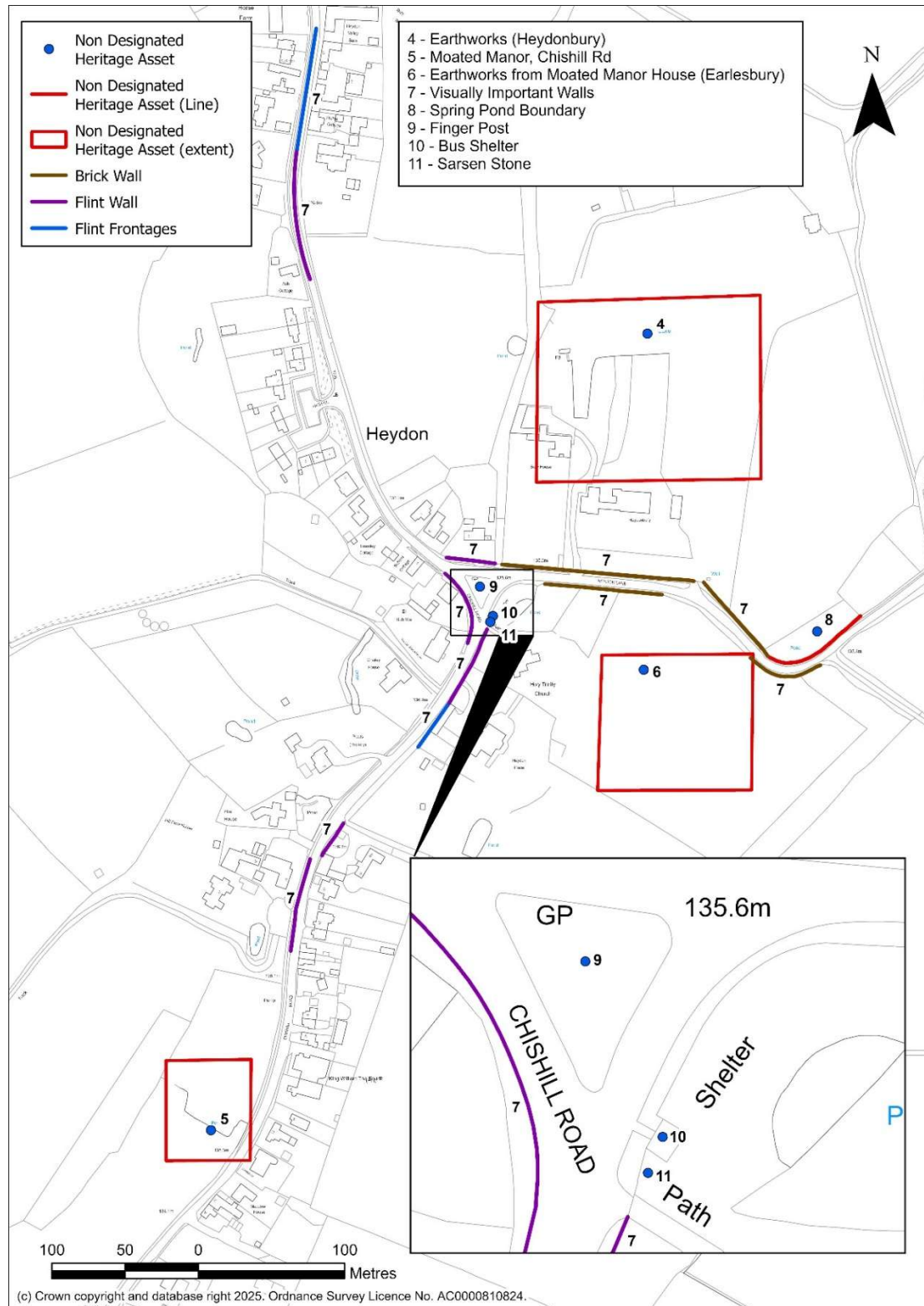


## Appendix 2: Heydon's non-designated heritage assets



Location of NDHAs within Heydon Village

## Introduction

This Appendix contains details of the non-designated heritage assets that are identified in Policy HEY 6 of this NP. The information will assist with the implementation of the policy.

All items have been assessed in terms of their significance in relation to archaeological interest, architectural and artistic interest, group value, historic interest, rarity and landmark status. All identified assets meet one or more of the criteria, consistent with the advice provided by Cambridgeshire County Council at <https://local-heritage-list.org.uk/cambridgeshire>

A variety of asset types have been considered including:

- Buried archaeological sites
- Earthworks
- Landscape features e.g. medieval ridge and furrow
- Open spaces with historical associations
- Boundary walls
- Historic road/pavement surfacing.

## Criteria

An asset has been included if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

**Archaeological interest:** it provides evidence about human activity in the locality, which may be in the form of buried remains, crop marks or earth works, but may also be revealed in the structure of assets or in a designed landscape. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are primary sources of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.

**Architectural and artistic interest:** it demonstrates some of the following attributes: local and/or national styles, materials, plan form, construction (including traditional, innovative or modern) and craft techniques, or any other distinctive characteristics. An asset with striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene.

**Group value:** it contributes to the architectural or historic interest of any group of assets of which it forms part, particularly where assets comprise an important architectural or historic unity or a fine example of planning, where they make a significant contribution to the streetscape or where there is a historic functional relationship between the assets.

**Historic interest:** it has a significant historic association of local or national note, including links to acknowledged important figures or events, for example landowner, commemorative event, charity, ecclesiastical or other community group or former resident. Social and communal interest has special value in local listing as it provides meaning for communities derived from collective experience of a place and can symbolize wider values such as faith and cultural identity. It therefore relates to places perceived as a source of local identity distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place.

**Rarity:** it is either rare to Heydon Parish or rare to the district or region.

**Landmark status:** where within the local scene it has a strong communal or historical association, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value. Landmark status has not been considered sufficient by itself to qualify for an asset to be included, but landmark status is commonly closely associated with architectural and historic interest.

## Asset 1: Strip lynchets within Heydon Valley, on Anthony Hill, and north of Down Plantation

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**Location:** In addition to the strip lynchet at Reeve Hill, which has scheduled monument status, the HLA 2022 finds strip lynchets in three additional locations, within Heydon Valley, on Anthony Hill and north of Down Plantation. See Map 2 in the Plan document.

**Description:** Strip lynchets are features of ancient fields systems, they are banks of earth that have built up on the downslope of a field ploughed over a long period of time.

**Significance:**

- **Archaeological interest.** Strip lynchets are archaeological features found within agricultural landscapes.
- **Group Value.** The four locations of strip lynchets are individually recognised as providing archaeological interest but they all contribute significantly to group value in the Valued Landscape as a whole.
- **Historic Interest.** The strip lynchets in Heydon's landscape provide evidence of agricultural practices from medieval times. (See CHER 04044)  
[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MCB4907&resourceID=1000](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MCB4907&resourceID=1000)



Image 1: Strip lynchets on Anthony Hill

## **Asset 2: The ancient pre-historic routes of the Icknield Way, today a public right of way and bridleway**

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**Location:** The Icknield Way follows two routes in the Parish: the ancient route crosses the Parish in the north and the other, the Icknield Way Path, designated by the Icknield Way Association follows Bran Ditch until it reaches the village, passes through it and exits the Parish to the south of Heydon Lane heading towards Chrishall. See Map 2 in the Plan document.

**Description:** The historic Icknield Way is an ancient pre-historic route that runs from Norfolk to Wiltshire, the modern Icknield Way Path leads walkers on off-road paths and through attractive villages.

**Significance:**

- **Archaeological interest.** Archaeological finds are known to be located along the ancient route.
- **Historic interest.** As an ancient travelling and trade route linking with Peddars Way and Wessex Way, it holds significant historic interest, connecting the Parish to its past.
- **Landmark.** These have landmark status as popular and established routes used by walkers, cyclists and equestrians.



### Asset 3: Linear earthworks that cut across the landscape west of Bran Ditch

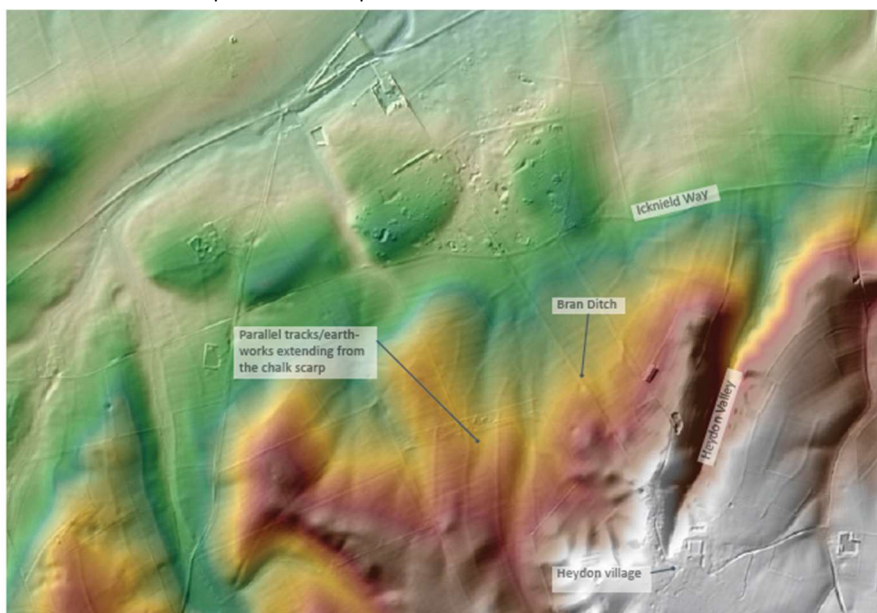
**Location:** West of Bran Ditch within the Valued Landscape

**Description:** LIDAR indicates a series of linear earthworks/routes that cut across the landscape west of Bran Ditch and that are likely to be pre-historic in origin. The HLA 2022 p4 observes that they reflect the importance of the open chalk slopes between the top of the chalk ridge and the Icknield Way and that 'the area is especially valuable as a historic landscape with significant potential to reveal evidence from the prehistoric period'. (See CHER 11449)

[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MCB13459&resourceID=1000](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MCB13459&resourceID=1000).

**Significance:**

- **Archaeological interest.** the earthworks have significant potential to reveal evidence from the prehistoric period.



LIDAR mapping showing parallel tracks/earthworks extending from the chalk scarp

Image 2: LIDAR mapping with annotations, extracted from HLA 2022



Image 3: linear earthworks west of Bran Ditch



Image 4: linear earthworks on Chishill Down, west of Bran Ditch

## Asset 4: Earthworks associated with Heydonbury

**Location:** Within the core of the village, north of Heydon Lane.

**Description:** The moated site is thought to date to the 13<sup>th</sup>C and a Tudor manor house on the site was replaced in 1820 by the present day Heydon House (known today as Heydonbury). The Tudor mansion stood within the three-sided moat which was later made part of a lake within the landscaped grounds. There are former rectilinear fishponds to the north (evident as earthworks today). The site is marked on the LIDAR image below. (See CHER 01261) [https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MCB1624&resourceID=1000](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MCB1624&resourceID=1000)

**Significance:**

- **Archaeological interest.** This asset is associated with human activity in Heydon from the 13<sup>th</sup>C.
- **Historic interest.** The site is on an elevated location and the former buildings would have been a landmark from the surrounding landscape. The HLA 2022 p5 indicates the site may have been part of a church manor complex.

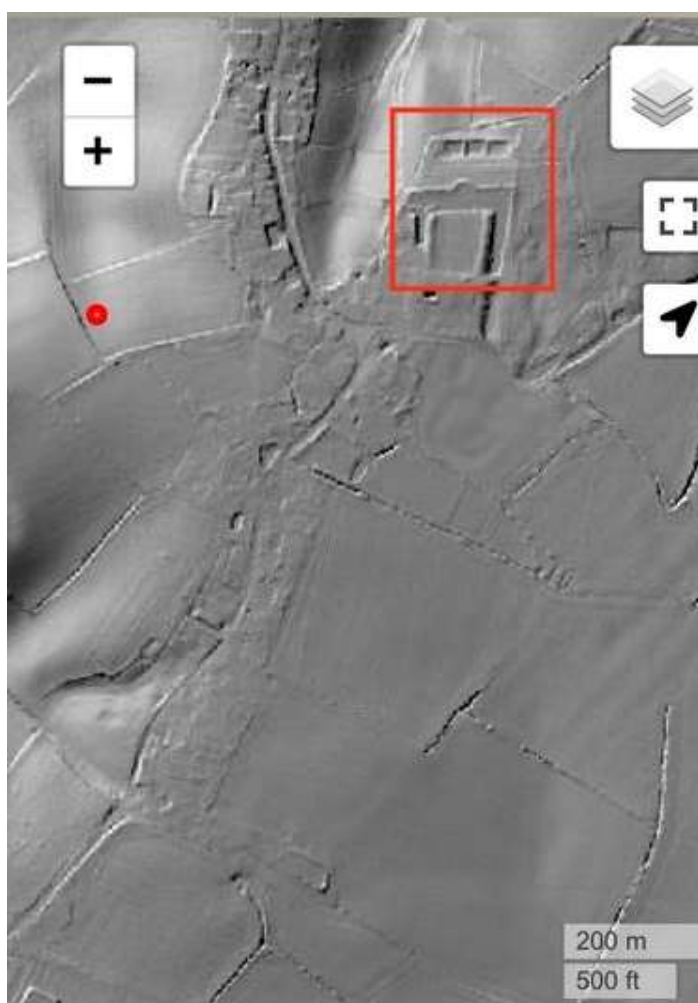


Image 5 – Lidar image, fishponds and moat, Heydonbury

## Asset 5: Earthworks associated with the site of a former moated manor house on Chishill Road

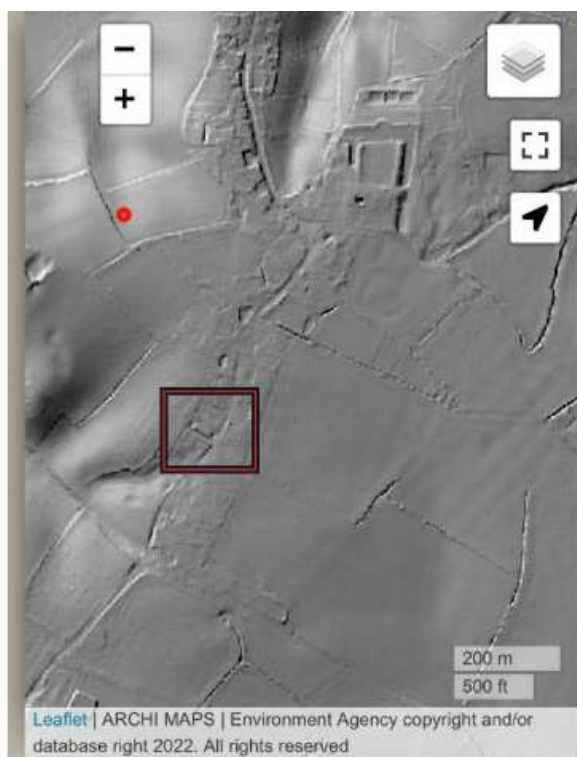
**Location:** Within the south Heydon area of the village on Chishill Road, in the field opposite the King William IV Public House.

**Description:** Linear rectangular water feature in this location may have been a moated site. Earthworks are visible in this area on the LIDAR. The site is marked on the Lidar image below. (See MCB 19129)

[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MCB19129&resourceID=1000](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MCB19129&resourceID=1000)

**Significance:**

- **Archaeological interest.** This asset is associated with human activity in Heydon in the past



Images 1 & 7: Lidar image and photograph of site of potential moated manor house, Chishill Road





## Asset 6: Site of Earles (or Earlesbury) 14<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup>C manor house

Location: Land east of the church also known as Church Field

Description: From the 14<sup>th</sup>C to 1616, when the estates of Heydonbury and Earlesbury were unified by the Soames family, the land east of the church was part of the Earlesbury estate. G Fulton Roberts in his A History of Heydon (1957) (page 13) and his A History of Heydon Supplement (and corrections) (1959) (page 9) details the history of the estate and the location of the manor being “next to the Church yard opposite Heydonbury”, although, in 1957 there was little physical evidence of the existence of the moated manor house.

The moat is visible in aerial photographs and LIDAR.

Cambridgeshire HER records (see CHER 05331)

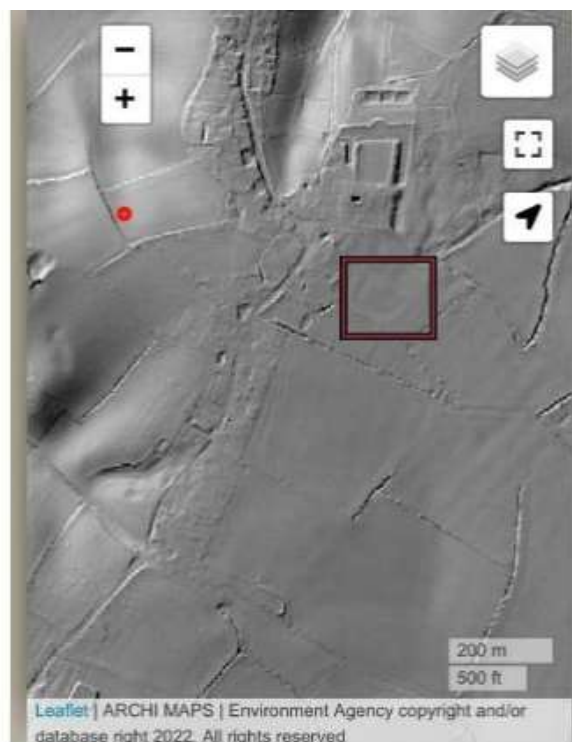
[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MCB6499&resourceID=1000](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MCB6499&resourceID=1000)) record a possible moated site at this location.

Heritage England (Monument No. 1628581)

[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=52e96740-f462-11eb-9bf1-0022481aebf2&resourceID=19191](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=52e96740-f462-11eb-9bf1-0022481aebf2&resourceID=19191) ) note that English Heritage reconnaissance photographs taken on 16/05/2012 show a subrectangular enclosure, possibly a moated site. This is reinforced by Google Earth historic imagery dated 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009.

Significance:

- **Archaeological interest.** The site provides evidence of activity in Heydon’s past.
- **Historic interest.** The site has historic significance in Heydon as it is likely to be the site of the manor house of Earlesbury. As such it forms an important part of the historical evolution of the village.



Images 8 & 9: Lidar image and photograph of site of moated Earles 14<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup>C Manor House

## Asset 7: Visually and historically important walls

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**Location:** Flint boundary walls: Heydonbury Farmhouse and Heydon Farmhouse on Fowlmere Road; Cross House and The Old Post Office on the village green; Lane Farm on Heydon Lane; Holy Trinity Church, Heydon Place, Hill Farm and Hall's Cottage on Chishill Road and the frontages of converted agricultural buildings along Fowlmere Road.

Brick boundary walls along Heydon Lane, starting at the village green and travelling east, to the left are:

- the brick wall of the old walled garden of Bury House (originally the walled garden to Heydonbury)
- the wall between the 2 gates of Heydonbury (possibly the oldest wall)
- the low brick wall continuing from the end of Heydonbury to Spring Pond.

On the right-hand side are:

- the boundary wall to the Churchyard continuing round Church Field.

**Description:** There are 9 flint walls and 4 brick walls that are characteristic of the local area. Several of these walls amalgamate to produce a characteristic brick, or brick and flint style exemplifying the rural materials used. There is evidence of Old English Wall Bond and Flemish Bond in the brick wall at Heydonbury along Heydon Lane, probably dating to 16<sup>th</sup>C. The boundary wall to Church Field is for the most part 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>C (CHER 05331a). In addition, there are flint frontages to the converted agricultural buildings on Fowlmere Road.

The flint walls are generally around 3-4 ft (0.9 – 1.2m) high and mark the boundaries of properties to the roadside. They consist of flint and lime panels with brick uprights and capping. Most date from the 19<sup>th</sup>C. Flint occurs naturally in the landscape and can be readily found in the field headlands as a result of ploughing.

None of these walls are included in any listing.

The flint frontages of the converted agricultural buildings on Fowlmere Road are also mentioned in View 5 in Appendix 1.

See images 10 – 26 below.

**Significance:**

- **Architectural and artistic interest.** The walls are constructed of a material local to the area and a key characteristic in the village. The technique (English Wall Bond and Flemish Bond) is also of architectural interest.
- **Landmark status.** The visually and historically important walls have a strong association with Heydon as a settlement and are a key feature in the village street scene.
- **Group value.** Each visually and historically important wall contributes to group value. Heydon was until the mid 20<sup>th</sup>C an 'estate village' with much of the village in a single estate ownership. The walls form a historic and strong unifying feature and together they provide a key element in the visual appeal of the built environment of the village.





Image 10: Flint walls, Heydonbury Farmhouse, Fowlmere Road (looking towards the village core)



Image 11: Flint walls, Heydon Farmhouse, Fowlmere Road (looking south)



Image 12: Flint walls, Cross House at the village green



Image 13: Flint walls, The Old Post Office at the village green



Image 14: Flint wall in front of Lane Farm, Heydon Lane (looking away from the village core)



Image 15: Flint walls, Holy Trinity Church, Chishill Road





Image 16: Flint walls, Heydon Place, Chishill Road



Image 17: Flint wall at Hill Farm, Chishill Road (looking away from the village core).



Image 18: Flint wall in front of Hall's Cottage, Chishill Road (looking towards the village core)



Image 19: Brick wall of the old walled garden, Bury House, Heydon Lane (looking towards the village green).



Image 20: Brick walls, Heydonbury, Heydon Lane, looking away from the village core

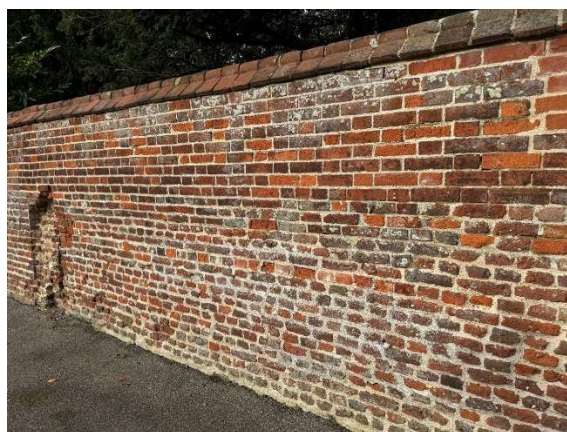


Image 21: Brick wall, Heydonbury, Heydon Lane, detail of older brick wall





Image 22: Low brick wall continuing from the end of Heydonbury to Spring Pond, Heydon Lane



Image 23: Brick wall to churchyard and Church Field, Heydon Lane.



Image 24: Brick wall to churchyard and Church Field, Heydon Lane, showing the section heightened and treated with a dummy centre piece in the 19<sup>th</sup>C (CHER 05331a).



Image 25: Flint walls of converted agricultural buildings, Fowlmere Road (looking south towards the village core).



Image 26: Flint walls of converted agricultural buildings, Fowlmere Road (looking north)



## Asset 8: Spring Pond boundary treatment

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**Location:** Spring Pond, Heydon village eastern gateway, Heydon Lane.

**Description:** Boundary treatment of white painted posts and rails.

**Significance:**

- **Architectural and artistic interest.** The boundary treatment has been identified as an attractive feature at the eastern entrance to the village.
- **Local Landmark.** Residents consider this a significant feature.
- **History.** There is evidence that this boundary treatment has existed for over 100 years. See image 28 below.



Image 27: Spring Pond boundary treatment



Image 28: Spring Pond – early 20<sup>th</sup>C postcard

## Asset 9: The finger post on the village green

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**Location:** In the centre of the village

**Description:** A timber black and white painted traditional sign denoting directions to other villages

**Significance:**

- **Historic interest.** This sign has been in the centre of the village for many years and is cleaned and lightly maintained by the village community. For many it denotes continuity and character in the village centre, particularly in the absence of a village sign.
- **Architectural and artistic interest.** The finger post has aesthetic value in the local street scene.
- **Local Landmark.** Residents consider this a significant feature.



Image 29: Heydon Village finger post in village centre

## **Asset 10: Coronation Bus Shelter, Chishill Road**

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**Location:** At the village Green, outside the Churchyard facing Fowlmere Road.

**Description:** A brick-built bus shelter, with clay tile roof, 'Crittall' style glazed windows and seating inside. The shelter is maintained and owned by Heydon Parish Council and is the location of a public notice board and the village defibrillator. It incorporates a flagpole which is often used to mark important dates and events.

**Significance:**

- **Historic interest.** The shelter was erected to celebrate the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, through donation from residents of the Parish.
- **Local Landmark.** Residents consider this a significant feature.



Image 30: Bus shelter in Chishill Road



## Asset 11: The Sarsen Stone

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**Location:** On the road verge, adjacent to the churchyard.

**Description:**

A very hard, natural rock called a 'silcrete', formed by the cementation of silica from sandstone that once existed above the Chalk. Sarsens are far more common further south so it may have been brought here by man or could have been moved by ice during the recent 'Ice Age'. It may even be a remnant of sandstones that once covered the local area. It, and the other sarsens present in the village, add to the local geodiversity.

It is a known feature of the centre of the village and its position at the road junction and close to the Church may be significant.

**Significance:**

- **Archaeological interest.** It is not known why the stone is located here. Its position close to the church may provide clues to the evolution of Heydon as a settlement.
- **Local landmark.**



Image 31: The Sarsen Stone