline.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{wye_college.png}
\caption{Wye College, after a drawing of c1842.}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{146} Royal Cornwall Gazette 8 September 1832.
\textsuperscript{147} Cited in Orwin and Williams 1911.
\textsuperscript{148} Kentish Gazette 21 July 1835.
\textsuperscript{149} Kentish Gazette 27 December 1842.
\textsuperscript{150} Morris 1842, cited in Orwin and Williams 1911.
\textsuperscript{151} Daily News 15 July 1854.
2.12.2 The Joanna Thornhill School in the early nineteenth century

By contrast, in the early nineteenth century, the Joanna Thornhill School was fairly flourishing. In 1808, it was teaching ‘from eighty to one hundred children [...] on the average.’ By 1797 one Edward Vincer seems to have been schoolmaster of the Joanna Thornhill School. In 1804 he acknowledged ‘the favors [sic] of his friends and respectfully [informed] them and the public, that his school would recommence on Monday the 23 [January].’ In 1808, he was able to advertise for an assistant: ‘none need apply, whose character will not bear the strictest enquiry.’ He continued there until at least 1819. Around 1820, however, he was supplanted by one William Adams. In 1836, the new vicar, the Rev William Drayton Carter sued Adams for unpaid fees for allowing his sheep to graze the churchyard. Adams was still there at the time of the tithe survey c1842 (see Section 2.12.3 below).

The Joanna Thornhill School trustees seem to have carried out some considerable repairs to the main college building between about 1815 and 1819. In the latter year, the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire into the Education of the poor noted that these had cost, on average, £68 a year:

The repairs, during the last four years, have been particularly expensive; the buildings, which are very old, having been suffered to fall into great decay. The premises are, however, now in good repair, and such heavy expenses will not in future be incurred.[...] The schoolmaster and schoolmistress take as many of the children of the poor inhabitants as apply, and teach them reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needlework, gratis.

At this time, the two cottages near the south-east corner of the PDA, which formed part of the school’s endowment, were let to James Allen and Susan Jermain.

On 21 November 1839, the trustees of the Joanna Thornhill School elected to place it under the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church in England and Wales, ‘in order

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152 Britton and Brayley 1808.
153 Kentish Gazette 3 January 1797. In that year, his relative, John Vincer, of Godmersham dissolved his partnership, as a butcher, with William Allen, of Wye, and Edward was appointed to receive payments from persons who had been endebted to the partnership. William Allen continued in business, and may perhaps have been a relative of the Allens who dwelt in one of the cottages to the south-east of the college (within the PDA) in 1819 and at the time of the Wye tithe survey, c1842.
154 Kentish Gazette 13 January 1804.
155 Kentish Gazette 28 June 1808.
156 Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire into the Education of the Poor 1819.
157 Kentish Gazette 12 January 1836.
158 Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire into the Education of the Poor 1819.
159 Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire into the Education of the Poor 1819.
more effectually to promote the object of the benevolent founder.’ The aims of this organisation were that ‘the National Religion should be made the foundation of National Education, and should be the first and chief thing taught to the poor, according to the excellent Liturgy and Catechism provided by our Church.’ The National Schools represent an attempt by the Church of England to recover ground lost to the rapidly spreading and explicitly non-denominational ‘British and Foreign’, or ‘British Schools.’ They generally followed monitorial systems of teaching, wherein, to maximise efficiency, the more advanced of the pupils – known as ‘monitors’ – were taught to teach the less advanced, according to a rigorous system.
2.12.3 The tithe map of 1842

Storeyed buildings are shown in red: single-storey in grey. The enclosures surrounding the main college buildings had evidently been altered considerably since the mid eighteenth century.
It is possible that traces of the new enclosure boundaries to the east of the main college building may survive below-ground in the present North and South Quads.

Notice that the single-storey building adjoining the west side of the dwellings near the south-east corner of the PDA is included with the main college buildings, corroborating our identification of it as the ‘barn now used as stable and coachhouse’ of Moon’s mid eighteenth-century survey.

Although they are not shown explicitly, the footpaths across the PDA – one running between its southern and middle sections; the other, diagonally across the latter – were evidently in existence by this point. The dwellings fronting Olantigh Road to the north of Wye College had each, by this time (after Moon’s map of 1746), been subdivided into two. A long, tapering plantation had, by now, been laid-out to the north of these, along the west side of Olantigh Road as far as the Green Lane. The plots shown in the tithe map overlapping the PDA are as follows:

C94 Church Field

Church Field, to the north and west of the Church and College, was rectorial glebe, held from the Archbishop of Canterbury by Samuel Elias Sawbridge, owner of the adjoining Wye Court, who leased it to Mrs Sutton, the tenant of Wye Court.

C97 The Green

The ‘Green Lane’ of Moon’s 1746 map features as part of an arable enclosure associated with Wye Court, called the ‘Green.’ It was owned directly by Samuel Elias Sawbridge, who leased it, likewise, to Mrs Sutton.

C110 Middle Field

The northern portion of the PDA, to the north of the Green Lane falls within the southern part of a large arable field called the ‘Middle Field’. It was, again, owned directly by Samuel Elias Sawbridge, who leased it to Mrs Sutton, of Wye Court.

D7 Plantation

The plantation fronting to Olantigh Road along the east side of the middle portion of the PDA had been established by this date. It was owned and ‘occupied’ by Samuel Elias Sawbridge.

D8 Two cottages and gardens

These were owned by John Samuel Dray and Wanley Sawbridge Erle Esq and occupied by William Rumney and James Cabbell.
D9  Two cottages and gardens

These were owned by Robert Matthews and leased to John Greenstreet and Widow Gilham.

D10

The field in the south-east corner of the PDA was owned by the ‘Patron of Wye College’ and was occupied by the Rev Robert Billing and William Adams – the masters, respectively, of the Joanna Thornhill School and the Grammar School.

D10a  Two cottages and gardens (32p)

These were owned by the patron of Wye College and leased to Widow Allen and Susan Jarman.

2.12.4  The Joanna Thornhill School in the mid nineteenth-century

The Joanna Thornhill School apparently continued to flourish and grow, into the mid nineteenth century.

2.12.4.1  New premises for the Girls’ School, c1849

In 1847 the trustees of the Joanna Thornhill School sought to reclaim one or more of the rooms in the north range which they were letting to the Grammar School. Local tradespeople feared this would harm the latter institution, and with it their own trade, suggesting it would introduce:

> great disorganisation and serious moral evil, in as much as from the nature of the Premises, the Boys and Girls of the Charity Schools would be thrown into collision with each other as well as with the Pupils of the Grammar School.

The trustees accordingly, ‘obtained the sanction of the Court of Chancery to erect a new and separate room for the instruction of the girls.’\textsuperscript{160} ‘Plans and specifications for building a girls’ school, and other works’ were drawn up by the notable Canterbury architect, Hezekiah Marshall, and exhibited at the College in late June and early July 1848.\textsuperscript{161} Rather than erecting a new building altogether, this evidently involved altering the south eastern outbuilding (see Section 2.7.2.1 above), which, as we have seen, was by now in use as ‘woodhouse, wash-house, &c.’\textsuperscript{162} It was completed and opened in mid August the following year.\textsuperscript{163}

\textsuperscript{160} Kentish Gazette 21 August 1849; Public Ledger 17 December 1847.
\textsuperscript{161} Kentish Gazette 20 June 1848. Among numerous works, he had recently completed the fine Egyptian-revival Synagogue in King Street, Canterbury (Gentleman's Magazine 1848).
\textsuperscript{162} Orwin and Williams 1911: 203.
\textsuperscript{163} Kentish Gazette 21 August 1849.
Marshall’s design carefully complemented the medieval college fabric, using what Austin calls ‘crazy-paving’ masonry\textsuperscript{164} of ragstone, with Caen-stone details including windows, quoins, plinth-course, and a carved panel – probably bearing two coats of arms but now wholly illegible – in the chimney stack on the north wall. The chimney cap may, as now, have been ‘battlemented’ like the hood mould of the Latin-School doorway (cf Section 2.12.4.2 below), although the present one appears to have been replaced, and the chimney heightened, during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Along the east side of this building, the First Edition \textit{Ordnance Survey} (see Section 0 below) shows what were, probably, segregated playgrounds, with outbuildings – doubtless including earth or water closets – probably all contemporaneous with this conversion.

\textbf{2.12.4.2 An entrance gate and passage to the Boys’ School?}

Today, in the ragstone boundary wall adjoining the south-east corner of the c1849 Girls’ School, stands an entrance gate, framed in Caen stone, under a ‘battlemented’ hoodmould like that of the Latin School doorway. It seems likely that this gateway was built contemporaneously with the new girls’ school,\textsuperscript{165} and originally stood slightly further east, just beyond the corner of

\textsuperscript{164} Austin 2016.

\textsuperscript{165} There is no sign that the South-Eastern Agricultural College ever used Caen stone in any of their building works within the PDA.
the new playgrounds. From here, a walled passage led around the east and north sides of the said playgrounds, ending at the east doorway to the screens passage of the main college building. This gateway and passage presumably preserved access to the Boys’ School, held in the great hall, which had been cut off by the construction of the new Girls’ School. The gate was probably transplanted to its present position to serve as a tradesman’s entrance, when the former Girls’ School and its adjoining ranges were converted into an enlarged service range of the agricultural college, c1901 (see Section 2.13.1.7 below).

The south end of the c1849 Girls’ School (left), with the relocated(?) gateway, and the 1903 Servants’ Hall (right).

Note that this entrance gate is listed with the adjoining medieval range.

2.12.4.3 Mid nineteenth-century attempts at reform

In 1855 Henry Holmes was appointed schoolmaster of the Joanna Thornhill School, succeeded by John Herbert and his wife in March 1859. They were still there early in 1862 when there was an investigation into the state of the charities in Wye. At that time, the need for an infants’ school was stressed, and it was suggested the Joanna Thornhill School would be permitted to provide one on their premises.

166 Kentish Gazette 18 February 1862.
165 Kentish Gazette 18 February 1862.
To meet the requirements of the *Elementary Education Act*, 1870, they needed to provide 265 places (one sixth of the population of the parish), but had only 170, and no proper provision for infants. However, the parishioners insisted:

That a representation of the circumstances be made to the trustees of the Wheeler Fund and Lady Thornhill’s school, with a respectful request that the premises now let, and containing the original girl’s school, may be rendered available for the purposes required.\(^{168}\)

An inspector of the time noted:

Wye suffers from a munificent endowment of £200 a year and certain school buildings. These I have been obliged to pass, but with the greatest reluctance: first, because the boys’ school, though a fine old room, is ill-adapted for a school and requires constant repair; and secondly because as long as they are allowed to use this old room, the inhabitants of Wye will not lift a finger towards the erection of new schools. The consequence is that with the above endowment, Wye has about the worst schools in the neighbourhood.\(^{169}\)

### 2.12.5 The Grammar School in the mid nineteenth century

During the mid nineteenth-century, the Grammar School passed through a succession of hands, who tried, but largely failed, to revive its fortunes. Mr. Billing’s successor as master of the Grammar School, in 1854, was the Rev William Bell, but he resigned the following year. He was followed, briefly, by the Rev Samuel Cummings, who leased the north range for £30, but left before the end of 1855. His successor, the Revd Edward Ollivant – the proud owner of a magic lantern\(^{170}\) – remained until 1866, but was obliged to charge eyewateringly high fees, which put it altogether out of the reaches of most local families.\(^{171}\) An investigation into the state of the charities in Wye in 1862 found he had only two pupils and two boarders:

[He] occupied the south side of the College as a residence under Sir G Wheeler's codicil. The Grammar school adjoins. The residence is repaired by the trustees of Lady Thornhill’s and Sir G Wheeler's charity; but not the school, which has been repaired by the Earls of Winchelsea; but is now very much out of repair, and he had spent some money on it himself.\(^{172}\)

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168 *Canterbury Journal* 26 November 1870.
169 TNA: ED 2/247.
170 *Kentish Gazette* 2 February 1858.
171 Boarders, for example, were charced sixty, eighty, or one hundred guineas per year according to age (*Kentish Gazette* 23 September 1856).
As drawing master, he employed the notable Kent artist LL Razé, who presented him with a drawing of the College.

The Rev. Dr. George Frederick Noad seems to have been master of the Grammar School by February 1865, nursing a vision to re-establish the College:

Wye College.
It is proposed to establish on this ancient foundation, after Easter next [...] a middle-class grammar school, combining, like the similar institutions in Sussex, Devon, Dorset, and elsewhere, a sound classical and commercial education, on moderate terms.

Nothing would come of this, however, as Noad filed his petition in 1867, and surrendered the premises on 6 July. The vacant mastership was advertised in March, noting:

The residence is spacious and capable of accommodating 50 boarders, and the town is situated in the healthiest part of East Kent, at the base of the range of chalk hills, with a station on the Canterbury branch of the South-Eastern Railway. The stipend is £16 per annum, and there is a fund for keeping the buildings in repair, and for the payment of rates and taxes thereon.

171 Maidstone and Kentish Journal 6 February 1865. In May that year, Noad made his 'quaint old' schoolroom available for entertainments to raise funds for Wye's Reading Room and Library (Canterbury Journal 20 May 1865).
174 Kentish Gazette 14 February 1865; Maidstone and Kentish Journal 12 June 1865.
175 Maidstone and Kentish Journal 25 March 1867. Interestingly, this advertisement fails to mention the cost of hiring the northern half of the building for the boarders.
The mastership was next taken by the Rev John R Major. The school seems to have failed utterly by this time, with no pupils whatsoever. The Schools Enquiry Commission of the following year reported:

The small endowment of this school is swallowed up by the rent which the master pays for half the College of Wye. He has “free dwelling” in the other half, according to the founder’s will. The house and “Latin School” are in good repair, and the former would accommodate at least 40 boarders. At present there are only four, the master having been but recently appointed, and the school having been for some years previously in an unsatisfactory condition. About ten boys, inhabitants of Wye, receive a gratuitous classical education, paying a fee of ten guineas yearly for instruction in modern subjects.\textsuperscript{176}

Major, too, proposed to re-establish the school upon more sustainable lines, reducing the cost to day boys nearer to an affordable sum:

A proposal has been made to set up a middle class school in place of this grammar school, on the model of those at Hurstpierpoint, Shoreham and elsewhere. The charge for boarders would be about 30 guineas, for day boys inhabiting Wye about eight altogether. Latin would, of course, be taught, but French and German would supersede Greek. There is at present no demand for Greek in Wye. Particular attention would be paid (as now) to botany. There would also be classes in chemistry, natural sciences in general, and the theory of agriculture.\textsuperscript{177}

This proposed syllabus curiously prefigures the establishment of the agricultural college here in the late nineteenth century. Might it even have sown the seed of that idea – one which would only germinate with the emergence of technical education, nationally, later in the century?

Two other gentlemen had attempted to re-establish the Grammar School, and had failed, but it was thought that if Mr Major could establish a good private school it would be of great advantage to the locality. He was told when he entered that his position would be a sinecure, and so he found it. He expended a considerable amount of money upon the house and grounds, but after two or three years he failed to establish a school, and got into pecuniary difficulties.\textsuperscript{178}

He is known to have installed a pump and had one Daniel Steddy build a chicken-house in the grounds. Might it have been he who added the present porch, with barleysugar columns, to the front of the south range of the main

\textsuperscript{176} Volume 11.
\textsuperscript{177} Maidstone and Kentish Journal 1 March 1869
\textsuperscript{178} Maidstone and Kentish Journal 29 July 1871.
Major seems to have tried to cling onto the premises in the hope of an arrangement with the Endowed Schools Commission, but was ousted in 1870. He claimed to have been deprived of some of his belongings in the process – leaving his wife with a long and complicated court case. He ‘died suddenly’ in February the following year – apparently by suicide, although the press is elliptical on this point:

His connection with the College at Wye, like that of several of his predecessors, brought upon him great misfortunes, and these, together with the sense that others were involved in them, added to other cares, proved at length too burdensome for a deeply sensitive brain.

The Rev Major's replacement, in 1870, was Henry Holmes, who had been master of the Joanna Thornhill School. He leased the north range of the main college building. His 'Wye College' offered 'a sound English education [...] with home comforts and careful moral training.'
The First Edition *Ordnance Survey*, as usual, provides the first really detailed and accurate depiction of the PDA. It shows a narrow structure or enclosure ranged along the north side of the walled garden to the north of the main college building, with steps leading up to it from the lawn, and planted with trees. This seems to have been a ‘terrace’ mentioned as being destroyed to make way for the agricultural college extension of 1901 (see Section 2.13.4 below). It was probably a decorative garden feature, also compensating for the slight southward slope across the site. It is not shown on the tithe map of 1842, although it may already have existed by that time.
By this time, the western of the two dwellings near the south-east corner of the PDA had been subdivided into two.

2.12.7 The ‘Wye College Grammar and Thornhill Schools,’ from 1878

In 1877 the Charity Commissioners drew up a scheme, under which the Wheler and Thornhill bequests were united as the ‘Wye College Grammar and Thornhill Schools,’ and this was approved early the following year. By this time, ‘the Grammar School [had] long since degenerated into a private school called Wye College.’ In 1880 the Trustees leased the girls’ classroom to the new Wye and Brook School Board, to house an infants’ school. The girls seem to have returned to their old home in the parlour, which was no longer required by the Grammar School. In 1893, their room would be described as a ‘a beautifully panelled room.’

2.12.7.1 Repairs to the Old Latin School, 1883

The east wall of the Latin School is of brickwork, thought to be of 1883.

2.13 The South-Eastern Agricultural College, from 1893

In the late nineteenth century, the farming industry in England was sinking deep into one of its recurring crises. One response, not entirely welcomed by farmers of the time, came from the scientific community which argued that more efficient methods of farming and husbandry could be discovered and implemented through test and experiment. As early as 1838 consideration had been given to the establishment of a Kent Agricultural College only to be frustrated by the opposition of the Duke of Wellington. Eventually, a series of gloomy official reports stirred the government into action. The Board of Agriculture was established in 1889 and a Technical Instruction Act passed in the same year.

By late 1891, the Earl of Winchelsea had proposed Wye College as a suitable site for an agricultural college – making use of the Joanna Thornhill School’s existing Amage Farm, at Wye, and its other farm in Romney Marsh, for training.

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182 Whitstable Times 10 March 1877.
183 Whitstable Times 6 April 1878.
184 Kelly’s Kent 1878.
185 Maidstone and Kentish Journal 19 October 1893.
186 Cooling 2003.
187 Kent and Sussex Courier 25 September 1891.
188 Maidstone and Kentish Journal 10 November 1891. In fact, these two farms would remain with the Joanna Thornhill School, and the agricultural college leased one nearer at hand.
The idea is to convert the Wye College foundation into the nucleus of a country agricultural college, such as that at West Lavington, in Wiltshire; and that at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. Wye College would accommodate forty boys.

It was further explained:

The property was already occupied as an elementary school, and partly let, but in point of fact it was not occupied at present for its proper requirements. The Charity Commissioners had the power of dealing with it, and they did not see that any portion of that valuable property would be so congenially occupied by its appropriation to the interests of Agriculture under the ægis of the three counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey.

[...] It is an old ecclesiastical college, which comes down to us from very ancient times; but of late years it had been used as a grammar school, which has recently died a natural death, and Lord Winchelsea, the governor of the school, looked upon it as a white elephant, and when an agriculturalist college was suggested, his Lordship was only too glad to put this building at the disposal of the Kent Couty Council.

By the start of 1893, Sussex had dropped out of the proposal, leaving only Kent and Surrey. In May of that year, Queen Victoria approved a scheme prepared by the Charity Commissioners, whereby the proposed South-Eastern Agricultural School and College would be endowed with ‘the building known as Wye College with the site, field, stable, and outbuildings.’ The Joanna Thornhill School would be provided with a building on its present site in Bridge Street, and the Infants’ School which had leased the 1849 Girls’ Schoolroom was later provided with premises adjoining. The former grammar or private school is thought to have moved to a house in Church Street.

Rather than taking over the Joanna Thornhill School's farms, the new agricultural college would lease Coldharbour Farm (HER: MKE87433), near the college site. Over the following century, other farms and estates would be added, at intervals, until the college occupied a vast area predominantly to the east and south of the PDA. It also purchased numerous sites and buildings in and around Wye.

The following few decades, down to the 1920s, would see the most thoroughgoing alterations and additions to the medieval Wye College and its site. The additions of this period would, for the most part, take the form of a series of contiguous quadrangles, to the north and east of the medieval college building, filling the greater part of the southern portion of the PDA,

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189 Kent and Sussex Courier 19 February 1892.
190 Thanet Advertiser 7 January 1893.
191 In the present report, we will only discuss those purchases falling wholly or partly within the PDA.
Individual features of the medieval fabric – such as the Latin School’s castellated doorway, and the medieval college’s pointed doorways, cinquefoil-headed windows, first-floor sash windows, and moulded–brick cornices – would be reproduced repeatedly. Ragstone masonry and flintwork would be used used in some of the ground-floor elevations, but much, for reasons of cost, would be red brick. Very similar red bricks were used in successive phases, and very carefully tied together, so that it is often hard to spot joints between the latter.

The listing description describes the late nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions to Wye College as follows:

College quadrangles. 1893-5, 1901, 1903-6 and 1912-14 (executed 1928) Architects P.B. chambers (1893-5), T.E. Colcutt (1901) and Colcutt and Hamp (1905-6/1912). Ragstone with red brick over, and with timber framing with red brick infill. Plain tiled roof. Entrance: 2 storey range with kneelered parapet gables and projecting central gabled gateway; stacks to end left, centre left and to right. Ten mullioned lights on 1st floor (pairs and triplets), and cusped and with label hoods on ground floor. Four centred arched gateway with label hood, and 3 light Perpendicular style windows over. Right return (the library) with 2 storey brick range with mullioned and transomed lights broken only by oriel to centre left. Inner court: rear of entrance block with exposed timber frame over open timber arcade. Pierced and moulded barge-board to jettied gable with oriel over gateway. Brick inner wall with mullioned windows. Two storey brick ranges opposite (the library, with barrel vault ceiling interior, with gable and oriel opposite entrance. Second count including exterior of C15. Hall range (with C20 bay as also to parlour) and 2 storey C20 blocks, brick on flint, with some C18 with glazing bar sashes, otherwise mullioned windows. Four centred arched gateway with iron screen dated 1906. Dining Hall 1910, built as gymnasium, separating the 2 quadrangles. Single storey, with large mullioned and transomed windows with parapet and buttresses. Interior: cruck trussed and arcaded interior with contemporary panelling and chandeliers and other fittings. Further, later C20 quadrangles and blocks to the north.

With a small number of exceptions, surprisingly few original features survive within these parts of the college, apart from doors, windows, and a few architectural mouldings. This is in part because they were always fairly

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192 Cooling 2003.
193 A similar red bricks were used in successive phases, and very carefully tied together, so that it is often hard to spot joints between the latter.
plain, internally: in part, because of later alterations. The importance of these ranges is primarily in their exteriors.

2.13.1 Initial alterations and additions, 1894

Paul B Chambers’ perspective drawing of the proposed Agricultural College; note that the design was subsequently altered, especially of the northern end (right).

The overall shape of the first set of agricultural college additions seems to have been determined by late May 1892, taking the form of ‘three great wings,’ each about the size of a modest institutional building in its own right.\textsuperscript{194} The Brighton architect, Paul B Chambers had completed his initial designs for the alterations and additions by August 1893.\textsuperscript{195} These are presumably represented by a perspective sketch (above)\textsuperscript{196} and, doubtless, by the following description, published later that year:

The existing building, which is to be utilised in carrying out the new scheme, is a rather antiquated pile. The older parts were built in the 15th century, and appear to have been very much altered in the beginning of the 17th, when it was used as a private house. Originally it undoubtedly was a monastic establishment. The building is in a good state of preservation still. On the left of the entrance, detached from the main structure, is a 15th century building [The Old Latin School], which is to become the large hall or room for the members to utilise as a club room or for debating purposes. The main building forms a complete quadrangle. The south side will be devoted to the Principal, with the exception of a waiting room for visitors. On the right of the entrance [in the 1849 Girls’ School] will be the chemical laboratory and a class room.

\textsuperscript{194} Dorking Advertiser 28 May 1892.
\textsuperscript{195} TNA: ED 39/81.
\textsuperscript{196} One of the earliest issues of Technical World, c1893, may contain further pictures of the proposed buildings, but it has not yet been possible to view a copy.
Again, on the right side of the cloistered central quadrangle is the old refectory, now an elementary school, which will be turned to its original purpose. An administration block will be built to make the cooking and service arrangements complete, and the servants rooms will have a separate stair case, distinct from the rest of the building. The existing girls' elementary school [the parlour], a beautifully panelled room, will become the library, and a room will open out of it for the use of the permanent staff of lecturers. Next to this is an entrance hall, with a massive oak staircase leading to the students' bedrooms on the first floor. A new quadrangle will be added on the north side, and here provision is anticipated for future extension. On the west is the biological laboratory, and on the north it is only proposed at present to return the cloister to meet the east end of the block, which gives a lecture hall to seat a hundred students. To the east of the building will be erected two fives courts for the use of the students. The first floor, with the exception of the south side devoted to administration and the Principal, is almost entirely occupied by students' rooms, and one large general sitting-room; while over the lecture room is a museum approached by outside steps from the quadrangle.

Another paper of the time supplied the following additional details, largely relating to the proposed treatment of the medieval main college building:

The whole of the buildings are in a good state of preservation and repair, and but little restoration of old work will be necessary to fit them for their new purposes. [...] The old refectory [...] with a little alteration, and the addition of an oriel window, will be devoted to its original purpose, and the minstrel's gallery opened up. [...] At the north-east corner of the existing building is the present girls' elementary school, which is beautifully panelled on both walls and ceiling, and will make a most appropriate library. Here also will be added a large bay window. A room for the use of the permanent staff of lecturers opens out of the library. Next to this is an entrance hall, with a massive and interesting oak staircase with carved newels, leading up to the students’ bedrooms on the first floor. There is at present on the right side of the staircase a partition, which will be removed to enlarge the hall, and in its place a new balustrade added.

[...]
The first floor, with the exception of the south side devoted to administration and the principal, is almost entirely occupied by students' rooms. They are of slightly varying sizes, but all of them are large enough for the student to have a writing-table, and thus use his room as a study if required. There is also a large general sitting-room on this floor, and over the lecture-room is a museum approached by outside steps from the quadrangle.

197 Maidstone and Kentish Journal 19 October 1893. NB The proposals were probably already out of date by the time they were published in this newspaper.
It is proposed to light throughout, for the purposes of, by gas, and warm with hot water; this will be done by at once putting sufficient boiling power for future requirements into the basement. Many of the rooms in the existing buildings are panelled with oak, which has been painted over; this, of course, when cleaned would form a most appropriate wall-covering and could be rearranged as required.\textsuperscript{198}

It was already, by this time, intended that the ranges added the north side of the main college building would form the first phase of a ‘new quadrangle,’ on that side (the present West Quad). The proposed second phase was ‘partly indicated by dotted lines as future extension.’ By the time of that second phase c1901 (see Section 2.13.4 below), however, the design would change considerably.

The College Governors approved these, ‘with slight amendments’ at their first meeting on 17 August 1893.\textsuperscript{199} The amendments seem to have concentrated – in line with ‘the suggestions of Sir HE Roscoe, MP, and Professor Liveing’\textsuperscript{200} – on improving laboratory provision and increasing the height and width of the lecture theatre to something like its present proportions:

\begin{quote}
It is suggested by Sir Henry E Roscoe that the lecture room be somewhat widened and that greater height be given to it by dispensing with the proposed Museum.\textsuperscript{201}
\end{quote}

Accordingly, new plans and elevations were now drawn up for the lecture theatre. The museum seems to have been displaced to the Old Latin School, which would duly be fitted out as ‘a class room and a museum’\textsuperscript{202} – ousting the proposed club or debating room (which seems to have been omitted for the time being). At the end of September the Charity Commissioners’ architect, Ewan Christian, reviewed the proposals. He found ‘the general scheme […] fairly satisfactory,’ but suggested the following alterations:

\begin{quote}
1st The new northern quadrangle, laboratory, and lecture room &c It is proposed in this part to carry forward bedrooms on two sides over the arcades round the cloisters and to treat a third side as part of a museum, but as the larger part of the latter has now given place to a lecture room, the enclosure above the top of the north cloister is not needed, and it would greatly tend to the airiness of the quadrangle, and to the pleasantness and healthfulness of the small bedrooms to lower the north wall leaving only a parapet
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{198} Sussex Express 28 October 1893. Again, the proposals were probably already out of date by the time they were published in this newspaper.
\textsuperscript{199} First report to the Technical Education Committees of the County Councils of Kent and Surrey; 28 April 1894.
\textsuperscript{200} First report to the Technical Education Committees of the County Councils of Kent and Surrey; 28 April 1894.
\textsuperscript{201} TNA: ED 39/81.
\textsuperscript{202} First Prospectus of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, June 1894.
above the roof of the ground floor cloister. As regards the proposed lecture room, of which there are separate plans and elevations, I would suggest that in the north gable there should be a long low window close under the ceiling level, with casements hung on on centres in each opening, and fitted with lines for ventilation. The light from this window would be as valuable, as the ventilation afforded by the casements. As regards the new bedrooms: none of them are provided with fireplaces or ventilation flues, and in all the windows the frames require lifting so that the openings may be close to the ceilings. In the biological laboratory the same remark will apply; but in addition a lofty open fireplace in the north wall would be of considerable value for wholesome ventilation. As regards the Principal's, and office wings: I think the kitchen would not be too well lighted if both its north windows were made of equal height, and the north window of the scullery might be lengthened with advantage. The windows on both stories would be better lifted 18ins higher so as to open close to the ceilings. No light is provided for the entrance passage from back yard to kitchen; a dormer window might be usefully introduced above the gutter over low roofs. More ventilating openings would be useful in the larder to create cross currents.

In respect of construction: 1st All new and rebuilt chimneys should be wholly built in cement. 2nd All drips to lead gutters must be 2ins deep in the clear, and all lead for gutters must be 7lbs to the foot, and for shoots [sic] 8lbs. 3rd Saddle bars for lead glazing should not be more than 12ins apart.203

Revised designs incorporating these suggestions were submitted in November, and had been approved by the end of the year. Invitations to tender had been sent out, and the lowest – that of Messrs GE Wallis and Sons, of Boxley Road, Maidstone (£4,948) – accepted, early in November.204

On 1 January 1894, ‘the keys of the College were handed over to the contractors and [...] building operations [proceeded] satisfactorily’ so that by April there was ‘every prospect of the College being completed in August.’205 By late February ‘the foundations of the new part and the lecture hall had been laid’ and, the Governors noted, ‘there was a great deal to see of archaeological interest.’206 Early in May, it was reported:

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203 TNA: ED 39/81.
204 Maidstone and Kentish Journal 9 November 1893; First report to the Technical Education Committees of the County Councils of Kent and Surrey, 28 April 1894.
205 First report to the Technical Education Committees of the County Councils of Kent and Surrey; 28 April 1894. The Dorking Advertiser for 16 November 1893 may well have been ‘jumping the gun’ when it reported works had already started.
206 Tunbridge Wells Courier 23 February 1894. The Governors also, amusingly, reported that ‘they had hired the adjoining [Coldharbour] farm, and at the further end was the farm house, which would be utilised for the purposes of the dairy school. It had a number of rooms, which would easily be made use of for accommodating the lovely dairymaids, who
The old buildings of the college [...] are being put in order. The old “Refectory” will be used as the dining-hall for the college. The old oak panelling is being restored, and a new large oriel window added. This hall will be an important feature of the building. An old court surrounded by a corridor [...] formerly used by the monks[!] as a cloister with rooms over, is now being converted for the college students into sleeping rooms. A new court is building also surrounded with arches, and very similar to the old one, to give the additional accommodation required. This part is well advanced, as well as the other new departments. The whole of the new buildings which are being added are of the same style and appearance and date of architecture as the old part. The walls are partly of red brick with stone mullions and partly of rubble masonry which has a most excellent effect, and from what could be seen of the present state of the work, will do credit to the architect Mr Chambers, and the builders, Messrs Wallis, who are executing the work under him. It is expected that the buildings will be completed by the end of July or August next.207

The buildings had presumably been largely or wholly completed by the time the South Eastern Agricultural College opened, on 28 November 1894, with Alfred Daniel Hall as principal.208 The stated objects of the College were:

(i) To provide a thorough education in Agriculture and the Sciences applied to it, together with practical training upon the College Farm, for young men who intend to become occupiers or land, either as owners, tenants, or agents, preference being given to sons of residents in Kent and Surrey.
(ii) To form a centre from which peripatetic instruction in agricultural subjects in the two counties of Kent and Surrey may start.
(iii) To constitute a chemical testing station, and seed control station for the use of the farmers etc., of the two counties.
(iv) To conduct field experiments and demonstrations at various places in the two Counties.
(v) To hold short courses of instruction in special subjects, and courses designed for the teachers of agricultural subjects in elementary schools.209

Early experimental work at the college would be concerned, especially, with hops, which would remain extremely important to the work of the college.

would take up their future residence there, and they would no doubt be a great attraction for the gentlemen studying in the college.”
207 Surrey Mirror 4 May 1894.
208 The first issue of the Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College apparently contains an interesting description of the completed college, but we have not yet been able to view a copy.
209 Orwin and Williams 1911.
throughout much of the following century. An inspection of the college in 1896 found:

The restoration of the old building has been very well carried out, its character being well preserved. The old wainscoting and other woodwork has been kept as far as possible and in other places has been successfully imitated. Unfortunately, it was found difficult, owing to financial reasons, to carry out the additions in the Kentish rag-stone, of which the old building was constructed; except for a small portion of the ground floor, red brick has been used, but the result has not been inharmonious.

The premises now comprise:
(1) a fine Dining Hall, with oriel window, resembling a college hall at Oxford or Cambridge, adapted from the old Grammar School [sic].
(2) a handsome library (with fine old panelling and ceiling) with ante-room.
(3) the principal’s house.
These, which are built round a small cloistered quadrangle, are the old part of the buildings.
The additions provide, in immediate contiguity with the old buildings,
(4) a large biological laboratory
(5) a service lecture theatre
(6) on an upper floor separate bedrooms for 20 students.
There is also a new wing for kitchens, servants’ rooms etc.
Detached from the main building are
(7) the chemical laboratory, an old building with open timber roof, formerly belonging to the college barn, an analytical laboratory adjoins
(8) the former chapel, which is intended to be converted into a museum (a small low building),
(9) a carpenter's shop.
The buildings open on a large grass space, used mainly for lawn tennis, being too restricted for cricket; but the village ground is used by the college. The college grounds contain also two fives-courts.
the college buildings being insufficient for the sleeping accommodation of all the students, two small houses are used in the village, providing accommodation each for 5 students and a master, with common room.\footnote{TNA: ED 39/82.}
The ground-floor plan of the College late 1890s, after the initial alterations.
2.13.1.1 Alterations to the main college building

Extensive alterations were made to the main college building, both inside and out. Externally, there was some typical late Victorian ‘hypercorrection.’ Insufficiently gothic windows in the east elevation were replaced with new ones in Bath-stone. The curious large rectangular window at the dias end of
the great hall (now the Refectory) was replaced with the present projecting bay window, of Bath stone, with plinth coarses of more coarsely textured Bath(?)-stone ashlar. Another such window replaced a pair of ground-floor sash windows in the east elevation of the parlour (now the library). The small square sash window lighting the minstrel's gallery of the hall was replaced by cinquefoil-headed window of similar proportions.

Extensive alterations were also now made to the internal arrangements. The principal's house was established in the south range of the medieval Wye College. The present staircase in this range, with mahogany handrail, slender balusters, and curtail step, may be of this date. The ground floor room to the east of this (the present Northbourne Room – was adapted as an office.

Possibly, the present passage along the north side of this room was created at this time – providing discreet access from the new service range to the east (see Section 2.13.1.7 below), to the cellar beneath. The cellar stairs were modified in what looks like late nineteenth-century work. Presumably, the dumbwaiter on the east wall of this cellar was inserted, to supply the said service range. From the north end of the said corridor, the ‘separate staircase’ to the servants rooms on the first floor of the service range was now cut through the east wall of the medieval building.

The parlour, at the east end of the north range was fitted out with bookshelves as a library, and some of its panelling renewed. The partition forming the ground-floor stairwell were removed, and a replica balustrade supplied in its place. Early in the twentieth century, the statues were ‘removed from their pedestals, out of consideration for their well-being, and [...] stored away.’

The first floor of this range was divided-up into students' rooms to either side of a corridor. Those on the north side oversailed the south aisle of a new cloister to the north, and the students’ rooms continued atop the range on the east side of that cloister. This arrangement left the medieval stonework of the ground floor, on that side, relatively unharmed, but it unfortunately removed anything that may have survived of the original medieval timber-framed first-floor elevation.

The ventilation ducts evident in the roofspace, here, were doubtless inserted at this time – satisfying Ewan Christian’s insistence on ‘ventilation flues’ to the students' bedrooms. These pass westwards along the roofspace, emerging through a louvered, gabled vent in the western slope, which can be seen on a photograph of c1895.

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211 Orwin and Williams 1911.
The roof of the north range, looking east, with the ventilation flues.
2.13.1.2 Chemistry laboratories in the former Girls’ School

With the recent synthesis of fertilisers and other chemicals, and new techniques in soils analysis, chemistry was looming increasingly large in agriculture. It had the potential radically to transform farming – or even, it was supposed – eventually to supplant it altogether. As Dr Sidney Harvey had recently noted, after referring in passing to the proposed Wye College:

Our food still comes from old sources, but the rapid sequence of the artificial manufacture of food principles needs little but the production of the proteids or albuminoids to make the chain complete. The synthesis of these latter is still in the future, but when accomplished [...] the artificial production of food itself, in its totality, is only a question of time, and points as one consequence to the disuse of the soil for the growth of food.\textsuperscript{212}

The chemical laboratory was described as ‘an old building with open timber roof,’ detached from the main building.\textsuperscript{213} It was ‘a splendidly arranged room,’\textsuperscript{214} consisting of a laboratory with a working space for 30 pupils, a

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textsuperscript{212} & \textit{Whitstable Times} 27 October 1894. \\
\textsuperscript{213} & TNA: ED 39/82. \\
\textsuperscript{214} & \textit{St James’ Budget} 10 July 1896. \\
\end{tabular}
\end{footnotesize}
balance room, and a smaller laboratory for special research and analytical work.¹²¹ The balance room housed ‘the balances and other sensitive instruments;’ in the analytical laboratory were ‘many specimens of soil awaiting analysis.’¹²¹ New Bath-stone windows in the west elevation replaced earlier ones – presumably of Caen which had weathered too badly to be serviceable. Interestingly, the replacements appear to have doubled as fume cupboards. The chimney on this side may also have been raised in height at this time.

2.13.1.3 Details of the new fabric of 1894

The new fabric was predominantly of red brick – including the whole of the new first-floor fabric – with Bath-stone details including plinth- and stringcourses. Most of the external doorways from this phase were under four-centred heads, with decorated splays perhaps influenced by the medieval crown-post in the college roofs. The doorway at the north-west corner of the new service range, however, was two-centred, and made more of an effort to imitate the medieval doorways (see Section 2.13.1.7 below). Various kinds of windows were used in the ground-floor elevations – some with cinquefoil-headed lights based on the medieval ones; others of plain rectangular mullion-and-transom form, shallowly hollow-moulded. Another kind were small, square-headed windows with cusping, used singly or in rows – we have already noted the examples inserted at the end of the minstrels’ gallery in the great hall. Most of the new first-floor windows were timber sashes, imitating Wye College’s early to mid eighteenth century windows.

²¹⁵ First Prospectus of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, June 1894.  
²¹⁶ St James’ Budget 10 July 1896.
2.13.1.4 The new ‘cloister’

Early in May 1894, it was noted that ‘a new court [was] building [at Wye College] surrounded with arches, and very similar to the old one.’ This was originally called the ‘New Quad,’ but would soon be renamed the ‘West Quad.’ Although the brick arches were all removed during the early twentieth century, the careful similarity with the Cloister Quad is still evident in the squat-proportioned sash windows lighting the students’ rooms at first-floor level.

As first built, there was no range along the north side of this quad, just a brick wall, with a doorway leading into the garden beyond. Two fives courts were erected against the north side of this wall, ‘for the use of the students.’ The cloister returned along the south face of this wall to meet the west elevation of the new lecture theatre, where buttresses and scars attest its former presence. The intention was doubtless to build new students’ bedrooms out over this north aisle of the cloister when the college was duly extended in this direction. However, by 1901 when this extension took place, the plan would have changed and the north cloister aisle would be swept away.

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217 *Surrey Mirror* 4 May 1894.

218 *Maidstone and Kentish Journal* 19 October 1893. NB The proposals were probably already out of date by the time they were published in this newspaper.
The first floor of this cloister survives over the south side and the southern half of the west side of the present West Quad, but subsequent mutilation, c1919 (see Section 2.13.14 below), has left it with scant charm.

2.13.1.5 The biology laboratory

The biology laboratory occupied the west side of the new cloister, under the new students’ bedrooms on that side. It has since been enlarged eastwards place of the west cloister aisle, but the original doorway at its west end survives in its original location. In July 1896, it was reported:

The biological laboratory has bench space for twenty-four students; it is furnished with twelve Swift’s histological and twelve Collins’ dissecting microscopes, incubators, and other scientific apparatus.²¹⁹

It would soon ‘specialise’ as the Botany Laboratory, when a whole suite of biological laboratories was introduced early in the twentieth-century.

²¹⁹ St James’ Budget 10 July 1896.
2.13.1.6 The lecture theatre and preparation room

The lecture hall was filled with steep concentric ranks of seating, facing north. The south-west corner of the theatre was canted, so as not to block the medieval ground-floor window at that point in the north wall of the main college building. This may well have been necessitated by Sir Henry E Roscoe’s advice ‘that the lecture room be somewhat widened.’ The hall was entered by the present door in the west wall, and possibly by the present doorway in the south end of its east wall, via the space behind the seating.

Large windows in the side walls imitated those of the medieval great hall. A row of small, square cusped-headed lights high up at the south end of the east wall would be blocked c1906, when a new range was built-up against that elevation; that corner of the hall, at the top of the tiers of seating, was presumably closed-off with the present matchboarding at that time. Windows high in the north wall – presumably included on Ewan Christian’s advice – appear to have been similar.220

The hall was spanned by a fine roof, with canted corners at the rear, carried on two curious trusses, each with three elaborately carved posts.

A door in the north wall (perhaps the present door, but not in its present position) led into a small, single-storey range to the north, containing the preparation room for the lecturer. Its east front was richly decorated, with a four-centred arched doorway and a contiguous row of square-headed lights. This piece of wall would be retained when the West Quad was completed in 1901 (see Section 2.13.4.1 below).

We understand that the developers intend to retain this superb lecture theatre and put it to community purposes, which is very much to be welcomed.

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220 TNA: ED 39/81.
East elevation of the lecture theatre, looking south-west.
The single-storey east elevation of the preparation room, incorporated into the ground floor of the 1901 extension (see below).

The lecture theatre, looking north-west.
The lecture theatre, looking south.
2.13.1.7 The new service range

At the south eastern corner of the existing structure a new wing was added, extending first eastward and then returning southward to the road, which comprised the kitchens and other offices.

The kitchen was in the two-storey east-west portion, with, probably, a scullery in the single-storey range to the south, and various pantries and stores. Communication with the rest of the college was via the north-east corner of the south range of the medieval college building, adjoining.

The two-storey east-west portion attempted a closer imitation of the medieval and eighteenth century fabric of the college. This was the ‘small portion’ of the late nineteenth-century extensions, where the college could afford to raise the ground floor elevations ‘in the Kentish rag-stone, of which the old building was constructed [sic].’ Although the first-floor brickwork was in stretcher-bond, the sash windows with gauged-brick flat arches were a better match for the eighteenth-century ones, and there was a moulded-brick cornice. The upper floor contained the servants’ rooms.

2.13.1.8 An artesian well

To supply the college with water, an Artesian Well was dug at the northern edge of the then college grounds (ie of the southern section of the PDA). It

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221 Orwin and Williams 1911.
was housed in a small rectangular building, marked with a ‘W’ on the 1897 Ordnance Survey (see Section 2.13.3 below); it was apparently sunk to between 200 and 300ft.

This feature will certainly survive below ground 'under tarmac of the main pathway through the College near the north-west corner of the Dining Hall.' It is, perhaps, of negligible interest archaeologically, but may be of interest in the design and execution of any development works in the vicinity.

2.13.2 The cottages to the east of the college purchased, 1895

Within a few months of opening, all the on-site accommodation was taken, and several buildings elsewhere in Wye had been equipped as additional hostels, but the need for the second phase of accommodation would soon become pressing. On 7 February 1895, the college purchased the cottages fronting the High Street, within the PDA, described as:

a piece of land containing 31 perches or thereabouts, and having a frontage of 175 feet or thereabouts to the High street of Wye, together with the three cottages thereon or part thereof.

Two seem to have been used as accommodation, one as a kind of infirmary.

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223 Orwin and Williams 1911.
224 TNA: ED 39/82.
2.13.3 The Second Edition *Ordinance Survey*, 1897

The Second Edition *Ordinance Survey* records this first set of additions to the college buildings. The location of the artesian well is indicated by a ‘W’ at the northern edge of the southern section of the PDA. The northern of the two pairs of cottages immediately to the north of the college, on Olantigh Road had, by this time, been demolished.
2.13.4 Alterations and additions, 1900-1

By March 1899, the South-Eastern Agricultural College had grown to forty-nine students, and more were expected. Its governors perceived the:

absolute necessity of extending the accommodation of the college [...] The college buildings themselves only contain sleeping accommodation for 20 students, in addition to the Principal's House and the domestic apartments; 22 other students, however have rooms in one or other of the three adjacent houses hired by the Governors, but all take their meals within the college.\(^{225}\)

The proposed additions and alterations were designed by the notable architect Thomas Edward Collcutt (1840–1924). They provided for:

(1) the increase of the sleeping accommodation up to 50 students’ rooms, \textit{ie} an increase of 30 rooms.
(2) additional laboratories and class rooms including a drawing school.
(3) the extension of the kitchen and domestic accommodation till it is adequate to the increased number of students, by taking in and adapting the present chemical laboratory. Sundry minor alterations are required to provide greater security against fire, economical working \&c.\(^{226}\)

A loan for the works was approved, and Mr JJ Wise, of Deal, appointed as contractor. Work began early in 1900 and by mid May, ‘the new buildings […] were practically complete.’\(^{227}\) They were, in fact finished around Easter 1901,\(^{228}\) and were formally opened in July ‘by the President of the Board of Agriculture, the Right Hon. RW Hanbury.’\(^{229}\)

The additions completed the new quadrangle begun in 1894, so that it extended to the boundary of the College property, where formerly was the old terrace, and a further wing was carried eastwards towards the lawn. These buildings provided a museum, another lecture room, drawing school, laboratories for the professors of botany and entomology, a new students' common room, and a range of chemical laboratories, comprising a fine students’ laboratory, balance room, and three smaller rooms for research work. The old laboratory was merged into the domestic offices, and in the new buildings thirty additional living rooms were provided for students.\(^{230}\)

\(^{225}\) TNA: ED 39/81.
\(^{226}\) TNA: ED 39/81.
\(^{227}\) Kent and Sussex Courier 17 May 1901.
\(^{228}\) Sussex Express 20 July 1901.
\(^{229}\) Orwin and Williams 1911.
\(^{230}\) Orwin and Williams 1911.
The new work of 1901 around the northern halves of the West and North Quads followed the pattern of the 1894 additions, but this time wholly of red brick and Bath stone, and with only one pattern of ground-floor windows: mullioned-and-transomed. It is readily identifiable by the sills of these ground-floor windows, which have a shallow channel immediately inside the glazing, to collect condensation and expel it through a small ‘weep-hole’ in the middle of the exterior slope; this feature is not evident in any of the other phases at Wye College.

Rather than continuing the novel four-centred arched doorways of the 1894 work, Collcutt imitated the original richly moulded, two-centred arched doorways of the medieval college. The first-floor windows were, again, timber sashes.

New students’ rooms were provided, continuing northward from the late nineteenth-century ones, around all of the new ranges. Those over what is now the north side of the North Quad did not follow the oblique northern college boundary, but were set back from the ground floor frontage, carried on a beam over the new chemical laboratory below. This first floor elevation is presumably of timber frame construction, rather than brickwork; hence it is rendered externally. Unlike those of 1894, the 1901 students’ rooms were provided with a ‘picture rail’ around the tops of their walls.
Ground-floor plan of Wye College, after the additions and alterations of 1901.
2.13.4.1 The West Quad completed

The West Quad was now completed, to very much its present form, providing botany and zoology research rooms to the north of the biological laboratory; a museum and a lecture room; lavatories; a drawing office; a students’ common room, and two offices. The 1901 range down the east side of the extended quad abutted the north end elevation of the lecture theatre. To compensate for loss of ventilation from a window here, a ventilation duct was led out of the roofspace, here, into a small stone-built structure somewhat resembling a bellcote. The ornate east elevation of the 1894 preparation room to the north of the lecture theatre (see Section 2.13.1.6 above) was retained in the new work.

Perhaps in the mid twentieth-century, the window of the southernmost room of this range was converted into a doorway. This was extremely neatly done, and the stonework re-carved to make it look like an original feature. If it were necessary to insert new doorways as part of the proposed development, this might well provide a useful model to follow.

2.13.4.2 The beginning of the North Quad

To the east of the latter, and in similar fabric, chemistry laboratories were provided around what would later be the north and east sides of the North Quad. The laboratories were subdivided by glazed partitions, so that the
whole were bathed in sunlight from two sides. Adjoining laboratories had back-to-back fume cupboards at the north-east corner of the Quad; part of one survives today. At the southern end of the southward fabric, was a contiguous single-storey portion under a lean-to, housing a ‘furnace room.’ By 1908, a greenhouse had been built against its east elevation, possibly exploiting waste heat from the furnace. This ‘lean-to’ would later be incorporated into the 1906 continuation of the range. At some very early date, a small porch to the main chemical laboratory was added within the north-west corner of the Quad, with its outer door in imitation of the castellated Latin School doorway.
2.13.4.3 The service wing enlarged and reorganised

The new chemistry laboratories along the northern edge of the college freed-up the old south-eastern outbuilding, which had provided the college’s first such provision, as an addition to the service department, providing stores and a service hall. The service wing was now raised to two storeys throughout. The boundary wall to the east of this range was demolished, and the mid nineteenth-century gateway in it was transplanted to its present position to serve as a tradesman’s entrance onto the small service yard. This allowed the east elevation of the service range to be tidied up, somewhat, to provide a more attractive entrance to the college.

2.13.5 Alterations and additions of 1903

Wye College became part of London University, ‘as a school of agriculture only,’ in 1900.231 As such, it could introduce a BSc degree in Agriculture in 1902. Provision for degree students would require numerous alterations and additions – mainly in the form of more diverse and sophisticated laboratory provision – over the following couple of decades.

Early in the twentieth century, the expense of the new college buildings, the fact that its farm was being run at a loss, rather than as a commercial

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231 Orwin and Williams 1911.
concern, and the apparent paucity of farming families among its students, led to accusations that Wye College was being run as a ‘Gentleman’s Club.’

2.13.5.1 The workshops along the northern edge of the College grounds

In 1904 new workshops for wood and iron were added to the College equipment. These were fitted with the usual benches and tools, and three forges, a lathe and other machines were also fitted.\(^{232}\)

The new ranges were built along the eastern half of the northern boundary of the college property. They were raised in red brick, laid in english bond, in a broadly Arts-and-Crafts style, with exaggeratedly battered buttresses. They comprised two single-storey wings to either side of a projecting two-storey central block. The single-storey wings had simply decorated round-headed doorways and were lit by large horizontal sliding sash windows. The first floor of the central block was tile-hung above a modillion cornice, and rose to an elaborate roof – half-hipped at the east and west ends, with glazed gablets north and south. Its original fenestration is unclear.

\(^{232}\) Orwin and Williams 1911.
Wye College from the east, c1905. This shows the 1901 extension to the north of the Lecture Theatre, incorporating the ground-floor elevation of the former ‘preparation room’ at its southern end. The west end of the 1903 ‘workshops’ range (which has since been lost) can be seen to the right.

2.13.5.2 The servants’ hall

A servants’ hall – now a billiard room – was constructed, in ragstone (brick at the rear) with Bath-stone mullion windows under a pyramidal roof, along the southern boundary – on, and extending into, the eastern side of the service yard. (For a photograph see Section 2.12.4.2 above.)

2.13.5.3 The Old Latin School converted into a billiard room

The Old Latin School was extended northward in brickwork, containing the present fireplace, and converted into a billiard room.²³³

2.13.6 Houses to the north of the college, 1904

Houses along the east side of the middle section of the PDA, looking north-west.

The present short terrace fronting the middle section of the PDA bears the datestone, ‘JH 1904.’

2.13.7 The artesian well sold, 1905

The college is now supplied from the well with water which is pumped by a gas engine into tanks in the roofs and upper parts of the buildings.  

Faced with the expense of laying pipes to supply Coldharbour Farm from the college well, the governors seem, instead, to have sold the well to Mid Kent Water, around the middle of August 1905.

2.13.8 The additions of 1905 to 1906

On 5 April 1905:

The Governors [proposed] to extend the college buildings so as to secure additional teaching and workshop accommodation, which [was] greatly needed, and to install an electric lighting plant.  

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234 TNA: ED 39/551.
235 TNA: ED 39/551.
They were already, of course, in heavy debt for the college buildings. By July that year:

the college had increased so much in the number of students that it was quite impossible to house them all, and many students were in lodgings in the village of Wye. It was much better for educational and disciplinary reasons that the college should be increased so that all the students could be accommodated in the college. In addition to this it was necessary to enlarge the lecture rooms and laboratories.\textsuperscript{236}

Fresh enlargements were imperative, and were carried out during the autumn of 1905 and the early part of 1906, from the designs of Messrs Colcutt and Hamp. The new buildings comprised new secretarial offices, research laboratories for the professors of Economic Zoology and Veterinary Science, additional chemical laboratories, with a new drawing office and a few additional students’ rooms on the first floor. These buildings were arranged so as to enclose the gravel forecourt, and the general effect is cramped and somewhat poor. The beautiful old east front is completely enclosed, and it is a matter of regret that it was considered impossible to make the extensions along the north side of the College Lawn, to the Olantigh Lane, so that one day the whole of the lawn might have been enclosed in a fine quadrangle. Internally, however, the new buildings leave nothing to be desired.\textsuperscript{237}

The additions were opened in mid July 1906.

The gymnasium [was] not only excellently adapted for [its] object, but will also be utilized for concerts and various gatherings in connection with the college life. Its dimensions are 63 feet by 24 feet. The new shoeing forge is thoroughly up to date, and here the students learn a valuable branch of practical agricultural work, while the repair of machinery is also undertaken. Adjoining is the gas house, and the whole buildings are lit with electricity, the engine being worked by gas and the light supplied from accumulators in a room above. A well-equipped joiners’ shop, new offices, rooms above set apart for surveying and drawing in building construction [...] a laboratory for research in botanical work, with a professor’s room and a students’ research room, which was originally the museum, and a bacteriological laboratory, constitute the chief additions. Mention might also, however, be made of a new entomological private room, and an apartment set apart for research in chemistry and analysis of soil. [...] The drawing offices [...] were in memory of the late Mr EJ Halsey

\textsuperscript{236} Surrey Mirror 11 July 1905.  
\textsuperscript{237} Orwin and Williams 1911.
[..] and this room would in future be known as the Halsey Drawing Room. 238

2.13.8.1 The North and South Quads

The South Quad, looking, north-west.

The fabric is, again, of red brick laid in english bond, and again with only rectangular mullion-and-transom windows in the ground floor. The Bath stone here is a richer orange than elsewhere. These ranges were superbly detailed.

The south front of the east-west range between the North and South Quads was made a special feature. It was of Bath-stone ashlar up-to and including the ground floor windowsills. Above this, the ground floor was of uncoursed knapped flint, surmounted by a brick upper storey with Bath-stone mullion-and-transom windows. The windows and doorways, here, introduced a new feature - curious spiral-lozenge terminations to their hood moulds - which would be taken up in subsequent additions around the present Front Quad.

At either end of this elevation were four-centred-arched gateways. That at the west end led on into the north quad, via a kind of elaborate gate chamber, provided with its own mullion-and-transom window, and structure in imitation of a porters' lodge behind. That at the east end opened beyond the end of the range proper, in a continuation of the ground floor flint wall to meet the north-west corner of the new gymnasium. It was fitted with an 238* Surrey Mirror 20 July 1906.
elaborate wrought iron gate giving its date of construction. Behind this, the east elevation of the range had canted corners, with a window in each, presumably so that the ground-floor office within could monitor comings and goings.

2.13.8.2 The Gymnasium

The gymnasium was paid for by an anonymous gift of £1,000 (actually from the Chairman of the Governors). As such, it was of somewhat cheaper fabric and construction than the other additions. As with the workshops of 1903 (see Section 2.13.5.1 above), the gymnasium showed Arts-and-Crafts influences – evident in its low walls with sloping buttresses, and its steep roof ending southwards in a kind of lucam. Its ground floor protruded at its southern end, where a doorway opened, flanked by windows, in a ragstone wall rising to a small gable. This wall, which is the only part of the gymnasium surviving today, was continued westward to meet the north-east corner of the 1894 service range. It contained the present brick four-centred-arched gateway at the south-east corner of the North Quad. The following year, it was reported:

The Gymnasium has now been fitted up with the necessary appliances for gymnastic exercise, and also a movable stage has been constructed for any entertainment which may be held in that building.239

Richards presents a plausible account of this range being converted to a dining hall in 1954. However, it is difficult to see how any part of the present structure can survive from 1906, apart from its mutilated southern ground-floor wall.

239 Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College 16, 1907.
2.13.9 The Third Edition *Ordnance Survey*, 1908

The third edition *Ordnance Survey*, of 1908, shows the newly completed North and South Quads, completed by boundary walls with archways, at its north-east and south-east corners, which would soon be incorporated into the north and south ranges of the Front Quad.

2.13.10 The additions of 1911-12

At the annual prizegiving in October 1908, the College Principal noted that:

> Considerable alterations had been carried out at the College during the past year, but [...] much more might be done with advantage. He would suggest that there might be people who would be willing to follow the generous example of that anonymous donor who gave the gymnasium and the useful drawing office to the College, and if so, he could point to an excellent way of building a permanent and valuable record of their generosity. The College wanted a new museum, and he would suggest that a building with entomological and bacteriological departments on the ground floor and a museum above would be a most excellent and permanent memorial.²⁴⁰

Plans for these additions had been drawn up by April 1910, comprising.

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²⁴⁰ *Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College* 18, 1909.
Ground floor:
Students' Common Room (24'6 x 20')
Staff Room (14' x 5')
Reading room (24'6" x 20')
Dark Room (14' x 10')
Lecture Room (23' x 20')
Post Mortem Room (20' x 14')
Museum (45' 6" x 20')
First Floor
Drawing Office (45' 6" x 20')
Degree(?) Room (20' x 14')
12 Cubicles
2 staff bedrooms.

It was commented that, as designed:

The rooms [were] adequately lighted, but in most cases involve going outside to reach them, this arrangement is probably due to economy, and I should think was of minor importance in this sort of college already rather scattered.

It is not clear that this prompted any modification, however. On 7 November 1911, it was reported:

The present accommodation for teaching purposes consists of
1 Lecture Theatre.
2 Lecture Rooms.
1 Chemical Laboratory with small private laboratories.
1 Botanical Laboratory.
1 Drawing Office.
The accommodation in the Entomological department, Veterinary department, and Chemical research laboratory is inadequate; there is no museum, bacteriological laboratory, botanical research room, or dissection room in the veterinary department; the students' common room is too small, and the students have no room except the library in which they can work.\textsuperscript{241}

Rooms were doubling up under the strain.

The proposed new buildings will comprise students' common room, reading room, veterinary laboratory, dissecting room, museum, drawing office, entomological laboratory, botanical research room, three private staff rooms, a store, a photographic room, and ten additional bed sitting rooms for students, with bath rooms; and the arrangement of existing rooms will admit of two large lecture rooms being made available (the present drawing

\textsuperscript{241} TNA: ED 39/551.
office and student’s common room) whilst the chemical research laboratory will be doubled in size.\(^{242}\)

Construction was soon underway.

The congestion in the College buildings, owing to the considerable increase, not only in the number of in-college students, but in all branches of the external work, is now in definite prospect of being relieved, as a start has been made with the new quadrangle on the east side of the Gymnasium. This quadrangle (one half of which is being erected out of the College revenues, whilst for the remainder a grant is being sought from the Development Commissioners through the Board of Agriculture) will contain three common and reading rooms, twelve students’ bed rooms and accommodation for two members of the staff, entomological laboratories (2), mycological laboratories (2), drawing office, horticultural and agricultural work rooms, lecture room and new administration offices for Principal, Secretary and Clerks, residential accommodation for the porter, and two sick rooms. A new dining hall is also contemplated, with more efficient kitchen accommodation.

The provision of these fresh teaching and research rooms will enable existing rooms to be used for an extension of the chemical and botanical departments, an agricultural lecture room, committee, visitors’ and private rooms for members of the staff, whilst the refectory will probably be converted into a suitably fitted museum and reading room. The increased advisory work undertaken by the College, and the extension of this work to Sussex, for which the Board of Agriculture has made a grant of £1,000 per annum, renders imperative this increased accommodation, and when completed Wye College will challenge comparison with many of the best equipped Agricultural Colleges of the world.\(^{243}\)

The buildings were formally declared open in October 1912.\(^{244}\) They formed the north and part of the east sides of what would be the Front Quad. At their western end, having passed along the north side of the gymnasium, they oversailed the gateway at the north-east corner of the South Quad, meeting the 1906 fabric at first-floor level. The iron gate was removed to the middle of the gate chamber thus formed, allowing access to the new ground-floor room to the north of the gymnasium.

Presumably as a sequel to the creation of the various new biological laboratories, in 1913, the 1894 biological laboratory (see Section 2.13.1.5 above) seems to have been converted into a botanical laboratory:

\(^{242}\) TNA: ED 39/551.
\(^{243}\) *Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College* **20**, 1911.
\(^{244}\) *Whitstable Times* 12 October 1912.
the new [Botanical] laboratory, which has been used by the Intermediate BSc students, has doubtless contributed largely to their success in this year's examination, and it is very desirable that the Final BSc men should have a laboratory to themselves where they can carry on experiments without interruption.\textsuperscript{245}

A few years later, it would be enlarged, taking up the former west aisle of the West Quad (see Section 2.13.14 below).

\subsection{2.13.11 The Front Quad completed, 1914}

Another event of interest has been the commencement and at the time of writing, the practical completion, of the new quadrangle, which will very considerably extend the accommodation for the administrative, teaching and research work of the College.\textsuperscript{246}

The present Front Quad was completed in 1914, by new ranges along its east, south, and west sides. The join between this and the previous phase is practically invisible from within the Quad, but can be seen in the east elevation. It housed further new laboratories and students' rooms. It also provided the opportunity for the present very grand entrance front, with a ground floor of ragstone, with a higher proportion of greensand than seen in previous ranges. The central gateway was of ragstone through its full height, with a large tracery window over the gateway.

The carving of the stone panels for the gateway was funded by a grant of £25 from the Agricola (Old Students) Club and undertaken by Mrs B.M. Jenkins, the wife of a student, who had earlier carried out the stone carving on the new Engineering Schools at Oxford. The design consisted of three coats of arms, those of Cardinal Kemp (three wheatsheaves), and of the counties of Surrey (the Chequers) and Kent (the Flying Horse). The shields were supported by heraldic foliage formed by the kohlrabi plant, with the College motto 'Luce et Labore' below.\textsuperscript{247}

This has since been replaced. To the east of the gate chamber was the Porter's Lodge with his accommodation. Internally, the first floor fabric of this southern range was carried by an arcade of heavy timber posts, and was massively ‘timber-framed,’ infilled with small brickwork.\textsuperscript{248}

At the northern end of the new west range, adjoining the 1906, gymnasium, the new fabric returned westwards, over a newly formed passageway known recently as the 'Windy Gap,' and over the seen gateway of the South Quad, to

\textsuperscript{246} Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College 22, 1913 (published in 1914).
\textsuperscript{247} Richards 1994.
\textsuperscript{248} The small bricks of the infill were keyed into the adjoining ordinary brickwork such that there are five small ones to every four normal-sized ones.
join the east end of the 1894 service range at first-floor level. The new fabric had been completed by mid January 1914.\textsuperscript{249}

\textsuperscript{249} Coventry Standard 9 January 1914.
2.13.12 Alterations and additions to the 1903 workshops, 1914

Also in 1914, according to a plan reproduced in Richards,\textsuperscript{250} southward additions were made at either end of the 1903 ranges, providing enlarged and additional workshops.

2.13.13 The First World War

During the First World War, the Royal Flying Corps had an airfield at Wye, about 1.4km north-west of the PDA.\textsuperscript{251} There was a searchlight station on the former Wye Racecourse.\textsuperscript{252} In 1916, it was reported:

The College buildings were utilised until June [1916] as a Reception Hospital (twenty-eight beds); the Red Cross Hospital Supply Association still occupies part of the College and on several occasions Brigade Staffs and troops have been entertained during their visits to the neighbourhood on manœuvres.\textsuperscript{253}

The following year:

The College buildings have been utilised to a considerable extent and this use has been much appreciated by the various associations: the Red Cross Hospital Supply Association still carries on its useful work in the North block of the Refectory Quadrangle, the South block of the New Quadrangle was occupied as a Reception Hospital and the medical staff were also quartered in College.\textsuperscript{254}

The college fabric experienced the predictable dilapidations.

A very considerable expenditure was incurred in repairing and painting the College buildings, which work had got into arrear during the War, and in furnishing Coldharbour Farm House and certain new rooms in College rendered necessary by the increased number of students.\textsuperscript{255}

A German Field Gun was presented to the College by the War Office as an acknowledgement of the services rendered by the College during the war. This [was] placed in the Games Field.\textsuperscript{256}

\textsuperscript{250} Richards 1994.
\textsuperscript{251} HER: TR 04 NW 220.
\textsuperscript{252} Richards 1994: 281.
A memorial tablet to the Wye College students lost in the war was installed in the Cloister Quad in 1923.

2.13.14 The botanical laboratory enlarged, c1919?

About 1919, the Botanical Lecture Room on the West Quad was:

- re-fitted in order to accommodate sixty to seventy students for lectures;
- an additional room for research [was] equipped and the stock of apparatus which, during the war had been allowed to get into a low condition, [was] gradually brought up to the necessary requirements for teaching.\(^{257}\)

This seems to have involved taking down much of the ground-floor east elevation, and rebuilding it under the front of the oversailing students' rooms, reusing the original windows. It may have also been at this time that the arcade was removed from the south aisle of the West Quad.

![The botanical laboratory looking north, from the 1939 prospectus.](image)

2.13.15 An addition within the North Quad, 1925

In 1925, according to a plan reproduced by Richards,\(^{258}\) a single-storey addition was made within the south-east corner of the North Quad. This cut across a window in the north wall of the 1906 southern range. This was

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\(^{258}\) Richards 1994.
evidently done to provide extensive new chemical laboratory facilities for degree students. A large new laboratory was formed, spanning the old and new fabric at ground-floor level. This was attended by a balance room, and two other small rooms – probably for Kjehdahl and Soxhlet apparatus respectively.

The architect may perhaps have been the ‘WVG Glossop,’ who would prepare the 1934 plan of the main campus (see Section 2.13.20 below), since a girder carrying part of the first floor of the adjoining 1906 range, where the ground floor has been thrown together with the extension, bears the inscription ‘Mr Glossop,’ in chalk.

This extension was closely modelled on the surrounding fabric. Three of the windows are of the same rich orange Bath stone as the 1906 fabric, and were probably salvaged from that part of the ground-floor elevation that was destroyed when this range was built. The two other windows, at either end, are of lighter stone.
2.13.16 The college enlarged northwards, from the 1920s

The college would be enlarged gradually northwards, from the 1920s. In 1921, the short terrace of houses, of 1904, along the east side of the middle section of the PDA was purchased, and in 1925, the remaining area between the northern edge of the then college property, Olantigh Road, the Green Lane, and the diagonal footpath path.²⁵⁹ This area would gradually be built-up and extended through the rest of the twentieth century.
Land to the north of the college purchased in 1925.

Although the ground in this part of the PDA will have been cut about extensively by building foundations and service trenches, there is little sign of extensive terracing, and much of the extant paving is probably shallow and appears to rise and fall with the natural ground surface. Therefore, there may well survive ‘islands’ of undisturbed ground between the modern laboratory buildings.

2.13.17 The squash racquet courts, 1931

Squash racquet courts, of innovative design, to the north of the Green Lane, were opened 26 January 1931.
The squash racquet courts, looking south-west, from the 1939 prospectus.

The squash courts, looking west.
An aerial view, early 1930s

This aerial photograph can be dated between 1930 (because it shows the squash racquet courts) and 1935 (because it doesn't show the Guinness Research Laboratory, see Section 2.13.21 below). Part of the newly purchased ground to the north of the college buildings had been laid out as sports facilities, with a garden - known as the 'Canterbury Garden,' along its eastern edge.
2.13.19 The 1933 Ordnance Survey

The Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey of 1933 shows the college on the eve of its considerable mid twentieth-century expansion northwards.
In 1934, the architect WVG Glossop would prepare plans of the main college buildings. These provide a useful summation of developments up to that point.
2.13.21 The Guinness Research Laboratory, 1935

The makers of Guinness had had a long relationship with Wye Agricultural College. About 1935, they would appear to have established a small new laboratory, just to the north of the main college buildings. This was of red brick and curiously domestic in character. A plaque on its west elevation reads:

The Guinness Research Laboratory opened by the Right Hon the Earl of Iveagh, CB, CMC, on Oct 5th, 1935.

2.13.22 The Second World War

Early in the Second World War, Wye College was taken over by the Women’s Land Army. Some or college buildings are thought to have been requisitioned by the military.
2.13.23 An early post-war aerial photograph

By this time, a single-storey, brick range had been built to the east of the Guinness Research Laboratory. It is thought to have contained further laboratories.
2.13.24 A boiler house and chimney, 1946?

Apparently in 1946, a boiler house and chimney were constructed, to the south of the east wing of the 1903 workshops. This was concrete-framed infilled with English garden wall bond brickwork. It had Crittal windows with black bullnose-brick jambs and a flat concrete roof. The tall chimney was at its north-west corner, but has since been truncated.

The boiler house and base of the chimney, looking east.

The western compartment of the former boiler house, looking south.
2.13.25  The Dining Hall, 1954

About 1954, the gymnasium of 1906 appears to have been demolished and replaced with the present Dining Hall.\textsuperscript{260} Little or nothing of the gymnasium was retained, excepting the south wall, facing onto the adjoining passage (known as 'windy gap'), where the doorway and its flanking windows were infilled with new ragstone. Kitchens must now have been created in the ground floor of the north range of the Front quad, unless this had already happened.

\textbf{The dining hall, looking north-west.}

\textsuperscript{260} Richards (1994: 188), instead, claims the gymnasium was extended: ‘ceiling the original open barn roof, and [removing] the gallery at the north [sic, actually the south] end.’ This seems unlikely: the present structure appears to be all of a piece, and the roof on a rather lower pitch than that of the former gymnasium.
The dining hall interior, looking north-west.

2.13.26 A mid twentieth-century aerial photograph

This aerial photograph can be to between 1954 (because it shows the present dining hall) and about 1963 (because most of the science laboratories to the north have yet to be built). It shows the present boiler house and chimney.
2.13.27  The swimming pool, 1961

The site of the former swimming pool, looking north, with the Students’ Union to the left.

The swimming pool, of 1961, at the northern end of the PDA has, at some recent date, been dug out, but some associated timber structures, which may perhaps be original, survive.
2.13.28 Science laboratories and a new lecture theatre, early 1960s

A large suite of new laboratories, and a new lecture theatre were built during the early 1960s. The footpath running diagonally north-east–south-west across the middle section of the PDA was realigned to its present course to accommodate the new buildings.
2.13.29 An aerial photograph of the early 1960s

This photograph can be dated between 1961 (because it shows the swimming pool) and 1964, because it doesn't show the biology laboratories.
2.13.30 The biology laboratories, 1964

Of rather less utilitarian quality and appearance were the new two-storey laboratories for the Biological Sciences Department which [were] commenced in January 1964. The building’s compact proportions, again conforming essentially to the College quadrangular principle in its relations with the existing laboratories, allowed the architect (T.W. Harrisson) successfully to avoid the monotonous formalism of so many constructions of the period [...]. Any hint of such effect was altogether dismissed by partial embellishment of the exterior with bas-relief terracotta panels, carried out from the imaginative organic designs of students at the Royal Academy School under their professor of sculpture, Arnold Machin.261

Arnold Machin was, notably, the person responsible for the image of Elizabeth II which still appears on our stamps. The panels on accessible portions include an orthopteran and an arachnid, each surrounded by hops; a cock and a chicken embryo, surrounded by wheat, with a field mouse; Eve and Adam, with fruit trees and an owl (as a symbol of Lilith?); a lamb and a ram skull, in roundels, surrounded by foliage; coleopterous insects, surrounded by leguminous vegetables(?); ‘sketches’ of bulls; squabbling seagulls(?); voles, weasels and a mustelid, among various plants.

The biology laboratories of 1964, looking north-west.

2.13.31 Alterations to the Front Quad, mid 1960s

Immediately after completion of the Biology buildings, work began to convert the old laboratories in the east wing of the front quadrangle to a new and vastly superior library. This incorporated a dignified annexe known as the Salmon Memorial Library, funded by subscription in memory of Emeritus Professor Ernest Stanley Salmon, the ‘father of English hop research’ and for thirty years a distinguished member of the College, who had died in 1959. There was also a quiet Northbourne Room designed to house the College's important collection of antiquarian books, maps and documents. And a so-called Middle Common Room was created for the use of postgraduate students, in large part by converting the ugly and little used Assembly Hall above the Porter’s Lodge. The attractive old medieval Parlour and Refectory (Old Hall), which the library now vacated, were then converted, respectively, for use as a small, formal dining facility and a general purpose common room.\(^{262}\)

2.13.32 A site plan dated 1967
The Laboratories in the northern section of the PDA were named in honour of Sir John Russell, who had been head of chemistry at the South-Eastern Agricultural College from 1901 to 1907. They were in a similar style – surely the same architect – as the Biology Laboratories. The panels on accessible portions include a ‘romanesco’ type cauliflower, flanked by diagrammatic Fibonacci growth spirals; an anemometer and other instruments for measuring climate; a 'chiascuro' meditating on the effects of solar and lunar(?) cycles on plant growth; and flowering plants, with a snail and butterflies.

The Russell Laboratories, looking north-west.
2.13.34 The kitchens enlarged, 1970

The kitchens and servery in the ground floor of the north range of the Front Quad were enlarged into a single-storey extension to the north in 1970. Interestingly, even at this late date, care seems to have been taken to reuse windows from the original early twentieth-century north elevation. The servery area contains attractive 1970s decoration.
2.13.35 The Students’ Union, 1974
The Students’ Union, in the northern section of the PDA opened in 1974.

2.13.36 The Jubilee Building, 1977
Named for the Queen’s Silver Jubilee Year, the Jubilee Building was built in 1977. It was a two-storey building of red brick, under a flat roof (for a photograph, see Section 2.13.21 above). Presumably in the course of groundworks for this building, a supposed ‘tumulus’ was discovered, and ‘a series of large related stones’ examined by the British Museum. This so-called ‘Kempe’s Mount’ is suspected to be the product of a practical joke by undergraduates.
3 Conclusion and recommendations

CAT are grateful for the opportunity to study this interesting site and its buildings.

3.1 Summary of potential

3.1.1 Buried archaeology

The high, national significance of the likely buried archaeological remains within the footprint of the medieval college, and some distance to its east and south, are reflected in its designation as a SAM, and any groundworks here would require SAM consent. We would argue that buried archaeology to the north of the medieval main college building, as far as the footpath from the north-east corner of the churchyard to Olantigh Road – could be equally significant to the history of the College.

The entire southern portion of the PDA would seem to have high archaeological potential – especially for the medieval and post-medieval periods, although proximity or adjacency of the prehistoric trackway, and hypothetically of a Roman road, perhaps suggest a slightly elevated potential at earlier periods too. Deposits in the eastern half of this section may have been lost or disturbed by levelling during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Possibly, soil will have been removed from the north-eastern quadrant of this section and redeposited over its south-eastern quadrant. The reduction is likely to have been greatest – perhaps up to a metre – around the north-east corner of the Agricola Quad and in front of the early twentieth-century workshops to its north. The known sites and curtilage of former dwellings and a barn along the southern edge of the PDA would be of considerable interest, and are perhaps least likely to have been destroyed by levelling.

To the north, in the middle and north sections of the PDA, the potential may be generally more modest – this having been for the most part in agricultural use. However, the east-west footpath from the north-east corner of the churchyard to Olantigh Road; the former Green Lane between the middle and northern sections of the PDA; the original course of the diagonal footpath across the middle section; and Olantigh Road itself may all be ancient, and the remains of associated features may survive below ground. Also, there is a specific area of elevated archaeological potential around and behind the short early twentieth-century terrace fronting Olantigh Road, where there are known to have been earlier dwellings.
3.1.2 Site and buildings

3.1.2.1 Medieval and early-modern fabric

The archaeological potential and significance of the medieval and early-modern fabric has been discussed by Austin, but can scarcely be overstated. It is reflected in their Grade I and Grade II* status.

3.1.2.2 Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century fabric

The interest in the nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings, within the southern section of the PDA, lies predominantly in their external appearance rather than their construction or internal fittings. Exceptions to this, include the lecture theatre of 1894; the dining room of 1954, with its associated servery of the 1970s; the porter's lodge; and a few other scattered localities, which we will discuss in relation to specific proposals in our forthcoming impact assessment. Otherwise, the internal interest lies in a few original doors, window fittings, and architectural mouldings, etc.

3.1.2.3 Mid to late twentieth century fabric

Although we have only viewed parts of the mid to late twentieth-century fabric in the middle and northern sections of the PDA – and those only externally and from a distance – we suspect that they may contain fixtures, fittings, and the like, illustrative of the functioning of Wye College on the eve of its closure.

3.2 Archaeological mitigation

There is considerable scope for additional background and documentary research to enhance our understanding of all periods in the history of the PDA – especially if access could be obtained to the Wye College Archive at Imperial College.

3.2.1 Buried archaeology

Damage to, or destruction of below-ground archaeological potential could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological evaluation and/or recording agreed with the planning authorities. Obviously, any below-ground works in the scheduled portion of the site would require consent. We would recommend that the portion of the southern section of the PDA immediately to the north of the SAM should be treated with a similar level of care.

3.2.2 Building recording

It would be worth making a more detailed interpretive record of the Wye College site and buildings, ahead of and alongside their redevelopment. This

\[264\] Austin, 2016.
ought to apply throughout the PDA – including buildings in its middle and northern portions which are not thought to be listed, although these might require a lower level of recording.

Although the actual loss of significant evidence in the medieval to early twentieth-century fabric may well be slight, the division of these ranges between different owners, as part of the proposed development, would severely complicate its study in future. Also, it would clearly be more rewarding to study the mid to late twentieth-century fabric before its proposed demolition, than after.

Another reason to study the Wye College buildings sooner rather than later relates to Wye College Archive material. Lately, there have been alarming instances of institutions breaking-up archive collections and selling them at auction, whilst the impact of Brexit on universities can only encourage such behaviour. It is not clear how ‘meaningful’ the Wye College archive is, to Imperial College, and they have already shown signs of wanting to dispose of ‘treasures’ from the Agricola Club collection. We cannot be certain that this material will remain available indefinitely, and we should renew our requests to inspect it.

3.2.2.1 Medieval and early-modern fabric

In his report of 2016, assessing the medieval and early-modern components of Wye College, Austin noted that ‘further evidence for their original form and subsequent development will undoubtedly survive behind later fabric.’ Clearly, any works likely to expose or affect fabric of these periods ought to be subject to careful archaeological monitoring.

Austin also recommended ‘more detailed documentary research, including investigation of primary sources, to support and enhance our understanding of the buildings.’ Research for the present assessment has brought to light a little additional documentary evidence for these periods, which has prompted us to revise a few details of its historical development. There is, however, scope for more detailed comparison between these two forms of evidence.

Together, an archaeological watching brief and additional documentary research could add considerably to our understanding of the medieval and early-modern fabric.

3.2.2.2 Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century fabric

It would be worth making a more detailed written and photographic record of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century fabric ahead of its conversion. Additional documentary research would likely allow us to tighten up our dating of its different phases, and better understand their design, alteration, and use. If a photographic survey is required, we would suggest that it might not be necessary to photograph every one of the
students' study bedrooms on the first floor, but perhaps only one or two examples from each phase.

3.2.2.3 Mid to late twentieth century fabric

It would be worth making some written and photographic record of the mid to late twentieth-century fabric ahead of its conversion.
Bibliography


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Parkin EW 1985 ‘The medieval Origins of Wye College’ in Arch Cant cii

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Sawyer PH 1968 Anglo-Saxon Charters

Stewart R 1994 Wye College and its world: a centenary history

Wye Parish Council 1984 Wye: A Village Appraisal
Appendix 1  HER data
A feature identified as a Tumulus called 'Giant's Grave' was located in fields near Coldharbour Farm to the east of Wye. The monument was dug into before 1822 and broken pieces of "an urn or urns" were found. At this site has also been identified a pillow mound, or an artificial warren for rabbits. This feature is oblong in shape and is surrounded by a slight ditch. It has been badly mutilated by recent excavation the spill from which has almost filled the ditch on the north west side. It is unclear whether both a burial mound and a pillow mound existed at this site, whether the pillow mound was built on top of the Tumulus, or whether its earlier identification as a burial mound was inaccurate.

**Monument Types and Dates**

ROUND BARROW (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
PILLOW MOUND ((at some time) Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1900 AD?)

**Description**

(1) The Giant's Grave was dug into before 1822 by a Mr Tassell who found "an urn or urns" which were broken. Morris later picked up fragments of pottery and two pieces of thick opaque green glass. (2) Pillow mound situated in the bottom and at the foot of a dry coomb. Oblong and surrounded by a slight ditch it measures 20.0m in length, 8.0m in width and 0.6m in height. It has been badly mutilated by recent excavation the spill from which has almost filled the ditch on the NW side. Pub. 25" survey correct. (3) This feature is no longer extant. (4) A feature identified as a Tumulus called 'Giant's Grave' was located in fields near Coldharbour Farm to the east of Wye. The monument was dug into before 1822 and broken pieces of "an urn or urns" were found. At this site has also been identified a pillow mound, or an artificial warren for rabbits. This feature is oblong in shape and is surrounded by a slight ditch. It has been badly mutilated by recent excavation the spill from which has almost filled the ditch on the north west side. It is unclear whether both a burial mound and a pillow mound existed at this site, whether the pillow mound was built on top of the Tumulus, or whether its earlier identification as a burial mound was inaccurate.

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 6" 1961 Location: KAR
(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 16-MAY-1963 Location: KAR

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 0721 4643 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Monarch Uid - 463002 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 2 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities**
HER Number  TR 04 NE 2

EKE3729  GIANT'S GRAVE (Intrusive Event. Ref: EI 14579)
St. Eustace’s Well, Withersden, is named after Eustachius, Abbot of Flai, who preached at Wye and “blessed a fountain there”, according to Matthew Paris, in 1200. The monument is made of brick and is approximately 3 feet deep and 2 1/2 feet square. It is thought to be a natural spring and it overflows into a small sub-circular pond.

**Monument Types and Dates**

WELL ((between) Medieval to Modern - 1200 AD? to 2050 AD)

**Description**

(TR 06154589) St. Eustace’s Well (NR) (1) St. Eustace’s Well, Withersden, is named after Eustachius, Abbot of Flai, who is mentioned by Matthew Paris in 1200 and who preached at Wye and “blessed a fountain there”........ (2) (a) Maintained in good condition. Approx 3 ft. deep, 2 ft. 6 ins. square, brick construction with stone slab cover. Has an overflow pipe inserted. Clear water. Approached by descending 5 steps from garden level. (3) St. Eustace’s well: a natural spring, enclosed in brick at its source, overflowing into a small sub-circular pond.  (4)

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 6" 1961
Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Hist of Kent vol 3 1790 176 (E Hasted)
Location: KAR
(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Holy Wells of Eng 1893 81 (R C Hope)
Location: KAR
(4) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. SS 6" (D R Arthur, Reviser, 13 12 54)
Location: KAR
Location: KAR

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0615 4589 (point)

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**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 6
Monarch Uid - 463014

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**

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Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd
A round barrow on Wye Downs in the wood called "The Junipers" was excavated in 1939 after two human bones were discovered at the site. Only a few more human bones were found and no pottery or any other grave goods making it difficult to accurately date the barrow. The feature is situated on a narrow ridge and measures 12.5m. in diameter and up to 1.3m. in height. There is no trace of a ditch. Its small size and proximity to an accepted Saxon barrow, suggests that this also is Saxon. Approximately 50m to the south east along the ridge there are a few vague mounds possibly the remains of further barrows.

Monument Types and Dates
BARROW ((at some time) Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 410 AD? to 1065 AD?)
INHUMATION ((at some time) Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 410 AD? to 1065 AD?)

Description
[Area TR 069470] A round barrow on Wye Downs in the wood called "The Junipers" was excavated by Ackroyd & Bellhouse after the site had been discovered by a gamekeeper uncovering two human bones in a rabbit burrow. Only a few more human bones were found and no pottery or any other grave goods. Jessup is of the opinion that this was a Saxon Barrow. (1) A barrow at TR 0694702 has a large central hole and is therefore probably that excavated in 1939. It is situated on a narrow ridge and measures 12.5m. in diameter and up to 1.3m. in height. There is no trace of a ditch. Its small size and proximity to an accepted Saxon barrow, suggests that this also is Saxon. 50.0m to the South-east along the ridge there are a few vague mounds possibly the remains of further barrows. Surveyed at 1:2500. (2) TR 069470 Wye ? Inhumation burial, primary in barrow 1939. A barrow was dug by two members of Wye College. It had been disturbed and only a few bone fragments were found. There is nothing to date the barrow but it is thought to have been Anglo-Saxon. (3)

From the National Heritage List for England:
The monument includes a hlaew, or early medieval burial mound, situated on a spur projecting from a ridge of the Kent Downs, overlooking the valley of the Great Stour River. The hlaew has a circular, bowl-shaped mound 12.5m in diameter and c.2m high, with a central hollow, the result of partial excavation in 1939. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the hlaew was excavated. This has become infilled over the years, and survives as a buried feature c.2m wide. The partial excavation of the monument revealed that the mound had been constructed above a roughly rectangular grave measuring 2.74m by 1.22m, which had been dug to a depth of 0.76m into the underlying chalk bedrock. The grave was found to contain the surviving fragments of a subsequently disturbed, extended human burial

Reasons for Designation
A hlaew is a burial monument of Anglo-Saxon or Viking date and comprising a hemispherical mound of earth and redeposited bedrock constructed over a primary burial or burials. These were usually inhumations, buried in a grave cut into the subsoil beneath the mound, but cremations placed on the old ground surface beneath the mound have also been found. Hlaews may occur in pairs or in small groups; a few have accompanying flat graves. Constructed during the pagan Saxon and Viking periods for individuals of high rank, they served as visible and ostentatious markers of their social position. Some were associated with territorial claims and appear to have been specifically located to mark boundaries. They often contain objects which give information on the range of technological skill and trading contacts of the period. Only between 50 and 60 hlaews have been positively identified in England. As a rare monument class all positively identified examples are considered worthy of preservation.

Despite some disturbance by tree growth, the hlaew in Juniper Wood survives well and has been shown by partial excavation to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was constructed.

Sources
Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 20-MAY-1963
Location: KAR
Location: KAR
Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0693 4702 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations

Scheduled Monument - 1011764 HLAEW IN JUNIPER WOOD Active DKE19088

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Monarch Uid - 463023 Active
Register of Scheduled Monuments - old UID - 25465 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 9 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EKE3734 JUNIPERS WOOD (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14586)
Bowl barrow; four DA barrows (sites of)

**Description**

Two of a number of grave mounds, (mostly previously disturbed), on the summit of Wye Hill, to the left of the Dover Road, were opened by C Roach Smith and L.B Larking in 1858. One contained the bones of a child the other those of a very tall adult, a spearhead and a knife. (1) Three barrows in the same general area were opened by Morris who found bones in each of them. Morris also opened several of the 18 plus mounds said to exist on Wye Downs between the first and second plantations from Well Share and in the second and third clumps beyond. He found bones in one. (2) Group of 5 barrows centred TR 07104680. ‘A’: 8.0m in diameter, 0.5m in height, large hole in centre. There is a tree on the NW side. ‘B’: 7.0m in diameter, 0.4m in height, slight hollow in centre. Tree on NW side. ‘C’: 10.5m average diameter, 0.7m in height, tree covered, slight hollow in centre. ‘D’: 7.0m in diameter, 0.5m in height, tree covered, hole in centre. ‘E’: Vestigial remains of barrow comprising a tree covered low swelling with a large hole in the centre. 10.0m to the NW of ‘A’ there is a low mound with a large tree on it, possibly the remains of a barrow, and there is another with a large hole in the centre between ‘A’ and ‘D’, also possibly the remains of a barrow. The group is situated in Pit Share on the highest point of Wye downs. ‘C’ is probably a bowl barrow, the remainder have the appearance of Dark Age grave mounds. Surveyed at 1:2500. (3) These features are no longer extant. (4)

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. VCH Kent vol 1 1908 368 Anglo-Saxon Remains (R A Smith)
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 20-MAY-1963
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

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<td>WYE HILL SUMMIT(PIT SHAVE) (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14604)</td>
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<td>EKE3728</td>
<td>WYE HILL SUMMIT(PIT SHAVE) (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14578)</td>
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An early-medieval grave was found during repair work on the Wye to Dover road. The inhumation contained a male skeleton, a shield umbo, a sword, a glass drinking cup and a number of smaller objects. It is thought that a cone-beaker and squat jar from the Wye-downs are most probably originally from this grave.

**Monument Types and Dates**

INHUMATION (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

**Description**

An Anglo-Saxon grave was found during repairs to the Wye-Dover road at the foot of the hill about a mile from Wye. It contained a male skeleton, a shield umbo, a sword, a glass drinking cup and some smaller objects. (1) A Cone-Beaker and Squat Jar from Wye Down, probably from this grave. (2)

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Gents Mag Library Arch pt II 1886 249
Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Dark Age Britain 1956 159 Grp B III a ii 2 164 Grp B VIII a iii 9 (D B Harden)
Location: KAR

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 05 46 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (No)  Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 11  Active
Monarch Uid - 463029  Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
Iron Age lynchet field systems have been recorded around the village of Wye. No trace of the field systems could be found on record or on the Ordnance Survey historic maps: little else is known about their discovery.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FIELD SYSTEM (FIELD SYSTEM, Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

**Description**

Extensive IA lynchet-field systems around the village of Wye. (1) No trace of these field systems was found. (2)

**Sources**

    Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 15-MAY-1963
    Location: KAR


**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 05 46 (point)                  TR04NE   Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District      ASHFORD, KENT
County        KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 12                  Active
SHINE Candidate (No)                                    Active
Monarch Uid - 463030                                     Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A number of pits on Wye Downs to the east of the memorial crown were excavated in 1955 by London University Summer School. Nothing was found except a few early Iron Age sherds around and from the fill of one pit. There are over 200 pits and mounds with no pattern but they are bounded by a slight linear earthwork around the south and west side. It is thought that these pits are the result of Iron Age exploitation of weathered marcasite (iron oxide) as seen at the Lenham beds. The excavations in the 50's also revealed burnt corn and post holes. Crown Hill is thought to be potentially the earliest area of iron ore mining known in the country.

Monument Types and Dates
POST HOLE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  
QUARRY (QUARRY, Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Description
[TR 07274658] Earthwork [NR] (site of) (1) The ancient British camp on Wye Downs consists of more than 200 caves. (2) The pits on Wye Downs, above the Memorial Crown, were excavated in 1955 by London University Summer School. Nothing was found except a few EIA Sherds about the pits and in the filling of one of the pits. Jenkins, director of the excavation, thought it possible that they represent digging for iron stone not flint. For similar pits for the extraction of ironstone from the Lenham beds see TR 14 SW 19. (3) There are over 200 pits and mounds with no pattern but they are bounded by a slight linear earthwork around the S and W side. The adjacent ploughed field displays the same orange red soil derived from the underlying Lenham beds seen in the pits. Comm with one of excavators of 1955: post holes and burnt corn found. (4)

Area of outcropping and pitting preserved along the top of a scarp under chalk heathland, thought to be the result of Iron Age exploitation of weathered marcasite (iron oxide)( Further pits survive under dense vegetation in Collyerhill Wood to the east). 1950s excavations uncovered Iron Age pottery, burnt corn and post holes. Preserved working faces expected to survive. Crown Hill is potentially the earliest area of iron ore mining known in the country. It retains well preserved earthworks and has a good archaeological potential.

Sources
(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 25"  
Location: KAR
Location: KAR
(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 04-APR-1963  
Location: KAR
Location: KAR
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2000/107

Location
National Grid Reference  
TR 0727 4658 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT
Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Monarch Uid - 463036    Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 14    Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities
EKE3730    WYE DOWNS :MEMORIAL CROWN PITS (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14580)
A flanged Bronze Age axe was found on Wye Downs, although the precise location of this find is uncertain. At the time of its discovery the artefact was identified as "a sort of chisel" similar in form to the northern axe series of Northern Germany and Scandinavia: it has more recently been identified as a flanged axe of Medocain (French) type. It is now in the Merseyside Country Museum as part of a collection donated to the city in 1867.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT ((at some time) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

**Description**

The Early Bronze Age flanged axe found on Wye Down, and illustrated by Jessup, and described as a "sort of Chisel" is an example of, or closely allied to, the northern axe series of Northern Germany and Scandinavia. It is in Liverpool Free Public Museum. (1-3) No further information. (4) Flanged celt, 6.5ins, from Wye Down in the Mayer Collection at Liverpool (5) Wye Down, Flanged axe of Medocain (French) type, hole in butt (see illus), in Merseyside Country Museum, Acc. no. M6997, the Mayer collection having been donated to the city in 1867 (6). (6-8)

**Sources**

   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
8. Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. VCH Kent vol 1 1908 307-338 (G Clinch)
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 07 46 (point)    TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District     ASHFORD, KENT
County      KENT
Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Monarch Uid - 463039 
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 15 

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE1977 AXEHEAD (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A coin of Alfred was found in the garden of a cottage near Cold harbour Farm, Wye. Alfred was king of Wessex from 871-899. It is uncertain when this coin was discovered and no further information about the discovery was available.

### Description
A coin of Alfred was found in the garden of a cottage near Cold harbour Farm, Wye. (1)

### Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. JBAA 12 1856 235-6 (B Poste) Location: KAR

### Location

**National Grid Reference**
TR 0645 4601 (point) TR04NE Point

### Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish**
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**District**
ASHFORD, KENT

### Associated Designations - None recorded

### Associated Monuments - None Recorded

### Associated Finds

FKE653 COIN (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 871 AD to 899 AD)

### Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. JBAA 12 1856 235-6 (B Poste) Location: KAR
A quantity of Roman-British coarse ware pottery, some small iron objects and 2 Roman coins were found in 1952 during excavations at a house on Church Field Way. The pottery assemblage dated to the 2nd-4th centuries and also included 2 sherds of Samian ware. The coins have been identified as dating to the reigns of Antonius Pius and Carusius. The pottery and iron objects were last known to be in the private possession of the property owner, although the property has since changed hands: the two coins were held by the Wye Historical Society.

**Monument Types and Dates**
FINDSPOT ((between) Roman - 100 AD? to 399 AD?)

**Description**
TR 05144695. Much Roman-British coarse ware of the 2nd-4th centuries which included, 2 sherds of Samian ware. Also found were, small iron objects, and 2 coins of Antonius Pius and Carusius. These were found in 1952 during excavations at No.29 Church Field Way, Wye. (1)

Some of the finds were initially casual, made by the owner who later made excavations in the garden (centred at TR 05044692) and a report on them. This report came to the notice of Mr Bradshaw lately. The pottery and iron objects are temporarily with Mr Bradshaw, the two coins are with the Wye Historical Society. The present occupiers of No.29 Church Field Way could offer no information. (2)

**Sources**
    Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 ASP 31-AUG-1966
    Location: KAR
    Location: KAR

**Location**
**National Grid Reference**
TR 0504 4692 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 22  Active
Monarch Uid - 463060  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**
FKE654  COIN (Roman - 138 AD? to 217 AD?) METAL

**Associated Events/Activities**
EKE3726  29 CHURCH FIELD WAY (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14575)
A polished Neolithic flint axe, with the haft broken off was found in 1966 and subsequently presented to Maidstone museum. The axe was found lying in ploughed ground and was a chance find during an inspection of the field.

**Monument Types and Dates**
FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)

**Description**
A polished Neolithic flint axe, with the haft broken off, in Maidstone Museum, (Acc.No. 68/1966) was found and presented by Mr R E Morris, Southernden, Headcorn, in 1966. Mr Morris, who indicated the findspot to Mr Grove at TR 063451, said the axe was lying in ploughed ground and was a chance find whilst he was inspecting the field in his capacity as an agricultural fertiliser salesman (a). (1) TR 063451. Neolithic polished flint axe found at Brook in July 1966 by R.E Morris of Southernden, Headcorn, and presented to the Maidstone Museum. Accession number given as 71.1966. (2)

**Sources**

   Location: KAR

   Location: KAR

   Location: KAR


**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 063 451 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish  BROOK, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
Monarch Uid - 463063  Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 23  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**
FKE1978  AXEHEAD (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A Neolithic polished flint axe was found in 1966 in a garden at Oxenturn Lane. The axe remains in the possession of its finder. No further information about the artefact or its discovery were available.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT ((at some time) Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)

**Description**

A stone implement, identified by Dr J Lambert of the Geology Department at Wye College as a small Neolithic polished axe, was found in 1966 by Mr A.A. Jackson in his garden at No.63 Oxenturn Lane. (1) Polished stone axe. Sectioned metamorphosed slate. County No Kent 39. (2) The exact findsport was indicated on the ground at TR 0546 4629 by Mrs Jackson. The axe, found during gardening, remains in Mr Jackson’s possession. Surveyed at 1:2500. (3)

**Sources**

Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Maidstone Mus Petrological Index  
Location: KAR

Location: KAR


**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0546 4629 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  
District ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Monarch Uid - 463066 Active  
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 24 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE1979 AXEHEAD (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
An early Bronze Age barrow was found during works to level farmland in April 1971 at River Meadows to the north of Wye village. No trace of this monument is now thought to remain, however before levelling the barrow survived to a height of circa 0.6m and a diameter of 18.0m. A cremation burial was also found within the barrow as well as over 100 sherds of probable beaker ware and a large number of flint artefacts, including an axe, scrapers, 4 cores and 29 blades/flakes.

**Monument Types and Dates**
- CREMATION (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
- ROUND BARROW (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

**Description**
An Early Bronze Age barrow with a cremation was found in April 1971 in River Meadows (TR 054481) while levelling farmland by bulldozer. (1) No trace. The site indicated on the ground by J Bradshaw at TR 05444817 is situated on flat flood plain terrain, and is at present under stubble. Before levelling, the barrow survived to a height of circa 0.6m and a diameter of 18.0m. Together with the scattered cremation, over 100 sherds of probable beaker ware and approx 3000 flakes were found within the barrow (a). (2) TR 054481. Mesolithic finds from Olantigh Barrow, which are in J Bradshaw's collection, include an axe, scrapers, 4 cores and 29 blades/flakes. Site described as `silt and brickearth in flood plain on Stour'. Information from J Bradshaw. (3)

**Sources**
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR

**Location**
**National Grid Reference**
TR 0544 4817 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**
- **Civil Parish**: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- **District**: ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
- National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 28 Active
- SHINE Candidate (No) Active
- MonarchUid - 463078 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities**
A burial mound was thought to exist in Wye village. A tumulus was supposedly discovered during excavations for building extensions at Wye College. A series of large related stones were removed to the British Museum for examination. They have now been reset in their old positions. The so-called Kempe's Mount is suspected to be the product of an undergraduate 'stir' perpetrated in November 1977. Nothing of archaeological interest has been found at this site.

**Monument Types and Dates**

BARROW? (Unknown date)

**Description**

TR 05534692. Kempe's Mound a tumulus discovered during excavations for building extensions at Wye College. A series of large related stones were removed to the British Museum for examination. They have now been reset in their old positions. Monument now in the care of the Dept of the Environment. (1) Wye College, Kempe's Mount; The so-called Kempe's Mount is the product of an imaginative and successful undergraduate 'stir' perpetrated in November 1977. Nothing of archaeological interest has been found at this site. (2)

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Wye College Notice Board
    Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Letter S J Greatrese 14 2 78
    Location: KAR
    Location: KAR

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0553 4692 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Monarch Uid - 463081 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 29 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Three trenches in fields to the south of Wye were previously thought to be the remains of a homestead moat. However it is now thought to be more likely that these are the result of clay exploitation as there is no clear connection between them. An adjacent 'Kiln Field' to the west contains two large trenches, 70m and 120m long, similar in appearance to the other three. These also probably result from digging for clay but the date of all these features is unknown.

Monument Types and Dates

BRICKWORKS (Unknown date)

Description

(TR 04714513) A moated homestead with fishponds to the north. (1) This is a complex of three trenches, one deeper, broader and steeper than the other two, and the three are only superficially connected, which can hardly be a moat. 'Kiln Field', adjacent on the west has two large trenches, 70.0m and 120.0m long, similar in appearance to the other three. They probably result from digging for clay. (2) TR 048452. Spider's Castle. Moated Site? Remains of moat and fishponds - No trace remains. Information from Kent C.C. (3) Not listed in a checklist of Moated sites in Kent, December 1979. (4)

Three trenches in fields to the south of Wye were previously thought to be the remains of a homestead moat. However it is now thought to be more likely that these are the result of clay exploitation as there is no clear connection between them. An adjacent 'Kiln Field' to the west contains two large trenches, 70m and 120m long, similar in appearance to the other three. These also probably result from digging for clay but the date of all these features is unknown.

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Map of Wye Ph. dated AD 1404
   Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Rec 6" (O G S Crawford, undated)
   Location: KAR
(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 ASP 21-AUG-1963
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR
   Location: KAR

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0471 4513 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Monarch Uid - 463092 Active
SHINE Candidate (No) Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 1 Active
Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
The remains of a homestead moat are located at Buckwell Farm in Boughton Aluph. The moat is dry and in reasonable condition except for its eastern arm which is destroyed. It was originally thought that the old fish pond associated with the moat was a watercress bed but there is no apparently no evidence to support this statement. The farmhouse is a timber framed with 17th century brickwork.

**Monument Types and Dates**
MOAT ((at some time) Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)

**Description**
(1) Buckwell Farmhouse, Boughton Aluph, is a timber framed building with a Norman cellar but refaced with red brick in the 17th c. There is a dried up moat and the watercress bed is the old fish pond.  
(2,3) Buckwell Farmhouse as described above except that the cellars show no Norman work and appear to be contemporary with the rest of the structure. The building is of little architectural interest. The moat centred at TR 04254825, is dry; the E arm is destroyed, otherwise it is in fair condition. Surveyed at 1:2500. There is no evidence to show that the watercress beds occupy the site of a fishpond.  
(5) TR 04294825. Buckwell Farm (NAT)  

**Sources**
(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 6" 1961  
Location: KAR  
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. MHLG 1886/11/A East Ashford RD Kent July 1955  
Location: KAR  
Location: KAR  
(4) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 ASP 05-JUN-1963  
Location: KAR  
Location: KAR  

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 042 482 (point) TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT  
District ASHFORD, KENT  
County KENT

**Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England**
Homestead moat Active DKE20778

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
Monarch Uid - 463126 Active  
SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active  
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 11 Active  

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A Roman iron works and possible associated occupation site are located in fields to the immediate north west of Wye. Roman Samian ware pottery and traces of a ditch containing domestic refuse, including two coins of Claudius and Titus have been found during previous excavations at the site. A second area to the north was excavated in 1970 and this has been confirmed as an iron-working site. A number of smelting hearths and cinder remains were found, however the extents of the industrial area were not determined. The occupation materials from the adjacent fields most probably indicate a wide area of industry. Pottery and coins from this site dated from the late 1st - early 3rd centuries and there was also a small amount of 4th century ware. It is thought that the occupation debris to the south is connected with this industrial area despite the fact that no structures were found during the earlier excavations.

Monument Types and Dates
POTTERY KILN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description
[Areas centred TR 04884735] Roman pottery including much Samian excavated hereabouts by Mr Dalrymple of Wye Agricultural College, c.1958. (1) Enquiries at the College revealed that Mr Dalrymple is now in Australia, and his assistant at the time of the excavation, Mr Askew, is resident in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The pottery is believed to be in Maidstone Museum but is not exhibited (a). The siting falls in a flat field at present under stubble. (2) Excavated by J Bradshaw for Ashford Archaeological Society. Traces of a ditch were found at TR 04774730 where two coins, of Claudius and Titus, from lower deposits of domestic refuse give the dating as the last half of the C1st. The second area at TR 04934746 was an iron-working site with smelting hearths in conjunction with some other industry. Pottery and coins were late C1st - early C3rd with a small amount of C4th ware. (3) The pottery was found by Dalrymple in 1958 in a field centred TR 0494737, the top soil of which was completely removed in about 1938. Perambulation produced further evidence of Roman tile and sherds. Although no structure has been found, the occupation debris is probably connected with the industrial area centred to the north. The siting of the ditch excavated in 1970 was confirmed on the ground by J Bradshaw. The ditch was traced extending in a NW-SE direction from TR 04784732 to TR 04874728. No visible trace now remains in a field of stubble. The Romano-British smelting site excavated in 1970 is situated in a field under stubble. J Bradshaw was able to re-locate on the ground the excavation centred at TR 04974749. On investigation, a little surface cinder was seen, but within the wood to the E of the excavated area concentrated cinder lies to a depth of 1.0 metres below the surface, according to Mr Bradshaw. Publication of the excavation is pending; plans and photographs are held by Bradshaw. Although further hearths are suspected, the limits of the industrial area are not known, but Romano-British occupation material found in most of the surrounding fields indicates a wide area of usage. (4) Wye, site listed in gazetteer of Romano-British iron-working sites. (5) Site not listed in gazetteer B, a check-list of Roman bloomeries in the Weald. (6) Additional Bibliography. (7)

Additional mention of. (14)

A further industrial site was found 150m to the south, and it is assumed that both sites form part of a larger, continuous industrial complex (see TR 01 NW 198).

Sources
(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 ASP 13-MAY-63 Location: KAR
(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F2 ASP 13-MAY-63 Location: KAR
(4) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Information - Mr Green Soil Survey Officer Wye College Location: KAR
### Location

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### Associated Designations - None recorded

### Other Statuses and Cross-References

- SHINE Candidate (No): Active
- Monarch Uid - 463139: Active
- National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 16: Active

### Related Monuments

- TR 04 NW 198  C1 - early C3 Roman industrial site: Contemporary Complex

### Associated Finds

- Fke6546  COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 54 AD)
- Fke6547  COIN (Roman - 79 AD to 81 AD)

### Associated Events/Activities

- EKE4674  WYE MEADOW (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14574)
- EKE3724  BRAMBLE LANE (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14572)
- EKE3738  WYE MEADOW (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14601)
A 4th century Romano-British building was excavated in 1972 after some tiles and pottery sherds were found in the area in the previous year. The building had evidence of later additions to its structure but was primarily dated on the basis of occupation debris found in a field drain (TR 04 NW 199). Amongst the finds removed from this drain were pottery sherds, bone, coins dating to AD 330-370 and other domestic items. Flint foundations of other walls were also found to the north and north-west and an unornamented gate-type bronze buckle and an iron dagger were found in association. There are no visible remains of this structure at the site.

Monument Types and Dates
SETTLEMENT ((at some time) Roman - 300 AD to 409 AD)

Sources
Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 JRL 10-Sep-73
Location: KAR


Visible on aerial photos of 2003.
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<tr>
<td>EKE3725 NEAR RACE COURSE (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14573)</td>
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</table>
A Mesolithic pebble macehead was found in 1909 in the vicinity of the spring in the south west corner of the moat at Buckwell. The exact details of its discovery are vague: the artefact is now in the hands of a private owner.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT ((between) Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)

**Description**

[TR 042482]. A Mesolithic pebble macehead, with house glass perforation, was found in 1909 in the vicinity of the spring in the SW corner of the moat at Buckwell, and was in 1959 presented to the Rev. Dr. S.G. Brade-Birks. (1) The macehead was given to the Rev. Brade-Birks by a previous owner of Buckwell, and it remains in his possession. (2) TR 032482 (sic) Broughton Aluph, a Mesolithic pebble macehead from Buckwell is in the S.G. Brade-Birks Collection. Information from J. Bradshaw. (3)

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Arch Cant 83 1968 252 (J Bradshaw)
Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. J Bradshaw 8 Forest Cottages Challock
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 042 482 (point) TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Monarch Uid - 463154 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 21 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE2815 MACE (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A corn windmill was located to the west of Wye near a gas works and another larger corn mill to the north. This structure is shown on the first edition map of c.1861 yet it is noted as disused on the 3rd and 4th edition maps of c. 1895 - 1922 indicating it fell out of use in the early 20th century.

**Monument Types and Dates**

WINDMILL ((between) Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD? to 1922 AD?)

**Description**

A corn windmill was located to the west of Wye near a gas works and another larger corn mill to the north. This structure is shown on the first edition map of c.1861 yet it is noted as disused on the 3rd and 4th edition maps of c. 1895 - 1922 indicating it fell out of use in the early 20th century.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0502 4678 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT
County: KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

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</table>

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Wye railway station is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of c.1861. The station is thought to have been constructed in 1846 although the source of this information is uncertain and no further information about this event is held on record. The station is still in use today.

**Monument Types and Dates**

RAILWAY STATION (Post Medieval to Modern - 1846 AD to 2050 AD)

**Description**

Wye railway station is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of c.1861. The station is thought to have been constructed in 1846 although the source of this information is uncertain and no further information about this event is held on record. The station is still in use today.

From The National Monuments Record:  
Railway station on the Ashford - Margate Branch Line, built in 1846

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 04 NW 54

**Administrative Areas**

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**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

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**Related Monuments**

| TR 15 NE 1063 Ashford & Margate Railway | Functional Association |

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A late Iron Age coin was found in fields to the north east of Wye by a metal detectorist in 1991. This has been identified as dating from c 10 BC - 10 AD and from the Atrebates tribe. The coin is thought to be made of silver and measures 11-13 mm in diameter and weighs 1.24 grams. The obverse side depicts a Celticized head and the lettering VIR in front and FO behind. The reverse side depicts a Capricorn with the lettering EPPI above and COM,F below.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT ((between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

**Description**

(TR06904745) LIA coin c 10 BC-c 10 AD of the Atrebates, Eppillus. Found near Wye by metal detection in Oct 1991. Coin reference no MSRC-LEWII-IA-11. The coin is made of AR (argon?? AG= silver - recording mistake??), measures 11-13 mm and weighs 1.24 gm. The obverse side depicts a Celticized head right, VIR in front, FO behind. The reverse side depicts a Capricorn left, EPPI above, COM,F below. The catalogue reference is VA 443-1 (variant). The obverse clearly shows FO behind head rather than CO which is depicted in CCB, therefore a variant. (1)

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Kent Metal Detector Group Records
Location: KAR

Location: RCHME Swindon (HQ)

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 0690 4745 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 42 Active
Monarch Uid - 858807 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE872 COIN (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A late Iron Age coin was found in a pit next to the King Edward VII memorial near Wye in October 1991. Dating to 38-40 AD this coin is of the Cantii tribe, and is in very good condition. The coin is thought to be made from silver, measures 11.25 - 14 mm in diameter and weighs 0.92 gm. The obverse side has concentric circles and wreaths and the letter ‘A’ in the centre. The reverse side has Hippocamp and the lettering ‘AM’ below and a pellet border.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT ((between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

**Description**

(TR07054660) LIA coin c 38-40 AD of the Cantii, Amminus. The coin, ref MSRC-LEWII-IA-12, was found near Wye in Oct 1991. The coin is made from AR. The diameter measures 11.25-14 mm and weighs 0.92 gm. The obverse side has concentric circles and wreaths, letter A in centre. The reverse side has Hippocamp right, AM below, pellet border. Catalogue reference VA 194-1. It is a Cantian O. The coin is in very good condition. (1)

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Kent Metal Detector Group Records Location: KAR


**Location**

National Grid Reference

TR 0705 4660 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District ASHFORD, KENT

County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

MonarchUid - 858808 Active

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 43 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE873 COIN (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A late Iron Age coin was found near Wye by a metal detector and is recorded in 1991. The coin has been identified as dating from c. 100-90 BC and of the Trinovantes tribe. The coin is made of cast bronze potin, measures 16 mm in diameter and weighs 3.16 gm. The obverse side shows the Head of Apollo and the reverse side shows a bull charging right. The exact location of this discovery is uncertain.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT ((between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

**Description**

(TR0647) (exact findspot uncertain) Late Iron Age coin c 100-90 BC of the Trinovantes, ref MSRC-SINCR-IA-11. The coin is made of cast bronze potin, measures 16 mm in diameter and weighs 3.16 gm. The obverse side shows Head of Apollo left and the reverse side shows a bull charging right, MF above. Catalogue reference VA 1406-1. Type Trinovantian A. (1)

**Sources**

Location: RCHME Swindon (HQ)

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 06 47 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Monarch Uid - 858811 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 44 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE874 COIN (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 90 AD)

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number TR 04 NE 48

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name The Old Flying Horse Inn

Late 14th c, altered 16th c, clad 18th c

Summary from record TR 04 NE 109:
Grade II* listed building. Main construction periods 1367 to 1799

Summary from record TR 04 NE 64:
The Old Flying Horse Inn: listed building

Monument Types and Dates

HALL OF RESIDENCE (Unknown date)
INN (Unknown date)
STEPS (Unknown date)
HOUSE (HOUSE, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
HOUSE (HOUSE, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
INN (INN, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
JETTIED HOUSE (Late C14, Medieval - 1367 AD to 1399 AD)
OPEN HALL HOUSE (Late C14, Medieval - 1367 AD to 1399 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1367 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

(TR05484680) The Old Flying Horse Inn (1) No.s 1, 3 & 5 (The Old Flying Horse Inn) Student hostel, sometime house and inn. Late 14th c altered 16th c, clad 18th c. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and painted tile hanging on 1st floor. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys, basement and garret, with plinth, continuous moulded bressumer, the ground floor to right 3 bays with jetty on brackets. (Listed Grade II*) [Full archaeological description] (2)

Description from record TR 04 NE 109:
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  THE GREEN                                                     (east side)
8/241                                               Nos. 1, 3 and 5 27.11.57                                            (The Old
Flying Horse Inn)
GV                        II*                     

Student hostel, sometime house and Inn. Late C14 altered C16, clad C18. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and painted tile hanging on 1st floor. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys, basement and garret, with plinth, continuous moulded bressumer, the ground floor recessed to right 3 bays with jetty on brackets. Moulded wooden eaves cornice to hipped roof, with stacks to centre left and to right, and hipped dormer to left return. Five glazing bar sashes on 1st floor, and 2 to left on ground floor, with 3 wooden casements to right. Central door of 4 panels and 3 steps, and panelled door to right with 2 steps. Basement openings to centre. Left return (to High Street) with roof stepped down to rear range with stack at end left.
Wooden casement and glazing bar sash on 1st floor, 3 wooden casements on ground floor. Panelled corner door with pilastered surround and flat hood. Single storey weather boarded block at extreme left (eastern end), with half-hipped plain tiled roof and half-doors in gable end. Catslide outshot and 2 hipped wings to rear. Interior: extremely rare survival of coved dais canopy, with evidence of colouring, unaltered when open hall floored C16. Crown post roof. The whole dates to late C14 (G.W. Parkin, Wye Local History Magazine). Part of this building fronts on to the High Street and is cross-referenced under that road.

Listing NGR: TR0548346806

Description from record TR 04 NE 64:
Listed building: no additional information available

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1: 2500
Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE (HHR) District of Ashford, 16 February 1989 (103)
Location: KAR

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0548 4680 (point)
TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District
ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II*) - 1216805 THE OLD FLYING HORSE INN Active DKE14274

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 411471
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 64
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 48
Old Pref Ref - MKE21928
Monarch Uid - 866788
NBR Index Number - 40591
Monarch Uid - 949334
NBM - 3

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
### HER Number
TR 04 NE 51

### Record Type
Place

### Site Name
Wye medieval town

Wye is listed as a medieval town in the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme provisional list of Urban areas. There is no further information on record about this designation.

### Monument Types and Dates
TOWN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

### Description
TR 0545 4672. Wye. (1) [Temporary record pending further recording. Town included in English Heritage MPP Provisional list of urban areas July 1992]

### Sources
(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1:10000 1980
Location: KAR

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### Associated Designations - None recorded

### Other Statuses and Cross-References

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### Related Monuments - None Recorded

### Finds - None recorded

### Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A ditch of uncertain date with a quantity of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery in the layers above this feature.

**Monument Types and Dates**
DITCH (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

**Description**
A ditch of uncertain date was found during archaeological evaluation in Wye village by Oxford Archaeological unit. Finds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds in layers above the ditch suggest an early date for the feature. Struck flints of similar date were also found on the site.

There was also a relict stream channel or pond on the site, of uncertain date, containing peat and waterlogged wood. (1)

**Sources**
(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. Oxford Arch unit 1995, Land at Bridge St.Wye, Evaluation
   Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 1995/38

**Location**
National Grid Reference
TR 04934 46861 (point) TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 42 Active
SAR - 28 Active
Monarch Uid - 1029805 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**
FKE46973 POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE (Medium quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC) POTTERY
FKE46974 FLAKE (Small quantity) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?) FLINT

**Associated Events/Activities**
EKE10998 Evaluation of land at Bridge Street, Wye. (Intrusive Event)
The remains of a lime kiln have been identified in a quarry to the north of Coldharbour farm in 1995. These remains are thought to be in a poor condition and covered in undergrowth. The draw arch is thought to still be visible as is an earthwork ramp behind. A kiln also remains 3-4m wide and 2m deep on the east side of the quarry. The site is depicted as a chalk pit on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps of c.1861 - 1895.

Monument Types and Dates

CHALK PIT (Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 1922 AD)
LIME KILN (Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 1922 AD)

Description

Ruinous remains of lime kiln identified in quarry above Coldharbour farm in 1995. Draw arch was visible in undergrowth with earthwork ramp behind. Kiln circular 3-4m wide with remains 2m deep. Situated on E side of quarry. (1)

Sources

Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. N Bannister Wye College Estate Historic Landscape Survey 1995

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0705 4658 (point)
TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 65 
SAR - 28 
Monarch Uid - 1030136 

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Coldharbour Farm is a Grade II listed post medieval farmstead. It has been suggested that its name may refer to a staging post on the Pilgrims Way, indicating a possible connection to the Romano-British period but there is little evidence to corroborate this on record. The first official reference to the farm dates to 1763 and the oast house at the site dates to the 19th century.

Monument Types and Dates
FARM (Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Description
Coldharbour Farm, PM farmstead with poss RB settlement name refering to staging post on the Pilgrims Way. 1st ref to farm in 1763, leased by Wye College from 1949. Farmhouse listed grade II (1) Oast C19

Sources
(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. N Bannister Wye Estate Historic Landscape Survey 1995

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0666 4643 (point)

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Monarch Uid - 1030142 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 67 Active
SAR - 28 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Two linear earthwork banks are located near Coldharbour Farm, Wye. These are thought to represent the remains of a field system of unknown date. They comprise a bank 0.5m in height running in a north east direction and another 0.75m high bank at a right angle to this. A third bank runs parallel with the fields lower hedge.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FIELD BOUNDARY (Unknown date)

**Sources**

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. N Bannister Wye Historic Landscape Survey 1995

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0700 4635 (point)

TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish

WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District

ASHFORD, KENT

County

KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SAR - 28 Active

Monarch Uid - 1030144 Active

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 68 Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
Amge farm is located to the south east of Wye village and the first reference to a farm in this area is recorded in 1270. The present farm buildings date to the 15th century and they are Grade II listed.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARM (Medieval to Modern - 1270 AD? to 2050 AD?)

**Description**

Amage Faem nr Wye, 1st ref 1270, present farmhouse C15 listed grade II (1)

**Sources**

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. N Bannister Wye historic landscape survey 1995

**Location**

National Grid Reference

| TR 0720 4590 (point) | TR04NE | Point |

**Administrative Areas**

| Civil Parish | WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT |
| District     | ASHFORD, KENT                  |
| County       | KENT                           |

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

| National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 70 | Active |
| SAR - 28                               | Active |
| Monarch Uid - 1030146                  | Active |

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A series of earthworks are located to the south east of Wye. These remains are thought to represent a possible field system, but the date of this is uncertain. The remains take the form of lynchets, linear and curvilinear banks.

**Description**

Series of earthworks E of Wye, poss remaisn of field system. Low earthwork bank 2m wide, between TR 0652 4600 and TR 0680 4580. Lynchet between TR 0705 4580 and TR 0687 4565. Linear and curvilinear banks SE of Silks farm centred on TR 0760 4575 Lynchet topped by hedge between TR 0687 4565 and TR 0721 4534 with shallow bank at right-angles between TR 0693 4556 and TR 0683 4549 (1)

**Sources**

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. N Bannister Wye Historic landscape Survey 1995

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

| TR 0706 4582 (point) | TR04NE | Point |

**Administrative Areas**

- **Civil Parish**: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- **District**: ASHFORD, KENT
- **County**: KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- **Monarch Uid - 1030148**: Active
- **SHINE Candidate (No)**: Active
- **SAR - 28**: Active
- **National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 71**: Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
The site of Agmonds farm was located in the grounds of Withersdane hall. This farm formed an important part of the hamlet of Withersdane in the 19th century, however it no longer remains and no structural evidence has been found at the site. Few features are now recognisable and there is no indication of this farm on the Ordnance Survey historic maps.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARM (FARM, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

**Description**

Site of Agmonds Farm, post-medieval farm present in 1833 in the grounds of Witherdane Hall and forming part of the hamlet of Withersdane. No building platforms recognisable on site. (1)

**Sources**

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. N Bannister Wye historic landscape survey 1995

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0610 4620 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District ASHFORD, KENT

County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 76 Active

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

SAR - 28 Active

Monarch Uid - 1030161 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
20 late Iron Age cast bronze potin coins were found in 1991-2 near Wye. The coins have been dated to the period from c. 100-75 BC. The precise location of this discovery is uncertain and it is not clear where these finds are now located.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT ((between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

**Description**

20 cast bronze potin coins found, 1991-2, dating from c. 100-75 BC. (1)

**Sources**

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. D. Holman's coin index (Unpublished MS)

**National Grid Reference**

TR 06 47 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 77 Active
SAR - 28 Active
Monarch Uid - 1030661 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE940 COIN (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
During the examination of weathered upcast deposits from the dredging of the River Stour by Canterbury Archaeological Trust a small amount of medieval artefacts were discovered. Amongst the finds were an early medieval cooking pot, sherds from a medieval jug and a complete 14th/15th century bottle.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT ((between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description
Examination of the weathered upcast from the dredging of the River Stour produced a EM cooking pot, large sherds from a MD jug and a complete C14/15 bottle. (1)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0421 4545 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 44 Active
SAR - 28 Active
Monarch Uid - 1030967 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE3135 BOTTLE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Several hundred sherds of "Belgic" and Romano-British pottery were recovered when examining weathered upcast removed during dredging work in the River Stour. The majority of this material has been dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries, there being a small quantity of later types.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

**Description**

Several hundred sherds of "Belgic" and RO pottery were recovered when examining weathered upcast from dredging of the River Stour. The material is of C1-2 date, with only a handful of later types. (1)

**Sources**

Location: KAR
The outline of a crown is cut into the chalk hillside on Wye Downs. This monument was created by students to celebrate the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902. The crown survives in excellent condition as it was restored between 1991 and 1994. It is 180 ft high and 120 ft wide at the base. The fill of the monument is primarily whitewashed flint with some small chalk pieces.

**Monument Types and Dates**

HILL FIGURE (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)

**Description**

Crown design cut into chalk hillside on Wye Downs by Wye College students for the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902. (1) 180 ft high and 120 ft wide (at base), the channels are 16ft wide on the cross and 7ft wide elsewhere. Constructed of mainly whitewashed flint with some chalk pieces 1-6” in diameter, with banked upper edges. In excellent condition, having been restored between 1991 and 1994. (2)

**Sources**

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. N Bannister 1995 Wye Historic Landscape Study (Unpublished MS); study by Mark Hows, 1997, results in

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0713 4660 (point)  
TR04NE  
Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District  
ASHFORD, KENT

County  
KENT

**Associated Designations**  
None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SAR - 28  
Active

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 66  
Active

Monarch Uid - 1031112  
Active

**Related Monuments**  
None Recorded

**Finds**  
None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities**  
None recorded
An icehouse is located on the parish boundary between Crundale and Wye with Hinxhill. This structure served Olantigh Towers and is first marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of c.1895 indicating that it came in use around this time. The icehouse is also depicted on the 3rd and 4th edition maps of c. 1905 - 1940 suggesting they were in use throughout this period.

**Monument Types and Dates**

ICEHOUSE ((at some time) Post Medieval to Modern - 1895 AD? to 1940 AD?)

**Description**

Icehouse. No details available. (1)

**Sources**


Location: British Library - 90/20119

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0624 4860 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations**

Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England An icehouse is located on the parish boundary between Crundale and Wye with Hinxhill. This structure served Olantigh Towers and is first marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of c.1895 Active DKE21330

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Monarch Uid - 1031747 Active
SAR - 28 Active
SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 78 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A brewery on Church Street, Wye was in use until the late 19th century and was demolished in the early 20th century. The site is marked as the Star Brewery on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of c.1861, but no other record of the site is depicted on the 2nd to 4th edition maps of c.1895 - 1940.

**Monument Types and Dates**

BREWERY ((between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)
MALTINGS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)

**Location**

Star Brewery, on Church Street, was in use by at least 1888 and may have been earlier. It was demolished by the 1910's.(1) The brewery may have been run by T. Beaney in 1859 until 1974.(2)

**Sources**

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. OS 25" map 1st ed.
(2) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. Kelley's Directory of Kent, 1859, 1867 and 1874.

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT
County: KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 79  
SAR - 28  
Monarch Uid - 1032749

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
During an archaeological watching brief by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Wye College Car Park in 1998 a number of rubbish pits were found. These pits have been identified as relating to medieval or later properties at the site thought to have existed off the frontages of Church Street or Green Street.

### Monument Types and Dates

**PIT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)**

### Description

Rubbish pits almost certainly relating to Md or later properties which must have existed off Church Street or Green Street frontages were located during an archaeological watching brief in 1998(1).

### Sources


Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 1998/69

### Location

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<td>KENT</td>
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### Associated Designations - None recorded

### Other Statuses and Cross-References

| National Monuments Record - TR 04 SE 24 | Active |
| SAR - 28                                | Active |
| Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 81  | Active |
| Monarch Uid - 1032982                   | Active |

### Related Monuments - None Recorded

### Finds - None recorded

### Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A World War II auxiliary unit operational base with operational post to the south is located to the south of Crundale. No further details about the monument were available and it is uncertain whether it actually falls within the parish of Crundale or Wye.

**Monument Types and Dates**

UNDERGROUND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS (between Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

**Description**

Approx site of WW2 Auxiliary Unit operational base with operational post to south. No details (1)

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 070 480 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SAR - 28 Active
Monarch Uid - 1033105 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 80 Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
A Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post is known to have been located in fields to the south of Wye village. This monument was built in 1959 to monitor nuclear explosions and fallout. It was abandoned in 1991 and since then it has been destroyed.

Monument Types and Dates
UNDERGROUND MONITORING POST (Demolished 1991?, Modern - 1959 AD to 1991 AD?)

Description
Site of ROC underground post for monitoring nuclear explosions and fallout. Built in 1959 and abandoned in 1991. It has since been destroyed.(1)

Sources
       Location: Kent County Council - Library/251

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0547 4606 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 83 Active
SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Related Monuments
TQ 75 NE 389 No 1 Group Royal Observer Corps (ROC) Functional Association
       HQ, London Rd, Maidstone

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
During the cutting of a service trench in July 1999 at Wye approximately 3kg of Roman brick and tile were discovered. Of the various types of building materials four different fabrics were identified as being similar to types from kilns at Canterbury, Wye, and also paralleled in London. Further reports of finds some 100m to the north west and also to the south west indicate that there was a substantial occupation site or area of activity in the area during the Roman period, probably linked to the advantageous position on a low hill overlooking the Stour.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT ((at some time) Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Description
A Transco service trench cut in July 1999 at Wye which produced nearly 3kg of Roman brick and tile. Five tegula fragments were found with other building material including one imbrex, a piece of brick and five miscellaneous pieces. Four fabrics could be identified; two similar to that produced at kilns in Canterbury, a third form Canterbury or Wye and the fourth which is paralleled in London. Three tegula had flange profiles consisting of a type which has occurred commonly on sites in Kent. The material was reported as being "fresh", unabraded and bearing no trace of mortar. There are reports of finds 100m to the nw (TR 04 NE 22) and sw suggesting a further focus of activity on the low hill overlooking the Stour. (1)

Sources
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage Library

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0514 4687 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 84 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
Fke4915 TEGULA (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) POTTERY
Fke4916 IMBREX (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities
EKE5969 Observation of Transco Trenching, Wye (Intrusive Event)
HER Number TR 04 NE 158

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name METHODOIST CHURCH AND CHURCH HALL

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1869 to 1869

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH HALL (Unknown date)
DATE STONE (1869, Post Medieval - 1869 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1869 AD)

Covering Building SLATE
Material Main Building BRICK
Material

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL (1869, Post Medieval - 1869 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (south side)
8/184                                                 Methodist                                                       Church
and                                                       Church Hall
GV                                                    II

Wesleyan Chapel. 1869. Red brick with yellow, blue and black polychromatic dressings. Slate roof. Simple 3 bay church
with attached hall to west. North (entrance) front with painted pilaster strip buttresses and raised parapet gable, with roundel
in gable and relieving arch over, with lancets to left and to right with lozenge-tracery iron lights. Central boarded double doors
with strap hinges, cusped head and arched surround. Three round headed windows to left return in arched surrounds,
separated by pilaster strips. Church hall to right, with 2 lancets and boarded door to left on ground floor, and rounded
triangular gable opening. Foundation plaque to right ground floor of main block, inscribed: This

stone was laid by Sir Thomas Lycect       June 16th 1869

Listing NGR: TR0533046674

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0533 4667 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1034412 METHODOIST CHURCH AND CHURCH HALL Active DKE13531

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21185 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 409839 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
House, dated 1732 with earlier core.

Dated 1732 with earlier core. Timber framed and clad with painted brick, with rendered return elevation.

**Monument Types and Dates**

- RAILINGS (Unknown date)
- STEPS (Unknown date)
- TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Earlier core, Post Medieval - 1731 AD)
- DATE STONE (Dated 1732, Post Medieval - 1732 AD)
- HOUSE (Dated 1732, Post Medieval - 1732 AD)
- SITE (Post Medieval - 1732 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (south side)
8/189                                                 No. 120 GV                                                    II

House. Dated 1732 with earlier core. Timber framed and clad with painted brick, with rendered return elevation. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with brick corbelled eaves to hipped roof with stack to left. Two wooden casements on 1st floor, and 2 glazing bar sashes with segmentally arched lintels on ground floor. Central door of 6 fielded panels with flat hood on brackets and 4 steps with bowed iron rails. Datestone over door inscribed: I G E 1732.

Listing NGR: TR0521546723

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0521 4672 (point)               TR04NE        Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish                     WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                        ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

- Listed Building (II) - 1034417 House, dated 1732 with earlier core. Active DKE13532

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- Old Pref Ref - MKE21186 Active
- LBS no. - old UID - 409846 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
OUTBUILDINGS ABOUT 25 METRES SOUTH WEST OF AMAGE FARMHOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1780 to 1820

Monument Types and Dates

OUTBUILDING (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Material
Main Building BRICK
Material

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NE WYE AMAGE ROAD (north side)
2/177 metres south west of Amage Farmhouse
GV II

Outbuildings. Circa 1800. Red brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with half-hipped roof. Entrance elevation with boarded door to left and boarded door to right with loft door over. Single storey block to right (west). Rind front with 2 wooden casements on each floor, those on ground floor with Gothick traceried glazing bars.

Listing NGR: TR0718745880

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0718 4588 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1034451 OUTBUILDINGS ABOUT 25 METRES SOUTH WEST OF AMAGE FARMHOUSE Active DKE13536

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21190 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 409832 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**Heritage Number**: TR 04 NW 142

**Record Type**: Listed Building

**Site Name**: BARN 30 YARDS EAST OF BUCKWELL

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1599

Summary from record TR 04 NW 58:

Medieval Barn

**Monument Types and Dates**

- **THRESHING FLOOR** (Unknown date)
- **AISLED BARN** (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
- **BARN** (BARN, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
- **SITE** (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NW BOUGHTON ALUPH CANTERBURY ROAD (east side)

5/9 Barn 30 yards east of Buckwell

II


Listing NGR: TR0425148266

Description from record TR 04 NW 58:

Medieval Barn

**Sources**

- Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0425 4826 (point) TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**

- **Civil Parish**: BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT
- **District**: ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

- Listed Building (II) - 1071316 BARN 30 YARDS EAST OF BUCKWELL Active DKE13834

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
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<td>Sites &amp; Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 58</td>
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</table>

**Related Monuments**

- **TR 04 NW 181** BUCKWELL FARMHOUSE  
  Geographical

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1667 to 1899

Summary from record TR 04 NW 60:
Post Med Barn

Monument Types and Dates
AISLED BARN (Late C17, Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1699 AD)
BARN (BARN, Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1699 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED BARN (Late C17, Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1899 AD)
  Covering Building TILE
  Main Building TIMBER
  Material
  Main Building WEATHERBOARD
  Material
AISLED BARN (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
BARN (BARN, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1733 AD)
HAY BARN (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE (C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NW BOUGHTON ALUPH CANTERBURY ROAD  (west side)
5/10 Boughton Corner Barn to east of Boughton
Corner Farmhouse
GV II
Aisled barn. Late C17, early C18. Timber framed and weatherboarded; plain tile roof with C20 roof lights. Entrance now in end bay to rear. Interior: 7 bays with aisles, claiped purlin roof. Left end bay converted internally to farmworkers accommodation in C19. C18 hay barn of 2 bays forms end wing to right.
Listing NGR: TR0390947945

Description from record TR 04 NW 60:
Post Med Barn

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0390 4794 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1071317 BARN TO EAST OF BOUGHTON CORNER Active DKE13835 FARMHOUSE

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
House. C17 and C18. Red brick in English bond and painted brick. Plain tiled roof. Main block; 2 storeys and basement, with plinth and moulded wooden eaves cornice to hipped roof with stack to rear centre. Glazing bar sash to right on first floor and round headed blank panel with corbels and projecting keystone. Canted bay to right on ground floor with tented roof. Half-glazed door to left with chinoiserie traceried rectangular fanlight and cornice and flight of 5 steps and simple iron rails leading to left. Left return with 3 glazing bar sashes on first floor, 2 on ground floor and central panelled door.

Listing NGR: TR0518446732

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
ALMSHOUSES

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1550 to 1899

Monument Types and Dates
ALMSHOUSE (C17 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1899 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (south side)
8/193                                                 Nos. 62-72                                                       (even)
27.11.57                                              Almshouses
GV                                                    II
Almshouses. C17 or earlier much altered C19. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. One storey and attic on plinth with hipped roof, with 6 raking semi-dormers and 3 stacks. Four raking porches, the 2 to centre doubled, with boarded doors in side elevations and wooden casements to fore, with 6 margin light sashes on main wall surface. “Set up” by Sir Thomas Kempe and sited here since 1562 (Hasted, VII).
Listing NGR: TR0506346770

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0506 4677 (point)        TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish        WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District        ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234201 ALMSHOUSES  Active  DKE14255

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 410040  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21909  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Heritage Record

Site Name: MILL HOUSE MILL

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1733 to 1766

Summary from record TR 04 NW 51:
A house and water mill are located on the east bank of the River Stour between Wye village centre and the railway station. The multi-phase building was originally a 15th century medieval open hall house. There were later additions to this structure in the 17th and 18th century and a large Georgian house was built around the building in the 18th century. The mill was built against the earlier ancillary building in the 19th century and is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1861. It is also depicted on the 4th edition map of c.1931-40 indicating it was still in use at this time.

Monument Types and Dates

GATE (Unknown date)
RAILINGS (Unknown date)
HALL HOUSE ((between) Medieval to Modern - 1400 AD to 2050 AD)
MILL (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
MILL HOUSE (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
MILL RACE (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building Material: BRICK
Main Building Material: IRON
Main Building Material: STONE
Main Building Material: TIMBER
Main Building Material: WEATHERBOARD
Main Building Material: WOOD

TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
WATERMILL ((at some time) Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD? to 1940 AD?)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546 WYE BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/195 Mill House mill 27.11.57 and mill race 13.10.52
GV II

Mill, mill house and mill race. Mid C18. Red brick house, timber framed mill, weatherboarded, and stone and red brick mill race. Plain tiled roof. House. Two storeys on plinth with plat band and moulded modillion eaves cornice to hipped roof with stacks to rear centre right and projecting at end left. Regular fenestration of 2 tripartite glazing bar sashes with gauged heads on each floor, with central glazing bar sash on 1st floor, and central door of 6 raised and fielded panels on ground floor with traceried rectangular fanlight and doorcase with Ionic pilasters, enriched frieze and modillioned pediment. Boarded door to end right. Mill building to right, 3 storeys, ground floor of painted brick, weather boarded over, with hipped tiled roof. One wooden casement on each floor, with boarded doors to centre left on ground and 1st floors. Attached to right the mill race, with masonry walls, some 50 yards long, with a hatch and walkway, and a second hatch beyond controlling the flow of the main stream, both with wood and iron gates and railed walkways. Listing NGR: TR0487846884

(1)

Description from record TR 04 NW 51:

Water Mill at Wye, E. bank of river Stour between village centre and railway station. Multi-phase building, 1st Medieval open-hall house, C15. 2nd two storey extension to N. of hall. Its date is post medieval, C17. The 3rd phase is an early C18 timber-
framed ancillary barn-like building. A large Georgian house built around the building in C18. 5th phase, a C19 storey Mill was built against the earlier ancillary building. Also around the same time a new extension was built, a single storey, poss. a kitchen. (2)

Sources

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 1994/146
(1) Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 1998/69

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 04878 46884 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234206 MILL HOUSE MILL AND MILL RACE Active DKE14256

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 410048 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 51 Active
SAR - 28 Active
Monarch Uid - 1032462 Active
Old Pref Ref - TR 04 NW 51 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities
EKE10591 Historic building survey of Wye Water Mill (Non-Intrusive Event)
Grade II* listed building. Main construction periods 1638 to 1881

Summary from record TR 04 NW 38:
Built 1638, altered 1881

Monument Types and Dates
BRIDGE (BRIDGE, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
BRIDGE (1638, Post Medieval - 1638 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1638 AD to 1881 AD)
Main Building  IRON
Material
Main Building  STONE
Material
BRIDGE (1684, Post Medieval - 1684 AD)
BRIDGE (1881, Post Medieval - 1881 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0456                   WYE                   BRIDGE STREET                                                      (west end)
8/197                                                Wye Bridge 13.10.52
GV                                                   II*
Bridge. 1638, repaired 1684 and altered 1881. Stone, with iron roadway. Five round headed arches with 2 V-shaped pointed
cutwaters up and down stream, the parapet removed 1881 when the cantilevered iron roadway was laid. Stone recording its
building by the Country 1638 and repair:- 1684 now in Church of St Gregory and St Martin.
Listing NGR: TR0486446920

Description from record TR 04 NW 38:
(TR04804692) Wye Bridge [NAT] (1)
Wye Bridge. Bridge 1638, repaired 1684 and altered 1881. Stone with iron roadway. Five round headed arches with 2 V-
shaped pointed cutwaters up and down stream, the parapet removed 1881 when the cantilevered iron roadway was laid.
Stone recording its building by the country 1638 and repair-1684 now in Church of St Gragory and St Martin. (Listed Grade II*)
[Full archaeological description] (2)
Stone Bridge with V-shaped cut-waters almost hidden under a widened roadway. (3)

Building survey undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2003 prior to bridge widening. Test pits to the south of the
bridge noted a distinct lack of finds, which is unusual considering the river has been crossed at this point since the medieval
period. The subsequent watching brief during bridge widening observed elements of the C19 and C20 bridge alterations. (4)

Sources
(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1: 2500
   Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE (HHR) District of Ashford, 16 February 1989 (88)
   Location: KAR
    (J Newman)
   Location: KAR

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2005/132

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<td>Listed Building (II*) - 1234208</td>
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<td>EKE11409</td>
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The following text is from the original listed building designation:

8/199  The Tickled Trout  GV II
Public house. C18. Timber framed and rendered, with painted brick and painted weather boarding to return and rear elevations. Plain tiled roof. Two parallel ranges. Two storeys with boxed eaves to half-hipped roof with central stack. Four glazing bar sashes on each floor, with half-glazed door in C19/C20 single storey flat roofed porch with sashes. Panelled door to right return and glazing bar sash to rear. Left return with C20 conservatory. Scrolled sign bracket and iron lamps to left and right on main elevation.
Listing NGR: TR0490646933

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
HER Number  TR 04 NE 183

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  87 Wye Bridge street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1699

Monument Types and Dates

STEPS (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1699 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  BRICK
Material
Main Building  RAGSTONE
Material
Main Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  TIMBER
Material

HOUSE (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET (north side)
8/202                                                 No. 87
GV                                                    II
House. C16 clad C17. Timber framed and clad with red brick in irregular English bond with tile hung right return and with plain
 tiled roof. Two storeys on ragstone plinth with hipped roof with gablet to right and stack to rear. Three wooden casements
 under eaves, and large C20 casement on ground floor, with blocked openings, particularly to centre left 1st floor. Multi-
 panelled door to left with flat hood and 4 steps. Much rebuilt brickwork.
Listing NGR: TR0512346774

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0512 4677 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234211  87 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE14259

Other Statutes and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 410060 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21913 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Main Building BRICK
Main Building TILE

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (north side)
8/206                                                 No. 105 27.11.57
GV                                                   II
House. C18. Red brick and tile hung over, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth, with boxed eaves to roof hipped at
right with stacks projecting at end left and at end right. Regular fenestration of 2 glazing bar sashes on each floor and central
panelled door in moulded pilastered doorcase with enriched frieze and flat hood.
Listing NGR: TR0515846760

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0515 4675 (point)                      TR04NE   Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HIXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234213  105 BRIDGE STREET          Active  DKE14260

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21914          Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410066         Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

STEPS (Unknown date)
CROSS WING HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
HALL HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET (north side)
8/203                                                 Nos. 89/91/93 27.11.57
GV                                                    II
House, now house row. C16 or earlier, clad C17-C18. Timber framed and clad with red brick, part in English bond, and tile hung to right. Plain tiled roof. Hall house with cross-wing (that part in English bond?) Two storeys, on ragstone plinth to left, with a breach in the brickwork to the left end bay. Boxed eaves to roof, half-hipped with gablet to left, gabled to right. Stacks to left and to rear right. Wooden casement and 2 glazing bar sashes on each floor (segmental head to ground floor casements). Boarded door to left (in 1 storey passage extension) to centre, and half-glazed door to right, all with flights of 5 steps.
Listing NGR: TR0512846771

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0513 4676 (point)           TR04NE         Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish       WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District           ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234301   89, 91 AND 93 BRIDGE STREET      Active      DKE14262

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21916          Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410061       Active

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HOUSE AND SHOP

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Unknown date)
RAILINGS (Unknown date)
SHOP (Unknown date)
 STEPS (Unknown date)

INN (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building Material: BRICK
Main Building Material: IRON
Main Building Material: RENDER
Main Building Material: TILE

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (north side)
8/208                                                 House and Shop 27.11.57                                                      (Formerly
Listed                                                       as The George Inn)
GV                                                    II

House and shop, former Inn. C18 exterior. Rendered, with red brick and tile hung rear wings. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attic on plinth with quoin, plat band and dentil eaves cornice to hipped roof with flat roofed dormer to left and stacks to left and to rear. Three 2 storey canted bays with glazing bar sashes and oriel to right with carriage entry below, the eaves cornice carried over all 4 projections. Door of 6 panels to left with cornice on brackets and 3 moulded steps with ramped iron hand rail. Large 2 storey rear wing, part tile hung, with glazing bar sashes and wooden casements.

Listing NGR: TR0521146743

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0521 4674 (point)                     TR04NE     Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234359             HOUSE AND SHOP     Active     DKE14263

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21917                        Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410068                      Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET (north side)
8/210                                                                 No. 127 (formerly 27.1157)
GV                                                   II
House. C18 exterior. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with modillion eaves cornice to hipped roof with gablets and stack to rear left. Regular fenestration of 3 sashes on 1st floor, with 2 canted bays on ground floor with tented roofs. Central door of 6 raised and fielded panels, the top 2 glazed, with pediment on. pilasters and attenuated columns.
Listing NGR: TR0525346733

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0525 4673 (point)                    TR04NE                Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish                    WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                        ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234373
127 BRIDGE STREET              Active       DKE14264

Other Statutes and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21918          Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410070        Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 176

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  2 Wye Cherry Gardens Lane

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Older core, Post Medieval - 1699 AD)
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  BRICK
Material
Main Building  TIMBER
Material

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHERRY GARDENS LANE (south side)
8/219                                               No. 2
GV                                                  II

House. C18 exterior to older core. Timber framed and clad with red brick in 2 builds, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys with hipped roof, with gablet to left and stack at end left. Two leaded casements on each floor, with wooden and metal frames, those on ground floor segmentally headed. Door opening blocked to left, and half-glazed door to centre right with segmental head. Catslide outshot to left with garage doors.

Listing NGR: TR0550746646

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0550 4664 (point)                      TR04NE        Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216721  2 CHERRY GARDENS LANE  Active  DKE14267

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21921  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410079  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

**Monument Types and Dates**

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SHOP (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/228                                               Nos. 10 and 12 27.11.57 GV                                                  II
House and shop. C18. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth, with boxed eaves to roof hipped to left with stacks to end left and to end right. Three glazing bar sashes on 1st floor, and double shallow-bayed shop front to ground floor, with double central half-glazed doors recessed in panelled doorway with rectangular fanlight. Fascia and awning box over all. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TR0537446731

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0536 4673 (point)                TR04NE                Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish                  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                       ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

Listed Building (II) - 1216758  10 AND 12 CHURCH STREET                Active   DKE14268

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Old Pref Ref - MKE21922                Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411419            Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
TR 04 NE 174

HER Number

Record Type

Listed Building

Site Name

1, 3, AND 5 CHURCH STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1550 to 1899

Monument Types and Dates

SHOP (Unknown date)

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C17 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1699 AD)

SITE (Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1899 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET (west side)
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 8/232 GV                                                   II
House and shop row. C17 or earlier, clad C19. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and ornamental tile hanging with
plain tiled roof. Two storeys, attic and basement on plinth with tile hung 1st floor, and hipped roof with stacks to right and to
end right, and 3 gabled dormers. Four tripartite sashes on 1st floor, and multi-paned shop windows to left with recessed
glazed door, to centre with door, and mullioned and transomed shop window to right, with door to left with rectangular
fanlight. Hipped wings to rear with glazing bar sashes.
Listing NGR: TR0534146704

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0534 4671 (point)              TR04NE        Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish          WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District              ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216760 1, 3, AND 5 CHURCH STREET  Active   DKE14269

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411423          Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21923                Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 202

HER Number

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  7 Wye Church Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  RENDER
Material

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (west side)
No. 7 8/233

House.  Early C19.  Faced with channeled render and with plain tiled roof. Two storeys with stacks to left and with coupled
and octagonal shaped flues to right.  Regular fenestration of 3 margin light sashes on 1st floor and 2 on ground floor, with
central panelled door with cornice hood on brackets and with iron ties.  Integral foot scraper to right of door.
Listing NGR: TR0534846728

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0534 4672 (point)               TR04NE     Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216761  7 CHURCH STREET  Active  DKE14270

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411424  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21924  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number                    TR 04 NE 134
Record Type               Listed Building
Site Name           26 AND 26A CHURCH STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
   Covering Building TILE
   Material
   Main Building  BRICK
   Material

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/223                                               Nos. 26 and 26A 27.11.57 GV                                                  II
House pair. C18. Red brick, part painted, and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with moulded dentil eaves cornice to
hipped roof. Stacks to centre left and to centre right and at end right. Three sashes on each floor, the 2 to right on each floor
with gauged heads. Door of 6 raised panels to centre right with pediment, pilasters and frieze. Door to No. 26A to left return
with 2 sashes on 1st floor, 1 on ground floor and part-glazed panelled door.
Listing NGR: TR0539146778

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0538 4678 (point)                   TR04NE                  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish                            WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                                ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216764          26 AND 26A CHURCH STREET         Active       DKE14271

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 411383              Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21925                Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds -  None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd
HER Number  TR 04 NE 111

Monument Types and Dates
COURTYARD (Unknown date)
SHOP (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C17 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1699 AD)

SITE (Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1799 AD)
  
  Covering Building  TILE
  Main Building  BRICK
  Main Building  RENDER
  Main Building  TILE
  Main Building  TIMBER

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/227                                               Nos. 14 and 16 27.11.57
GV                                                  II

House and shop pair. C18 exterior to C17 or earlier building. Timber framed and clad with red brick and tile hanging, ornamental to front elevation. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attic, the first floor tile hung with parapet to roof hipped to right with 2 gabled dormers and stacks to rear. Two glazing bar sashes on 1st floor and shallow bay to left, and canted bay to right, both with multi-paned lights. Central panelled door with traceried rectangular fanlight with dentil pediment on pilasters and frieze, with similar fanlight, doorcase (with cornice rather than pediment) but blocked doorway to left. Tile hung and part rendered rear wings and courtyard to rear.

Listing NGR: TR053746744

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0537 4674 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216768  14 AND 16 CHURCH STREET  Active  DKE14272

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21926  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411388  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1732

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
  Covering Building: TILE
  Material: BRICK

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (west side)
8/240                                               No. 41                                                     (Cornercroft)
GV                                                  II

House. Early C18. Red brick with blue brick dressings and with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with wooden eaves cornice to hipped roof with stack at end right. Regular fenestration of 2 three light wooden casements on each floor, those on ground floor segmentally headed, with blank central window space on 1st floor. Central door of 6 panels, the top 2 glazed, in raised architrave. Single storey extension to right.
Listing NGR: TR0537646833

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0537 4683 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216804 CORNERCROFT Active DKE14273

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21927 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411470 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 108

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name THE OLD VICARAGE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1866

Monument Types and Dates

HALL OF RESIDENCE (Now, Unknown date)

JETTIED HOUSE (Early c17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1632 AD)

SITE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1866 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  THE GREEN                                                     (south side)
8/243                                               No. 29 (The 27.11.57                                            Old Vicarage)
GV                                                  II

House, now hall of residence. Early C17, altered mid C19. Timber framed and clad with red brick, fish-scale tile hanging and
rendered. Plain tiled roof. Two-cell lobby entry front range with rear wings. Three storeys originally, now 2, with plinth,
moulded bressumer to 1st floor, and bracket bressumer to jettied 2nd floor. Roof with 3 gables with moulded barge-boards
and pendants, and central moulded stack. Continuous row of blocked mullioned lights below gables. Two 2 storey canted
bays with wooden casements, and central casement on 1st floor. Central door of 6 panels in pediment-gabled doorcase.
Long rear wing of 1 storey and attic, tile hung with brick end wall; gabled dormers.
Listing NGR: TR0543346758

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0543 4675 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216806 THE OLD VICARAGE Active DKE14275

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411473 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21929 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1667 to 1699

Monument Types and Dates

GRAINARY (Late C17, Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1699 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building Material: BRICK
Main Building Material: WEATHERBOARD

STABLE (Late C17, Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1699 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE HARVILLE ROAD (south side)
8/250 Stable/granary south of Harville Farmhouse
GV II
Stable/granary. Late C17. Red brick in English bond with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with half-hipped roof. Two casements high under eaves and wooden casement to right on 1st floor (at high level) and boarded door to left in segmental opening. Boarded doors to left return and to right return, with external stair to left door on right return. Weather boarded outshot to rear.
Listing NGR: TR0444046624

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0444 4662 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216833 STABLE/GRANARY ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH OF HARVILLE FARMHOUSE Active DKE14276

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21930 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411512 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
STABLE BLOCK ABOUT 20 METRES EAST OF HARVILLE FARMHOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1867 to 1932

Monument Types and Dates
RACECOURSE (Unknown date)
SITE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1867 AD to 1932 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HARVILLE ROAD                                                     (south side)
8/251                                               Stable block                                                     about 20
metres                                                     east of Harville                                                     Farmhouse
GV                                                  II
Stable range.  Late C19 or early C20.  Red brick and weather boarded with plain tiled roof.  One storey block, with hipped
roof.  Twenty-one bays in all, the eastern vertically boarded elevation with boarded door and casement window to each bay.
The stable range was built for Wye Racecourse which was on this site.
Listing NGR: TR0447046659

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0447 4665 (point)          TR04NW          Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish                    WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                        ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216834    STABLE BLOCK ABOUT 20 METRES EAST OF HARVILLE FARMHOUSE    Active    DKE14277

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21931                  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411513               Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number: TR 04 NE 107

Record Type: Listed Building

Site Name: Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Wye High Street, Ashford

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates

ROW (Unknown date)
ROW HOUSE (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1450 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (south side)
8/252                                               Nos. 38, 40 27.11.57                                            and 42
GV                                                  II

House row and shop. C16 or earlier in origin, clad and extended late C18 and mid C19. Timber framed core, clad and
extended with red brick mathematical tiling, and parts rendered. Plain tiled roofs. Although of 3 distinct builds, all 3 properties
include part of the central timber framed block. Two storeys, with attic to No. 38, hipped roof stepped up to centre with stacks
at end right, centre and rear left (roof returned to left to Upper Bridge Street and stepped down). No. 38 with hipped dormer,
and regular fenestration of 2 canted 2 storey bays with sashes (plate glass to right ground floor), with flanking recessed
panels on ground floor. Central door of 4 panels with rectangular fanlight integral footscrapers and large cornice on scrolled
brackets, with hollow chamfered name panel over. Boarded passage door to end right in semi-circular headed surround with
cornice No. 40 and 42 with plinth and moulded wooden eaves cornice. Two wooden casements on 1st floor, canted bay to
right on ground floor, and C20 plate glass shop front with glazed door to left. Central door of 6 raised and fielded panels, the
Top 2 glazed, with flat hood on brackets. Left return: (to Upper Bridge Street). Mathematical tiled. Three glazing bar sashes
with tripartite glazing bar sash to centre left on 1st floor, and tripartite glazing bar sash below on ground floor, with panelled
door in recessed panelled surround with pediment on pilasters.

Listing NGR: TR0555646786

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0556 4678 (point)          TR04NE          Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216922  38, 40 and 42 Wye High Street, Ashford  Active  DKE14279

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 411635  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21933  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number: TR 04 NE 106

Record Type: Listed Building

Site Name: 36 Wye High Street, Ashford

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1680 to 1720

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Circa 1700, Post Medieval - 1680 AD to 1720 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1680 AD to 1720 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building: BRICK

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (south side)
8/253                                               No. 36 (formerly 27.11.57                                            listed as Blue
GV                                                  Shutters).
II
House. Circa 1700. Red brick with occasional blue headers in Flemish bond with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with
roof hipped to left and stack to rear left. Two 3 light leaded wooden casements on each floor, with shutters on ground floor.
Central door of 6 raised and fielded panels, the top 2 glazed.
Listing NGR: TR0554746788

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE
TR 0554 4679 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216923 36 Wye High Street, Ashford Active DKE14280

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21934 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411636 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

 Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
WYE COLLEGE, ENTRANCE AND HALL QUADRANGLES

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1999

Summary from record TR 04 NE 46:
Founded 1432, occupied by 1448, altered 1739

Monument Types and Dates

LIBRARY (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING (Unknown date)
COLLEGE OF SECULAR PRIESTS (COLLEGE OF SECULAR PRIESTS, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
BUILDING (C15, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1400 AD to 1999 AD)
- Covering Building: TILE
  - Main Building Material: BRICK
  - Main Building Material: FLINT
  - Main Building Material: RAGSTONE
  - Main Building Material: TIMBER

COLLEGE OF SECULAR PRIESTS (COLLEGE OF SECULAR PRIESTS, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE (1893-1895, Post Medieval - 1893 AD to 1895 AD)
FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE (C20, Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)
FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE (1901, Modern - 1901 AD)
FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE (1903-1906, Modern - 1903 AD to 1906 AD)
GATE (1906, Modern - 1906 AD)
FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE (1910, Modern - 1910 AD)
FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE (1912-1914, Modern - 1912 AD to 1914 AD)
(Alternate Type) HOSPITAL (between Modern - 1915 AD to 1918 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE HIGH STREET (north side)
8/264 Wye College, Entrance and Hall
13.10.52 quadrangles
GV II

College quadrangles. 1893-5, 1901, 1903-6 and 1912-14 (executed 1928) Architects P.B. chambers (1893-5), T.E. Colcutt (1901) and Colcutt and Hamp (1905-6/1912). Ragstone with red brick over, and with timber framing with red brick infill. Plain tiled roof. Entrance: 2 storey range with kneeled parapet gables and projecting central gabled gateway; stacks to end left, centre left and to right. Ten mullioned lights on 1st floor (pairs and triplets), and cusped and with label hoods on ground floor. Four centred arched gateway with label hood, and 3 light Perpendicular style windows over. Right return (the library) with 2 storey brick range with mullioned and transomed lights broken only by oriel to centre left. Inner court: rear of entrance block with exposed timber frame over open timber arcade. Pierced and moulded barge-board to jettied gable with oriel over gateway. Brick inner wall with mullioned windows. Two storey brick ranges opposite (the library, with barrel vault ceiling interior, with gable and oriel opposite entrance. Second count including exterior of C15. Hall range (with C20 bay as also to parlour) and 2 storey C20 blocks, brick on flint, with some C18 with glazing bar sashes, otherwise mullioned windows. Four centred arched gateway with iron screen dated 1906. Dining Hall 1910, built as gymnasium, separating the 2 quadrangles. Single storey, with large mullioned and transomed windows with parapet and buttresses. Interior: cruck trussed and arcaded interior with contemporary panelling and chandeliers and other fittings. Further, later C20 quadrangles and blocks to the north. (See Orwin and Williams, Wye Church and Wye College).

Listing NGR: TR0552146849
Description from record TR 04 NE 46:
(TR054468) Wye College [NAT] (1) Wye College Cloister Quadrangle. College. Founded 1432, occupied by 1448. Founded by Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe. Altered 1739. Timber framed on flint base and clad with red brick and structural flint and red brick. Plain tiled roofs. The original college consisted of this cloister (domestic ranges and great hall) and detached school house and service building (Listed Grade I) [Full archaeological description] (2)

The Museum was used by the R.A.M.C (Royal Army Medical Corp) as a hospital for 220 plus patients, from 01/06/1915 -1918

Sources

Location: University of Kent - OKE92
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1: 10000 1980
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 05521 46849 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District
ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217079 WYE COLLEGE, ENTRANCE AND HALL QUADRANGLES Active DKE14282

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21936 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 46 Active
Monarch Uid - 859416 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411815 Active

Related Monuments
TR 04 NE 104 THE LATIN SCHOOL WYE COLLEGE Geographical
TR 04 NE 139 THE WHEEL HOUSE (JUNIOR COMMON ROOM) WALLS AND GATES ATTACHED Geographical

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
The College of SS Gregory and Martin, founded in 1432 by Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe, was dissolved in 1545 except for the Grammar School which later became the Latin School. It forms the western-most quadrangle of Wye College.

Monument Types and Dates

SCHOOLROOM (Unknown date)

COLLEGE OF SECULAR PRIESTS (COLLEGE OF SECULAR PRIESTS, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Circa 1445, Medieval - 1425 AD to 1465 AD)

SITE (Medieval - 1425 AD to 1465 AD)

Covering Building: TILE

Main Building Material: BRICK

Main Building Material: FLINT

GRAMMAR SCHOOL (GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546 WYE HIGH STREET (north side)

8/266 The Latin School 13.10.52 Wye College

GV I

Schoolroom. Circa 1445 for Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe. Flint, in part refaced with red brick. Plain tiled roof. Single storey with hipped roof, and with 2 paired and 1 single four centred arched and label-hooded lights to road front, boarded door to left return with cusped light, both with label heads, and moulded doorway to right return. Wooden casements (in outshot) to north side. Interior: fireplace similar to that in the Parlour, Old Wye College; four centred ovolo moulded with fernleaf spandrels, with refined florid strapwork overmantel. Ogee headed panelled wall cupboards below the central window to south. Probably originally twice the size to north (hence the brick rebuilding). Built as, and used even after Dissolution, the Grammar School for both Kempe’s original College and the Grammar School which succeeded it. (See B.O.E. Kent II, 506; Hasted VII 354 ff).

Listing NGR: TR0546346836

Description from record TR 04 NE 8 :

[TR 05474686] College [NAT] (1) The College of Sts. Gregory and Martin, founded 1432-48 and surrendered 1545, with reconstruction in 1739, forms the westernmost quadrangle of the present Wye College. (2-4) Wye Agricultural College incorporates the remains of the 15th century College as described by Hussey. A detached building of similar date is situated at TR 05454683. (5) College of Sts. Gregory and Martin, Grade I, Wye College. Founded by Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe in 1432. Dissolved in 1545 except for the Grammar School which later became known as the Latin School. Junior Common Room, Grade I, Wye College. 15th century, although possibly later than the original foundation. (For full descriptions see list). (6) St. Gregory and St. Martin: the licence to found was granted in 1432, the first provost being appointed in 1448. (7) College of St. Gregory and St. Martin, building for the modern quadrangles to the north and east took place in 1901, 1903-6 and 1912-14. They repeat the combinations of grey below and red above, of Gothic below and Georgian above and ring changes on them. Full architectural and historical details. (8) The medieval origins of Wye College, architectural survey, plan of the college in the 15th century (see illustration) and a survey of painted glass. (9)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 6° 1961

Location: KAR


Location: KAR
Location: KAR

(4) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. VCH Kent 2 1926 235 (R C Fowler)
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

(6) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE (HHR) East Ashford RD Kent July 1955 64 65 66
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Location: KAR


Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0546 4683 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (I) - 1217080 THE LATIN SCHOOL WYE COLLEGE Active DKE14283

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 411817 Active
NBR Index Number - 86446 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 8 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21937 Active
Monarch Uid - 463020 Active

Related Monuments
TR 04 NE 105 WYE COLLEGE, ENTRANCE AND HALL QUADRANGLES Geographical
TR 04 NE 139 THE WHEEL HOUSE (JUNIOR COMMON ROOM) WALLS AND GATES ATTACHED Geographical

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number: TR 04 NE 103

Record Type: Listed Building

Site Name: CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Grade I listed building. Main construction periods 1200 to 1918

Summary from record TR 04 NE 7:
C13th origin; remodelled C15th, 1701-1710; restored 1873/1878

Monument Types and Dates

BELL TOWER (Unknown date)
CHURCH (CHURCH, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
CHURCH (CHURCH, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
PARISH CHURCH (C13, Medieval - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1200 AD to 1918 AD)
  Covering Building: TILE
  Main Building: ASHLAR
  Main Building: BRICK
  Main Building: FLINT
  Main Building: RUBBLE
PARISH CHURCH (C15, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE BRASS (c1440, Medieval - 1420 AD to 1460 AD)
CHURCH (CHURCH, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
CHURCH (CHURCH, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
PARISH CHURCH (1686, Post Medieval - 1686 AD)
PARISH CHURCH (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
DATE STONE (1701-1710, Post Medieval - 1701 AD to 1710 AD)
PARISH CHURCH (1701-1710, Post Medieval - 1701 AD to 1710 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (1708, Post Medieval - 1708 AD)
PLAQUE (1708, Post Medieval - 1708 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (1718-1719, Post Medieval - 1718 AD to 1719 AD)
PLAQUE (1718-1719, Post Medieval - 1718 AD to 1719 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (1763, Post Medieval - 1763 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (1767, Post Medieval - 1767 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (1862, Post Medieval - 1862 AD)
PLAQUE (1862, Post Medieval - 1862 AD)
PARISH CHURCH (1873/1878, Post Medieval - 1873 AD to 1878 AD)
WAR MEMORIAL (1914-1918, Modern - 1914 AD to 1918 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE HIGH STREET (north side)
8/263 Church of St 27.11.57 Gregory and St Martin
GV

with fine series of grotesque heads (some to south). Battlements. Perpendicular fenestration throughout. Two storey porch, the side elevations treated as one with aisles, the south elevation reworked e-C18, with rusticated ashlar quoin and arch, with round eastern angle vice. Large 2 stage south-eastern tower on site of C13 transept with massive triple offset diagonal buttresses, and polygonal north-eastern stair turret, crowned with battlements and pyramidal finials. Keyed round headed brick belfry lights, simple moulded window. Many stones set in tower recording benefactors, 1701-10. Short, low chancel, with shallow apse and battlements. Three round headed windows, and blocked round headed openings visible especially in north elevations, 1873 set in window cills, T.D. 1706 in apse wall. Fine C18 raised and fielded panelled double doors in west and south doorways. Wall plaque sunk into north aisle, to John, Elizabeth and Sarah Hudson, d. 1718-19, with double skull head. Interior: nave of 4 bays, with springing of a fifth to the east. C13 capitals and deeply undercut moulded arches, the piers remodelled with hollow chamfers mid C15. Clerestory with segmentally headed 3 light windows added at same time. Trussed collar beam roof with moulded knee-braced tie beams. Lean-to aisles, the window reveals all segment headed. South aisle with four centred arched doorway to porch upper chamber, and C18 round headed door east to tower. Simple round headed chancel arch. Fittings: the chancel arranged as if a college chapel (and indeed so used from its building by the school/college opposite). Large raised and fielded panelled wainscoting with separately articulated dado panelling, incorporating panelled benches on the north and south sides, with reading desks to the same pattern on the chancel arch jambs. The panelling follows the apse round, and is ramped up to form a round headed central reredos with painted text boards (some oval). Integral altar rail, with turned baluster and square principals. All circa 1706. C19 pulpit and nave benches and wooden lectern (1914-18 war memorial). Octagonal font with roses and shields in quatrefoils, and doubled octagonal base. Monuments: Alice Palmere, brass, 35 inches. A Lady with 2 husbands, C.1440. In the chancel: Agnes and Mary Johnson, d. 1763 and 1767. Simple urn on plaque with obelisk and wreath, and Calamitous inscription: "Their days were imbittered by various evils". Lady Joanna Thornhill, d. 1708. First class wall plaque of white marble, the inscription of roll call of the Royalist and Restoration faithful, surmounted by a group of cherubs in draped surround, with only the top segment of a pediment, arms cartouche over and fruity festoons mounted separately to the wall, the whole supported on barley-sugar twist columns, with bracketed apron and pulls, that to right weeping into his cloak. barley sugar columns are also used on the porch to the old Wye College, used in part for Lady Joanna Thornhill's school foundation. Simple aedicule plaque to Mrs Elizabeth Sawbridge, d. 1662, with obelisk and urn and wreathed portrait in profile. Eight Sawbridge hatchments in the nave and aisles. A small stone plaque over the west door records the (early C18) contribution to the Church of Thomas Gillman, bricklayer of Wye. The mid C15 in the church corresponds with Archbishop Kempe's contemporary work in his foundation at Wye College. The Church was originally cruciform, with a 5 bay nave, and chancel at least 60 feet longer than at present, the transepts and east end destroyed by the of the original tower in 1686. (See b.o.e. Kent II, 504-5).

Listing NGR: TR0540468906

Description from record TR 04 NE 7:
(1) The Church of Sts. Gregory and Martin at Wye was rebuilt in 1706, after it had been largely destroyed in 1686. Only the nave of the old church remains - probably c.1400 and altered c.1431-47 when it became collegiate. Excavations in 1952 uncovered the foundations of the old chancel. A counter of 1281 and fragments of early window glass were found. (2-4) In normal use. (5) 29/1 Church of St Gregory & St Martin. Grade A. Parish Church. Chancel with Tower at its south-west corner, Nave with Aisles and South Porch with room over. Of the C.13 cruciform Church, the arcades of the Nave survive. The clerestory, the roof of the Nave, the Aisles and the South Porch date from between 1432, when Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe founded Wye College of which this become the collegiate Church, and 1447. The Tower collapsed in 1686, destroying the Transepts and Chancel. The transepts were not rebuilt, but the Tower and the Chancel with its apsidal end were rebuilt in 1702 of medieval materials. (6) St Gregory & St Martin, full architectural description. Excavations in 1948 (sic) revealed that the medieval chancel extended 60 ft further east. (7) Additional bibliography - not consulted. (8-13)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 6° 1908
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Location: KAR
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Church of St Gregory & St Martin Wye 1949
Location: KAR

Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. A Hist of Wye Church & Wye College, compiled from various sources 1913 (C S Orwin)
Location: KAR

Location: KAR


Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2014/153

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0540 4690 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (I) - 1217135  CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN  Active  DKE14285

Other Statuses and Cross-References
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 7  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411814  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21939  Active
Monarch Uid - 463017  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities
EKE4675  ST GREGORY AND ST MARTIN (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14576)
TR 04 NE 227

Heritage Number

TR 04 NE 227

Record Type

Listed Building

Site Name

WYE COURT

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1732

Monument Types and Dates

STEPS (Unknown date)
HOUSE (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)

Covering Building
TILE

Main Building
BRICK

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NE WYE OLANTIGH ROAD (west side)
2/281 Wye Court 27.II.57
II

House. Early C18. Red brick with darker brick dressings. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys basement and attic on plinth with quoin strips and projecting centre piece. Moulded wooden modillion bracket, eaves cornice to hipped roof with small flat roofed dormers to left and to right, and stacks to left and to right. Regular fenestration of 5 glazing bar sashes, the centre 3 in projecting centre piece, the central with basket arched head, and 4 on ground floor, all with gauged heads. Four wooden casements to basement. Central door of 6 panels and semi-circular fanlight in moulded doorcase with cornice on brackets and with flight of steps. Hipped wing to rear. The residence of a cadet branch of the Finche family (Earls Winchelsea at nearby Eastwell Park - see Hasted VII).

Listing NGR: TR0542047260

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0542 4725 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217383 WYE COURT Active DKE14287

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412219 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21941 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 102

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name GATES AND QUADRANT WALLS TO OLANTIGH

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1833 to 1866

Monument Types and Dates

GATE PIER (Unknown date)
RAILINGS (Unknown date)
URN (Unknown date)
GATE (Mid C19, Post Medieval - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)

Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material IRON
Main Building Material RENDER
Main Building Material STONE

WALL (Mid C19, Post Medieval - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

Gates and quadrant walls. Mid C19. Rendered brick with iron gates. Symmetrical plan with convex curving walls, about 1 foot high with arcaded upper section and coping. Terminated at either end by piers, some 6 feet high, with cornices and enriched stone urns. The inner piers joined to large gate piers by short lengths of iron railing. Gate piers crowned by large festooned urns. Ornately ornamented iron carriage gates.

Listing NGR: TR0542047260

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0654 4847 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217538 GATES AND QUADRANT WALLS TO OLANTIGH Active DKE14288

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21942 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412647 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number** TR 04 NE 180

**Record Type** Listed Building

**Site Name** K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK AT (TEL ASHFORD 812205) JUNCTION WITH SCOTTON STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1935 to 1935

**Monument Types and Dates**

SITE (Modern - 1935 AD)
- Covering Building: CAST IRON
- Material: CAST IRON

TELEPHONE BOX (Designed 1935, Modern - 1935 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                WYE                     Olantigh Road  
11.3.88                                             K6 Telephone Kiosk at                                                     (Tel: Ashford  
812205)                                                     junction with Scotton Street  
8/321                                               II  
with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.  
Listing NGR: TR0557546808

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0557 4680 (point)  
TR04NE  
Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District: ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

Listed Building (II) - 1217539  
K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK AT (TEL ASHFORD 812205) JUNCTION WITH SCOTTON STREET  
Active DKE14289

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

LBS no. - old UID - 412648  
Old Pref Ref - MKE21943  
Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number  TR 04 NE 101

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  2 Wye Scotton Street, Ashford

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

SHOP (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  MATHEMATICAL TILE
Main Building  RENDER
Main Building  TILE
Main Building  TIMBER

TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  SCOTTON STREET (south side)
8/288                                                No. 2
GV                                                   II
House and shop. C18. Timber framed, clad with painted brick and mathematical tile with tile hung left and rendered right return. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys with hipped roof and stack to rear right. Two glazing bar sashes on first floor and 1 to right on ground floor. Plate glass shop front to left with half-glazed door. Central door of 4 panels with cornice hood.

Listing NGR: TR056046784

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0560 4678 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217542  2 Wye Scotton Street, Ashford  Active  DKE14291

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21945  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412653  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
FORECOURT (Unknown date)
RAILINGS (Unknown date)
SHOP (Unknown date)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building MATERIAL
Main Building MATERIAL
Main Building MATERIAL

TERRACE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
TERRACED HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Terrace row. C18. Red brick in English bond and tile hung with plain tiled roof. Two parallel ranges. Two storeys on plinth and basement with fish-scale hung tiles on 1st floor and moulded wooden eaves cornice to attic with 2 flat roofed dormers, stacks to end left and to rear centre. Four glazing bar sashes on 1st floor. Wooden casement to end left on ground floor, and mullioned and transomed shop window to centre left with glazed door. Two glazing bar sashes to right, with railed forecourt with spear headed rails. Blocked basement opening to end left.

Listing NGR: TR0558146809

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0558 4680 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217543 NOS 1, 3 AND 5 AND RAILIED FORECOURT Active DKE14292

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 412654 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21946 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 112

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  TILE
Main Building  TIMBER

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  SCOTTON STREET (south side)
8/293                                               Nos. 24/26
GV                                                  II
House pair.  C18 exterior to C16 or earlier core.  Timber framed and clad with painted brick, with tile hanging to rear and return elevations.  Plain tiled roof.  Two storeys on plinth with hipped roof with gablets and central stack.  Regular fenestration of 2 glazing bar sashes on each floor and central door of 4 panels with flat hood on brackets.

Listing NGR: TR0565246782

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0565 4678 (point)          TR04NE     Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217545  24 and 26 Wye Scotton Street, Ashford Active  DKE14293

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 412658 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21947 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 98
Record Type Listed Building

Site Name THE NEW FLYING HORSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
PUBLIC HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1699 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING (Post Medieval - 1699 AD)
PUBLIC HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Main Building BRICK
Main Building TILE
Main Building TIMBER

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE UPPER BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/300 The New Flying 27.11.57 Horse
GV II
Public house. C18 exterior. Timber framed core, clad and extended with painted brick, with tile hanging to rear. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with hipped roof and stacks to centre and to end right. Four wooden casements on first floor, that to left in slightly projecting left hand section of elevation, with 2 C19 or C20 mullioned and transomed windows to left and 4 to right on ground floor. Double half-glazed doors to left. Outshot at end left. Hipped 2 storey wing to rear right, tile hung on 1st floor, with large tripartite glazing bar sash on 1st floor.
Listing NGR: TR0555946726

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference TR 0555 4672 (point) TR04NE Point
Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217550 THE NEW FLYING HORSE Active DKE14294

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21948 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412665 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 97

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  JAMES WYLLIE HOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1899

Monument Types and Dates

OFFICE (Now, Unknown date)
PLAQUE (Unknown date)
HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
STEPS (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546   WYE    UPPER BRIDGE STREET  
(3414/8/301) 
James Wyllie House
GV        II
House now offices. Early C19, extended late C19. Red brick wid1 rendered details and extended with red brick and tile
hanging. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attic on basement, with rendered eaves cornice to hipped roof with flat-roofed
dormer and stacks to rear. Tripartite glazing bar sash to left and single glazing bar sash to right, both recessed in rendered
surrounds, wid1 projecting tripartite glazing bar sash to left on ground floor and to basement below that. Panelled door to right
with semi-circular fanlight in large projecting pilastered surround with cornice over and flight of 5 steps. Two storey gabled and
jettied later C19 wing to right with tripartite sash on each floor. Left rectum with tripartite glazing bar sash ensemble to first and
ground floors and illegible plaque to upper right. Interior: geometric stair with wread1ed handrail.
Listing NGR: TR055046719

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0550 4671 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217551  JAMES WYLLIE HOUSE  Active  DKE14295

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 412667  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21949  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
IRON HAND PUMP IN THE GROUNDS OF OXENTURN COTTAGE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1899

Monument Types and Dates

HAND PUMP (C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
  Main Building IRON
  Material IRON

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE UPPER BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/30 Iron hand pump in the grounds of Oxenturn Cottage
GV II
Listing NGR: TR0545146648

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0545 4664 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217553 IRON HAND PUMP IN THE GROUNDS OF OXENTURN COTTAGE Active DKE14296

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21950 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412669 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
BARN ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF WITHERSDANE HOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1699

Monument Types and Dates

AISLED BARN (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)

SITE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
- Covering Building Material: TILE
- Main Building Material: TIMBER
- Main Building Material: WEATHERBOARD

TIMBER FRAMED BARN (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NE 2/307 WYE WITHERSDANE

2/307 Barn about 20 metres south-east of Withersdane House

GV II

Barn. C17. Timber framed and weather boarded with plain tiled roof. Half hipped roof extended to left and to right with outshots (stepped in to right). Central gabled mid-strey. Aisled interior.

Listing NGR: TR0610245774

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0610 4575 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

- Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

- Listed Building (II) - 1217568 BARN ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF WITHERSDANE HOUSE Active DKE14297

Other Statuses and Cross-References

- Old Pref Ref - MKE21951 Active
- LBS no. - old UID - 412695 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 94

Site Name WINTERBOURNE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NE                       WYE                   WITHERSDANE
2/309                                                Winterbourne
GV                                                   II
House. Early C19. Red brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys with wide eaves to hipped roof with stacks to left and to right and to rear. Regular fenestration of 3 glazing bar sashes on 1st floor and 2 with gauged heads on ground floor, with central panelled door (the top 2 glazed) in C20 gabled and glazed porch (with half-glazed outer door).

Listing NGR: TR0610245774

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0642 4588 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217569 WINTERBOURNE Active DKE14298

Other Statutes and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412697 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21952 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 93

HER Number

Record Type
Listed Building

Site Name
WITHERSDANE HOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building TILE

Main Building BRICK

Main Building TIMBER

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NE WYE WITHERSDANE

2/304 Withersdane House 27.11.57 GV II

House. C18 exterior. Timber framed and clad with red brick with plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. Two storeys on plinth with hipped roof and stacks to centre right and projecting at end left and to rear left. Three tripartite wooden casements on each floor (with gauged heads on ground floor) and 2 light to centre right, with door of 6 raised and fielded panels below in large pedimented surround on Doric pilasters. Rear boarded door with pedimented hood.

Listing NGR: TR0610245774

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0609 4577 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217777 WITHERSDANE HOUSE Active DKE14300

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21954 Active

LBS no. - old UID - 412670 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 92

HER Number

TR 04 NE 92

Record Type

Listed Building

Site Name

GARDEN WALLS AND WALLED GARDEN SURROUNDING AND ATTACHED TO WITHERSDANE HOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

COURTYARD (Unknown date)
GATE PIER (Unknown date)
YARD (Unknown date)
GARDEN WALL (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Main Building

BRICK

Material

WALLED GARDEN (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NE WYE WITHERSDANE

2/305 Garden walls and walled garden surrounding and attached to Withersdane House

GV II

Garden walls and walled garden. C18. Red brick. Three courtyards, those 2 immediately to east and south and west of Withersdane house about 2½ to 4 feet high, with low gate piers to west and to south of the house, enclosing garden and rear yard and attached to house. To north/north east a walled garden, the walls ramped up to about 7 feet high with coping; each court some 20/25 metres square (western walls of the walled garden incomplete).

Listing NGR: TR0610245774

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0610 4578 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District

ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217789 GARDEN WALLS AND WALLED GARDEN SURROUNDING AND ATTACHED TO WITHERSDANE HOUSE Active DKE14301

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412693 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21955 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Find - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 91

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name BARN ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH WEST OF WINTERBOURNE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1550 to 1669

Monument Types and Dates

OUTBUILDING (Unknown date)
AISLED BARN (C17 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1669 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1669 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Main Building BRICK
Main Building TIMBER
Main Building WEATHERBOARD

TIMBER FRAMED BARN (C17 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1669 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NE WYE WITHERSDANE
2/310 Barn about 10 metres south-west of Winterbourne
Barn. C17 or earlier. Timber framed and weather boarded with plain tiled roof. Large hipped roof with hipped mid-strey, gabled strey to rear. Five bays with aisles and terminal outshots. Tiled roofed brick single storey and hipped outbuilding to right.
Listing NGR: TR0610245774

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference TR 0640 4588 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1221236 BARN ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH WEST OF WINTERBOURNE Active DKE14302

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412698 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21956 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1780 to 1820

**Monument Types and Dates**

**SITE** (Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

- Covering Building: TILE
- Main Building: BRICK
- Main Building: TILE

**TERRACE** (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

**TERRACED HOUSE** (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  SCOTTON STREET (south side)
8/294                                                     Nos. 12-22                                                     inclusive
14.11.85                                                    (even numbers)
GV                                                  II

Terrace row. Circa 1800. Painted brick (exposed red brick to return elevations) and tile hung on 1st floor. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with hipped roof and 4 stacks ranged to rear. Six glazing bar sashes on each floor, those on ground floor with segmental heads. Six doors, variously panelled, glazed and boarded, each with large monolithic step. Some early C19 iron casements to rear. Some early C19 interior fittings preserved (hinged doors) brick kitchen floor, fireplace surrounds).

Listing NGR: TR0563046788

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 0563 4678 (point)                         TR04NE   Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

Listed Building (II) - 1275280 12-22 Scotton Street, Ashford Active DKE14316

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

LBS no. - old UID - 412659  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21970  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1960

Summary from record TR 04 NE 53:
Post-medieval Country House with gardens and park

**Monument Types and Dates**

**GARDEN TERRACE** (Unknown date)

**GARDEN** (GARDEN, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

**HOUSE** (HOUSE, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

**PARK** (PARK, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

**COUNTRY HOUSE** (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

**STABLE** (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

**SITE** (Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 1960 AD)

Covering Building: TILE

Main Building Material: ASHLAR

Main Building Material: BRICK

**COUNTRY HOUSE** (1768, Post Medieval - 1768 AD)

**STABLE** (C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

**COUNTRY HOUSE** (Mid C19, Post Medieval - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)

**COUNTRY HOUSE** (1903, Modern - 1903 AD)

**HOUSE** (1910-1912, Modern - 1910 AD to 1912 AD)

**HOUSE** (1960, Modern - 1960 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

**TR 04 NE** WYE OLANTIGH ROAD (west side)

2/282

Olantigh; garden terraces and stable block

GV II

House. 1910-12 by A. Burnett Brown & E.R. Barrow for W.E. Sawbridge-Erle-Drax, incorporating portico of 1768. Red brick with ashlar dressing with plain tiled roof. Two storey main block on plinth with rusticated pilaster-quoins to modillion eaves cornice to hipped roof with stacks ranged left to right. Projecting central Ionic pediment, the central intercolumn space wider, with arms of John Sawbridge, Lord Mayor of London (1775) in pediment. Seven bay front, the square sashes on 1st floor with lugged segmentally headed and keyed ashlar surrounds, the ground floor glazing bar sashes with moulded architraves and cornices on brackets. Central double panelled door with side lights and traceried segmental fanlight, flanked by keyed and garlanded niches containing paired sculptures of children, representing the seasons, one signed A. Xavery, 1711 (an Antwerp sculptor). Canted bay to left return. Rear wings incorporate remains of C18 mansion extended mid C19. Interior: central corridor with coved ceiling with balustraded oval top light, and with fluted Ionic columns. Saloon, with balustraded balconies from upper corridor, ornate C19 ceiling, with large Corinthian screen, now overlooking garden, but in 1860's leading to a large picture gallery (demolished 1960). Balustraded staircase with half-landing. The House replaced one largely destroyed by fire 1903; the portico (originally in antis with equi-spaced columns) was some 70 feet to east on the large 3 storey C18 building. The C19 additions, with towers gave the name Olantigh Towers to the house. Garden terraces and platforms adjoin the house. C18 stable block with C19 3 stage tower immediately to west of main house. The architects were more noted for their surveying and maintenance work for the Masonic order; this is one of if not their major complete work. The seat from c.1250 successively of the Kempe family, then Thornhill (c.17 to 1708), Sawbridge and Sawbridge-Erle-Drax and now Loudon families. (See C. Hussey, Country Life, July 24, July 31 and August 7, 1969).

Listing NGR: TR0596248489

Description from record TR 04 NE 53:
Olantigh, country house built in C16 by Thomas Kemp, rebuilt mid C18 by John Sawbridge who also laid out the surrounding park. This inc Olantigh Mount, a natural hill that was levelled at the top, later with a bowling green (at TR 0597 4832). A weir was placed across the Stour (at TR 0602 4873) to create a lake to the W of the house. Belts of trees, roundels and vistas from
the original design survive though the park was badly damaged in 1987 and again in 1991. A restoration project has since begun. House burnt down in 1894 and replaced by present smaller building. Gardens of c1900 added. (1)

Sources

(1) Miscellaneous Material: Not applicable. SMR Kent uncatalogued index entry. Nicola Bannister 1995 Wye Estate Historic landscape Survey

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0596 4848 (point)
TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish CRUNDALE, ASHFORD, KENT
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1275362 OLANTIGH; GARDEN TERRACES AND STABLE BLOCK Active DKE14317

Other Statuses and Cross-References
NBR Index Number - 8871 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21971 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412646 Active
NBM - 3 Active
Monarch Uid - 503793 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 53 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II* listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1999

Summary from record TR 04 NE 45:
15th century, restored and extended 20th century

Monument Types and Dates
GATE (Unknown date)
SCHOOLROOM (Unknown date)
WALL (Unknown date)
BREWHOUSE (Brew House, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
BREWHOUSE (C15, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1400 AD to 1999 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    HIGH STREET
8/265                                                 The Wheel House 27.11.57
GV                                                    II*
Brewhouse, now common room. C15, restored and extended (walls etc) C20. Ragstone rubble with plain tiled roof. Single
storey rectangular block with hipped roof with stack to west side and louvre-dormers. Triple arched window to road front
(south). Interior with roof of 2 large plain crown posts braced to ties and to collar purlin. On the road front are a rubble wall to
left, about 5 feet high, some 30 yards long to the Latin School, with arched gateway and stepped gable. To right an iron gate
in four centred arched gateway with label hood and raised surround. Beyond an early C20 hipped outhouse. of rubble with
tiled roof.
Listing NGR: TR0549046827

Description from record TR 04 NE 45:
(1) Wye College, the Wheel House (Junior Common Room) walls and gates attached. Brewhouse, now common room. 15th c restored and extended (walls etc) 20th c Ragstone rubble with plain tiled roof. Single
storey rectangular block with hipped roof with stack to west side and louvre dormers. (Listed grade II*) [Full archaeological
description] (2) Triple arched window to road front (south). Interior with roof of 2 large plain crown posts braced to ties and to
collar purlin. On the road front are a rubble wall to left, about 5 feet high, some 40 yards long to the Latin School, with arched
gateway and stepped gable. To righ an iron gate in four centred arched gateway with label hood and raised surround. Beyond
an early C20 hipped outhouse of rubble with tiled roof. (3)

Listing NGR: TR0549046827

Sources
(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1: 10000 1980
Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE (HHR) District of Ashford, 16th February 1989 (115)
Location: KAR

(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. English Heritage Listed Buildings online
Location: KAR

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 0549 4683 (point)  
TR04NE  
Point

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  
ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**
Listed Building (II*) - 1275530  
THE WHEEL HOUSE (JUNIOR COMMON ROOM) WALLS AND GATES ATTACHED  
Active  
DKE14321

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 45  
Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE21975  
Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411816  
Active
Monarch Uid - 859408  
Active

**Related Monuments**
TR 04 NE 105  
WYE COLLEGE, ENTRANCE AND HALL QUADRANGLES  
Geographical
TR 04 NE 104  
THE LATIN SCHOOL WYE COLLEGE  
Geographical

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
Grade I listed building. Main construction periods 1432 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates

LIBRARY (Unknown date)
OFFICE (Unknown date)
TEACHERS HOUSE (Unknown date)
UNIVERSITY (Unknown date)
CLOISTER (Founded 1432-occupied 1448, Medieval - 1432 AD to 1448 AD)
SCHOOL HOUSE (Founded 1432-occupied 1448, Medieval - 1432 AD to 1448 AD)
SERVICE WING (Founded 1432-occupied 1448, Medieval - 1432 AD to 1448 AD)
THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE (Founded 1432-occupied 1448, Medieval - 1432 AD to 1448 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING (Founded 1432-occupied 1448, Medieval - 1432 AD to 1448 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1432 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE HIGH STREET (north side)
8/267 Wye College, 13.10.52 Cloister
Quad-
GV

College. Founded 1432, occupied by 1448. Founded by Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe. Altered 1739. Timber framed on flint base and clad with red brick, and structural flint and red brick. Plain tiled roofs. The original college consisted of this cloister (domestic ranges and great hall) and detached school house and service building, such as the surviving brewhouse (see items 8 / 265 and 8 / 266). South (Old Entrance) front flint ground floor with string course to red brick upper storey with hipped roof, with stacks to centre left and centre right. Five glazing bar sashes on 1st floor, C15 Perpendicular cusped lights on ground floor, 1 pair, 1 triple and 4 single. Central panelled door in pedimented porch with barley sugar columns with bobbin-like capitals (the tomb of Lady Joanna Thornhill in Wye College also has barley sugar columns - she refounded a school in the college 1708). Left return (to churchyard) roughcast on ground floor with 3 light cusped windows to left and to right, with central arched doorway to cloister garth. Glazing bar sashes on brick 1st floor. Other exterior faces now within early C20 quadrangles, that immediately to east showing the moulded arched doorway through to the cloister, with mullioned square headed window over, and the Hall with 2 four-centred arched mullioned windows of the C15, and full height canted bay with 3 tier mullioned and transomed lights, the bay part of early C20 work. Cloister garth: the east wall with 2 depressed arched windows to Hall with brick stack project- ing between them (truncated shaft). Originally fully framed, the arcade and gallery over rebuilt 1739 in red brick in English bond, with simple arced ground floor, plat band and boxed eaves, with glazing bar sashes on 1st floor. Within the inner wall the original, and fine, moulded C15 doorways survive, with C17 and earlier doors, C15 in some cases? Particularly good the wave moulded doorway with plank and stud door to the staircase. Interiors: Hall: renewed screen passage at southern end, with C15 four centred arched doorways. Four centred arched stone fireplace with fireback dated 1610, possibly the date also of the wainscoting with fluted pilasters and cornice.
Crenellated dais beam. Tall octagonal crown posts on moulded tie beams. Fragments of stained glass (Kempe's Arms) in bay window. Parlour (later library): to north of Hall, entered also via cloister by linenfold panelled door in fluted surround to Ante room, with painted wainscoting. Parlour with heavily enriched panelling with foliated and scrolled pilasters, grotesque heads on bifurcated frieze with dragon motifs. Heavily carved and enriched beams. Stone fireplace carved in same manner as panelling with linenfold panel overmantel Structurally C15, decoratively late C16, the bay window and bookshelves c.1900 (and 1980). Staircase: (in the north range) C17 open well with half-landing, with heavily moulded rail on turned balusters with moulded string, and great doubled newels, acting as pedestals for statuettes (nearly naked figures now kept in other rooms in the old part of the College). The top flight becomes a newel stair. The timber framed structure apparent in the upper floor, with crown posts throughout, with octagonal capitals and bulbous bases. Upper rooms with double arcaded panelled overmantel and bead moulded wainscoting with strapwork frieze (over the Parlour range). Modern chapel formed at west end of range, behind the stair. South cloister range: Senior common room. Enriched stone fire-place and moulded beams. Simple C18 stair (to pedimented south entrance doorway), with wreathed rail and geometric plan. Northbourne room: decorated C18 with doors of 6 raised and fielded panels, with wainscoting. Stained glass dated 1346, 1546 and HW 1635. Upper rooms (offices and bedrooms) with simple C18 and C17 panelling (arcaded overmantel, fluted pilasters and carved plinth in office). Some exposed panelling. The college founded by Kempe was for a Master, a Master of Grammar, 6 clerks and 2 choristers. Dissolved 1545 and sold to private hands, always with the proviso that the Grammar School be maintained (see the Latin School), item 8/266), the south side of the cloister was used as the Master's residence. From 1708 the northern half of the College was used for Lady Joanna Thornhill's Charity school. In 1724 the 2 schools were divided, the buildings, bought 1892 (and expanded) by Kent and Surrey County Councils as agricultural college, now the Agricultural Department of the University of London. (See B.O.E. Kent II 505-6; Hasted VII, 354 ff). Listing NGR: TR0547446856

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0549 4685 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (I) - 1275610 WYE COLLEGE, CLOISTER QUADRANGLE Active DKE14323

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21977 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411818 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 99  
**Site Name**  TERRACOTTA COFFEE SHOP  

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1899

**Monument Types and Dates**

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)  
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covering Building</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TILE</td>
<td>RENDER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOUSE (Late C19, Post Medieval - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)  
SHOP (Late C19, Post Medieval - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (south side)
8/256                                               Terracotta                                                     Coffee shop
GV                                                  II
House and shop. C18 and altered and extended late C19. Rendered with plain tiled roof. Two storeys, of 2 builds, unified by later decorative treatment. Plinth, plat band and pilaster strip, with hipped roof and stacks to centre and to rear left. Three margin light sash to left with lugged and bracketed raised surrounds, and 2 to right, at lower level, with raised heads, with 2 identical margin light sashes to right on ground floor (originally with doorway to right, only the lintel survives). Late C19 shop front to left, with arched headed mullioned and transomed windows and glazed door.

Listing NGR: TR0542146830

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0542 4683 (point)  
TR04NE  
Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District  
ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

Listed Building (II) - 1275652  
TERRACOTTA COFFEE SHOP  
Active  
DKE14324

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Old Pref Ref - MKE21978  
LBS no. - old UID - 411639  
Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
The following text is from the original Listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  THE GREEN                                                     (south side)
8/242                                               Nos. 35-37 The 27.11.57                                            former
Post                                                     Office
GV                                                  II
tiled roof.  Two storeys and attic on plinth, with widely projecting and heavily boxed eaves on brackets to hipped roof, stepped
down (without bracketed eaves) to end left.  Stacks to left and to centre right.  Four flush skylights in roof.  Four glazing bar
sashes on 1st floor, and 3 horizontally sliding glazing bar sashes and vertically sliding glazing bar sash on ground floor, with
boarded door to right in moulded architrave, with cornice on brackets. Oriel on left return 1st floor, with glazing bar sashes.
Tile hung hipped rear wing.
Listing NGR: TR054046779

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1767 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

RAILINGS (Unknown date)
STEPS (Unknown date)

HOUSE (Later C18, Post Medieval - 1767 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1767 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  BRICK
Material
Main Building  IRON
Material

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/229                                               No. 8 (Little 13.10.52                                            Lords)
GV                                                  II

House. Later C18. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Three storeys and basement on plinth with brick corbelled eaves to hipped roof with stacks to left and to right. Regular fenestration of 2 tripartite glazing bar sashes on each floor, \(\frac{1}{2}\) sized on 2nd floor, with keyed circular window on 2nd floor and basket arched glazing bar sash on 1st floor to centre. Basement opening to right. Central door of 6 raised and fielded panels, the top 2 glazed, in panelled doorway with pediment on pilasters and frieze. Three moulded steps with simple swept iron handrails. Door of 6 panels to end left with semi-circular fanlight in gauged surround, with 2 steps.
Listing NGR: TR0536846726

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0536 4672 (point)                TR04NE                Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish              WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275725             LITTLE LORDS        Active  DKE14328

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21982                Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411420              Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1550 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C17 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building     TILE
Material

Main Building         BRICK
Material

Main Building         TILE
Material

Main Building         TIMBER
Material

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/231                                               No. 2 27.11.57 GV                                                  II
House. C18 exterior to C17 or earlier core. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. Two
storeys, basement and attic on plinth with brick dentil eaves cornice to hipped roof, with stack to centre. Flat roofed dormer
(and to right return). Regular fenestration of 2 glazing bar sashes on each floor, with central half-glazed door in panelled
surround with pediment on pilasters and 2 steps. Basement opening to right return, also glazing bar sash on 1st floor and
wood casement and half-glazed door to ground floor.
Listing NGR: TR0535746696

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0535 4669 (point)     TR04NE     Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish                WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                    ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1275726   2 CHURCH STREET   Active   DKE14329

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 411422
Old Pref Ref - MKE21983

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 141

Site Name SWAN HOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1733 to 1766

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET (west side)
8/236                                               No. 15 13.10.52                                            (Swan House)
GV                                                  II

House. Mid C18. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Three storeys on plinth with parapet to hipped roof with stacks to rear. Three storey canted bays to left and to right with glazing bar sashes. Bullseye on 2nd floor and pedimented glazing bar sash on 1st floor to centre central door of raised and fielded panels with traceried fanlight in recessed panelled surround, with pedimented fluted Ionic pilasters.

Listing NGR: TR0535246751

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0535 4675 (point)                     TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1275728 SWAN HOUSE Active DKE14330

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE21984 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411427 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 125

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  111, 113 and 115 Wye Bridge Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates

JETTIED HOUSE (Unknown date)
RAILINGS (Unknown date)
ROW (Sometime, Unknown date)
ROW HOUSE (Sometime, Unknown date)
STEPS (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C15-C18, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1400 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (north side)
8/207                                                 Nos. 111/113/ 27.11.57                                              115
GV                                                    II

House, sometime house row.  C15-C18.  Timber framed, part exposed (and restored) with roughcast infill, part clad and
extended with red and painted brick and tile hanging.  Plain tiled roof.  Two storeys and basement on plinth with hipped roof,
stepped up to returned hip at right, with stacks to rear left, to centre and projecting at end right.  Symmetrical block to left, with
3 glazing bar sashes on 1st floor and 2 on ground floor with central half-glazed door, traceried semi-circular fanlight and open
pediment on pilasters with entablature blocks.  Three steps with scrolled iron rails.  Basement opening to centre.  C20 outshot
to left.  Block to right with 2 glazing bar sashes on 1st floor, and 1 on ground floor, with glazed door to left, semi-circular
fanlight and pediment-hood, and 3 steps.  Right return with exposed framing, indicating jetty.  Rear wing with glazed door and
glazing bar sashes extending down plot.
Listing NGR: TR0519446754

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0518 4674 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1276219  111, 113 AND 115 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE14332
Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE21986  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410067  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1799

Summary from record TR 04 NW 59:
Post Med Farmhouse

Monument Types and Dates

FARMHOUSE (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
FARMHOUSE (FARMHOUSE, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Main Building BRICK
Main Building TIMBER

FARMHOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
FARMHOUSE (FARMHOUSE, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NW BOUGHTON ALUPH CANTERBURY ROAD (west side)
Boughton Corner
5/11 Boughton Corner Farmhouse
27.11.57 II

Farmhouse. C17 with C18 cladding. Timber framed with red brick cladding and plain tile roof. Lobby entry. 2 storeys on brick plinth. Hipped roof with shallow hipped projecting cross-wing to left. 2 end stacks and large C17 ridge stack. Regular fenestration of 4 windows. C19 wooden on casements, segmental heads to ground floor openings. Central door in C19 hipped porch with small window above.
Listing NGR: TR0390947945

Description from record TR 04 NW 59:
Post Med Farmhouse

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0397 4795 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1362708 BOUGHTON CORNER FARMHOUSE Active DKE14519

Other Statuses and Cross-References
TR 04 NW 147

Old Pref Ref - MKE22173   Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW   Active
Monarch Uid - 503623   Active
NBR Index Number - 8725   Active
NBM - 3   Active
LBS no. - old UID - 181358   Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 59   Active

Related Monuments
TR 04 NW 143   BARN TO EAST OF BOUGHTON CORNER   Geographical
              FARMHOUSE

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

GARDEN WALL (Unknown date)
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
  Covering Building TILE
  Material
  Main Building BRICK
  Material

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NE GODMERSHAM CANTERBURY ROAD (east side) Biltling
6/20 Biltling House
GV II
House. C18. Red brick and plain tile roof. Two storeys and hipped roof, with hipped dormer to right, projecting end stack to left and stack to rear right. Regular fenestration of 4 windows, the extreme right blocked, the rest glazing bar sashes with gauged heads. Six-panelled door in porch with pediment over, to left. To left a garden wall, 12 feet high, extends c. 15 yards, stepped down twice and returned at end, with 1 window cut through.

Listing NGR: TR0507148816

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0507 4881 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GODMERSHAM, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1362784 BILTING HOUSE Active DKE14550

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE22204 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 181540 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 230

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name WALLED GARDEN AND OUTHOUSES AT OLANTIGH NURSERIES

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

GATE (Unknown date)
GLASSHOUSE (Unknown date)
NURSERY GARDEN (Unknown date)
WALL (Unknown date)
OUTBUILDING (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NE WYE
2/172 Walled garden and outbuildings at Olantigh Nurseries
GV II

Walled garden and outbuildings. C18. Red brick with plain tiled roof. Circular walled garden, about 100 yards in diameter, the wall about 8 feet high, with occasional doors in buttressed gateways. Main entrance through outbuilding on north side, 2 storeys, with the wall ranged up to gable ends, with stacks to left and to right, with 5 blank window recesses on 1st floor and 4 wooden casements on ground floor and central boarded door. Attached by secondary walls is a second outbuilding to north-west, with glass houses attached to south-east, of 1 storey, with projecting wing with 2 Y-tracery casements (+ 2 sash to main block), boarded door on left return, and blank wall to left.

Listing NGR: TR0551046163

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference TR 0656 4840 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1365293 WALLED GARDEN AND OUTHOUSES AT OLANTIGH NURSERIES Active DKE14699

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 409826 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22353 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 221

Site Name OAST HOUSE AT COLDHARBOUR FARM

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

OASTHOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Main Building BRICK
Main Building TAR
Main Building WEATHERBOARD

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NE WYE AMAGE ROAD (north side)
2/176 Oast house at Coldharbour Farm
GV II

Oast house. Early C19. Painted brick and tarred weather board with plain tiled roof. Roundel at southern end with cill band and conical roof with cowl and winder. Very long stowage and utility block to north, some 50 metres long. Two storeys, of painted brick adjacent to oast, extended with weather boarded frame over painted brick. Carriage doors to right and to left, with series of boarded doors to rear on both floors, and in end (northern) gable wall. Wooden casements to roundel and adjacent stowage.

Listing NGR: TR0744945016

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0666 4645 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1365295 OAST HOUSE AT COLDHARBOUR FARM Active DKE14700

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22354 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 409831 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 211

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (Unknown date)
SHOP (Unknown date)
INN (Earlier core, Post Medieval - 1699 AD)
INN (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/186                                               Nos. 148/150
GV                                                    II

House and shop, formerly the Old Swan Inn. C18 cladding of earlier core. Rendered and exposed red brick to rear. Plain
tiled roof. Two storeys and attic on plinth, with hipped roof, hipped dormer and stack to rear. Road front with glazing bar sash
on 1st floor and plate glass shop front below Main (western) elevation with 5 glazing bar sashes on 1st floor and on ground
floor with half glazed door in raised surround with cornice. Doorways to end right. Under restoration at time of survey.
Listing NGR: TR0530846689

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0530 4668 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1034415 148/150 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE14709

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22363 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 409843 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded


**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 205  

**Record Type**  Listed Building  

**Site Name**  122, 124 and 126 Wye Bridge Street  

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799  

**Monument Types and Dates**  

RAILINGS (Unknown date)  
SHOP (Unknown date)  
STEPS (Unknown date)  
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Earlier core, Post Medieval - 1699 AD)  
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)  
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)  

**Description**  

The following text is from the original listed building designation:  

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (south side)  
8/188                                                 Nos. 122,                                                       124 and 126 27.11.57  
GV                                                    II  

Shop and house row.  C18 exterior to earlier core.  Timber framed and clad with painted brick and painted tile hanging.  Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement on plinth with modillion bracket eaves to hipped roof, the east ridge stepped down to left and to right, with central stack.  Four glazing bar sashes on first floor and to centre right on ground floor, with plate glass shop front to left with recessed glazed door, and 20 pane shop window to right with door of 5 fielded panels and rectangular fanlight, and central panelled door with pediment doorcase on pilasters, and 3 moulded steps with iron rail.  Basement opening to left.  Single storey extension in to left with plate glass window.  

Listing NGR: TR0522446720  

**Sources**  

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.  

**Location**  

**National Grid Reference**  

TR 0522 4671 (point)  

TR04NE  Point  

**Administrative Areas**  

Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  

District  
ASHFORD, KENT  

**Associated Designations**  

Listed Building (II) - 1034416  
122, 124 AND 126 BRIDGE STREET  
Active  DKE14710  

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**  

LBS no. - old UID - 409845  
Old Pref Ref - MKE22364  
Active  

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 212

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

ESTATE COTTAGE (Unknown date)
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Cottage Pair. C18. Red brick and plain tile roof. Two storeys on plinth, and hipped roof with end stack to left and stack centre left. Irregular fenestration of 4 wood casements, with segmental heads on ground floor. 2 board doors in plain wood surrounds to right. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: TR0504448778

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NE GODMERSHAM CANTERBURY ROAD (east side) Bilting 6/21 Nos. 34 and 35 (Estate numbers) GV II

Cottage Pair. C18. Red brick and plain tile roof. Two storeys on plinth, and hipped roof with end stack to left and stack centre left. Irregular fenestration of 4 wood casements, with segmental heads on ground floor. 2 board doors in plain wood surrounds to right. Included for group value only.

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0504 4877 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GODMERSHAM, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1071229 34 AND 35 CANTERBURY ROAD Active DKE14801

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 181541 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22455 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
RAILINGS (Unknown date)
STEPS (Unknown date)
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building Material: BRICK
Main Building Material: IRON
Main Building Material: ROUGHCAST

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:

House. C18. Roughcast on red brick base. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement with tall plinth and wooden eaves cornice to hipped roof with stacks to rear left and to rear right. Regular fenestration of 2 glazing bar sashes to each floor. Central half-glazed door with open pediment on brackets. Flight of 5 steps with half landing and simple iron rails. Basement opening to left. Outshot to right with wooden casement and panelled door with flat hood on brackets. Single storey range to left of red brick, on high plinth with basement opening and brick dentil eaves. Segmentally headed wooden casement and beaded door to right.

Listing NGR: TR0517246736

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0517 4673 (point)

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234197 108 BRIDGE STREET

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22554
LBS no. - old UID - 410031

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
5 AND 7 WYE BRIDGE STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1820

Monument Types and Dates

SHOP (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1820 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  TILE
Main Building  TIMBER

HOUSE (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)
SHOP (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0456                   WYE                   BRIDGE STREET                                                      (north side)
8/198                                                Nos. 5 and 7
GV                                                   II

House pair and shop. C17, extended circa 1800. Timber framed and tile hung, underbuilt with red brick, and extended with
painted brick. Plain tiled roof. Two builds, with symmetrical house to left, shop and house to right. Two storeys on plinth, with
roof stepped down to right, hipped and returned. Stacks to centre right and projecting at end left. Three sashes on first floor,
2 on ground floor with plate glass oriel-style shop front to right. Panelled door to centre left with flat hood. Half-glazed door at
end right. Shop window to right return, otherwise wooden casements, with catslide outshot to rear.
Listing NGR: TR0493346914

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0493 4691 (point)                          TR04NW       Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District      ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234270  5 AND 7 BRIDGE STREET  Active  DKE14901

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 410054
Old Pref Ref - MKE22555

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 228

**Record Type**  Listed Building

**Site Name**  77 AND 79 BRIDGE STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

**Monument Types and Dates**

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

- Covering Building  TILE
- Material
- Main Building  BRICK

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET        (north side)
8/201                                                 Nos. 77 and 79
GV                                                    II

House, now cottages. C18. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with brick corbelled eaves to hipped roof
with central stack. Regular fenestration of 3 segmentally headed wooden casements on 1st floor, and 2 segmentally headed
vertical barred sashes on ground floor. Central boarded door with segmental head. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TR0510246779

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0509 4677 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- District  ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

- Listed Building (II) - 1234298  77 AND 79 BRIDGE STREET  Active  DKE14902

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- LBS no. - old UID - 410059  Active
- Old Pref Ref - MKE22556  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds**  - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number TR 04 NE 209

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name 97-103 Wye Bridge Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates

TERRACE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
TERRACED HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 1999 AD)

Main Building BRICK
Material
Main Building TILE
Material
Main Building TIMBER
Material

TERRACED HOUSE (Late C20, Modern - 1967 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE BRIDGE STREET (north side)
8/205 Nos. 97-103 27.11.57 (odd)
GV II
Terrace row. C18, part reconstructed late C20. Timber framed and clad with yellow stock brick on ground floor, tile hou above. Two storeys with boxed eaves to roof with stacks to centre left and to centre right. Five glazing bar sashes on 1st floor and 4 on ground floor, with glazed doors to left and to right and carriage opening at end left. Included for group value.
Listing NGR: TR0515846760

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0514 4676 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234317 97-103 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE14903

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE22557 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410063 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  TR 04 NW 103

**Record Type**  Listed Building

**Site Name**  HARVILLE FARMHOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

**Monument Types and Dates**

- FARMHOUSE (Unknown date)
- RAILINGS (Unknown date)
- STEPS (Unknown date)
- HOUSE (Earlier foundations, Post Medieval - 1799 AD)
- HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
- SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HARVILLE ROAD                                                     (south side)
8/249                                               Harville                                                     Farmhouse
GV                                                  II

House. Early C19 on earlier foundations. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement with plinth and bracket -
eaves cornice to hipped roof with stacks to rear left and to rear right. Regular fenestration of 3 sashes on 1st floor and 2 on
ground floor with gauged heads, and 2 to basement. Central door of 6 panels, the top 2 glazed, with cornice on brackets and
flight of 4 steps with iron handrail. Canted bay to right return. Second range to rear, hipped, with stacks in roof valley. The
site of Wye Racecourse until closure in 1975.

Listing NGR: TR0444546659

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0444 4665 (point)  TR04NW  Point

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- District: ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

- Listed Building (II) - 1216832  HARVILLE FARMHOUSE  Active  DKE14905

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- Old Pref Ref - MKE22559  Active
- LBS no. - old UID - 411511  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (south side)
8/255                                               No. 32
GV                                                  II
House, now part of Wye College.  Early C19.  Rendered, with painted brick to return elevations, with plain tiled roof.  Two
storeys on plinth with plat band and hipped roof with stacks to rear.  Three margin light sashes on 1st floor and 2 to left on
ground floor, all with keyed heads.  Boarded door to right with rectangular fanlight and keyed head.  Large iron lamp and lamp
bracket to upper right.  Included for group value.
Listing NGR: TR055346793

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 229

**Record Type**  Listed Building

**Site Name**  HEADSTONE TO THOMAS AND JOHN HUDSON ABOUT 3 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1744 to 1766

**Monument Types and Dates**

GRAVESTONE (1744, Post Medieval - 1744 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1744 AD to 1766 AD)

Main Building  STONE

**Material**

GRAVESTONE (1766, Post Medieval - 1766 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (north side)
8/260                                               Headstone to about 3 metres
north-                                                     east of Church of SS
Gregory                                                     and Martin
GV                                                  II

Headstone. John (d.1744) and Thomas (d.1766) Hudson, drapers "of this town". Double headstone, about 3 feet high, with
tripe domed head, with 3 skulls, the outer 2 angled out, the centre with bat wings, with bones, spades and hourglass motifs.
Listing NGR: TR0542446912

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0542 4691 (point)          TR04NE           Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District  ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

Listed Building (II) - 1217077 HEADSTONE TO THOMAS AND JOHN HUDSON ABOUT 3 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Active  DKE14907

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

LBS no. - old UID - 411811  Active

Old Pref Ref - MKE22561  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number  TR 04 NE 207
Record Type  Listed Building
Site Name  7 Wye Scotton Street, Ashford

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546       WYE                  SCOTTON STREET    (north side)
8/290                                               No. 7 GV                                                  II
House. Early C19. Rendered with red and blue brick in English bond to return elevations. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on
plinth with hipped roof and stack to rear left. Regular fenestration of 2 glazing bar sashes on each floor and central blank
space on 1st floor, all in moulded rendered surrounds. Central door of 6 raised and fielded panels with rectangular fanlight in
rendered pilastered surround with pediment. Shaped cornice.
Listing NGR: TR0560246808

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0560 4680 (point)  TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217544  7 Wye Scotton Street, Ashford  Active  DKE14911

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 412655  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22565  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
7 Wye Upper Bridge Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1733 to 1766

Monument Types and Dates
GATE (Unknown date)
GATE PIER (Unknown date)
HOUSE (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  UPPER BRIDGE STREET (north side) 8/297                                               No. 7 GV                                                  II
House. Mid C18. Red and blue brick with plain tiled roof. Two parallel ranges. Two storeys with stacks to left and to right.
Two 3 light wooden casements on 1st floor and 2 on ground floor with segmental heads. Central door of 6 raised and fielded panels, the top 2 glazed, with flat hood on brackets. Boarded gate to right with gate pier attached.
Listing NGR: TR0539046679

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0538 4667 (point)           TR04NE            Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish                    WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                        ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217548   7 UPPER BRIDGE STREET   Active   DKE14912

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22566      Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412662     Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 218

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

GRANARY (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  TIMBER
Main Building  WEATHERBOARD

Stables/granary. C18. Red brick in English bond with timber framed and weather boarded upper floor. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys, with hipped roof. Two wooden casements on each floor, those on ground floor with segmental heads. Blocked ventilation slits on ground floor. Boarded half-door to left with segmental head. Outshot to rear.

Listing NGR: TR0610245774

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

STABLE/GRANARY ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH OF WITHERSDANE HOUSE

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0608 4575 (point)
TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217567

STABLE/GRANARY ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH OF WITHERSDANE HOUSE  Active  DKE14913

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412694  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22567  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1732

Monument Types and Dates
AISLED BARN (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  TIMBER
Main Building  WEATHERBOARD

TIMBER FRAMED BARN (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NE 2/311 Barn about 30 metres east of Winterbourne
II
GV
Barn. Early C18. Timber framed and weather boarded on red brick base with plain tiled roof. Roof hipped to left, half-hipped to-right, with half-hipped mid-strey. Interior: 3 bays with aisles with quadrant braces and clasped purlin roof.
Listing NGR: TR0610245774

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0648 4588 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217570 BARN ABOUT 30 METRES EAST OF WINTERBOURNE Active DKE14914

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22568 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412699 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Find - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 220

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  1 Wye Upper Bridge Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

OPEN HALL HOUSE (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  UPPER BRIDGE STREET                                                     (north side)
8/296                                               No. 1 (formerly listed 27.11.57                                            as Nos. 1 and 1A)
GV                                                  II
House.  C16, altered C18.  Timber framed and exposed close-studding with plaster infill, underbuilt with painted brick.  Plain
tiled roof.  Lobby entry plan (originally open hall?).  Two storeys on plinth, the exposed first floor framing with arched bracing.
Hipped roof with gablet to right, continuous ridge line to left adjoining No. 2 Church Street.  Stack cluster to right.  Three
glazing bar sashes on first floor, with 2 blocked 3 light mullioned windows to centre right, supported by small arched braces.
Two large glazing bar sashes on ground floor.  Door of 5 raised and fielded panels to right.
Listing NGR: TR053646688

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0536 4668 (point)                TR04NE       Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish                   WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                        ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1275288  1 UPPER BRIDGE STREET   Active   DKE14918

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22572            Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412661          Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds -  None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates

SHOP (Unknown date)
HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
RESTAURANT (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD to 1999 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Material: BRICK

HOUSE (Late C20, Modern - 1967 AD to 1999 AD)
RESTAURANT (Late C20, Modern - 1967 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/221                                               Nos. 32 27.11.57                                            (The Wye
Hill)                                                     and 34 (Cragmore)
GV                                                  II

House pair and restaurant. Early C19 and extended late C20. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement
with dentil eaves to hipped roof and stacks to centre and to centre right and to rear. Three glazing bar sashes and 4 light
wooden casements to right on 1st floor, and 2 glazing bar sashes and tripartite glazing bar sash on ground floor, all with
segmental beads, and plate glass shop front to right, with glazed corner door, and returned to right. Panelled door to centre
left with glazed top panel and pediment on pilasters, and half-glazed door to centre right with cornice hood on pilasters.
Basement opening to left. Extensive hipped red brick ranges to rear. The buildings certainly not marked on 1746 map of
Wye, and not mentioned in 1829 History of Kent (Ireland, vol.II).
Listing NGR: TR0540446805

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0539 4680 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275752  CRAGMORE AND THE WYE HILL  Active  DKE14920

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411381  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22574  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 208

HER Number

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  22 Wye Church Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
SHOP (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  BRICK
Material

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SHOP (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/225                                               No. 22
GV                                                  II
House and shop. Early C18 altered early C19. Painted brick in irregular bond. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with
eaves cornice to roof with stacks to left and to rear, and hip-end of rear wing protruding over ridge. Single glazing bar sash on
1st floor (with blocked segmentally headed openings to left and to right). Canted bay on ground floor with plate glass shop
windows and half-glazed door to right, all under canvass awning. Half-glazed door at end right, with cast iron sign bracket
over.
Listing NGR: TR0538746758

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0538 4676 (point)                         TR04NE     Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District     ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275753  22 CHURCH STREET Active DKE14921

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE22575
LBS no. - old UID - 411385 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1699

Monument Types and Dates

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Older core, Post Medieval - 1599 AD)
HOUSE (C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  TILE
Main Building  TIMBER

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                      (north side)
8/211                                                 Nos. 137   and                                                       139
GV                                                    II
House pair.  C17 exterior to older core.  Timber framed and clad with red brick in English bond, with Flemish bond and tile
hanging to return elevat- ions.  Plain tiled roof.  Two storeys on plinth with plat band and hipped roof with gablets and stacks
to centre, to rear left and projecting at end right.  Regular fenestration of 4 vertically barred sashes on each floor, those on
ground floor with segmental heads.  Glazed door to left with raking hood, panelled door to right.
Listing NGR: TR0528446719

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0528 4671 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1276220  137 AND 139 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE14922

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22576 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410071 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Cockles Hall

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building: BRICK

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NW 1/218 WYE CANTERBURY ROAD (west side)
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

House. Early C19. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with kneelered parapet gables to roof with stacks to left and to right. Regular fenestration of 2 three light brick Dering windows with label hoods on each floor, and central 2 light on 1st floor. Central kneelered gabled porch on ground floor with round headed glazed door. Blocked Dering windows to right return. This item and Perry Court (item 1/217) are part of a group of such buildings found mainly in Boughton Aluph parish (q.v.).

Listing NGR: TR038447723

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0385 4772 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1276222 COCKLES HALL Active DKE14923

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref: MKE22577 Active
LBS no. - old UID: 410078 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1200 to 1299

Summary from record TR 04 NE 34:
Medieval undercroft

Monument Types and Dates
SITE (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)
   Main Building    CHALK
   Material         CHALK

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (south side)
8/183                                                 Undercroft at 27.11.57                                              entrance
to                                                       Stonegate Egg Packing Station 
GV                                                    II
Undercroft.  C13.  Spiral stair to south leads down to vaulted chamber 17'10" by 14'10", with sexpartite vault on corbels, with central rose shaped roof boss and chalk webbing.  Blocked door and side lights on northern (roadside) end, arched entrance to south.  (See Wye Local History Magazine).
Listing NGR: TR0535146674

Description from record TR 04 NE 34:
TR 05344666, Medieval Undercroft, Bridge Street, Scheduled. A small rectangular vaulted undercroft, stone built and probably 13th century.  The chalk block vaulting is carried on six limestone ribs meeting in a central boss.   (1) 29/26  The Cellar beneath the premises of Stonegate Farmers Ltd. Egg Packing Station.   Bridge Street (South Side), Wye. Grade II. There is no actual building over this.  It lies beneath the yard in front of the modern buildings, and the entrance is covered by a woodentrap door.  C.15 stone-vaulted undercroft with a centre roof boss. (2)

From the Register of Scheduled Monuments:
Small rectangular vaulted undercroft, stone built with remains of a later vice at its S end. At its N end is a blocked doorway and 2 blocked windows. Halfway up the vice is a small rectangular window overlooking the undercroft. At the bottom of the vice access is through a two-centred archway. The chalk block vaulting is carried on six limestone ribs meeting in a central boss with a later Tudor rose. Date of undercroft probably C13.

From the National Heritage List for England:
List entry Description
Summary of Monument
Medieval undercroft 25m SSW of No.2 Church Street.

Reasons for Designation
A domestic undercroft of the medieval period might comprise three, four or more vaulted bays depending upon the wealth of the owner. They were constructed of stone, fireproof and used for the storage of provisions or items of special value. Placed beneath a house they could thus be kept under close supervision. Although undercrofts are sometimes referred to as cellars, they were not necessarily built entirely below ground level, but, where they are sunken into the ground this can aid their preservation when the house either falls into disuse or is replaced by a later structure. All domestic undercrofts of the medieval period with significant surviving archaeological remains are considered worthy of protection.

The medieval undercroft at the corner of Upper Bridge Street and Stonegate in Wye is a well preserved example of its type. It includes some significant medieval architectural details such as the ribbed vaulting, corbels and roof boss. The site will contain archaeological information and deposits relating to the construction, use and history of the undercroft.

History
See Details.
This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 18 March 2015. This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records.

The monument includes a medieval undercroft surviving as upstanding and buried remains. It is situated at the corner of Upper Bridge Street and Stonegate in Wye.

The undercroft is rectangular in plan and about 5.4m long by 4.5 m wide and 3m high. It has a sexpartite vault with plain chamfered ribs supported on corbels. The corbels are perpendicular in style. At the centre is a roof boss with a floral motif. The corbels, ribs and boss are built of ragstone but the webbing between them is of squared chalk blocks and the walls are of roughly coursed flint. The undercroft is accessed through a brick spiral stairwell and arched doorway in the south wall. Each side of the doorway are square alcoves. The north wall has a low segmental arched doorway with ragstone steps to the street. It is blocked by later brickwork. On either side are two windows, also blocked with later brickwork. The surviving window fixtures include hinge pins, latch plates and sockets, which originally supported iron bars and hinged shutters. The window sills are now 0.5m below modern pavement level, indicating a rise in ground level since the original construction of the undercroft.

The undercroft is thought to have been built in the 13th century. Partial excavation was carried out in the vicinity of the undercroft in 1988 and 1996. A robbed medieval stairwell, tile hearth and cess pit were indentified to the south. A flint wall was uncovered on the street frontage and a 19th century brick floor overlay the undercroft.

The undercroft is Grade II listed.(3)

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE(IAM) Record Form & Map (see illus card) undated.
Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE(HHR) East Ashford Rd Kent July 1955 61
Location: KAR

Location: English Heritage

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 05347 46670 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1365315 UNDERCROFT AT ENTRANCE TO STONEGATE EGG PACKING STATION Active DKE15029
Scheduled Monument - 1003604 Medieval undercroft, Bridge Street, Wye Active DKE19279

Other Statuses and Cross-References
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 34 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 409838 Active
Register of Scheduled Monuments - old UID - KE394 Active
Monarch Uid - 463086 Active
Sites & Monuments Record (Kent) - 394 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22683 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities

EKE4787  UPPER BRIDGE STREET, WYE (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 36056)
EKE11123  Watching brief at Upper Bridge Street undercroft, Wye (Intrusive Event)
TR 04 NW 141

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  BOUGHTON CORNER COTTAGES

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1780 to 1820

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  RENDER

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NW 1/216  WYE CANTERBURY ROAD                    (east side)
   1/216 Nos. 1 and 2
   Boughton Corner Cottages
   GV II
House pair. Circa 1800. Rendered with plain tiled roof. Two storeys with stacks to end left, centre and end right. Regular fenestration of 4 tripartite wooden casements on each floor, those on ground floor with segmental heads. Boarded doors to left (with cornice hood) and to right, and lean-to's to left and to right.
Listing NGR: TR0384847723

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0401 4793 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234217  BOUGHTON CORNER COTTAGES  Active  DKE15240

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 410076  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22894  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number: TR 04 NE 137

Record Type: Listed Building

Site Name: 104 and 106 Wye Bridge street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1732

Monument Types and Dates

STEPS (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Earlier core, Post Medieval - 1699 AD)
HOUSE (Early C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)

Covering Building  SLATE
Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  TILE
Main Building  TIMBER

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/192                                                 Nos. 104 and 106 27.11.57
GV                                                    II

House pair. Early C18 exterior to earlier core. Timber framed and clad with red and blue brick and tile hung on 1st floor. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth, the brickwork in 2 builds. Hipped roof with cross-hip oversailing to centre left. Stack to centre rear. Three glazing bar sashes on each floor and panelled door to centre left in moulded doorcase with pediment and 2 steps. Half-glazed door with flat hood in right return, with single storey slate roofed outshot range with half-glazed door and wooden casements.

Listing NGR: TR0515446743

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0515 4674 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234222 104 AND 106 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE15241

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 410038 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22895 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NW 162

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name 20 Wye Bridge street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

END JETTY HOUSE (C15, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546 WYE BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/194 No. 20
GV II

House. C15, altered and clad C18. Timber framed, part exposed with painted brick infill, clad with painted brick. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys, originally end jettied to left return (underbuilt) with hipped roof and large offset stack projecting at end right. Three segmentally headed wooden casements on 1st floor, 2 on ground floor, and glazed door in central kneelered gabled porch. Catslide outshot to rear.

Listing NGR: TR0495046860

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0495 4686 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234238 20 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE15242

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 410044 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22896 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1850 to 1890

Monument Types and Dates
COURT YARD (Unknown date)
IN N (Circa 1870, Post Medieval - 1850 AD to 1890 AD)
S I T E (Post Medieval - 1850 AD to 1890 AD)
  Covering Building TILE
  Material
  Main Building BRICK
  Material

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546       WYE       CHURCH STREET       (west side)
8/238              The King's Head
GV     II
Inn. Circa 1870. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Three storeys on plinth, with dog-tooth plat bands, and brick corbelled
and dogtooth cornice to hipped roof with stacks to left, centre and to right. Four paired sashes on 2nd and 1st floor, each with
central shaft and gauged and moulded semi-circular head. Two similar pairs to centre on ground floor. Half-glazed door with
sidelights to left in moulded semi-circular arched surround. Basket-arched carriage entry to rear courtyard to right.
Listi ng NGR: TR0535946779

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0536 4677 (point)          TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216803 THE KING'S HEAD Active DKE15243

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22897 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411468 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
GRADE II* listed building. Main construction periods 1533 to 1999

Summary from record TR 04 NW 39:
House now school. Mid 16th c, altered 1674.

Monument Types and Dates

BALLROOM (Unknown date)
DOVECOTE (Unknown date)
SCHOOL (Now, Unknown date)
WALLED GARDEN (Unknown date)
WELL (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Mid C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1533 AD to 1566 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1533 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HARVILLE ROAD                                                     (north side)
8/247                                               Spring Grove 13.10.52                                            and walled
     attached                                                     (formerly
listed as William Wells                                        Hall)
GV                                                  II*

House, now school. Mid C16, refaced and extended 1674 for Thomas Brett senior. Timber framed and clad and extended with red brick in Irregular English bond, with plain tiled front. Two storeys, basement and attic with parapet to hipped roof with 2 recessed dormers and stacks to left and rear right. Regular fenestration of 6 glazing bar sashes on each floor, taller on ground floor. Glazed door to right return in glazed porch with Tuscan columns, and paired glazing bar sashes on both floors over. Dovecot attached to right return. Left return with C19 cast iron and valanced verandah and conservatory. Extensive wings to rear, C18 to C20. Interior: early C17 open well stair with moulded hand rail and finial and pendant newels and large turned balustrades with identical landing balustrade. Late C17 panelled room with dado panels, rail and infill all with beaded mouldings, with pulvinated frieze. Bolection moulded wooden fireplace with 2 pilasters to overmantel. Late C18 cast iron fire grate with Neo-Classical motifs; contemporary fire place and surround and fittings (including false door (for symmetry) in ballroom. Upper room with exposed panelled framing, stop-chamfered ceiling joists and C16 stone four centred arched fireplace. The cellars contain open spring head/well. Adjoining to the south west a walled garden, some 30 metres by 50, walls of red brick about 7 feet high. The home of Thomas Brett junior, L.L.D. (1667-1743) "eminent divine and controversial writer" (Lowndes' Bibliographer's manual) and Non-Juror (bishop in 1716), meetings and services held here. Temporary home to Joseph Conrad 1919.

Listing NGR: TR0414446623

Description from record TR 04 NW 39:
(TR04104660) Spring Grove School [NAT] (1) Spring Grove and walled garden attached. House now school. Mid 16th c, refaced and extended 1674 for Thomas Brett senior. Timber framed and clad and extended with red brick in irregular English
bond, with plain tiled front. Two storeys, basement and attic with parapet to hipped roof with 2 recessed dormers and stacks to left and rear right. (Listed Grade II*) [Full archaeological description] (2)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1; 2500
    Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE (HHR) District of Ashford, 16 February 1989 (106)
    Location: KAR

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0425 4668 (point)           TR04NW    Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish                  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                      ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II*) - 1216831          SPRING GROVE AND WALLED GARDEN ATTACHED  Active  DKE15244

Other Statuses and Cross-References
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 39  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22898               Active
Monarch Uid - 866754                 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411509             Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1816 to 1816

Monument Types and Dates
RAILINGS (Unknown date)
CHEST TOMB (1816, Post Medieval - 1816 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1816 AD)

Main Building Material
IRON
STONE

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (north side)
8/259                                               Railed chest tomb                                                     about 20
metres                                                     north-west of                                                     Church of
SS                                                     Gregory and Martin
GV                                                  II
Chest tomb to James White, d.1816.  Stone with iron railings.  Chest with baluster corner piers, raised and fielded side panels
and moulded top slab.  Flat headed rails with urn finial principals.
Listing NGR: TR053964637

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0539 4693 (point)                     TR04NE           Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217076 RAILIED CHEST TOMB ABOUT 20 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22899 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411810 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 133

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  GROUP OF 7 HEADSTONES ABOUT 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1744 to 1761

Monument Types and Dates

GRAVESTONE (1744, Post Medieval - 1744 AD)
GRAVESTONE (1744, Post Medieval - 1744 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1744 AD to 1761 AD)
GRAVESTONE (1749, Post Medieval - 1749 AD)
GRAVESTONE (1755, Post Medieval - 1755 AD)
GRAVESTONE (1758, Post Medieval - 1758 AD)
GRAVESTONE (1761, Post Medieval - 1761 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (north side)
8/262                                               Group of 7 head-                                                     stones about
50                                                     metres north-east                                                     of Church of
SS                                                    Gregory and Martin
GV                                                  II
Group of 7 headstones. Cosman Ertz Berger, d. 1744. About 3½ feet high, with scrolled shoulders to cornice, wreathed
skulls and trumpets and central cartouche. Ertz Berger was from Basl (Switzerland), became a member of household of
Earls of Winchelsea, lived in Wye for 65 years, dying 89 years old. Thomas Franklin d. 1761, Glazier and Plumber of this
town. About 2 feet high, with incised round arched panel and scrolled shoulders to double domed head with central baluster
support, with skull and trumpet to left, winged hourglass to right. Barbara Franklin, d. 1758. Identical to the last, as is an
adjacent headstone to the south, the inscription illegible. James Phillipott, d. 1755. About 2 feet high with cherub head, and
florid Rocaille decoration with scallop shells. Catherine Phillipott d. 1744, about 2 feet high, with crude scrolled shoulders and
skull and trumpet motif, with round headed plaque. Reverend John Bateman, d. 1749. About 2½ feet high, with single skull
and palm fronds spouting from scrolled shoulders.

Listing NGR: TR0546546917

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Sources

National Grid Reference
TR 0546 4691 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217078  GROUP OF 7 HEADSTONES ABOUT 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN  Active  DKE15246

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 411813  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22900  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 124

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (TEL ASHFORD 812206) OPPOSITE JUNCTION WITH CHURCH STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1935 to 1935

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Modern - 1935 AD)
- Covering Building  CAST IRON
- Material
- Main Building  CAST IRON
- Material

TELEPHONE BOX (Designed 1935, Modern - 1935 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                  WYE                  Upper Bridge Street
11.3.88                                             K6 Telephone Kiosk                                                     (Tel: Ashford 812206)
8/320                                               opposite junction with                                                     II    Church Street
with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
Listing NGR: TR0535246678

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0535 4667 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217733
K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (TEL ASHFORD 812206) OPPOSITE JUNCTION WITH CHURCH STREET
Active  DKE15248

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412666  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22902  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number    TR 04 NE 123

Record Type    Listed Building

Site Name    80 Wye Upper Bridge Street, Ashford

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1899

Monument Types and Dates

WEALDEN HOUSE (C15, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1899 AD)

Covering Building    TILE
Main Building Material    BRICK
Main Building Material    TILE
Main Building Material    TIMBER
Main Building Material    WEATHERBOARD

HOUSE (C18-C19, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                 UPPER BRIDGE STREET                                                    (south side)
8/302                                              No. 80 27.11.57 GV                                                 II
House.  C15, altered C18-C19.  Timber framed and part exposed restored?) with red brick infill, part tile hung with boarding
below.  Plain tiled roof.  The truncated remains of a Wealden hall house.  Two storeys, with hipped roof, the eaves
overhanging to right and supported on a single arch- braced post.  Stack to end right.  Two storey canted bay to centre, with
wooden casement to left on 1st floor.  Central door of 4 panels in moulded architrave.  Outshot to left, the ground floor of the
left half of the building boarded, with 2 sets of carriage doors, boarded door to centre and 2 wooden casements.
Listing NGR: TR0559046773

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0558 4677 (point)   TR04NE   Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish    WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District    ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217766   80 Wye Upper Bridge Street, Ashford   Active   DKE15249

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 412668   Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22903   Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 122

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  25, 27 AND 29 SCOTTON STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  SCOTTON STREET (north side)
8/291                                               Nos. 25, 27 and 29
GV                                                  II

House pair, now 3 houses. C18. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement on plinth with moulded wooden
eaves cornice to half-hipped roof with stacks to left and to right. The main elevation is of 2 builds, with 2 wooden casements
to left and 3 to right on 1st floor, and 2 each on ground floor with segmental heads. Doors of 6 raised and fielded panels to
left and (part glazed) to right, with pedimented hoods and moulded architraves. Basement opening to left. Half-glazed door in
recessed late C20 wing to right return.

Listing NGR: TR0566846796

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0567 4679 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275315  25, 27 AND 29 SCOTTON STREET Active DKE15252

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412656 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22906 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Find - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 121

Site Name  WYE HIGH SCHOOL

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1833 to 1866

Monument Types and Dates
CONSERVATORY (Unknown date)
SCHOOL (Now, Unknown date)
HOUSE (Mid C19, Post Medieval - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  OXENTURN ROAD  (east side)
8/285                                               Wye High School
GV                                                  II

House, now school. Mid C19. Rendered with slate roof. Two storeys and attic on plinth with quoin and modillion bracketed
eaves to hipped roof with 2 segmentally pedimented dormers and central stack. Two sashes on each floor with enriched
plastered surrounds with bracketed cills, and cornices on festooned lion-head brackets. Central door with 2 round headed
panels in semi-circular surround with large Doric porch with modillion cornice and parapet. Bay window to right return (garden
front). Left return with ground floor conservatory, and projecting rear wing with glazing bar sashes and pierced parapet with
ball finials.

Listing NGR: TR0545746638

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0545 4663 (point)       TR04NE      Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1275364  WYE HIGH SCHOOL  Active  DKE15253

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE22907  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412650  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 120

HER Number

TR 04 NE 120

Record Type

Listed Building

Site Name

OBELISK ABOUT 20 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1766 to 1766

Monument Types and Dates

OBELISK (1766, Post Medieval - 1766 AD)
RAILINGS (1766, Post Medieval - 1766 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1766 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (north side)
8/261                                               Obelisk about 20                                                     metres east
of                                                     Church of SS                                                     Gregory
and                                                     Church of SS                                                     Martin
GV                                                  II
Obelisk to William Godfrey, d. 1766. Double stepped base, originally with iron railings. Moulded pedestal, with inscriptions to
south and fine relief arms cartouche to east, crowned by obelisk, the whole heavily ivy- grown.
Listing NGR: TR0544046896

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0544 4689 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275608 OBELISK ABOUT 20 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN Active DKE15254

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE22908 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411812 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd

HER Number TR 04 NW 181

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name BUCKWELL FARMHOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1480 to 1799

Summary from record TR 04 NW 57:
Medieval Farmhouse

Monument Types and Dates
MANOR HOUSE (Circa 1500, Medieval - 1480 AD to 1520 AD)
MOAT (Circa 1500, Medieval - 1480 AD to 1520 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Circa 1500, Medieval - 1480 AD to 1520 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1480 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NW 57: BOUTHON ALUPH

TR 04 NW 57: CANTERBURY ROAD

5/8

BUCKWELL FARMHOUSE

27.11.57

II

Manor House in moated site. Circa 1500 with C17 and C18 cladding. Timber framed, clad in red brick. Tiled roof. Entrance front: C17 brick facade, English bond 2 storeys, the hipped end of a cross wing to left, and catslide to right covering half a ruined way with portions of lost window openings visible. 2 end stacks. Irregular 3 window front. C20 wood casements, the left hand first floor window a shallow oriel corbelled out in brick. Central door of 6 fielded panels and rectangular fanlight in pedimented porch. North West or road front; C17 English bond red brick, plain tile roof. 2 storeys, a brick plinth with blocked openings to cellar. The hipped roof ridge is higher to left stepped down to right. 2 large front stacks, C18 brickwork, that to right stands proud of the wall surface. Irregular fenestration of 2 windows. C20 wood casement, except lower right which is C18 glazing bar sash, all in C18 segment - headed openings. Interior; Stone cellar; late mediaeval, survives at the junction of the two wings with blocked plain window opening and surviving tunnel, connected with former drawbridge over float, now dry. Living room: exposed solid spandrels to large tie beam, and fireplace of c.1500. Roses and shields carved in spandrels and mantel, jambs moulded to half height, and carved in mantel: "Thomas Moyleys the ryght honor".

Listing NGR: TR0425148266

Description from record TR 04 NW 57:
Medieval Farmhouse

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0433 4827 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: Boughton Aluph, Ashford, Kent
District: Ashford, Kent
County: Kent

**Associated Designations**

- Listed Building (II) - 1362747
  - BUCKWELL FARMHOUSE
  - Active
  - DKE15311

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 57
- Old Pref Ref - MKE22965
- Monarch Uid - 503621
- LBS no. - old UID - 181356
- NBR Index Number - 8722
- NBM - 3
- National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW

**Related Monuments**

- TR 04 NW 142
  - Barn 30 yards east of Buckwell
  - Geographical

**Finds**

- None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities**

- None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 127

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  OLD SWAN HOUSE

Grade II* listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1799

Summary from record TR 04 NE 47:
Nos 134-140. 15th c origin, altered 16th c-18th c

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (HOUSE, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
CONTINUOUS JETTY HOUSE (C15, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)
HALL HOUSE (C15, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET                                                       (south side)
8/187                                                 Nos. 134-140                                                       (even) Old
27.11.57                                              Swan House)
GV                                                    II*

House, now cottage row. C15 origin, altered and extended C16-C18. Timber framed on red brick base with some flint and rubble, part exposed with plaster infill and weatherboarded, mostly rendered. Tile hung rear range. Plain tiled roof. Hall house plan in origin, since C18 4 cottages. Two storeys on plinth, with continuous jetty (underbuilt to centre right) on brackets carved as grotesques and griffins, and cherubs bearing Coat of Arms of Swann family. Ovolo moulded bressumer. Coved eaves cornice to roof, stepped down to end right bay, and hipped with stacks to end rear left and to right. Hipped dormer to right return. Four glazing bar sashes and tripartite glazing bar sashes to left and to right on 1st floor, 3 glazing bar sashes, that to Centre with segmental frame, on ground floor, and mullion and transomed C19 canty bay to left, and tripartite sash to right in C16 canty bay (now flush with underbuilt wall surface). Half-glazed door to left, early C18 panelled doors to centre left in wooden Gibbs surround, to centre right in fluted surround with pedimented hood on gryphon brackets, to right with pediment on brackets, and at end right with mullioned rectangular fanlight, all with steps; simple rails to centre left. Right return with recently exposed 5 light mullioned and transomed 1st floor window, and 5 light Venetian-derivative on ground floor, with plank and stud door in fine moulded and stop-chamfered doorway. Rear, with catslide outshot and rear hipped wings.
The main block, particularly to the east (No. 140 is a very narrow single room in depth, backed by immense stack. Interior: the plastered outer wall disguises several surviving mullioned windows. Finely moulded interior beams, much cut into by conversion C18 to 4 houses. The construction and decorative details of No. 140 suggest an earlier separate building here. "Tudor" bosses in ceiling to No. 138. Stone carved fireplaces especially No. 140 (similar to work in Wye College). The Swan family lived here C16-C18. The Coat of Arms on the jetty bracket and carved on the fire- place was granted 1533; the main body of the continuous-jettied building is unlikely to predate this. (See G.A. Worrall, Wye Local History Magazine, BOE Kent II, 507).

Listing NGR: TR0525746709

Description from record TR 04 NE 47:
(TR05264670) Nos 134-140 Old Swan house (1) Nos 134-140 (even) Old Swan House. House, now cottage row. 15th c origin, altered and extended 16th-18th c. Timber framed on red brick base with some flint rubble, part exposed with plaster infill and weather boarded, mostly rendered. Tile hung rear range. Plain tiled roof. Hall plan in origin, since 18th c, 4 cottages. ( Listed Grade II*) [Full archaeological description] (2)

Sources
(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1: 2500
   Location: KAR
(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE (HHR) District of Ashford, 16 February 1989 (84)
   Location: KAR

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0526 4670 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II*) - 1365318 OLD SWAN HOUSE Active DKE15344

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Monarch Uid - 866783 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE22998 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 47 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 409844 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 129

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1780 to 1820

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  BRICK
Material
Main Building  TILE
Material

TERRACE (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

TERRACED HOUSE (Circa 1800, Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1820 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/185                                                 Nos. 152, 154, 156 and 158
GV                                                    II
Terrace row. Circa 1800. Painted brick and tile hung, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and hipped roof with stacks to centre and to right. Sash, glazing bar sash, wooden casement and 2 sashes on 1st floor. Three tripartite sashes on ground floor (that to centre left with full glazing bars) and central wooden casement. Canted bay to left. Three panelled doors and half-glazed door to left, glazed door to right.
Listing NGR: TR0531246688

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0531 4668 (point)                   TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1034413  152, 154, 156 AND 158 BRIDGE STREET  Active  DKE15350

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE23004  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 409840  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds -  None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 177
Record Type   Listed Building
Site Name OLANTIGH

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1667 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates
FARMHOUSE (Late C17, Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1667 AD to 1999 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NE                 CRUNDALE
6/30                                             Olantigh
27.11.57                                   II

Farmhouse. Late C17. Red brick in English bond and plain tile roof. Two storeys, brick eaves cornice to hipped roof with
stacks to left end, and to rear right. Regular fenestration of 7 three-paned sashes to first floor, 6 glazing bar sashes to ground
floor, and central ½ glazed door, all with gauged heads on ground floor. C20 red brick and plain tile roofed extension to left, 1
storey 3 windows, of no special interest.
Listing NGR: TR0800749049

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0656 4848 (point)                    TR04NE    Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish CRUNDALE, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1185599 OLANTIGH Active  DKE15516

Other Statutes and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 181503 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23170 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1480 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

STEPS (Unknown date)
WEALDEN HOUSE (Circa 1500, Medieval - 1480 AD to 1520 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1480 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                    BRIDGE STREET (north side)
8/209                                                 Nos. 123 and 125 27.11.57
GV                                                    II
House, now house pair. Circa 1500 and clad C17-C18. Timber framed and exposed with plaster infill to return elevations, clad to street front with red brick in irregular English bond, and painted brick with tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. Wealden hall house in origin. Two storeys and attic, on plinth with plat band to right. Hipped roof with gablets, 3 flat dormers to left, and stack to end right and rear left and cluster to centre right. Two wooden casements to left and 2 glazing bar sashes to right on 1st floor, and 2 tripartite sashes to left and 2 C20 casements to right, in segmentally headed surrounds. Planked door in segmentally headed recessed porch to centre right, and in deeply recessed porch to right, both with flights of steps. Both return elevations with exposed frames and jetties on dragon posts to both road front and sides, with tension bracing and blocked mullioned windows ("Kentish framing").
Listing NGR: TR0523746736

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0523 4673 (point)                               TR04NE       Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish                                        WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                                            ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234214  123 AND 125 BRIDGE STREET  Active  DKE15542

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE23196  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410069  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

BANK (FINANCIAL) (Now, Unknown date)
HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building: MATHEMATICAL TILE

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

House, now bank. Early C19. Painted mathematical tiling and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with modillion eaves cornice to roof with stacks to rear. Regular fenestration of 2 glazing bar sashes on each floor, with central door of 6 raised and fielded panels, the top 2 glazed, with pedimented doorcase on pilasters with fluted and panelled frieze. Carriage entry at end right.

Listing NGR: TR0539046769

Source

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0538 4677 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216765 LLOYDS BANK Active DKE15544

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411384 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23198 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
House pair. Early C19. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with eaves cornice to roof with stacks to end left and to rear. Three sashes on first floor and 2 on ground floor, with half-glazed door to left, and panelled door recessed to right, with passage entry at end right. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TR0538046751

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0537 4675 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HIXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216766 18 AND 20 CHURCH STREET Active DKE15545

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE23199 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411387 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
17, 19 and 21 Wye The Green, Ashford

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

ROW (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
ROW HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Main Building BRICK

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE THE GREEN (east side)
8/245 Nos. 17, 19 and 21
GV II
House row. Early C19. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with stepped plat band and hipped roof (to left) with 3 stacks to rear. Two glazing bar sashes and central wooden casement on 1st floor, and 3 glazing bar sashes with segmental heads on ground floor. Three boarded doors with pedimented hoods on brackets. Hipped rear wings.
Listing NGR: TR0545846779

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0545 4677 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216808 17, 19 and 21 Wye The Green, Ashford Active DKE15546

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411475 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23200 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (south side)
8/254                                               No. 34
GV                                                  II
House and shop. C18, altered C19/C20. Painted brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys, with modillion bracketed eaves to
top with stacks to rear. Two sashes on 1st floor and plate glass shop front over whole ground floor, with central glazed door
with fanlight. Four panelled door to end right with rectangular fanlight. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TR0553946791
MONUMENT WITH URN ABOUT 40 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
  Main Building        STONE
  Material

URN (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (north side)
8/257                                               Monument with                                                     urn about
40                                                     metres south-                                                     east of
Church                                                     of SS Gregory                                                     and Martin
GV                                                  II
Monument with urn.  Probably early C19.  Stone.  Double stepped base to tall plinth, with coved cornice, with urn on moulded base.  The inscription plaque (on west face) rendered illegible by ivy covering.
Listing NGR: TR0542446866

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
Yew Trees, an outstanding well preserved timber-framed house of circa 1600, a date of 1605 appears on a rainwater-head set in the east wall. (3)

Yew Trees (Listed Grade II*) [Full archaeological description] (4)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 1:2500 1975
Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE(HHR) Dist of E Ashford RD Kent July 1955 68
Location: KAR
Location: KAR

Location: KAR

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 0570 4676 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

Listed Building (II*) - 1217546 YEW TREES Active DKE15550

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 31 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23204 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 412660 Active
Monarch Uid - 463083 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
TR 04 NE 198

HER Number

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  THE WIFE OF BATH RESTAURANT

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1733 to 1899

Monument Types and Dates

RESTAURANT (Now, Unknown date)
HOUSE (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1899 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  UPPER BRIDGE STREET (south side)
8/299                                               No. 4 (The Wife of Bath Restaurant)
GV                                                  II
House, now restaurant. Mid C18 altered late C19. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. Two storeys on plinth
with plat band and moulded wooden modillion eaves cornice to roof with stacks to centre left and at end right. Three tripartite
sashes on first floor, with sashes to left and to right on ground floor and canted bay to centre right, all in highly ornate late C19
Corinthian pilastered surrounds with prominent cills, shouldered openings and cornices. Half-glazed door to centre right in
fine C18 pedimented and pilastered doorcase.
Listing NGR: TR053646664

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0536 4666 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217549  THE WIFE OF BATH RESTAURANT  Active  DKE15551

Other Statutes and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412664  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23205  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

 Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
PUBLIC LIBRARY (Now, Unknown date)
VICARAGE (Former, Unknown date)
HOUSE (Earlier core, Post Medieval - 1699 AD)
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:

House (former vicarage) now library. C18 with earlier core. Lobby entry plan. Painted brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attic on plinth with moulded wooden modillion eaves cornice to roof with 3 hipped dormers and stacks to centre left and at end right. Four glazing bar sashes of different sizes on first floor, with 2 tripartite sashes to right on ground floor, all with rendered heads, and canted bay window to left. Door of 6 raised and fielded panels with semi-circular fanlight to centre left in boldly projecting porch with wooden masonry-block return walls and fluted frieze and with open pediment on panelled pilasters with entablature blocks.

Listing NGR: TR0538546662

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0537 4666 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217723 PUBLIC LIBRARY Active DKE15552

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 412663 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23206 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
39 CHURCH STREET

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building	TILE
Main Building	ROUGHCAST

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET (west side)
8/239                                               No. 39
GV                                                  II
House. Early C19. Roughcast with plain tiled roof. Three storeys on plinth with hipped roof and stack to rear. Two glazing bar sashes on each of 2nd and 1st floors, and 2 margin light sashes on ground floor, with panelled door to left, with semi-circular fanlight and rebated surround. Two storey hipped range to rear, with glazing bar sashes. Included for group value.
Listing NGR: TR0537446823

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  BRICK
Material

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 04 NW                  WYE                    CANTERBURY ROAD (east side)
1/217                                                 Perry Court
II
front elevation, with moulded stacks to end left and to end right. Regular fenestration of Dering windows with label hoods.
Two light in each gable, 3 light on 1st floor with central 2 light, and 3 light shallow bays on ground floor. Projecting gabled
porch to centre with glazed round headed door and square light over. Like Cockles Hall (item 1/218) part of a series of
buildings in the Dering style concentrated mainly in the adjacent Boughton Aluph parish.
Listing NGR: TR0384847723

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0372 4727 (point)                     TR04NW     Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275744  PERRY COURT  Active  DKE15555

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 410077  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23209  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 195
Record Type Listed Building
Site Name 95 Wye Bridge Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)
  Covering Building TILE
  Main Building BRICK
  Material
  Main Building TILE
  Material
  Main Building TIMBER
  Material

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C17-C18, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0445 0546 WYE BRIDGE STREET (north side)
8/204 No. 95 27.11.57
GV II

House. C17-C18. Timber framed, part exposed to right return with brick infill, and clad with red brick and tile hung. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys, with stack projecting to end right. One glazing bar sash on each floor, with boarded door to left with flat hood on brackets and 2 steps.

Listing NGR: TR0513846768

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0513 4676 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1276218 95 BRIDGE STREET Active DKE15556

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE23210 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410062 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NW 170

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1799

Summary from record TR 04 NW 93:
Timber-framed Wealden hall of the late 15th century.

Monument Types and Dates

WEALDEN HOUSE (Unknown date)
JETTIED HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546 WYE BRAMBLE LANE (west side)
8/182 Honeysuckle Cottage 27.11.57
II

House. C16 or earlier, clad C18. Timber framed and clad with red brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. A truncated Wealden plan gable end to road. Two storeys on plinth with jetty to left and overhanging eaves on curved brace to left and brackets. Roof hipped to left with outshot and half-hipped to right with central stack. Two wooden casements. Entry in gable end by boarded with rectangular fanlight, wooden casement over and sash on ground floor. Catslide outshot to rear.

Listing NGR: TR0477146978

Description from record TR 04 NW 93:

Information from LB online (LBS number 409837). House 16th century, clad 18th century. Grade II. Timber framed and clad with red brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. A truncated Wealden plan gable end to road. Two storeys on plinth with jetty to left and overhanging eaves on curved brace to left and brackets. Roof hipped to left with outshot and half-hipped to right with central stack. Two wooden casements. Entry in gable end by boarded with rectangular fanlight, wooden casement over and sash on ground floor. Catslide outshot to rear.

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference TR 0477 4697 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1034411 HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGE Active DKE15638

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 93
Monarch Uid - 879422
LBS no. - old UID - 409837
Old Pref Ref - MKE23292
NBR Index Number - 90911
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 44

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NW 149

**HER Number**  
TR 04 NW 149

**Record Type**  
Listed Building

**Site Name**  
BRAMBLE FARMHOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1799

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARMHOUSE (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1799 AD)

Covering Building  TILE  
Main Building  BRICK  
Main Building  TIMBER

HOUSE (C17-C18, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)

**Description**

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NW WYE BRAMBLE LANE (south side)  
1/181 Bramble Farmhouse

House. C16 or earlier clad and extended C17-C18. Timber framed and clad and extended with painted brick. Plain tiled roof L-shaped lobby entry plan. One storey and attic and 2 storey cross-wing on plinth, with gabled main roof with hipped dormer to left and central hipped semi-dormer and stack to right. Cross wing with hip and gablet and stack to rear right. Two wooden casements and boarded door in main range, 1 wooden casement on 1st floor of cross-wing and 3 on ground floor.

Listing NGR: TR0464547135

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**  
TR 0464 4713 (point)  
TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District  
ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**

Listed Building (II)  - 1034453
BRAMBLE FARMHOUSE  Active DKE15639

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

LBS no. - old UID - 409836  
Active

Old Pref Ref - MKE23293  
Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number    TR 04 NW 133

Record Type    Listed Building

Site Name    STORAGE OUTHOUSES, ABOUT 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MILL HOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

CART SHED (Unknown date)

STABLE (Unknown date)

SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

- Covering Building    TILE
- Main Building    BRICK
- Main Building    WEATHERBOARD

STOREHOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                   BRIDGE STREET                                                      (south side)
8/196                                                Storage out-                                                      houses, about
50                                                      metres north-east                                                      of the Mill House
GV                                                   II

Storage buildings, part of mill complex. C18. Red brick, part painted, with plain tiled roof. Two storey block to right, weather
boarded on 1st floor, with hipped roof. Glazing bar sash on 1st floor, sliding carriage doors on ground floor. Loft door on left
return, and glazed barred light to rear. Single storey hipped range to right, with 2 wooden casements and half-door to right.
(Former carthouse and stable to adjacent mill complex?) Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TR0492146894

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0492 4689 (point)                      TR04NW             Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish                          WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                               ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1234207          STORAGE OUTHOUSES, ABOUT 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MILL HOUSE

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 410050
Old Pref Ref - MKE23492

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 152
Record Type  Listed Building
Site Name  6 Wye Cherry Gardens Lane

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

GARAGE (Unknown date)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1832 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Material
Main Building  BRICK
Material
Main Building  TIMBER
Material

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546  WYE                  CHERRY GARDENS LANE  (south side)
8/220                                               No. 6
GV                                                  II
on plinth, with hipped roof with gablets with fine central moulded stack cluster. Two margin light sashes on each floor, with
smaller central margin light sash on 1st floor, and central panelled door on ground floor with flat hood on brackets. Canted bay
to left return, with garage outshot, and chimney to rear left wing.
Listing NGR: TR0551546630

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0551 4662 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1234218  6 CHERRY GARDENS LANE  Active  DKE15839

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE23493  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 410080  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II* listed building. Main construction periods 1567 to 1599

Summary from record TR 04 NE 17:
Late 16th century

Monument Types and Dates

PRISON (Unknown date)
SERVICE WING (Unknown date)
MANOR HOUSE (MANOR HOUSE, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
HOUSE (Late C16, Post Medieval - 1567 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1567 AD to 1599 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/222                                               No. 36 (The Old                                                     Manor House) 27.11.57
GV                                                  II*

House.  Late C16.  Red brick in English bond with tile hanging to rear wing. Plain tiled roof.  Two cell lobby entry plan with rear
service wing.  Two storeys on plinth with kneelered parapet gable to right, and truncated stack projecting at end right, and
stack at end left with octagonal bases to truncated round chimney shafts.  Catslide outshot to left.  Two 3 light wooden
casements on each floor and old boarded door to left in moulded and stop-chamfered doorway.  Garage doors to left in
outshot.  Kneelered parapet gabled rear wing, partly tile hung.  Interior:  contemporary staircase rising to attic with finialed
 principals.  Ovolo moulded window mullions (with some C17 glass).  Inglenook fireplaces.  Clasped purlin and wind-brace
roof.  "Feare God Honour ye King Thomas Miller 1701" inscribed in attic plasterwork.  The house was not the manor house,
but the Bailiff's house and used as the town's prison.  It originally stood alone in the Green opposite the Church, Market cross
and College.  (See Wye Local History Magazine   A.M. Paterson).

Listing NGR: TR0541346816

Description from record TR 04 NE 17:

(1) The ‘Olde Manor House’: small, two-storied 16th c. brick house; refenestrated. Of
little architectural interest.  (2) No 36 (Ye Olde Manor House) Church Street, Wye. 29/37  Grade II.  This is not really the
Manor House but the residence of the Bailiff of the Manor. C.17 building. 2s 2w. Red brick.  Tiled roof.  Case ws.  Chimney
breast on the south wall.  (3) Olde Manor House, a small 16th century brick house, has the stumps of two octagonal brick
chimney stacks.  (4) The Old Manor House. House. Late 16th c.  Red brick in English bond with tile hanging to rear wing.
Plain tiled roof.  Two cell lobby entry plan with rear service wing. Ttwo storeys on plinth with kneelered parapet gable to right
and truncated stack projecting at right end and stack at left with octagonal bases to truncated round chimney shafts. (Listed
grade II*) [Full description] (5)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. OS 25"
Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 21.05.63
Location: KAR

(3) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. DOE(HHR) East Ashford RD Kent July 1955 63
Location: KAR
HER Number: TR 04 NE 153


Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0541 4681 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II*) - 1216736 THE OLD MANOR HOUSE Active DKE15840

Other Statuses and Cross-References
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 17 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411382 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23494 Active
Monarch Uid - 463043 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 154

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  4 and 6 Wye Church Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

STEPS (Unknown date)
HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (east side)
8/230                                               Nos. 4 and 6
GV                                                  II

House pair. Early C19. Red brick and slate roof. Two storeys and basement on plinth with roof hipped to right and stacks to
centre and to right. Each house with regular facade offset to right of each plot, that to left with 2 tripartite sashes on each floor
with gauged heads, and central 6 panelled door with semi-circular fanlight in moulded surround on pilasters with 2 moulded
steps. Door of 4 panels to end left in gauged round headed surround. No. 4 (to right) with 3 gauged and keyed sashes on 1st
floor and 2 on ground floor with central panelled door with rectangular fanlight and cornice on enriched pilasters. Door of 6
panels to left with rectangular fanlight and keyed, gauged head. Basement opening to left.

Listing NGR: TR053646703

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0536 4670 (point)  TR04NE   Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216759  4 AND 6 CHURCH STREET   Active   DKE15841

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411421
Old Pref Ref - MKE23495

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds -  None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates
HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (west side)
8/235                                               No. 13
GV                                                  II
House.  C18.  Red brick and plain tiled roof.  Two storeys and basement with roof hipped to left with stack to centre rear.  One
segmentally headed glazing bar sash on each floor, and basket arched basement opening. Door of 6 raised and fielded
panels to right with traceried rectangular fanlight and flat hood on brackets with iron ties.
Listing NGR: TR0535146744

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0535 4674 (point)            TR04NE            Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish          WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District             ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1216762  13 CHURCH STREET           Active       DKE15842

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE23496          Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411426       Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1799

Monument Types and Dates

HALL OF RESIDENCE (Now, Unknown date)
CONTINUOUS JETTY HOUSE (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
CROSS PASSAGE HOUSE (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
HALL HOUSE (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  THE GREEN                                                     (east side)
8/244                                               Nos. 23-27 27.11.57                                            (formerly
and listed                                                     listed as 2 separate                                                     as 2 separate
                              and                                                   items - No 27                                                   items - No 27
                              and                                                   Church cottage) GV                                                   Church cottage) GV
                               II                                                                 II
House, now house pair/hall of residence. C16, refaced in part late C18. Timber framed and rendered and clad with red brick,
with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement on plinth, with jetty to end right. Moulded wooden eaves cornice to 2 left hand
bays (No. 29), to hipped roof, stepped down to right and hipped, with central stack. Tripartite glazing bar sash with gauged
head on each floor to left, with glazing bar sash over half-glazed door with pediment hood to centre. Basement opening to
left. Boarded door to right (No.27). Centre right bay with 3 light wooden casement on each floor, with segmental head on
ground floor, and 4 light wooden casement to right on ground floor. The rear elevation most clearly shows the house pair as a
single structure, a 4 framed bay hall house (or continuous-jettied through passage) plan, with rear wings hipped with gables,
half-hipped and catslide outshut.
Listing NGR: TR0545246766

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0544 4676 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1216807 23-27 THE GREEN Active DKE15843

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411474 Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23497 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded
Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
CHEST TOMB TO JOHN OLIVER, ABOUT 2 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1811 to 1811

Monument Types and Dates
CHEST TOMB (1811, Post Medieval - 1811 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1811 AD)

Main Building: STONE
Material: STONE

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HIGH STREET                                                     (north side)
8/258                                               Chest tomb to                                                     John
Oliver,                                                     about 2 metres                                                     south of
Church                                                     of SS Gregory                                                     and Martin
GV                                                  II

CHEST TOMB to John Oliver, d. 1811. Neo-classical stone sarcophagus, with pilaster corner piers and pedimented top slab with acroteria.
Listing NGR: TR0541446889

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0541 4688 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1217074 CHEST TOMB TO JOHN OLIVER, ABOUT 2 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY AND SAINT MARTIN

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Old Pref Ref - MKE23498 Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411809 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1650 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

BOILER HOUSE (Unknown date)
LAUNDRY (Now, Unknown date)
STABLE (C18 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1650 AD to 1799 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1650 AD to 1832 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  OLD PARSONAGE                                                     CAR PARK
8/284                                               Stables/barn, now                                                     Wye
College                                                     Laundry
GV                                                  II
Barn, stables. C18 or earlier and early C19. Timber framed barn, clad with weather board and plain tiled roof, hipped to left
with gablet, half- hipped to right, with brick lean-to boiler house at right. Two carriage doors, and half-glazed door to right with
side lights. Extended to left with single storeyed brick and tiled roof block, with kneelered parapet gables, blocked 3 light
Dering window to left, wooden casement to right and centre-right carriage doors. Included for group value.
Listing NGR: TR0541346717

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0541 4672 (point)                      TR04NE             Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish                                WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                                     ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1217540              STABLES/BARN, NOW WYE COLLEGE LAUNDRY  Active   DKE15846

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 412649  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23500  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 170

Record Type Listed Building

Site Name HANDLEY CROSS

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1733 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Mid C18, Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1766 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1733 AD to 1832 AD)

 Covered Building TILE
 Material

Main Building BRICK
 Material

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 04 NE WYE WITHERSDANE

Handley Cross 2/308 II
House. Mid C18 extended early C19. Red brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys in 2 builds, with hipped roof and stacks to end left, to centre right and at end right. Formerly of regular fenestration with 3 glazing bar sashes on 1st floor and 2 on ground floor with gauged heads (and stacks to left and to right) with central door of 6 panels (the top 2 glazed) with large pedimented doorcase on Doric pilasters. Extended to right 1 bay with 1 margin light sash on each floor. Catslide outshot to rear.

Listing NGR: TR056945840

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0569 4584 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275222 HANDLEY CROSS Active DKE15849

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1599

Monument Types and Dates
CONTINUOUS JETTY HOUSE (C16, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)

Covering Building  TILE
Main Building  BRICK
Main Building  RENDER
Main Building  RUBBLE
Main Building  TIMBER

Description
The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546  WYE                  SCOTTON STREET (south side)
8/292                                               Nos. 28/30 27.11.57 GV                                                  II
House pair.  C16.  Timber framed, part exposed with brick herringbone nogging, part rendered.  Plain tiled roof.  Two storeys
on rubble plinth with continuous jetty on moulded brackets.  Hipped roof with stacks to rear.  Two sashes with vertical glazing
bars and small central casement on 1st floor, and 2 canted bays with glazing bar sashes on ground floor.  Central door of 6
panels, the top 2 glazed, with glazed door to right.
Listing NGR: TR0566246780

Sources
Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0566 4677 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1275367  28 and 30, Scotton Street, Ashford  Active  DKE15851

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 412657  Active
Old Pref Ref - MKE23505  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
SPRINGROVE FARMHOUSE

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1699

Monument Types and Dates

FARMHOUSE (Unknown date)
HALL HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16 or earlier, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1599 AD)
SITE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1699 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  HARVILLE ROAD                                                     (north side)
8/248                                               Springrove 27.11.57                                            Farmhouse
GV                                                  II
House.  C16 or earlier, clad C17.  Timber framed and clad with red brick in English bond and with plain tiled roof Hall house plan, now lobby entry, of four framed bays.  Two storeys on plinth with hipped roof and gablets and stacks projecting at end left and clustered to centre right. Three tripartite wooden casements on each floor and small casement to centre right over boarded door.  All ground floor openings with segmental heads.  Single storey extension to left.
Listing NGR: TR0414446623

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0414 4662 (point)                TR04NW             Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District      ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275686 SPRINGROVE FARMHOUSE  Active  DKE15854

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE23508  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411510  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
17, 19 and 21 Wye Church Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1550 to 1899

Monument Types and Dates

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C17 or earlier, Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1699 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1550 AD to 1899 AD)

Covering Building: TILE
Main Building Material: BRICK
Main Building Material: ROUGHCAST
Main Building Material: TIMBER

BUTCHERS SHOP (C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
HOUSE (C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                                                     (west side)
8/237                                               Nos. 17, 19 and 27.11.57                                            21
GV                                                  II
House and shop row. C17 or earlier, clad C19. Timber framed and clad with red brick and roughcast with plain tiled roof. Two separate builds in origin. Two storeys on plinth with boxed eaves to roof, hipped to left and stepped up to right with stacks to left and to right. Sash to left, and 3 three-light wooden casements on 1st floor. C19 plate glass butcher's shop to end left with projecting canopy on iron brackets, and 2 wooden mullioned and transomed windows to centre with gauged heads. Half-glazed doors to left and paired to centre with flat hood on brackets. Carriage entry to right with double boarded gates.
Listing NGR: TR0535646761

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

National Grid Reference

TR 0535 4676 (point)                 TR04NE          Point

Civil Parish

WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District

ASHFORD, KENT

Administrative Areas

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275711 17, 19 AND 21 CHURCH STREET  Active  DKE15855

LBS no. - old UID - 411467
Old Pref Ref - MKE23509

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number** TR 04 NE 167

**Record Type** Listed Building

**Site Name** 11, 13 and 15 Wye The Green, Ashford

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799

**Monument Types and Dates**

ROW (Unknown date)

ROW HOUSE (Unknown date)

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Earlier core, Post Medieval - 1699 AD)

HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

SITE (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  THE GREEN                                                     (east side)

8/246                                               Nos. 11, 13                                                     and 15

GV                                                  II

House row. C18 fronts to earlier core. Timber framed and extended and clad with red brick with weather boarding on right return, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement. Roof stepped down to right to rebuilt hipped/half hipped roof. Nos. 11 and 13 in origin a simple cottage pair, with central stack, 2 glazing bar sashes on each floor, and 2 central 6 panelled doors. Extended to right by 1 glazing bar sash on each floor (of 16 panes to ground floor) and panelled door, with blocked opening over.

Listing NGR: TR0546846790

**Sources**

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

**Location**

National Grid Reference

TR 0546 4678 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275715  11, 13 and 15 Wye The Green, Ashford  Active DKE15856

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LBS no. - old UID - 411476  Active

Old Pref Ref - MKE23510  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 166

Record Type  Listed Building

Site Name  9 and 11 Wye Church Street

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1800 to 1832

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SHOP (Early C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
SITE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)
  Covering Building  TILE
  Main Building  BRICK

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:

TR 0446 0546                   WYE                  CHURCH STREET                   (west side)
8/234                                               Nos. 9 and 11
GV                                                  II
House and shop pair. Early C19. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Two parallel ranges. Two storeys on plinth with roof
hipped to right. Stacks to centre and to rear centre. Two sashes to left and 2 glazing bar sashes to right on 1st floor. Plate
glass shop window to left. Shallow, recessed multi-paned bow to right. Glazed doors to end left and, recessed, to end right,
and central 4 panelled door, all in keyed semi-circular headed openings. Included for group value.
Listing NGR: TR0535046740

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0535 4673 (point)                  TR04NE                  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1275727  9 AND 11 CHURCH STREET
  Active  DKE15857

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old Pref Ref - MKE23511  Active
LBS no. - old UID - 411425  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1066 to 1999

Monument Types and Dates

RAILINGS (Unknown date)
STEPS (Unknown date)
TERRACE (Unknown date)
TERRACED HOUSE (Unknown date)

HOUSE (Medieval origin, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1540 AD)

SITE (Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 1999 AD)

Covering Building TILE
Main Building BRICK
Main Building IRON
Main Building RAGSTONE
Main Building TILE
Main Building TIMBER

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C16-C17, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1699 AD)
HOUSE (C17-C19, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1899 AD)
HOUSE (C18-C20, Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 1999 AD)

Description

The following text is from the original listed building designation:
TR 0446 0546 WYE BRIDGE STREET (north side)
8/200 Nos. 63 - 73 (odd) 27.11.57

Terrace row. C16-C17, clad C17-C19. Timber framed and clad with red brick and tile hung on 1st floor. C17 or earlier brick in Header bond to end right (No. 73) on ragstone plinth and weather boarded to left return. Plain tiled roof. Canted in 3 sections along road. Two storeys as plinth with a band of decorative fish-scale tiles in 1st floor, and boxed eaves to roof, stepped out and hipped to right. Stacks to left, centre left, centre right and to rear. Four glazing bar sash, C20 casement, wooden casement and vertical bar sash on 1st floor and vertical bar sash, 3 glazing bar sashes, C20 casement and segmentally headed wooden casement on ground floor. Six boarded doors and panelled door to right, with 3 steps and iron rail. The whole of the end right house is built on a slightly higher level. Rear extensions of various dates C18-C20. The uniform treatment, especially of the tile hanging, disguises the fact of 2 or 3 separate buildings, that to end right possibly medieval in origin.

Listing NGR: TR050746804

Sources

Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0507 4679 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations
Listed Building (II) - 1276217

Other Statuses and Cross-References
LBS no. - old UID - 410057
Old Pref Ref - MKE23512

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**Site Name**  AUXILIARY UNIT OPERATIONAL BASE

Auxiliary unit operational base.

**Monument Types and Dates**

AUXILIARY HIDE (Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

**Description**

Capon Wood, CrundaleAuxiliary unit operational base.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0700 4800 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- District: ASHFORD, KENT
- County: KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- Defence of Britain - 9888  Active
- Old Pref Ref - Mke39341  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Medieval ditch and pits with associated pottery finds. Post-medieval features (pits and post holes a brick-lined drain, chimney base and a probable garden wall) as well as associated small finds. Some residual worked flint from the Mesolithic (?) and Later Bronze Age.

**Monument Types and Dates**

**BOUNDARY DITCH?** (Medieval - 1100 AD to 1299 AD)

**PIT** (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1899 AD)

**POST HOLE** (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1200 AD? to 1899 AD?)

**DRAIN** (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)

**RUBBISH PIT** (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)

**Description**

Three linear features probably represent boundary ditches. The earliest one is C13th.

Two features probably represent rubbish pits, to the rear of the property, which were in use in the late C17th to C18th.

Several post-medieval post holes, most probably dating to C17/18th. Finds from this context are mixed - some date to this period, others earlier. The earlier finds are thought to be residual.

Brick and flint structure is likely to have functioned as a drain. The upper fill of the drain contained contains some possibly medieval tile in addition to post-medieval brick. Domestic items, dating to C17th/18th such as clay pipes stems, bronze pins and a bone handled iron object [sewing tool (?)] were also found in the drain. The lower of the two fills resembled a cess pit deposit which contained C17th & early C18th pottery.

Two gullies - '18' and '16' probably represent two phases of delineating a minor boundary. Single sherd of C14th pottery in gully 16 in addition to a quantity of late medieval/early post-medieval tile.

Two post-holes may be contemporary with the drain. One of the post-holes contained tile of C17th to C18th date as well as medieval tile and a bronze pin which were probably residual.

The bulk of the pottery found dated to C17th/C18th, although there were one or two examples of medieval sherds. Similarly, most of the tile was also post medieval, (mainly C17th/18th date).

Animal bones dated to C17th/C18th. Oyster shell found in relatively large quantities in two contexts and in smaller quantities throughout the rest of the site.

Several wine bottle bases, possibly part of an onion bottle and a clear, decorated, glass drinking vessel. All this material was made of glass and would fit a C17th-18th date.

Copper alloy pin fragments (C17/18th date) found primarily within the brick-lined drain, as well as in 3 other contexts across the site. (1)

Post excavation report. Features divided into five periods (by century).

C12-13th - one ditch (probable plot boundary) and 2 pits in the southern limit of the excavation area. Single pottery sherd of this date was found within a feature towards the northern end of the site, but this is likely to have been residual.

C13th-14th - the southern end of the site contained four pits all containing pottery which dated to this period as well as an oval shaped post-hole. At the northern end there was another pit which contained 2 sherds of C14th pottery and an amorphous feature to the N.E of this also contained C14th pottery.

C14th-15th - five pits and the upper fill of another pit all contained pottery dating to this period.

C16th-17th - pit contained possible C15th-16th material including a hallmarked silver spoon dating to 1591 from the surface of its upper fill. Pits and post-holes to the rear of site contained pottery dating to this period. Two deposits laid down within drain date to the C17th.

C18th-19th - three pits and four post-holes were located at the southern end of the site. Two more pits were located nearer to Bridge Street in addition to a number of structural remains which included a chimney base, possible brick base for a copper
and a probable garden wall. The brick base for the copper had been built over two C18th-19th pits which resulted in subsidence. The addition of a brick built buttress at the NE corner appears to have been an attempt to counteract this.

A number of undated features including 10 pits, a well, and 5 post-holes contained post-medieval roof tile.

Residual worked flint of hard hammer waste of probable Later Bronze Age type and an possible Mesolithic blade fragment.

Glass bottles from C17th to C91th, mostly green wine bottles from C18th/19th. Includes a C19th medicine bottle.

Some residual worked flint from the Mesolithic (?) and Later Bronze Age.

Pottery included cooking pots and jugs. Iron sewing tool (?) now appears to be several corroded nails. (2-3)

Sources

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2003/20

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2004/318

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage Library

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 05290 46670 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 269 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

Fke10787 TILE (Large quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1900 AD)
Fke10788 BRICK (Large quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1900 AD)
Fke10790 CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) (4) (Post Medieval to Modern - 1600 AD to 1999 AD)
Fke10791 ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1899 AD)
Fke10793 POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1899 AD)
Fke10794 POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)
Fke10795 OYSTER SHELL (Small quantity) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Fke10796 DRINKING VESSEL (1) (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD) GLASS
Fke10797 WINE BOTTLE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1899 AD) GLASS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Object Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fke10798</td>
<td>BOTTLE (1)</td>
<td>(Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)</td>
<td>GLASS</td>
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<td>Fke10799</td>
<td>PIN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)</td>
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<td>COPPER ALLOY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fke10800</td>
<td>NAIL (Small quantity)</td>
<td>(Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)</td>
<td>IRON</td>
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<td>Fke10801</td>
<td>SPOON (1)</td>
<td>(Post Medieval - 1591 AD)</td>
<td>SILVER</td>
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<td>Fke10802</td>
<td>LITHIC IMPLEMENT</td>
<td>(Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 701 BC)</td>
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<td>Fke10803</td>
<td>JUG (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1899 AD)</td>
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<td>Fke10805</td>
<td>POT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1899 AD)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Associated Events/Activities**

- **EKE10002** Evaluation at Taylor's Garage, Bridge Street, Wye (Intrusive Event. Ref: 1570)
- **EKE13042** Excavation of the former Taylor's Garage, Bridge Street, Wye (Intrusive Event. Ref: 1646)
Prehistoric trackway following the ridge of the North Downs escarpment. For much of its course it is followed by a parallel trackway at the foot of the scarp, traditionally associated with a pilgrim route to Canterbury.

Monument Types and Dates
TRACKWAY (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Description
Prehistoric trackway following the ridge of the North Downs escarpment. For much of its course it is followed by a parallel trackway at the foot of the scarp, traditionally associated with a pilgrim route to Canterbury.

During the CTRL excavations, a section was cut across the trackway between the White Horse Stone site and the Pilgrim’s Way site. This found three separate hollow-ways at the site below the location of the modern track, with evidence of disuse between each phase. The first phase was c. 4m wide with sides 0.85m deep, with a layer of flint in the bottom, and on a SE-NW alignment. The second phase was c. 6m wide with two layers of flint in the bottom, and on the same alignment as the modern trackway. The third phase c. 9m wide with four layers of flints. The modern trackway seems to be a continuation of the third hollow-way. (1)

Sources
The monument includes the remains of the medieval College of St Gregory and St Martin at Wye, founded in 1447 and situated adjacent to what is now the High Street.

Monument Types and Dates

COLLEGE (Medieval to Unknown - 1432 AD)

Description

From the National Heritage List for England:

The monument includes the remains of the medieval College of St Gregory and St Martin at Wye, founded in 1447 and situated adjacent to what is now the High Street. The college survives in the form of standing buildings and buried remains. The standing buildings are Listed at Grades I, II and II*, and all are excluded from the scheduling. The buried remains survive beneath the college buildings and in areas of open space within the monument. These are included in the scheduling. The medieval college building is in the form of a cloister quadrangle where pupils and masters lived and studied and lies to the east of the churchyard. Outbuildings are known to have stood to the east and north of the quadrangle, although these are no longer visible at ground level. The free grammar school was held in the small building to the south of the main college. This was known as the Old Latin School, its purpose being to teach the children of the village Latin and grammar. The main entrance to the college was to the east of the Latin School, guarded by a porter's lodge. The Old Latin School and the porter's lodge have survived almost intact as part of the modern Wye Agricultural College.

In February 1432, Cardinal John Kempe applied for, and obtained from Henry VI, licence to found a college for secular priests at Wye. The foundation of the college was, however, delayed by negotiations with the Abbot of Battle Abbey from whom he wished to purchase land at Wye on which to build the college. The foundation of the college, therefore, did not take place until 1447, with the college being given the same dedication as the parish church - to St Gregory and St Martin. The number of pupils appears to have varied, although the maximum is known to have been ten. It is recorded that in c.1535 the gross income of the college was 125 pounds, 15 shillings and fourpence halfpenny. After the Dissolution, the college and all its possessions, which included the manors of Perycourte and Surrenden as well as the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Broomhill, were surrendered to the Crown Commissioners. This took place on January 19th 1545, and they were subsequently sold to Walter Bucler, the secretary to Queen Catherine Parr, for 200 pounds on condition that he should ‘at all times provide and maintain a sufficient school master to teach gratis any children of Wye who should present themselves to him’. However, by 1627 the original conditions were not being met and the estate became vested in the Crown once again, until Charles I granted the college and its possessions to Robert Maxwell Esq. In 1762, as part of Lady Joanna Thornhill's School, the college entered its most prosperous period, with 40 boarders and over 100 day pupils. In 1889 it was sold as a private school, and in 1892 Kent and Surrey Councils combined to establish the South Eastern Agricultural College on the site. The modern college buildings were constructed in 1893-5, 1901, 1903-6 and 1912-14, although this programme of work was not completed until 1928. Various architects were employed, including P B Chambers, T E Colcutt and S Hamp. The 15th century Wheel Room was restored and extended early this century and is now a college common room. The Latin School was partly refaced in red brick, the first floor of the cloister quadrangle was rebuilt in brick, and its timber pentice replaced in c.1740. The Old Latin School and the college cloister quadrangle are both Listed Grade I, while the Wheel Room is a Grade II* Listed Building, and the surrounding modern college buildings are all Listed Grade II. Since all these structures are in constant use for teaching and accommodation, they are all excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all the buildings is included in the scheduling, as are all areas maintained as gardens. The surfaces of all paths running through the gardens, the metal arches used in the pergola and for other climbing plants in the southern garden, plant labels used in the gardens, and any service trenches or their access points beneath ground surface in the gardens or beneath the buildings are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath and around all these features is included in the scheduling.

Sources

Scheduling record: English Heritage. Register of Scheduled Monuments.


Location

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 1995/18
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT
County: KENT

**Associated Designations**

- **Scheduled Monument** - 1010349
  - THE MEDIEVAL COLLEGE OF ST GREGORY AND ST MARTIN AT WYE
  - Active
  - DKE19065

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 233: Active
- Register of Scheduled Monuments - old UID - 24356: Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A circular cropmark is visible in a field to the west of Wye. A cross-shaped mark appears on some aerial photos, suggesting that the feature relates to the site of a medieval windmill.

**Monument Types and Dates**

WINDMILL? (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)

**Description**

A circular cropmark is visible in a field to the west of Wye. A cross-shaped mark appears on some aerial photos, suggesting that the feature relates to the site of a medieval windmill.

Visible on aerial photos of 2003 and 2008. Cross visible on the 2003 images. The circle is c. 18m across and the cross c. 8m across.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 04210 46874 (point)  TR04NW  Point

**Administrative Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Parish</th>
<th>WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>ASHFORD, KENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>KENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 186  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford

Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford, Margary Route 130.

**Monument Types and Dates**

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

**Description**

Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford.

Roman road RR 130 (Margary), Benenden-Ashford-Canterbury, - For full details including bibliography and OS field investigator comments see Ordnance Survey Linear Archive file (RR 130), held at NMRC.

The Roman Road from Benenden-Canterbury was sectioned at NGR TQ84453485 where the road surface was found to be 2.3metres wide with some surviving wheel ruts in the surface. A second section at TQ84233487 revealed a width of 6 metres of road surface with slag and ironstone.

From Godmersham it follows an 'as the crow flies' route over hills to Thanington. The road could have crossed the river at Godmersham and joined the possible Roman road route on the east bank of the Great Stour (TR 05 SE 324). It could also have continued up the west bank of the river. There is a road shown crossing Godmersham Park, heading north to Chilham.

Geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan in 2007 around Court Lodge Farm identified the precise course of the road in this area. (1)

An evaluation at Court Lodge Farm, Stubb's Cross in 2010 found an Iron Age hollow way, dated by pottery recovered from the fills, see TQ 93 NE 76. (2)

In 2010 and 2011 Wessex Archaeology conducted geophysical surveys of the Chilmington Green development area, the course of this road was detected between Stubbcross Wood and Snailswood Farmhouse. (3-4)

**Sources**

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2008/144

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/56

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2010/453

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/63

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
Centred TQ 97380 45608 (34375m by 23533m) TQ94NE Line

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: BENENDEN, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
Civil Parish: KINGSNORTH, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT
District: TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>KENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Associated Designations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England</td>
<td>Section of Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford, 30m N of Harlakenden Farm, Benenden</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>DKE22632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status/Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Monuments Record - 1042800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHINE Candidate (Yes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Monuments Record - Linear 347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites &amp; Monuments Record - TQ 93 NE 66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Monuments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TR 05 SE 324</td>
<td>Possible Roman road from Wye to Canterbury, east bank of the Great Stour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finds**

- None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EKE10712</td>
<td>Geophysical Survey at Court Lodge Farm, Kingsnorth (Non-Intrusive Event)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKE11630</td>
<td>Evaluation on the Ashford Southern Ring Main pipeline route, Stubb's Cross (Intrusive Event. Ref: ARM 10 &amp; Stubbs Cross 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd

Page 234
HER Number  MKE55516

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  POST MEDIEVAL Gold COIN

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - POST MEDIEVAL Gold COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1859 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 1859 AD (Certain)
Period: POST MEDIEVAL
Broad Period:  
Method of manufacture: Fabricated
Weight: 3.95 grams
OS GridRef: TR072473
Easting: 607200
Northing: 147300
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Richard Hobbs
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Location description: site of old racecourse
Known as: KENT WYE WITH HINXHILL
General landuse: Unknown
Specific landuse: Other
Ruler: Victoria of the United Kingdom (Certain)
Denomination: Half sovereign (or double crown, ten shillings, half pound or half laurel)
PAS notes: This record was created before the Portable Antiquities Scheme began using the Central Database. We are aware that this record may fall below our usual standards of recording, and we are working to rectify this.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 07200 47300 (point)
TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT1139  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE22852 COIN (1) (Post Medieval - 1859 AD)  GOLD

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  MKE55517

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 50 BC)

| Evidence | FIND |

**Description**

Date: from Circa 100 BC (Certain) to Circa 50 BC (Certain)

Period: IRON AGE

Broad Period:

Method of manufacture: Cast

Surface treatment: Tinned

Weight: 4.02 grams

OS GridRef: TR067478

Easting: 606700

Northing: 147800

Methods of discovery: Metal detector

Recorded by: Richard Hobbs

County: KENT

District: ASHFORD

Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL

Known as: KENT WYE WITH HINXHILL

General landuse: Unknown

Specific landuse: Other

Ruler: Potin (Certain)

Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)

PAS notes: this coin is illustrated in P de Jersey's Shire Archaeological Book on Celtic coinage of Britain

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 06700 47800 (point)

TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT1141  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE22853  COIN (1)  (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 50 BC)  COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number: MKE55519

Site Name: Roman silver coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - ROMAN Silver COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 69 AD to 79 AD)

Date: from Circa 69 AD (Certain) to Circa 79 AD (Certain)
Period: ROMAN
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Struck or hammered
Weight: 2.18 grams
OS GridRef: TR047464
Easting: 604700
Northing: 146400
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Richard Hobbs
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Known as: KENT WYE WITH HINXHILL
General landuse: Unknown
Specific landuse: Other
Ruler: Vespasian (Certain)
Denomination: Denarius (Empire)
Mint: Rome (Italy)
Status: Contemporary copy
Obverse inscription: IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN[...
Reverse description: illeg.
PAS notes: This record was created before the Portable Antiquities Scheme began using the Central Database. We are aware that this record may fall below our usual standards of recording, and we are working to rectify this.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 04700 46400 (point)

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT1144

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE22855  COIN (1) (Roman - 69 AD to 79 AD)  SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE55559

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 50 BC)

Evidence  FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 100 BC (Certain) to Circa 50 BC (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE

Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Cast
Surface treatment: Tinned
Length: 16.7 mm
Width: 16.95 mm
Weight: 3.9 grams
OS Grid Ref: TR067475
Easting: 606700
Northing: 147500

Date found: 01 September 1995
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Richard Hobbs
Other reference: MSRC-SINCR-IA-16
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Known as: KENT WYE WITH HINXHILL
General landuse: Unknown
Specific landuse: Other
Ruler: Potin (Certain)
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
Obverse description: degraded head of Apollo l.
Reverse description: bull charging l., 'MA' above, exergual line
Reverse inscription: MA
Die axis measurement: 3

PAS notes: 'Most degraded type yet seen with MA legend' - info. from D. Holman

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 06700 47500 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

OtherStatuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT150  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE22895  COIN (1) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 50 BC)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE55573

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Roman silver coin
Portable Antiquities Scheme find -ROMAN Silver COIN

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Roman - 69 AD)

Description
Date: from Circa 69 AD (Certain)
Period: ROMAN
Broad Period:
OS GridRef: TQ047465
Easting: 504700
Northing: 146500
Date found: 01 September 1999
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Catherine Read
Primary Identifier: Catherine Read
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: ASHFORD
Known as: KENT ASHFORD
General landuse: Unknown
Specific landuse: Other
Ruler: Otho (Certain)
Denomination: Denarius (Empire)
Mint: Ravenna (Italy)
Obverse description: Head, r.
Obverse inscription: M OTHOCAESAR
Reverse inscription: PAXORE IS TERRARVM
Degree of wear: fine
Die axis measurement: 7
PAS notes: This record was created before the Portable Antiquities Scheme began using the Central Database. We are aware that this record may fall below our usual standards of recording, and we are working to rectify this.

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 04700 46500 (point)
TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish ASHFORD, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT1844 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE22909 COIN (1) (Roman - 69 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE55612

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 50 BC)

Description

Date: from Circa 100 BC (Certain) to Circa 50 BC (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Cast
Surface treatment: Tinned
Length: 15.6 mm
Width: 16.1 mm
Weight: 2.2 grams
OS GridRef: TR049464
Easting: 604900
Northing: 146400
Date found: 01 March 1996
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Richard Hobbs
Other reference: RMDC-LEEI-IA-1
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Known as: KENT WYE WITH HINXHILL
General landuse: Unknown
Specific landuse: Other
Ruler: Potin (Certain)
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
Obverse description: linear lead l.
Reverse description: linear bull l., exergual line
PAS notes: 'reverse is at a stage where bull becomes a sprue line' - info' D. Holman

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 04900 46400 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT176 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE22948 COIN (1) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 50 BC) COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number: MKE55633

Record Type: Findspot

Site Name: Iron Age gold coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Gold COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 60 BC to 55 BC)

Evidence: FIND

Description

Date: from 60 BC to 55 BC
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Struck or hammered
Length: 17.4 mm
Width: 15.95 mm
Diameter: 17.4 mm
Weight: 6.3 grams
OS GridRef: TR048478
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147800
Date found: 02 October 2002
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Andrew Richardson
Primary Identifier: David Holman
Other reference: MSRC-GRISM-IA-21
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
General landuse: Character undetermined
Specific landuse: Cultivated land
Denomination: Stater (gold)
Obverse description: Blank.
Reverse description: Disjointed horse right.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47800 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT5122 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE22969 COIN (1) (Late Iron Age - 60 BC to 55 BC) GOLD

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE55634

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 105 BC to 95 BC)

- Evidence  FIND

Description

Date: from 105 BC to 95 BC
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Cast
Length: 17.6 mm
Width: 17 mm
Diameter: 17.6 mm
Weight: 3.3 grams
OS GridRef: TR048478
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147800
Date found: 01 November 2002
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Andrew Richardson
Primary Identifier: David Holman
Other reference: MSRC-GRISM-IA-22
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
General landuse: Character undetermined
Specific landuse: Cultivated land
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
Obverse description: Head left.
Reverse description: Linear bull left, wavy line above, exergual line below.
Die axis measurement: 3

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47800 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT5123

Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE22970  COIN (1)  (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 105 BC to 95 BC)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  MKE55635

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age silver coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Silver COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 175 BC to 75 BC)

Evidence  FIND

**Description**

Date: from 175 BC to 75 BC
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Struck or hammered
Length: 12.25 mm
Width: 11.15 mm
Diameter: 12.25 mm
Weight: 2.1 grams
OS GridRef: TR048478
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147800
Date found: 01 November 2002
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Andrew Richardson
Primary Identifier: David Holman
Other reference: MSRC-GRISM-IA-23
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
General landuse: Character undetermined
Specific landuse: Cultivated land
Denomination: uncertain
Reverse description: Horse left, 'anchor' in front, four-spoked wheel below.
Die axis measurement: 0
PAS notes: DLT 8178

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47800 (point)  TR04NW  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT5124  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE22971  COIN (1) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 175 BC to 75 BC)  SILVER

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number MKE55730

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Medieval Copper alloy SEAL MATRIX
Portable Antiquities Scheme find - MEDIEVAL Copper alloy SEAL MATRIX

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1400 AD)

Description
Copper alloy vescia seal matrix, depicting a standing figure with falcon.
*AVCM[III]PIA [GR]ACIA PCL[-]
Date: from Circa 1200 AD (Certain) to Circa 1400 AD (Certain)
Period: MEDIEVAL
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Cast
Length: 33.49 mm
Width: 20.79 mm
Thickness: 6.17 mm
Weight: 6.27 grams
OS GridRef: TR063482
Easting: 606300
Northing: 148200
Date found: 13 June 2005 (Ante)
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Laura McLean
Primary Identifier: Laura McLean
Subsequent action: Returned to finder
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Known as: WYE
Specific landuse: Cultivated land

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 06300 48200 (point) TR04NE Point

 Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-00C2A7 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23066 SEAL MATRIX (1) (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1400 AD) COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE55764

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Roman silver Coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -ROMAN Silver Coin

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence  FIND

Description

Denarius of Caracalla
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: ROMAN
Broad Period:
Thickness: 1.2 mm
Diameter: 19.1 mm
Weight: 2.62 grams
Wear: Worn: fine
OS GridRef: TR04804765
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147650
Date found: 13 August 2005 (Post)

Denarius of Caracalla
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: ROMAN
Broad Period:
Thickness: 1.2 mm
Diameter: 19.1 mm
Weight: 2.62 grams
Wear: Worn: fine
OS GridRef: TR04804765
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147650
Date found: 13 August 2005 (Post)
Finder: Steve Harmer
Date found: 13 August 2005 (Post)
Date found (2): 10 September 2005 (Ante)
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Duncan Pennock
Primary Identifier: Duncan Pennock
Subsequent action: Returned to finder
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Known as: Wye
Location comments: Location accurate to field only
General landuse: Operations to a depth greater than 0.25m
Specific landuse: Cultivated land
Ruler: Caracalla (Certain)
Denomination: Denarius (Empire) (Certain)
Die axis measurement: 0

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47650 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded
Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-91BCD3  Active
Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23100  COIN (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)  SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Iron Age copper alloy Harness Fitting

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy Harness Fitting

Description
1st Century AD flat ring copper-alloy terret ring in two fragments. The smaller fragments dimensions are length 31.1 mm, Diameter = 13.2 mm and weight 9.9 grams. 

Terret
Flat ring

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain) to Circa 100 AD (Certain)
Period: from IRON AGE to ROMAN

Broad Period:
Length: 55.2 mm
Width: 19.5 mm
Thickness: 2.6 mm
Weight: 16.84 grams
Wear: Worn: fine
Completeness: Incomplete
OS GridRef: TR04804765
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147650

Date found: 13 August 2005 (Post)

1st Century AD flat ring copper-alloy terret ring in two fragments. The smaller fragments dimensions are length 31.1 mm, Diameter = 13.2 mm and weight 9.9 grams. 

Terret
Flat ring

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain) to Circa 100 AD (Certain)
Period: from IRON AGE to ROMAN

Broad Period:
Length: 55.2 mm
Width: 19.5 mm
Thickness: 2.6 mm
Weight: 16.84 grams
Wear: Worn: fine
Completeness: Incomplete
OS GridRef: TR04804765
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147650

Finder: Steve Harmer

Date found: 13 August 2005 (Post)

Date found (2): 10 September 2005 (Ante)
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Duncan Pennock
Primary Identifier: Duncan Pennock
Subsequent action: Returned to finder

County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Known as: Wye
General landuse: Operations to a depth greater than 0.25m
Specific landuse: Cultivated land

Sources - None recorded
Administrative Areas
Civil Parish
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-91CFD2
Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23101  HARNESS FITTING (1)  (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
MKE55766

**Portable Antiquities Scheme find -ROMAN Copper alloy Brooch**

**Monument Types and Dates**
FINDSPOT (Roman - 50 AD to 80 AD)

**Description**
Incomplete Roman two-piece Colchester brooch. This cast copper alloy brooch is corroded with a cracked dull brown surface with patches of pale green corrosion showing through. The incomplete bow has a worn break and is a smooth, shallow curve with a missing foot and catchplate. There is a prominent raised rib running down the centre of the bow, flanked either side by a groove. This rib extends into a vertical lug, which is now broken as the upper perforation is missing its apex. This lug would have held the axis bar and the cord of the sprung pin, which is missing. The wings are rectangular, and are curved with a semi-circular section. The wings are 18.68mm wide and are heavily worn with broken terminals. The surviving section of the brooch is 20.2mm long, and is 9.25mm at the thickest point. This type of brooch dates from early Roman Britain, circa 50-80AD. Other examples of this class of brooch can be seen in Hattatt (1987) pages 88-90.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 04800 47600 (point)  

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-DA3CB6  

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**
FKE23102 BROOCH (1) (Roman - 50 AD to 80 AD)  

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Description
In-complete Roman one-piece Colchester brooch. This cast copper alloy brooch is now dull brown in colour with patches of pale green corrosion. The rectangular wings are 18.63mm wide, and are slightly angled at the edges making them trapezoid in section. There is a worn break and corrosion at the end of the right wing. There is a loop extending from the centre of the head plate to hold the axis bar of the pin. The hinge and sprung pin are intact. There is a worn and corroded break on the bow, and the foot and catchplate are missing. The surviving section of the bow is a smooth curve and almost 'D' shaped in profile. There is a raised moulding running down the centre of the bow, flanked either side by a groove. The surviving section of the brooch is 25.8mm long, and is 11.28mm at the thickest point. This type of brooch was developed on the Continent during the second half of the 1st century BC, and were current in Britain from 20-70 AD, spanning the end of the Iron Age and early Roman Britain.

Colchester
One Piece
Date: from Ante 20 AD (Possibly) to Post 70 AD (Probably)
Period: from IRON AGE to ROMAN
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Cast
Length: 25.8 mm
Width: 18.63 mm
Thickness: 11.28 mm
Completeness: Incomplete
OS GridRef: TR048476
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147600
Date found: 14 November 2005 (Ante)
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Laura McLean
Primary Identifier: Andrew Richardson
Secondary Identifier: Laura McLean
Subsequent action: Returned to finder
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Specific landuse: Cultivated land

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47600 (point)
TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-DA5787 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23103 BROOCH (1) (Late Iron Age to Roman - 20 AD? to 70 AD?) COPPER ALLOY
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**Description**

Incomplete Roman two-piece Colchester brooch. This cast copper alloy brooch is now dull brown-red in colour with patches of pale green corrosion. There is a worn and corroded break on the bow, and the foot and catchplate are missing. The surviving section of the bow is a smooth curve and almost 'D' shaped in profile. The surviving section of the brooch is 33.96mm long, and is 13.06mm at the thickest point. There is a raised rib running down the centre of the bow, flanked either side by a groove. This rib extends into a vertical lug with two perforations to hold the axis bar and the cord of the sprung pin. The pin is partially intact with six turns behind the left wing. The rectangular wings are 28.07mm wide, and are curved making them semi-circular in section. This type of brooch dates from early Roman Britain, circa 50-80AD. Other examples of this class of brooch can be seen in Hattatt (1987) pages 88-90.

**Location**

Colchester
Two-Piece
Date: from Circa 50 AD (Certain) to Circa 80 AD (Certain)
Period: ROMAN
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Cast
Length: 33.96 mm
Width: 28.07 mm
Thickness: 13.06 mm
Completeness: Incomplete
OS GridRef: TR048476
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147600
Date found: 14 November 2005 (Ante)
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Laura McLean
Primary Identifier: Andrew Richardson
Secondary Identifier: Laura McLean
Subsequent action: Returned to finder
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Specific landuse: Cultivated land

**Sources - None recorded**

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-DA5E87 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23104 BROOCH (1) (Roman - 50 AD to 80 AD) COPPER ALLOY
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Incomplete Roman two-piece Colchester brooch. This cast copper alloy brooch is now dull brown-red in colour with several small patches of pale green corrosion. The bow is a smooth curve and almost ‘D’ shaped in profile. There is a prominent raised rib running down the centre of the bow, flanked either side by a narrow groove. This rib extends into a vertical lug with two perforations to hold the axis bar and the cord of the sprung pin. The pin is partially intact with seven turns behind the left wing. Only the left wing survives, the right wing has broken off and left a jagged, unworn edge suggesting that this is a recent break due to agricultural activity. The surviving wing is rectangular and 21.44mm wide. It is curved with a semi-circular section and has five vertical grooves along its length. The triangular catchplate is in tact, and has two sub-triangular perforations. The brooch is 57.11mm long, and is 16.4mm at the thickest point. This type of brooch dates from early Roman Britain, circa 50-80AD. Other examples of this class of brooch can be seen in Hattatt (1987) pages 88-90.

Colchester
Two-Piece
Date: from Circa 50 AD (Certain) to Circa 80 AD (Certain)
Period: ROMAN
Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Cast
Length: 57.11 mm
Width: 21.44 mm
Thickness: 16.4 mm
Completeness: Incomplete
OS GridRef: TR048476
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147600
Date found: 14 November 2005 (Ante)
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Laura McLean
Primary Identifier: Andrew Richardson
Secondary Identifier: Laura McLean
Subsequent action: Returned to finder
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Specific landuse: Cultivated land

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47600 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-DA7D74 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23105 BROOCH (1) (Roman - 50 AD to 80 AD) COPPER ALLOY
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Roman penannular finger ring of cast copper alloy. The ring has overlapping terminals to allow variation in size. In its current position, the internal diameter of the ring is 16.88mm, and the external diameter 20.21mm. The band is 10.34mm wide and is rectangular in section. There are three longitudinal ridges decorating the ring, the central one being decorated with a wreath design or two rows of dots. The decoration of the ring is similar to a design used on an armlet from Colchester, see Crummy (1983) p38 ref 1586. The ring has a dull copper-red patina with a small amount of green pitting caused by corrosion. The ring is probably of 3rd or 4th century date.

Date: from Circa 200 AD (Certain) to Circa 400 AD (Certain)

National Grid Reference:
TR 04800 47600 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas:
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References:
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-DA8647 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds:
FKE23106  FINGER RING (1) (Roman - 200 AD to 400 AD) COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**Site Name**: Roman silver Coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - ROMAN Silver Coin

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Roman - 198 AD to 217 AD)

- Evidence: FIND

**Description**

Roman silver coin: denarius of Caracalla.

- **Date**: from Circa 198 AD (Certain) to Circa 217 AD (Certain)
- **Period**: ROMAN
- **Broad Period**:
- **Method of manufacture**: Struck or hammered
- **Diameter**: 18 mm
- **Weight**: 2.16 grams
- **OS GridRef**: TR046465
- **Easting**: 604600
- **Northing**: 146500
- **Date found**: 14 July 2007 (Ante)
- **Methods of discovery**: Metal detector
- **Recorded by**: Andrew Richardson
- **Primary Identifier**: Sam Moorhead
- **Subsequent action**: Returned to finder
- **County**: KENT
- **District**: ASHFORD
- **Parish**: WYE WITH HINXHILL
- **General landuse**: Character undetermined
- **Specific landuse**: Cultivated land
- **Ruler**: Caracalla
- **Denomination**: Denarius (Empire)
- **Mint**: Rome (Italy)
- **Obverse description**: Laureate bust right.
- **Obverse inscription**: ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT
- **Reverse description**: Victory advancing right, holding trophy in both hands.
- **Reverse inscription**: VICTORIAE BRIT
- **Degree of wear**: 2
- **Die axis measurement**: 6

**Sources** - None recorded

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 04600 46500 (point) TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**

- **Civil Parish**: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- **Portable Antiquities Scheme**: KENT-FFE9F4 Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Associated Finds**

- FKE23159 COIN (1) (Roman - 198 AD to 217 AD) SILVER

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded

Date: from Circa 1344 AD (Certain) to Circa 1351 AD (Certain)
Period: MEDIEVAL

Broad Period:
Method of manufacture: Struck or hammered
Thickness: 0.7 mm
Diameter: 17.3 mm
Weight: 1.2 grams
Completeness: Complete
OS GridRef: TR05314625
Easting: 605310
Northing: 146250

Date found: 13 September 2008 (Ante)
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Jennifer Jackson
Primary Identifier: Jennifer Jackson
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Ruler: Edward III of England (Certain)
Denomination: Penny (Certain)
Mint: London (Certain)

Obverse description: Crowned Bust facing
Obverse inscription: EDWAR ANGL DNS HYB
Initial mark: Pattee cross
Reverse description: Long cross interrupting legend with three pellets in each quarter.
Reverse inscription: CIVI/TAS/LON/DON
Degree of wear: 4
Die axis measurement: 6
Die axis certainty: Certain

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 05310 46250 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-9AEB47 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23243 COIN (1) (Medieval - 1344 AD to 1351 AD) SILVER
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  MKE56146

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>FIND</th>
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</table>

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 1.8 grams
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1993
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0927
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources**  None recorded

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 05000 46000 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**  None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950927  Active

**Related Monuments**  None Recorded

**Associated Finds**

| FKE23482 | COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) | COPPER ALLOY |

**Associated Events/Activities**  None recorded
HER Number  MKE56147

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)
- Evidence  FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 2.5 grams
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1993
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0928
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 05000 46000 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950928  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23483  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE56204

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age gold coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Gold COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence  FIND

Description
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 6.3 grams
OS GridRef: TR048478
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147800
Date found: 01 January 2002
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 03.0983
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Stater (gold)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47800 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-30983  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23540  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  GOLD

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Heritage Number**

**MKE56205**

**Record Type**

Findspot

**Site Name**

Iron Age copper alloy coin

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence  FIND

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period: 
Weight: 3.3 grams
OS GridRef: TR048478
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147800
Date found: 01 January 2002
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 03.0984
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47800 (point)
TR04NW  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-30984  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23541  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
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<td>-IRON AGE Silver COIN</td>
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<td>Denomination: Unit (silver)</td>
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<td>PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.</td>
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Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Description
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1986
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 88.0081
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Unit (copper alloy)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880081  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23552  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE56217

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Description
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Weight: 4.39 grams
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1988
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett

Country: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL

Denomination: Unit (copper alloy)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 05000 46000 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880082 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23553 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE56218

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1986
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 88.0083
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Unit (copper alloy)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 05000 46000 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880083 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23554 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  MKE56219

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

| Evidence | FIND |

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 1.9 grams
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1987
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 88.0086
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources**  - None recorded

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 05000 46000 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations**  - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880086  Active

**Related Monuments**  - None Recorded

**Associated Finds**

FKE23555  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities**  - None recorded
Site Name: Iron Age gold coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Gold COIN

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Description
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 1.64 grams
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1987
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Subsequent action: Part of an extant museum collection
Other reference: 88.0090
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Quarter stater (gold)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 05000 46000 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-88009 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23556 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) GOLD

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE56221

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence  FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 88.0092
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HIXNHILL
Denomination: Stater (copper alloy)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 05000 46000 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HIXNHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880092  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE23557  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE56222

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 1.52 grams
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1986
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Subsequent action: In a private collection, recorded for academic use
Other reference: 88.0097
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Unit (copper alloy)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 05000 46000 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880097 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23558 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**: MKE56223  
**Record Type**: Findspot  
**Site Name**: Iron Age silver coin  

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Silver COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)  
Period: IRON AGE  
Broad Period:  
Weight: 1.24 grams  
OS GridRef: TR0546  
Easting: 605000  
Northing: 146000  
Date found: 01 January 1986  
Recorded by: Dan Pett  
Other reference: 88.0099  
County: KENT  
District: ASHFORD  
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL  
Ruler: Eppillus  
Denomination: Unit (silver)  
Status: Regular  
Obverse inscription: EO VIR  
Reverse inscription: EPPI COMF  
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference  
TR 05000 46000 (point)  
TR04NE  
Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880099  
Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23559 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  
SILVER

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number  MKE56224

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)
  Evidence FIND

Description
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
OS GridRef: TR0546
Easting: 605000
Northing: 146000
Date found: 01 January 1986
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 88.0155
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Unit (copper alloy)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 05000 46000 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-880155  Active
Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23560  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE56226

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age silver coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Silver COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 0.92 grams
OS GridRef: TR07054660
Easting: 607050
Northing: 146600
Date found: 01 January 1992
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 94.0256
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Ruler: Amminus
Denomination: Unit (silver)
Status: Regular
Obverse inscription: A
Reverse inscription: AM S

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 07050 46600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-940256 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23562 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE56229

**Record Type** Findspot

**Site Name** Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 0.88 grams
OS GridRef: TR06874745
Easting: 606870
Northing: 147450
Date found: 01 January 1992
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0068
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 06870 47450 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950068 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23565 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number    MKE56230

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

### Monument Types and Dates

**FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)**

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:  
Weight: 4.01 grams
OS GridRef: TR06444702
Easting: 606440
Northing: 147020
Date found: 01 January 1992
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0070
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
Status: Regular
Reverse inscription: MA

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

### Location

**National Grid Reference**

TR 06440 47020 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-95007  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23566  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number  MKE56231

**Record Type** Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

<table>
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<th>FIND</th>
</tr>
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**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 3.08 grams
OS GridRef: TR06554775
Easting: 606550
Northing: 147750
Date found: 01 January 1994
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0099
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 06550 47750 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950099  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23567  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
**HER Number**  MKE56232

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

**Description**

date: from circa 0 ad (certain)
period: iron age
broad period:
weight: 2.19 grams
os gridref: TR065504775
Easting: 606550
Northing: 147750
date found: 01 January 1994
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0100
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 06550 47750 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-9501  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23568  COIN (1)  (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
**HER Number**  MKE56233  

**Record Type**  Findspot  

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin  

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN  

**Monument Types and Dates**  

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)  

| Evidence | FIND |  

**Description**  

- Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)  
- Period: IRON AGE  
- Weight: 3.1 grams  
- OS GridRef: TR043455  
- Easting: 604300  
- Northing: 145500  
- Date found: 01 January 1993  
- Methods of discovery: Metal detector  
- Recorded by: Dan Pett  
- Other reference: 95.0184  
- County: KENT  
- District: ASHFORD  
- Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL  
- Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)  

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.  

**Sources - None recorded**  

**Location**  

| National Grid Reference |  
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|  
| TR 04300 45500 (point) | TR04NW | Point |  

**Administrative Areas**  

WEY WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  

**Associated Designations - None recorded**  

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**  

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950184  

| Related Monuments | None Recorded |  

**Associated Finds**  

FKE23569  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  

| COPPER ALLOY |  

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number  MKE56234

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)
Evidence  FIND

Description
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 3.2 grams
OS GridRef: TR0647
Easting: 606000
Northing: 147000
Date found: 01 January 1995
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0896
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 06000 47000 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950896  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23570  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE56239

**Site Name** Iron Age gold coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Gold COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence FIND

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 6.1 grams
OS GridRef: TR0748
Easting: 607000
Northing: 148000
Date found: 01 January 1995
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 95.0915
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: CRUNDALE
Denomination: Stater (gold)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 07000 48000 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish CRUNDALE, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950915 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23575 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) GOLD

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
MKE56240

**HER Number**  MKE56240

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence FIND

**Description**

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)

Period: IRON AGE

Broad Period:

Weight: 2.4 grams

OS GridRef: TR0748

Easting: 607000

Northing: 148000

Date found: 01 January 1995

Methods of discovery: Metal detector

Recorded by: Dan Pett

Other reference: 95.0916

County: KENT

District: ASHFORD

Parish: CRUNDALE

Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  

CRUNDALE, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950916

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23576  

COIN (1)  

(Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

COPPER ALLOY

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
**Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Gold COIN**

**HER Number**  MKE56241

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Iron Age gold coin

**Description**
- Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
- Period: IRON AGE
- Weight: 6.1 grams
- OS GridRef: TR045477
- Easting: 604500
- Northing: 147700
- Date found: 01 January 1994
- Methods of discovery: Metal detector
- Recorded by: Dan Pett
- Other reference: 95.0917
- County: KENT
- District: ASHFORD
- Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
- Denomination: Stater (gold)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

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**Administrative Areas**

| Civil Parish | WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT |

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950917  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

- FKE23577  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  GOLD

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number  MKE56246

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence  FIND

Description

Obverse bust right, rev. Pegasus left, chunky hooves, fat body and wings, standing on plain exergual line. See also 92.0041, 95.0053, 0127, 0903.

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)

Period: IRON AGE

Broad Period:

Weight: 2 grams

OS GridRef: TR0546

Easting: 605000

Northing: 146000

Date found: 01 January 1993

Methods of discovery: Metal detector

Recorded by: Dan Pett

Other reference: 95.0929

County: KENT

District: ASHFORD

Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL

Denomination: Unit (copper alloy)

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 05000 46000 (point)

TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-950929  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE23582  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE56248

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 3.9 grams
OS GridRef: TR067475
Easting: 606700
Northing: 147500
Date found: 01 January 1995
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 96.2271
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 06700 47500 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-962271  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE23584  COIN (1)  (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE56253

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Description
Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 3.41 grams
OS GridRef: TR0647
Easting: 606000
Northing: 147000
Date found: 01 January 1991
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 96.3166
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 06000 47000 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-963166 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE23589 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE56255

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Iron Age copper alloy coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find -IRON AGE Copper alloy COIN

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence  FIND

Description

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)
Period: IRON AGE
Broad Period:
Weight: 2.2 grams
OS GridRef: TR049464
Easting: 604900
Northing: 146400
Date found: 01 January 1996
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Dan Pett
Other reference: 96.3170
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL
Denomination: Potin (Cast bronze)
PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 04900 46400 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-96317  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE23591  COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number** MKE56258

**Record Type** Findspot

**Site Name** Iron Age silver coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - IRON AGE Silver COIN

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 0 AD)

Evidence FIND

**Description**

Obverse simple wreath with simple plain back to back crescents at centre, crossed by plain line; CVNO in quarters. Reverse capricorn right. CVNO below. See 96.3185 etc.

Date: from Circa 0 AD (Certain)

Period: IRON AGE

Broad Period:

Weight: 1.33 grams

OS GridRef: TR0546

Easting: 605000

Northing: 146000

Date found: 01 January 1987

Methods of discovery: Metal detector

Recorded by: Dan Pett

Subsequent action: In a private collection, recorded for academic use

Other reference: 97.0961

County: KENT

District: ASHFORD

Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL

Ruler: Cunobelin

Denomination: Unit (silver)

Status: Regular

Obverse inscription: CVNO

Reverse inscription: CVNO

PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

National Grid Reference

TR 05000 46000 (point)

TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Portable Antiquities Scheme - CCI-970961 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE23594 COIN (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) SILVER

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Branch Railway between Ashford and Margate built by the South Eastern Railway in 1846,

Monument Types and Dates
RAILWAY (Post Medieval to Modern - 1846 AD to 2050 AD)

Description
Branch Railway between Ashford and Margate built by the South Eastern Railway in 1846, via Canterbury, Minster and Ramsgate. Total track length 34 miles.

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
Centred TR 1972 5621 (36175m by 28822m)  TR15NE  Line

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  ASHFORD, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 15 NE 1063  Active

Related Monuments
TR 05 SE 66  Chilham station  Functional Association
TR 26 SW 96  Site of Grove ferry station  Contemporary Complex
TR 37 SW 75  Former site of Margate East Station  Contemporary Complex
TR 36 SW 89  Site of Minster railway station  Contemporary Complex
TR 36 NE 412  Site of Ramsgate Town Railway Station  Contemporary Complex
TR 16 SE 110  Sturry station  Contemporary Complex
TR 16 SE 157  WALNUT TREE LANE WESTBERE / LEVEL CROSSING KEEPERS COTTAGE  Functional Association
TR 15 NW 1099  CANTERBURY WEST STATION  Contemporary Complex
TR 36 NE 490  St. Lawrence Station  Contemporary Complex
TR 04 NW 54  Wye railway station  Functional Association

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  MKE57516  
**Record Type**  Findspot  
**Site Name**  Post Medieval silver coin

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Post Medieval silver coin

### Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1509 AD to 1526 AD)  
Evidence  FIND

### Description

- **Date**: from Circa 1509 AD (Certain) to Circa 1526 AD (Certain)  
- **Period**: Post Medieval  
- **Broad Period**:  
- **Method of manufacture**: Struck or hammered  
- **OS GridRef**: TQ040468  
- **Easting**: 504000  
- **Northing**: 146800  
- **Date found**: 20 April 2006 (Ante)  
- **Methods of discovery**: Metal detector  
- **Recorded by**: Laura McLean  
- **Primary Identifier**: Laura McLean  
- **Subsequent action**: Returned to finder  
- **County**: KENT  
- **District**: CANTERBURY  
- **Parish**: WYE WITH HINXHILL  
- **General landuse**: Character undetermined  
- **Specific landuse**: Cultivated land  
- **Ruler**: Henry VIII of England (Certain)  
- **Denomination**: Penny (Certain)

**Sources - None recorded**

### Location

**National Grid Reference**  
TR 04000 46800 (point)  
TR04NW  
Point  

**Administrative Areas**  
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**  
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-691001  
Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**  
FKE24788  COIN (1) (Medieval - 1509 AD to 1526 AD)  
SILVER

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
A country house with an early C20 water garden, set within a mid C19 park and pleasure ground established over earlier features.

**Monument Types and Dates**

**PARK (Post Medieval to Modern - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)**

**WATER GARDEN (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)**

**Description**

from the National Heritage List for England:

A country house with an early C20 water garden, set within a mid C19 park and pleasure ground established over earlier features.

**HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT**

In 1508 Sir Thomas Kempe built a new house, called Olantigh, on the site of an earlier building. This was sold to Sir Timothy Thornhill in 1607, who was succeeded by his son Colonel Richard Thornhill. Richard passed the property to his stepson Henry Thornhill who could not afford to live at Olantigh and let it to Sir John Bankes. Henry was succeeded in 1689 by his son, Richard Thornhill who was responsible for levelling the top of the Mount in the park to create a circular lawn encircled by trees. Richard's extravagant lifestyle forced him to sell the estate in 1717 when it was purchased by Jacob Sawbridge, the original Director of the South Seas Company. Sawbridge had ambitious plans to rebuild the house but his financial affairs prevented them from becoming reality. His son, John Sawbridge inherited in 1748 and began the refacing the house, but the substantial rebuilding was completed under the direction of his son, the second John Sawbridge, who succeeded in 1762. He greatly enlarged the house in the Georgian style and laid out new grounds. John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge-Erle-Drax-Grosvenor made further substantial additions and alterations both to the house and its grounds in the 1850s at which point it became known as Olantigh Towers. The house burnt down in 1903 and was rebuilt between 1910 and 1912 on a smaller scale by John Sawbridge-Erle-Drax, a nephew of John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge. In 1913 the estate was leased by Mr J H Loudon who began the redevelopment of the gardens; in 1935 the estate was purchased by Mr F W H Loudon. During the mid C20 the west wing of the house was demolished and is now (2001) a swimming pool and sitting area. The site remains (2001) in single private ownership.

**DESCRIPTION**

**LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING**

Olantigh Towers lies on the east side of the A28, Ashford to Canterbury road, c 9km north-east of Ashford. It occupies a rural location bounded to the north-west by the Great Stour river, to the south-west by farmland, woodland, and the Olantigh road, to the south by woodland, and to the east and north-east by a mix of farmland, woodland, and a minor country road. The house stands surrounded by pleasure grounds towards the western edge of the site, on the east bank of an arm of the Great Stour river. The park covers c 107ha and extends over the rising ground to the east on the far side of Olantigh Road which runs north to south through the park.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES**

A drive leads off Olantigh Road through mid C19 rendered brick gate piers surmounted by urns (all listed grade II) at a lodge located c 200m to the south-east of the house. It runs north-west across the pleasure grounds to arrive at the forecourt below the north-east front. A second drive branches off Olantigh Road at a point c 380m further to the south; this runs north to the stable block which stands immediately to the south-west of the house.

**PRINCIPAL BUILDING**

Olantigh Towers (listed grade II) is a country house built of red brick with ashlar dressings under a plain tiled and hipped roof. It has a two-storey main block, with a seven-bay front and two rear wings off the south-west front. The entrance on the north-east front is marked by a projecting central Ionic pediment, the doors being flanked by niches containing paired sculptures of children. Following a fire in 1903, Olantigh Towers was substantially rebuilt between 1910 and 1912 by A Burnett Brown and E R Barrow for W E Sawbridge-Erle-Drax, incorporating the surviving portico from the 1768 remodelling of the 1508 house.

The C18 stable block (listed grade II) lies immediately to the west of the main house. Its tower, which was added in the 1850s, is dominant in many of the views across the site.

**GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS**

Much of the garden surrounding Olantigh Towers is enclosed by a mid C19 wall (listed grade II). Below the south-east front of the house is a formal terrace leading onto a large lawn with a circular fountain basin at its centre. The terrace was laid out as part of the mid C19 developments. At the western end of the terrace is an elaborate underground room, with an ornamental front of possibly C18 date, which may have been an undercroft or the cellar of a garden building. Above it stands a rockery laid out by Mrs Loudon in the early C20.
On the north-east side of the house parterres, again focused on a fountain, lead into woodland groves planted in the 1850s on the rising ground from where there are views down to the house.

Beyond the north-east lawn, c 100m to the north of the house, in the space between the two arms of the Great Stour river lies a water garden and bog garden. It is laid out with streams, pools, and bridges, a group of yews which stood on the island in the mid C19 lake having been retained as a feature. This layout was started by the Loudons in the 1920s when the lake, created in the 1850s by the widening of a canalised branch taken off the river, was partly filled in. John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge made the lake to replace an earlier scheme of formal gardens to the north of the house. Some 250m to the west of the house and at the south-west end of the water garden lies an American garden, now (2001) overgrown.

A set of paths leads up through pleasure grounds on the slope to the south of the house, to Olantigh Mount, formerly known as Barrow Hill. The C19 arrangement seems to overlie earlier earthworks and the bowling green, a circle of rough turf at the top of the Mount, is said to have been laid out by Major Richard Thornhill at the end of the C17 (CL 1969).

PARK The park lies largely to the east of Olantigh Road and is planted with a few surviving beech and lime put in in the mid C19. Up until the late C18 the park extended only as far south as the Six Gate Clump, a beech plantation of this date (Inspector's Report 1988). It was then almost doubled in size by the imparking of land to the south. A shelter belt was planted alongside the road and Long Plantation was put in at the southern end marking the new boundary. This extension is now treeless and under the plough.

The park to the north of the track which leads east off Olantigh Road to the kitchen garden was in existence by the late C18 (Andrews, Dury and Herbert, 1769). It no longer retains any parkland plantings and the boundary between the parkland and farmland to the north-east has been removed.

KITCHEN GARDEN The c 3ha kitchen garden (listed grade II) stands c 550m east of the house on a rise in the land at a point midway along the eastern boundary. It was built in the mid C18 and is enclosed by a circular wall with a main entrance through a two-storey outbuilding on the north side. A second outbuilding is attached to the north-west and a single-storey glasshouse to the south-east. The area is currently (2001) used as a commercial plant nursery and is half filled with C20 glasshouses.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
Centred TR 0630 4810 (1791m by 2713m) TR04NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CRUNDALE, ASHFORD, KENT
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations

Historic Park or Garden - 206 Olantigh Towers, Wye Active DKE19568
Historic Park or Garden - 385 Land associated with Olantigh, Wye Active DKE19766
Registered Park or Garden (II) - 1000295 OLANTIGH TOWERS Active DKE19407

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 237 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
An historic informal garden of County/local and specialist interest and importance.

**Monument Types and Dates**
GARDEN (Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 2050 AD)

**Description - None recorded**

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
Centred TR 0513 4878 (269m by 249m)  TR04NE  Area

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish  GODMERSHAM, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

**Associated Designations**
Historic Park or Garden - 18  Bilting House, Ashford  Active  DKE19539

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 238  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Gardens of four hectares are associated with Witherstone Hall, which is now used as accommodation by Imperial College London. The gardens feature formal and informal areas, lawns and beds, a Victorian kitchen garden and many rare specimens donated by Kew gardens and the Edinburgh Royal botanic Gardens. The garden was redesigned by Mary Page, and is set within a further 360 hectare estate.

**Monument Types and Dates**

- KITCHEN GARDEN (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)
- LAWN (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)

**Description**

The site of the old kitchen gardens of the Victorian house has been used to create a series of enclosed gardens by means of yew hedges, and growing a range of ornamental plants suited to the chalky soils. A large mulberry, a wellingtonia and holm oak and some protective shelter belts date from the last century. There is a magnificent foxglove tree (Paulownia tomentosa), said to be one of the largest in the south of England, yet only planted in 1951, and a pagoda tree (Sophora japonica) with many others. A guide book is available from the college estate office. Tree planting is an ongoing and important aspect of the estate management at Wye College, in order to maintain and enhance the landscape character. There are also quadrangle and enclosed gardens associated with the older College buildings in Wye itself.

The October 1987 storm did little really serious damage to the gardens and grounds. Some trees were lost or damaged, but all those referred to above have survived, particularly the large mulberry, now a dominant feature of the formal gardens. Witherdane Hall is a small and rather unprepossessing Gothic Style country house dating from about 1915 and much enlarged in 1950-51 for student hostel and college facilities. The gardens were created after World War 2. The style of the gardens is shown in T Wright's study of Kent gardens.

**Sources** - None recorded

**Location**

- **National Grid Reference**
  - Centred TR 0612 4639 (304m by 398m)

- **Administrative Areas**
  - **Civil Parish**: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
  - **District**: ASHFORD, KENT
  - **County**: KENT

- **Associated Designations**
  - Historic Park or Garden - 357
  - Withersdane Hall, Wye

- **Other Statuses and Cross-References**
  - Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 239
  - Related Monuments - None Recorded

- **Finds** - None recorded

- **Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
Anglo-Norman silver penny, Wye. 

Coin: Stephen BMC vii (N 881; Awbridge)  
Ruler: Stephen (AD 1135-1154)  
Moneyer: (uncertain)  
Mint: uncertain  
Minted: 1154-1158  
Reverse: [ ]E[?]  

Sources - None recorded
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Wye.

**Description**

Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Wye.
Coin: N 666 (Tower)
Ruler: Edward the Elder (AD 899-924)
Moneyer: [EAD]MV[ND] (Eadmund
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 899-924
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Wye. +[ ]VE[ ]REX
Reverse: [ ] / MV / [ ]

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 262 Active
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 1994.0193 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

FKE47310 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 899 AD to 924 AD) SILVER

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
Anglo-Norman silver penny, Wye.

Coin: William I BMC v (N 845)
Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087)
Moneyer: Brumman (Brunman)
Mint: Dover
Minted: 1074-1077
Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Wye. + PILLEM REX AN
Reverse: + BRVMMAN O DOFI

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 1994.0239 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 263 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47315 COIN (1) (Medieval - 1074 AD to 1077 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Wye.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 680 AD to 700 AD)

Description
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Wye.
Coin: Series A (uncertain subtype) (Type 2a) (N 40)
Ruler: anon. (early penny) (AD 675-750)
Moneyer: (uncertain
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 680-700
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Wye.
Reverse:

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.1112 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 264 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47511 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 680 AD to 700 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 265

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Wye

Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Wye

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 858 AD to 862 AD)

Description
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Wye.
Coin: N 620 (Inscribed Cross)
Ruler: Æthelberht (AD 858-865)
Moneyer: BIARNMOD (Beornmod
Mint: Canterbury
Minted: 858-862
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Wye. +AEDELBEARHT REX [HT ligated]
Reverse: +BIARNMOD MONETA

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 265 Active
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2010.0306 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47674 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 858 AD to 862 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.

**Description**
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.
Coin: Series C : Variant CZ
Ruler: anon. (early penny) (AD 675-750)
Moneyer: (uncertain
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 700-710
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.
Reverse:

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2009.0113 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 250 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**
FKE47641 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 700 AD to 710 AD) SILVER

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 251  

**Record Type**  Findspot  

**Site Name**  Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye  

Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.  

**Monument Types and Dates**  
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 793 AD to 796 AD)  

**Description**  
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.  
Coin: N 229 (Abp Æthelheard Group II with Offa)  
Ruler: Æthelheard (AD 793-805)  
Moneyer: (uncertain)  
Mint: Canterbury  
Minted: 793-796  
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye. AEDIL / HEARD / ARC' EPI'  
Reverse: M / + OFFA / REX  

**Sources**  - None recorded  

**Location**  

**National Grid Reference**  
TR 0500 4600 (point)  

**Administrative Areas**  
Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  
District  
ASHFORD, KENT  
County  
KENT  

**Associated Designations**  - None recorded  

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**  
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 251  
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 1996.0153  

**Related Monuments**  - None Recorded  

**Associated Finds**  
FKE47357  COIN (1)  (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 793 AD to 796 AD)  

**Associated Events/Activities**  - None recorded
**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 252  
**Record Type**  Findspot  

**Site Name**  Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye  
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.  

**Monument Types and Dates**  
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 765 AD to 792 AD)  

**Description**  
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.  
Coin: N 287 (Light coinage, King's name across field obverse)  
Ruler: Offa (AD 757-796)  
Moneyer: DVD (Dud(d)(a)  
Mint: London  
Minted: 765-792  
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye. OFFA / REX  
Reverse: + d / VD  
Sources - None recorded  

**Location**  
National Grid Reference  
TR 0500 4600 (point)  
TR04NE Point  

**Administrative Areas**  
Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  
District  
ASHFORD, KENT  
County  
KENT  

**Associated Designations** - None recorded  

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**  
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 252  
Active  
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 1996.0157  
Active  

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded  

**Associated Finds**  
FKE47358  COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 765 AD to 792 AD)  
SILVER  

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 253

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye

Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 765 AD to 792 AD)

Description
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.
Coin: N 277 (Light coinage, Cross and saltire of lobes obverse)
Ruler: Offa (AD 757-796)
Moneyer: HBEAET (Heahbeorht)
Mint: Canterbury
Minted: 765-792
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye. OFFA REX
Reverse: TH / BE A / E [T and H ligated]

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.0673  Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 253  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47447  COIN (1)  (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 765 AD to 792 AD)  SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 715 AD to 750 AD)

Description
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.
Coin: Monitascorum Group
Ruler: anon. (early penny) (AD 675-750)
Moneyer: (uncertain
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 715-750
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.
Reverse: MONITAZCORVM

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.079 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 254 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47463 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 715 AD to 750 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 255

Record Type  Findspot

Site Name  Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye

Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 792 AD to 796 AD)

Description

Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.
Coin: Archbishop Æthelheard with Offa (no further details)
Ruler: Æthelheard (AD 793-805)
Moneyer: (uncertain
Mint: Canterbury
Minted: 792-796
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye. EDI HEARD RCER
Reverse: OFFA REX M

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 255  Active
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.1114  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47513  COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 792 AD to 796 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Name</strong></td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), near Wye</td>
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</table>

Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), near Wye.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Monument Types and Dates</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 665 AD to 680 AD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), near Wye.
Coin: Series Pa III (N 31)
Ruler: anon. (early penny) (AD 675-750)
Moneyer: (uncertain)
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 665-680
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), near Wye.
Reverse: 

**Sources** - None recorded

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<th><strong>Location</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Grid Reference</strong></td>
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**Administrative Areas**

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<tr>
<th>Civil Parish</th>
<th>WYE WITH HIXNHILL, ASHFORD, KENT</th>
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<tr>
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<td>County</td>
<td>KENT</td>
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**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.1115</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Associated Finds</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FKE47514 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 665 AD to 680 AD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 257
Record Type  Findspot
Site Name  Anglo-Saxon silver early penny, near Wye
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny, near Wye.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 695 AD to 710 AD)

Description
Anglo-Saxon silver early penny, near Wye.
Coin: Series C : Uncertain subclass
Ruler: anon. (early penny) (AD 675-750)
Moneyer: (uncertain
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 695-710
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver early penny, near Wye.
Reverse:

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.1116  Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 257  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47515  COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 695 AD to 710 AD)  SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NE 257

HER Number: TR 04 NE 257

Record Type: Findspot

Site Name: Early Denarial silver early penny ("sceat"), near Wye

Early Denarial silver early penny ("sceat"), near Wye.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 700 AD to 715 AD)

Description

Early Denarial silver early penny ("sceat"), near Wye.
Coin: Series D (uncertain subclass)
Ruler: anon. (early penny) (AD 675-750)
Moneyer: (uncertain
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 700-715
Obverse: Early Denarial silver early penny ("sceat"), near Wye.
Reverse:

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT
County: KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.1117 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 257 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE47516 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 700 AD to 715 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number TR 04 NE 258

Record Type Findspot

Site Name Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye

Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 700 AD to 720 AD)

Description
Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.
Coin: Series E (Plumed Bird: J) (Type 6) (N 49)
Ruler: anon. (early penny) (AD 675-750)
Moneyer: (uncertain
Mint: uncertain
Minted: 700-720
Obverse: Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'), near Wye.
Reverse:

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 258 Active
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.1118 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47517 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 700 AD to 720 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.

Monument Types and Dates
FINDSPOT (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 765 AD to 792 AD)

Description
Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye.

Coin: N 277 (Light coinage, Cross and saltire of lobes obverse)
Ruler: Offa (AD 757-796)
Moneyer: HBEAET (Heahbeorht)
Mint: Canterbury
Minted: 765-792
Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Wye. +O FF AR EX
Reverse: H BE A ET

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0500 4600 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Early Medieval Coin corpus - 2001.1119
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 259

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE47518 COIN (1) (Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon - 765 AD to 792 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A ring ditch visible as a crop mark from aerial photos from 1990 to the north east of Wye. It is 28m across and consists of a singular circular ditch with no interruption.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0625 4693 (point)
TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations
Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England A ring ditch visible as a crop mark from aerial photos from 1990 and the 2007 Google Earth image, to the north east of Wye. It is 28m across and consists of a singular circular ditch with no interruption. Active DKE21329

Other Statuses and Cross-References
SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 240 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A rectilinear shaped enclosure visible as a cropmark in aerial photos of 1990 to the north east of Wye. It is 47m across east to west and 45m across north to south.

Sources - None recorded
**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 243  
**Record Type**  Monument  
**Site Name**  Drain, of possible medieval date  
**Monument Types and Dates**  
DRAIN (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)  

**Description**  
Watching brief undertaken by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2011 at 4 Upper Bridge Street during the installation of services. A drain of possible medieval date was found, running E-W. Constructed of brick and chalk block walls with a tile base. (1)  

**Sources**  

**Location**  
National Grid Reference  
TR 05352 46658 (point)  
TR04NE Point  

**Administrative Areas**  
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  
District  ASHFORD, KENT  
County  KENT  

**Associated Designations**  None recorded  

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**  
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 243 Active  

**Related Monuments**  None Recorded  

**Finds**  None recorded  

**Associated Events/Activities**  
EKE11406 Watching brief at 4 Upper Bridge Street, Wye (Intrusive Event)
HER Number TR 04 NE 244

Record Type Monument

Site Name Wall, of possible medieval date

Wall, of possible medieval date

Monument Types and Dates

WALL (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)

Description

Watching brief undertaken by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2011 at 4 Upper Bridge Street during the installation of services. A wall of possible medieval date was found. Running roughly E-W though truncated and only visible in the western trench edge. Constructed of ragstone and chalk blocks. (1)

Sources


Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2011/264

Location

National Grid Reference

TR 05353 46665 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

District ASHFORD, KENT

County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 244 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EKE11406 Watching brief at 4 Upper Bridge Street, Wye (Intrusive Event)
### HER Number
TR 04 NW 197

### Record Type
Monument

### Site Name
Single medieval pit

### Monument Types and Dates
PIT (Medieval - 1275 AD to 1400 AD)

### Description
Excavation undertaken in 2006 by Archaeology South East at the former oil depot site, Bramble Lane. A single medieval pit was found. Sub-rectangular with a flat base and measuring c.1.0m x 1.2m. The fill contained late C13 to C14 pottery, peg tile, and daub. (1)

### Sources

### Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Grid Reference</th>
<th>TR 04792 47133 (point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Administrative Areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Parish</td>
<td>WYE WITH HIXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>ASHFORD, KENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>KENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Associated Designations
None recorded

### Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 197 Active

### Related Monuments
None Recorded

### Associated Finds
- FKE47936 POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1275 AD to 1400 AD)
- FKE47937 DAUB (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- FKE47938 CERAMIC (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

### Associated Events/Activities
- EKE11412 Excavation at the former oil depot site, Bramble Lane, Wye (Intrusive Event. Ref: 2558)
Excavation undertaken in 2006 by Archaeology South East at the former oil depot site, Bramble Lane. A C1 - early C3 Roman industrial site was found, likely the same site as the iron-working site 150m to the north (TR 04 NW 16).

The site consists of a number of intercutting ditches, gullies, pits, post holes (including a possible structure), a small kiln, an inhumation, a cremation, a large sub-circular feature (a pond?). Three phases of activity were noted during the Roman period:

- C1 to early C2, consisting of a number of generally E-W aligned ditches/gullies, some pits, a large sub-circular feature, and a possible cremation;
- Late C1 to late C2, consisting of a sequence of rectangular enclosures on a broadly similar alignment to the previous phase of ditches, a number of pits and post holes, including a possible post-built structure, an inhumation;
- Mid C2 to early C3, consisting of a number of pits, a few ditches, and a large feature which was possibly a pond.

It is worth noting that the pottery evidence suggests a fairly short period of occupation on the site, from the mid-late C1 to early-mid C2. It is also worth noting that very little metalwork was found on site, which is strange considering the probably iron-working nature of the site.

Sources


Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2009/357
Associated Finds

FKE47939  POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE (Large quantity)  (Late Iron Age to Roman - 1 AD to 200 AD)
FKE47940  CERAMIC (Medium quantity)  (Late Iron Age to Roman - 1 AD to 225 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

EKE11412  Excavation at the former oil depot site, Bramble Lane, Wye (Intrusive Event. Ref: 2558)
Amongst the finds removed from a field drain were pottery sherds, bone, coins dating to AD 330-370 and other domestic items. Flint foundations of other walls were also found to the north and north-west and an unornamented gate-type bronze buckle and an iron dagger were found in association. There are no visible remains of this structure at the site.

**Monument Types and Dates**

**SETTLEMENT** ([at some time] Roman - 300 AD to 409 AD)

**Description**

TR 0494 4610 A field drain revealed RB Occupation debris of the mid-4th c. This came from a depth of 1 metre and on excavation a rubbish-filled hollow containing sherds, bones domestic items and coins dating AD 330-370 were recovered. An unornamented gate-type bronze buckle and an iron dagger were found in association. (1,2) ROMAN BUILDING [R] (site of) [NAT]. Site only - no visible remains. Surveyed. (3)

**Sources**

Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 JRL 10-Sep-73
Location: KAR


Location: KAR

(2) Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Arch Cant 87 1972 233 (J Bradshaw)
Location: KAR

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0493 4609 (point) TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations**

Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England Roman building debris including sherds, bones, domestic items and coins from AD 330-370 Active DKE21210

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Monarch Uid - 463150 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 199 Active
National Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 19 Active
SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active

**Related Monuments**

TR 04 NW 19 Romano-British building, Wye All Groups

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities**

EKE3725 NEAR RACE COURSE (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14573)
A cast iron pommel from a sword or dagger probably dating from the late medieval to post medieval periods. On the top of the pommel there is a sub circular terminal, 11mm in diameter, from which the upper surface expands, forming an octagonal surface which meets a central ridge; the surface is formed of eight flat facets giving the octagonal shape. The central ridge is 34mm in diameter and is rounded and shows some signs of post depositional damage. From this ridge the pommel has another octagonal surface which narrows to a sub rectangular collar which surrounds the broken attachment end. The pommel is 32mm long and weighs 93.4g.

Date: from 1066 AD to 1600 AD
Period: from Medieval to POST MEDIEVAL
Broad Period:  Method of manufacture: Cast
Length: 32 mm
Diameter: 34 mm
Weight: 93.4 grams
Completeness: Incomplete
OS GridRef: TR048479
Easting: 604800
Northing: 147900
Date found: 2008-09-12T23:00:00Z
Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Recorded by: Jennifer Jackson
Primary Identifier: Jennifer Jackson
County: KENT
District: ASHFORD
Parish: BOUGHTON ALUPH

Sources - None recorded

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 04800 47900 (point)
TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-03ADB1 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE49209 SWORD (1) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1600 AD) IRON

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE87381

Record Type Farmstead

Site Name Springrove Farm

A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD)

Description

Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Hamlet
Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)
Notes: Oast

Sources


Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0411 4662 (point) TR04NW

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305756 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A regular L-plan farmstead that may have had medieval origins.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD? to 2050 AD)

Description
Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Hamlet
Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)

The farmstead at Harville may have medieval origins (3)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0440 4661 (point) 
TR04NW

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305757 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities
EKE14738 Archaeological and Historical Assessment of The Stour Valley, Kent (Non-Intrusive Event)
HER Number MKE87383

Record Type Farmstead

Site Name Bramble Farm (Brambles Farm)
A dispersed multiyard plan farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD)

Description
Type: Dispersed multi-yard
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached side on to yard
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)
(1-2)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0465 4712 (point) TR04NW

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305758 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description
Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them
Notes: Oast
(1-2)

Sources
   Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306
   Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0375 4725 (point) TR04NW

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305759 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number: MKE87385

Heritage Record Type: Farmstead

Site Name: Boughton Corner Farm

A regular L-plan farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1600 AD)

Description

Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)

Sources


Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0395 4796 (point) TR04NW

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish: BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT
County: KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305760 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A dispersed multiyard plan farmstead.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD)

**Description**

Type: Dispersed multi-yard  
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard  
Position: Isolated position  
Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)  
Notes: Oast

(1-2)

**Sources**

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

**Location**

National Grid Reference  
TR 0431 4825 (point)  TR04NW

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT  
District: ASHFORD, KENT  
County: KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305761  Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
MKE87387

HER Number

MKE87387

Record Type

Farmstead

Site Name

Outfarm north of Buckwell Farm

An outfarm with a regular L-plan range.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description

Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house
Position: Isolated position
Survivial: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them
(1-2)

Sources


Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0426 4836 (point) TR04NW

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT

District

ASHFORD, KENT

County

KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305762 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

**Description**

Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side  
Position: Isolated position  
Survival: Farmstead completely demolished  
(1-2)

**Sources**

   Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306
   Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0548 4797 (point)  
TR04NE

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  
District: ASHFORD, KENT  
County: KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305769  
Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
A dispersed multiyard plan farmstead.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1700 AD)

**Description**

Type: Dispersed multi-yard
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Only the farmhouse remains
New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them

(1-2)

**Sources**


**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 0531 4724 (point) TR04NE

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305770 Active

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Finds - None recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**
HER Number    MKE87395

Record Type    Farmstead

Site Name    Outfarm south of 114 Wye Bridge Street

A field barn with no associated yard.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description
Type: Single
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Farmstead completely demolished
(1-2)

Sources
    Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306
    Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0518 4665 (point)            TR04NE

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish    WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District        ASHFORD, KENT
County          KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305771            Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD)

Description
Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Located within a village
Survival: Only the farmhouse remains
(1-2)

Sources
    Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306
    Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0552 4661 (point) TR04NE

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District
ASHFORD, KENT
County
KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305772 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

**Description**

Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Located within a village
Survival: Only the farmhouse remains

**Sources**


**Location**

National Grid Reference
TR 0541 4656 (point)

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District: ASHFORD, KENT
County: KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305774

**Related Monuments** - None recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
MKE87398

HER Number  MKE87398

Record Type  Farmstead

Site Name  Outfarm south of Wye

A field barn with no associated yard.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description

Type: Single
Position: Isolated position
Survivial: Farmstead completely demolished
(1-2)

Sources

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0550 4623 (point)  TR04NE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305775  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE87399

Record Type  Farmstead

Site Name  Outfarm south of Wye

A field barn with no associated yard.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description

Type: Single
Position: Isolated position
Survivial: Farmstead completely demolished
(1-2)

Sources


Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0499 4609 (point)  TR04NW

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305776  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE87400

Record Type  Farmstead

Site Name  Withersdane Green Farm

A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description

Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached side on to yard
Position:
Survivial: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
Notes: Mapping tiles not matching up
(1-2)

Sources

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0564 4561 (point)   TR04NE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305777   Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
An outfarm with a regular L-plan range.

**Description**
Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house
Position: Isolated position
Survivial: Farmstead completely demolished

**Sources**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 0478 4525 (point) TR04NW

**Administrative Areas**
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305778 Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
HER Number MKE87427

Record Type Farmstead

Site Name Withersdane House

A dispersed plan farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1700 AD)

Description

Type: Dispersed cluster
Position: Isolated position
Survivial: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)

Sources

    Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306

    Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0609 4575 (point)    TR04NE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WYE WITH HIXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other_statuses_and_Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305806 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard.

**Monument Types and Dates**

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

**Description**

Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides  
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position  
Position: Isolated position  
Survival: Farmstead completely demolished  
(1-2)

**Sources**

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0546 4650 (point)  
TR04NE

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT  
District  
ASHFORD, KENT  
County  
KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305807  
Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
HER Number  MKE87429

Record Type  Farmstead

Site Name  Withersdane Hall

A full regular courtyard plan farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description

Type: Regular courtyard with additional detached elements
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
(1-2)

Sources


Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0612 4645 (point)  TR04NE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305808  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  MKE87432

Record Type  Farmstead

Site Name  Olantigh (Little Olantigh)

A regular multiyard farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1600 AD)

Description
Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached side on to yard
Position: Located within a park
Survivial: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
Notes: Mapping not matching up! Listed building data may be in wrong location and uncertain whether this was an agricultural holding
(1-2)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference  TR 0652 4849 (point)   TR04NE

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  CRUNDALE, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations -  None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305811  Active

Related Monuments -  None Recorded

Finds -  None recorded

Associated Events/Activities -  None recorded
HER Number  MKE87433

Record Type  Farmstead

Site Name  Codhabor Farm

A regular multiyard farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Undated)

Description

Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
Notes: Oast - listed.

Sources

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306

Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0664 4647 (point) TR04NE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305812  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number   MKE87434
Record Type   Farmstead
Site Name     Silks Farm
A dispersed plan farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Undated)

Description
Type: Dispersed cluster
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: No apparent alteration
(1-2)

Sources
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0649 4588 (point)       TR04NE

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish     WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District        ASHFORD, KENT
County         KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305813 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
MKE87435

A regular L-plan farmstead.

HER Number  MKE87435
Record Type  Farmstead
Site Name  Winterbourne

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

Description
Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0639 4588 (point)  TR04NE

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305814  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A regular multiyard farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD)

Description
Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard with detached elements
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)
New sheds: Large modern sheds built beside the historic farmstead, the farmstead could still be in use

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0720 4588 (point) TR04NE

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305853 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number MKE87472

**Site Name** Lone Barn

A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element.

**Monument Types and Dates**
FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1800 AD)

**Description**
Type: Regular courtyard L with working agricultural buildings on three sides
Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard
Position: Isolated position
Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
(1-2)

**Sources**
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/306
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2012/307

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**
TR 0743 4685 (point)  TR04NE

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

- Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 305854  Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 266

Record Type  Crash Site

Site Name  Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I

Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I

Monument Types and Dates
AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE (Modern - 1940 AD)
SPITFIRE (Modern - 1940 AD)

Description
Supermarine Spitfire I (X4237) of 19 Sq, RAF Duxford, crashed 27th September 1940 at Wye Court Farm, Wye. Pilot injured. Aircraft written off. Site excavated February 1974 by London Air Museum. (1)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0524 4724 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations
Protected Military Remains (Aircraft)  Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I  Active  DKE22086
Protected Military Remains (Aircraft)  Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I  Active  DKE22511

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 266  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Built in 1893 for the South Eastern Railway. The contractors were Saxby & Farmer and it is an example of their Type 12 signal box.

**Monument Types and Dates**

SIGNAL BOX (Post Medieval to Modern - 1893 AD to 2050 AD)

**Description**

Details

Built in 1893 for the South Eastern Railway. The contractors were Saxby & Farmer and it is an example of their Type 12 signal box.

MATERIALS: lower floor brown brick in Flemish bond with a projecting plinth, the first floor is timber-framed, clad in weatherboarding. Gabled slate roof. The external wooden staircase was removed in 2013.

PLAN: two storeys with operating floor over locking floor. Three bays long by three bays wide, originally with a staircase at the south-west end.

EXTERIOR: north-west side facing the track has three six-pane sliding sash windows to the operating room and an access balcony with cast iron brackets. The cambered locking room window survives. The gable end has carved bargeboards and there are two four-pane windows, a half-glazed door and small later porch. The locking room has a panelled door. The north-east end has similar bargeboards, three four-pane windows and a continuation of the access balcony.

INTERIOR: the operating room retains a 24 lever 1888 Duplex lever frame. The locking room could not be accessed.

**History**

From the 1840s, huts or cabins were provided for men operating railway signals. These were often located on raised platforms containing levers to operate the signals and in the early 1860s, the fully glazed signal box, initially raised high on stilts to give a good view down the line, emerged. The interlocking of signals and points, perhaps the most important single advance in rail safety, patented by John Saxby in 1856, was the final step in the evolution of railway signalling into a form recognisable today. Signal boxes were built to a great variety of different designs and sizes to meet traffic needs by signalling contractors and the railway companies themselves.

Signal box numbers peaked at around 12,000-13,000 for Great Britain just prior to the First World War and successive economies in working led to large reductions in their numbers from the 1920s onwards. British Railways inherited around 10,000 in 1948 and numbers dwindled rapidly to about 4,000 by 1970. In 2012, about 750 remained in use; it is anticipated that most will be rendered redundant over the next decade. Saxby & Farmer moved away from hipped roof designs in the mid 1880s to gabled boxes and the Type 12 design was built in some numbers for the South Eastern Railway and the London, Chatham & Dover Railway between 1890 and 1894.

Wye Signal Box was built in 1893 and retains its frame of 1888 Duplex pattern. It closed in 2003 but the box has been retained. The external staircase was removed at some time after English Heritage's site visit on 02/05/2013 but before 03/07/2013. (1)

**Sources**


Location: English Heritage - 477137

**National Grid Reference**

TR 04795 46907 (point)  TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas - None recorded**

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 208

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
A Roman road possibly runs on the east side of the Great Stour, from Wye to Canterbury.

**Monument Types and Dates**

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

**Description**

Margary's Roman road route 130 (TQ 93 NE 66), between Ashford and Canterbury, may follow a different route from that recorded in the NMR. From Godmersham it follows an 'as the crow flies' route over hills to Thanington. This alternative route is based on OS drawings of 1797. These maps show main roads pre-dating the modern A28. From Wye the possible route runs along roads to Godmersham. From Godmersham it follows what are now trackways, footpaths or hedgerows, though many of these are shown as roads on the late 18th century mapping. At Juliberrie's Grave the route turns east.

Between TR 08138 53289 and TR 08633 53663 there are cropmarks visible on Google Earth images of 2007 of a probable trackway with flanking parallel ditches. This could be the Roman road or a later deviation but it is felt that the route probably ran across this area, as opposed to over the hill on which Denge Wood stands (the NMR route).

From Pickelden Farm House the route could have followed what is now a footpath to Shalmsford Street. From there it could have gone past Chatham, to Horton, to Milton Manor Farm and then on into Thanington. The later parts of this route are shown as a route on the late 18th century mapping and avoid the higher land along this route, staying on the c.25m contour on the east bank above the Great Stour.

Another possibility is that it went to Mystole and then followed Cockering Road, as the NMR route largely does. The Ordnance Survey linear file held by the NMR records a section of surviving agger in Larkey Valley Wood, between c.TR 12385 55666 and c.TR 12620 55844. This is on the same alignment as the Wincheap Gate at Canterbury. If this is part of the Roman road it may be that the route moved onto this alignment somewhere between Milton Manor Farm and Stile Farm.

**Sources - None recorded**

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

Centred TR 0962 5173 (8143m by 9857m)  TR05SE Line

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  
CHARTHAM, CANTERBURY, KENT
Civil Parish  
CHILHAM, ASHFORD, KENT
Civil Parish  
CRUNDALE, ASHFORD, KENT
Civil Parish  
GODMERSHAM, ASHFORD, KENT
Civil Parish  
THANINGTON WITHOUT, CANTERBURY, KENT
Civil Parish  
WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  
ASHFORD, KENT
District  
CANTERBURY, KENT
County  
KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 05 SE 324 Active

**Related Monuments**

TQ 93 NE 66  
Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford  
Functional Association

**Finds - None recorded**
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**HER Number**  TR 04 NE 272

**Record Type**  Monument

**Site Name**  Cropmark of a D-shaped enclosure to the south of Little Olantigh Farm

A D-shaped enclosure visible as a cropmark in the Google Earth image of 2013 to the south of Little Olantigh Farm.

**Monument Types and Dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>CROPMARK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

A D-shaped enclosure visible as a cropmark on the Google Earth image of 2013 to the south of Little Olantigh Farm. It is 89m by 52m and consists of a single D-shaped ditch with some interruption.

**Sources** - None recorded

**Location**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Grid Reference</th>
<th>TR 0671 4812 (point)</th>
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**Administrative Areas**

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<tr>
<th>Civil Parish</th>
<th>WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>ASHFORD, KENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>KENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites &amp; Monuments Record</th>
<th>TR 04 NE 272</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
**HER Number**  TR 04 NW 210

**Record Type**  Monument

**Site Name**  Cropmark of woodland banks, to the north of Wye

Woodland banks visible as cropmarks in Google Earth image 2007 to the north of Wye.

**Monument Types and Dates**

WOOD BANK (Unknown date)

**Evidence**  CROPMARK

**Description**

Woodland banks visible as cropmarks in Google Earth image 2007 to the north of Wye.

The boundaries of the area are recorded on the 1789 OS drawing. On the 1839 tithe map the area is listed as Johnny Wood and the adjacent field is listed as Johnny Deals. It is recorded as woodland on the 1st edition of the OS. On the 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps it is recorded as Johnny Dale's Wood. By the 4th edition OS only the boundaries are recorded. In the 1940s aerial photos it can be seen as earthworks and cleared woodland.

The cropmark measures 86m by 65m.

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

| TR 0483 4842 (point) | TR04NW | Point |

**Administrative Areas**

| Civil Parish | BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT |
| District     | ASHFORD, KENT |
| County       | KENT |

**Associated Designations**  -  None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

**Sites & Monuments Record**  -  TR 04 NW 210

**Related Monuments**  -  None Recorded

**Finds**  -  None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities**  -  None recorded
In 2013 an evaluation in advance of development at Luckley Field, Wye found a series of ditches and pits. Although some datable finds were recovered, the dating of all the features is tentative.

**Monument Types and Dates**

- DITCH (Unknown date)
- PIT (Unknown date)

**Description**

In 2013 an evaluation in advance of development was carried out at Luckley Field, Wye.

A series of ditches and pits were discovered, exclusively in the south-western half of the site. Although some datable finds were discovered, these were limited to no more than a single piece from any feature. The excavators regarded the dating of all the features is at best tentative. The ditches are likely to have been agricultural, possibly stock enclosures or paddocks. They were laid-out on the well-draining loam soils to the immediate south to the historic medieval core of Wye village. Two features in Trench 6 (a possible tree throw and ditch) may represent an earlier phase of activity, possibly of early prehistoric date.

**Sources**


Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2014/234

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0506 4643 (point) TR04NE Point

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- District: ASHFORD, KENT
- County: KENT

**Associated Designations - None recorded**

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 212

**Active**

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Finds**

- SHERD (1) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?)
- SHERD (1) (Medieval - 1250 AD? to 1350 AD?)
- SHERD (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1300 AD)
- TILE (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- TILE (Small quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)
- LITHIC IMPLEMENT (3) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

**Associated Events/Activities**

In November 2013 an archaeological evaluation took place at Wye Court Farm, Wye, Kent by Archaeology South East on behalf of Taylor Wimpey South-East. 10 trenches were excavated in advance of residential development.

Trench 1 revealed a posthole and shallow curvilinear pit close to each other. The posthole was sealed by subsoil and cut into the natural substrate. No dating evidence was retrieved from the posthole fill.

The curvilinear pit measured 2.48m by 0.70m and 0.31m deep and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The fill included a small assemblage of Mesolithic/early Neolithic flints comprising of 19 fragments of struck flint including 2 bladelets, 3 blades, 13 flakes and 3 fragments of fire cracked flint. This is indicative of flint knapping in the area, although it may not be in situ. (1)

Sources

Location: Kent County Council - 2014/286
Ditches at Wye Court Farm, Wye. Alignment corresponds with that of the existing field boundaries and are therefore likely to represent a removed field boundary. Ditch fill was of Medieval date.

Monument Types and Dates
DITCH ((at some time) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description
An evaluation of land at Wye Court Farm, Wye by Archaeology South-East in advance of residential development. The terminus of a ditch running on a northwest-southeast alignment was found towards the north corner of the site and a second ditch running northeast-southwest running through the centre of the site. The ditch terminus measured 1.31m wide by 0.19m deep, with the rest of the ditch continuing north into unexcavated land. The second ditch was identified running through three excavation trenches measuring a maximum of 2.60m wide and 0.67m deep. No terminus was observed. The ditch terminus fill contained medieval pot sherds, fragments of slag fired clay and a single residual flint blade of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. The second ditch fill contained 2 fragments of ceramic building material of Medieval/post Medieval date, 1 fragment of animal bone and a single flint blade from trench 4, and in trench 6 the fill contained animal bone and 1 fragment of Medieval pottery.

The alignment of the ditches corresponds with that of the surrounding existing boundary and is therefore likely they represent a removed field boundary with the fill suggesting a Medieval date for the infilling of the ditch and that the ditches are contemporary. (1)

Sources
   Location: Kent County Council - 2014/286

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 05117 47057 (point) TR04NE Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 276 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds
FKE52032 TILE (Small quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)
FKE52033 SLAG (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1150 AD to 1250 AD) IRON
FKE52034 WORKED OBJECT (1) CLAY
FKE52035 ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity) BONE
FKE52036 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (1) (Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic - 10000 BC to 3001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities
EKE13399 An archaeological evaluation report: Wye Court Farm, Wye, Kent (Intrusive Event. Ref: WFW13)
MKE93773

**Record Type**  Findspot

**Site Name**  Roman Copper alloy finger ring

Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman Copper alloy finger ring

**Monument Types and Dates**

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)

**Description**

A complete cast copper-alloy Roman finger ring. The hoop has a smooth profile with rounded shoulders. The ring is similar in design to the Henig II type, with the bezel broad in section and then tapering to a narrow back. However this finger ring has a circular hole setting in the bezel rather than an oval one. The bezel 9.39mm in width, with the hole 5.78mm in diameter. Finger rings of this type date from the first to third centuries AD. An incomplete but similar example can be seen on the database: KENT-F24140.

Date: from 43 AD (Certain) to 299 AD (Certain)

Period: Roman

Broad Period:

Method of manufacture: Cast

Thickness: 2.85 mm

Diameter: 21.17 mm

Weight: 3.42 grams

Completeness: Incomplete

OS GridRef: TR04874736

Easting: 604870

Northing: 147360

Date found: 2013-09-13T23:00:00Z

Methods of discovery: Metal detector

Recorded by: Hannah Page

Primary Identifier: Hannah Page

Subsequent action: Returned to finder

County: Kent

District: Ashford

Parish: Wye with Hinxhill

Sources - None recorded

**Location**

National Grid Reference

TR 04870 47360 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-DD6026  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE56414  FINGER RING (1)  (Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)  COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NW 214

Record Type  Monument

Site Name  Site of brick kiln, shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st - 3rd edition maps (1862-1923)  

Monument Types and Dates  
BRICK KILN (Post Medieval to Modern - 1865 AD? to 1923 AD?)

Description  
Site of brick kiln, shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st - 3rd edition maps (1862-1923)(1-3)

Sources  
  Location: Kent County Council

  Location: Kent County Council

  Location: Kent County Council

Location

National Grid Reference  
TR 0357 4659 (point)  
TR04NW  
Point

Administrative Areas  
Civil Parish  BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT  
District  ASHFORD, KENT  
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References  
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 214  
Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
TR 04 NW 217

Heritage Record

**HER Number** TR 04 NW 217

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Watercress beds visible on 3rd and 4th edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (1907-1952)

Watercress beds visible on 3rd and 4th edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (1907-1952)

**Monument Types and Dates**

WATERCRESS BED (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD?)

**Description**

Watercress beds visible on 3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (1907-1923) (1-2)

**Sources**

    Location: Kent County Council

    Location: Kent County Council

**Location**

National Grid Reference

TR 0440 4816 (point) TR04NW Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 217 Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded
HER Number      TR 04 NE 277
Record Type      Monument

Site Name        Race-course south east of Olantigh Park

Race-course south east of Olantigh Park, shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1862-1875)

Monument Types and Dates
RACECOURSE (Post Medieval to Unknown - 1862 AD?)

Description
Race-course south east of Olantigh Park, shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1862-1875) (1)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0681 4769 (point)    TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish            WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District                ASHFORD, KENT
County                  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 277     Active
Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
HER Number  TR 04 NE 278

Record Type  Monument

Site Name  Pinfold (animal pound) south of Wye

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1862-1875) shows a pinfold (animal pound) south of Wye.

Monument Types and Dates

POUND (Post Medieval to Unknown - 1862 AD?)

Description

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1862-1875) shows a pinfold (animal pound) south of Wye. (1)

Sources


Location

National Grid Reference

TR 0511 4631 (point)  TR04NE  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 278  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
**Browning Bridge**, a short bridge over the Great Stour, has been reported as having possible early medieval origins.

**Description**
Browning Bridge, a short bridge over the Great Stour, has been reported as having possible early medieval origins.(1)

**Sources**
Location: Kent County Council - Heritage 2000/39

**Location**

| National Grid Reference | TR 0452 4599 (point) | TR04NW | Point |

**Administrative Areas**
- Civil Parish: WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
- District: ASHFORD, KENT
- County: KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**
- Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 218 - Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities**
- EKE14738 Archaeological and Historical Assessment of The Stour Valley, Kent (Non-Intrusive Event)
HER Number  TR 04 NW 190

Record Type  Building

Site Name  Milestone North of Boughton Corner, Canterbury Road, Boughton Aluph

Milestone in the hedge at the rear of the verge on Canterbury Road, north of Boughton Corner, Boughton Aluph.

Monument Types and Dates

MILESTONE (Unknown date)

Description

Milestone in the hedge at the rear of the verge on Canterbury Road, north of Boughton Corner, Boughton Aluph.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference
TR 0404 4806 (point)  TR04NW  Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish  BOUGHTON ALUPH, ASHFORD, KENT
District  ASHFORD, KENT
County  KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 190  Active

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
The former location of Wye (Ashford) R.F.C. Home defence and Training Airfield.

Monument Types and Dates
(Former Type) AIRFIELD (Modern - 1916 AD to 1919 AD)

Description
The former location of Wye (Ashford) R.F.C. Home defence and Training Airfield. No remains exist of the original aerodrome.

From 1916 onwards the increasing number of air raids led to a change in tactics with the RFC becoming responsible for Home Defence as they were ordered to deal with air raids. This led to a massive expansion in the number of War Office/RFC aerodromes as more resources were focused on dealing with the threat from German airships and bombers.(1)

Sources

Location
National Grid Reference
TR 0439 4777 (point) TR04NW Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT
District ASHFORD, KENT
County KENT

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References
Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NW 220 Active
Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER Number</th>
<th>TR 04 NE 279</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Record Type</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Wye College, Wye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMC Hospital during WW1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument Types and Dates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSPITAL ((at some time) Modern - 1915 AD to 1918 AD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The RAMC set up a hospital to treat local troops in the museum of the College in Jun 1915. The College site was sold for redevelopment in 2015.

**Sources** - None recorded

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

TR 0552 4685 (point)  TR04NE  Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish  WYE WITH HINXHILL, ASHFORD, KENT

**Associated Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Sites & Monuments Record - TR 04 NE 279  Active

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded

**Associated Events/Activities** - None recorded