

HEYDON CONSERVATION AREA



CHARACTER STATEMENT
BROADLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL
ADOPTED MARCH 2009



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HEYDON CONSERVATION AREA

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HEYDON CONSERVATION AREA

INTRODUCTION

A Conservation Area is defined as “an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. The conservation of the historic environment can enhance the quality of life of those who live or work in the area and, by attracting visitors, can benefit the local economy. Under the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, Local Authorities are required to review existing Conservation Areas and, where appropriate, consider the designation of new ones.

Factors which contribute to the special quality of a Conservation Area may include:

- the architectural quality of the buildings themselves
- the materials of which they are made
- their relationship with one another and their setting in the landscape
- the character of the spaces between buildings, including walls, hedges, trees and ground surface materials
- views both within the area and from outside
- the way in which buildings, spaces and landscape reflect the historical development of the area

The District Council is committed to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment of Broadland. The Heydon Conservation Area was designated in 1971, when a report on the history and character of the village was published by Norfolk County Council. Where appropriate, material from this report has been incorporated in the present statement.

This statement identifies and reaffirms the special architectural and historic character of the village. In general it is very well looked after and there are no eyesores. So only a few minor comments seem called for and only one minor suggestion for enhancement has been made.

The Conservation Area boundary was drawn tightly around the village, which is compact and well defined. At the same time the special character of the surrounding landscape – and the need to conserve it - was recognised by the designation of a “Landscape Area” comprising Heydon Park and the adjacent woods and agricultural land. In 1991 this area was extended to form the Rural Conservation Area of Heydon-Salle. This statement covers only the Conservation Area of Heydon village.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Heydon is believed to mean ‘high down’ or possibly ‘plain on the hill’ and is assumed to refer to the location of the settlement and park on a gently elevated but low plateau of land. In Domesday Book (1086) it is recorded as having been under the lordship of one Whither, a Saxon, from whom the Conqueror took [it] and bestowed [it] on William de Warrene. Warrene fought at the Battle of Hastings with William the Conqueror and is thought to have held lands in England worth (in today’s terms) some £57 billion. By 1196 the name of the village was being written as Heidon.

In the thirteenth century Thomas de Heyden, an itinerant Justice of the Peace, was resident at Heydon. A market charter was granted in 1311. It is thought that the Heydens sold the manor to John Dynne in the early fifteenth century. In 1581 Henry Dynne, Auditor to the Queen’s Exchequer, built the present Hall and established the basis of the park. The estate

was bought by the Colfers in 1586, then by the Kempes and then in 1650 by Erasmus Earle, a noted lawyer, MP and Sergeant at Law to Oliver Cromwell. In 1756 it came, by marriage, to the Bulwers, whose descendants, the Bulwer-Lyttons and then the Bulwer-Longs, still own it. Heydon remains to this day one of only twelve villages in Britain in single private ownership.



Faden's Map 1797

A park was laid out in the eighteenth century. The present much larger park is a creation of the early nineteenth century, when at least two outlying hamlets were demolished to make way for it.



Bryant's Map 1826

The present church is mainly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. With two exceptions - parts of The Old Rectory and The Old Cottage - all the other buildings round The Green date from the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. In 1887 Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee was

marked by the erection of a pump house on the village green.

White's Directory for 1845 records the following occupations being pursued in the parish:

- one landowner
- two blacksmiths
- a grocer-cum-draper
- a shoemaker
- a gamekeeper
- eight tenant farmers (one also a lime burner)
- two wheelwrights
- a saddler (also landlord of the Earle Arms)
- a baker-cum-flour dealer
- a land agent
- a gardener
- a curate

It is instructive to compare this list with one for today. There are still one landowner (in the same family), a landlord of the Earle Arms, a gamekeeper, a gardener and a number of tenant farmers. The church remains a place of worship but it is now part of a larger benefice along with Cawston and Haveringland. The other trades have all disappeared. Main shopping is now done in Aylsham or Norwich, though the Tea Room - itself reflecting the popularity of the village with tourists - doubles as a small shop. Shoes and saddles are now mass-produced elsewhere. Lime, after giving way to cement, has made a partial come-back as a building material, but it is no longer produced locally. Hairdressing is a relative new trade in the village, while the recent use of the village as a set for numerous film and television productions should not be forgotten.

The population and social make-up of the village have of course changed very considerably. In 1845 there were "321 souls" in the village. Now, with smaller families and improved housing, there are less than a hundred. In 1845 there would have been many more farm labourers, estate workers and domestic servants. Though all the houses still remain with the estate, many cottage tenants are now no longer estate servants, but are of independent means, either retired or commuting to work elsewhere.

Though Heydon has - visually - changed remarkably little in over a century, means of transport and communication have - as everywhere - changed out of all recognition in that time.

In 1967 and 1968 Heydon won the Best Kept Village Competition for villages in Norfolk of under four hundred people. In 1970 remarkable wall paintings were uncovered in the church.



LOCATION AND SETTING

Heydon is situated some 2 miles (3.5 km) west of the B1149 road from Norwich to Holt. It is about 15 miles (24 km) from Norwich and 11 miles (17.75 km) from Holt. The nearest market town is Aylsham, 6.5 miles (10.5 km) to the east. The surrounding country is generally flat. The village is approached by a short cul-de-sac from a minor road and is screened from north, east and south by a designed landscape, with trees planted in belts, parkland groups or avenues. These two factors make the village seem isolated from the outside world.

Heydon Hall Park lies immediately to the east and north, but the village can scarcely be seen from it. From the minor road south of the village an imposing pair of gate lodges at Dog Corner guards the entrance to a long tree-lined avenue which leads across the park to the Hall. By contrast, at the end of the village street, a second pair of gate lodges - domestic in style -

mark a more functional entrance.

The farmland to the west offers glimpses, through a sporadic belt of trees, of the village and its tall church tower.

FORM AND CHARACTER



The settlement is very compact. It covers The Green, barely 100 yards (90 metres) in each direction, The Street, only about 300 yards (280 metres) long, the churchyard and the large grounds of The Old Rectory and The Grange, together with a variety of gardens and yards. The village is essentially built round The Green, one side of which is part of The Street. Trees form a backdrop on all sides.

The advantages of a single ownership and good management can be seen in the marked absence of inappropriate window replacements and intrusive garages or car standings and in the general uniformity of walls, fences and railings.

THE GREEN

The Green is dominated by the magnificent Medieval Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with its tall tower (Listed Grade I). A large oak tree stands by the south gate of the churchyard. Slightly further east is Widows'

Row (Listed), a picturesque range originally of five red brick estate cottages, now converted to two, with dormers which face The Green. The red brick walls of the churchyard and Widows' Row and the white garden fence between them are significant elements in the picture. On The Green itself the red brick Well House, in Tudor style with a steep pointed roof and weather vane, is an attractive focal point. George Skipper was the architect. On the east side of the Green there is a hand-wrought seat with sheltering roof and a row of recently planted trees. The Green is enclosed on its west and east side by white posts and a single black tubular rail.

Access to the south side of The Green is by an informal road leading to the entrance to The Old Rectory and the back entrance to The Grange. There is a pleasing absence here of tarmac and kerbs. Three buildings face The Green. They are (from west to east):

The Dower House (Listed), a substantial five bay plain late Georgian house, with rendered walls, a mix of sash and casement windows and a low-pitched grey pantiled roof. A curving brick wall with saddle-back coping encloses the small front garden. The west end, though now in separate occupation, is a continuation of the same range, but in red brick. It has a nicely detailed white wooden fence. It turns the corner into The Street. Attached to the south a lower range, with casement windows and a blocked carriage arch, follows the street line.

Dower House Cottage, of red brick in a simple Tudor style, with mullioned windows, including one long window at first floor level. It appears to be of late nineteenth century date. Though wider than it is deep, the ridge runs, unexpectedly, from back to front to give an unusually wide gable facing The Green.

The Old Cottage (Listed), a substantial "double-piled" house comprising a front "pile" of seventeenth century origin and an added nineteenth century rear "pile". It is of red brick, including diaper work in the east gable. Windows are mullioned and the steep pitched roofs are of red pantiles. It has stepped gables,

tall multi-stack chimneys, elaborate brick dentils below the eaves and a fine arched doorway.

The extensive garden of The Old Rectory (Listed), formerly Heydon House, takes up the eastern side of The Green. Of all those in the area, its many mature trees have the greatest impact on the character of The Green. The house itself can just be glimpsed from the churchyard, but cannot be seen from The Green. Its steeply pitched roof and longitudinal chimney stack indicate a seventeenth century date, although the sash windows appear eighteenth century and the west wing of brick with flint gable and Gothic style porch is nineteenth century.

In the south-east corner of The Green (between the gardens of Heydon House and The Old Cottage), a drive curves round to the back of The Grange (Listed). Shrubs and hedges are planted so as to enclose small areas of mown grass: here private and public space - garden and Green - merge imperceptibly into one another.

THE STREET - GENERAL

From the south The Street is entered through an "arch" of trees, but the eye is at once drawn to the Hall entrance gates at the far end. Most buildings are two storey and are set close to the edge of the road behind narrow front gardens that are defined by timber posts and metal rail. The estate cottages on either side culminate in a pair of gate lodges. A number of these cottages are similar in design and were presumably built at the same time in the early nineteenth century. In a short terrace or in pairs, each of these buildings has a central pediment: a simple device which adds a certain grandeur to the approach to the Hall. Each has brick dentils to eaves and pediments; some have plain cottage doorways, others simple Georgian ones; some have only casement windows, others sashes below and casements above. All are of red brick but have been lime washed in the past. Roofs are of red pantiles and chimneys are tall, their bulk broken down by a partial separation of flues.

THE STREET - WEST SIDE (from south to north)

The Parish Room stands on slightly raised ground surrounded by trees. While of no particular architectural interest, its origin as a World War I army hut clearly has historic associations.

Nos. 8 and 10, at right angles to The Street, face south over long gardens. They are an attractive pair of estate cottages of red brick with dormers, with good details and chimneys.



The Smithy comprises a straightforward vernacular building, with a small yard in front, and an unusual small building set forward on one side of the yard - square with a pointed roof surmounted by a louvred cupola and an elaborate wrought iron weather vane – which is an attractive element in the street scene.

A terrace of cottages (Listed). [Part of the early nineteenth century group already referred to under “The Street - general”]. Originally of six cottages, it has been adapted to four (including Church Farmhouse) and incorporates two later shop windows of traditional design. The terrace closes the view looking west from the drive in front of The Dower House.

Church Farm outbuildings. Long and facing south over a yard. Of townscape interest. The gable of the east-most range is hard on to the

road, helping to keep a firm building line opposite The Green. Modern prefabricated farm buildings west of the farmyard are of no interest and are generally out of sight.

Earle Arms public house (Listed). A building of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, facing The Green and the church. It is in a “vernacular” rather than Georgian style, built of brick, cream colourwashed. End gables have plain parapets but two gables breaking the front elevation are stepped. Chimneys are tall with separated diagonal flues. Windows are casements and eaves have brick dentils. A carved wooden figure adorns the front. Outbuildings at the back are of townscape interest. On one is the remains of an old pump. The north end of the building is a separate house: Church View.

The Old Post Office. A simple 3-bay cottage which shares certain features with the Listed Georgian estate cottages: chimney design, brick eaves dentils and remains of former limewash. It has a pleasing Georgian doorway with a fanlight. There are good park railings in front.



A type K6 Telephone box (Listed) survives near the side door of the Old Post Office. (The K6 design by Giles Gilbert Scott was commissioned to celebrate the Silver Jubilee in 1935).

THE STREET - NORTH END

Church Lodges and Gates to Heydon Hall. The two lodges, dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, are of one storey and a half with roof dormers. Each has a single tall chimney. The side walls are a continuation of the high walls either side of the gate piers, onto which the steep roofs come down. The result is simple but effective. Garden walls on east and west side of the road join the lodges with a sweep, knitting them into the street scene.

THE STREET - EAST SIDE

Churchyard wall. Of flint and brick with wrought iron gate. It continues the swept-up wall attached to the gate lodge.

[Here follows The Green: see above]

House attached to west end of The Dower House [See under The Green]

Outbuilding. A plain single storey structure, incorporating a garage, joins the above house to the pair of cottages below. It serves to maintain the street frontage at this important point.

Pair of Cottages (Listed). [Part of the group referred to under "The Street - general"]. With a window at each end of it, but none at the centre, the pediment is hardly "correct", but it has a naïve charm and, as has already been noted, it combines with the others in The Street to dramatise the approach to the Hall. Each unit is of two bays only; windows are casements throughout and doorways are plain. Compare with the pair immediately to the south [see below].

Pair of Cottages (Listed). [One of the group referred to under "The Street - general"]. Like the pair immediately to the north [see above] this pair has a central pediment without any central feature beneath. But each cottage is larger, of three bays rather than two, windows are sashes at ground floor level and doorways are in a simple Georgian style. Presumably they were intended for a slightly higher class of tenant.



Pair of Cottages (Listed). [Part of the group referred to under "The Street general"]. In this case the pediment has a central window below, in accordance with classical "rules". Beneath this window is a wide carriage arch (all but describing a complete semi-circle). The pair of cottages – one on each side – have sash windows downstairs and simple Georgian doorways. A high brick garden wall extends southwards to a yard entry.

The Old School and The Old School House. A brick boundary wall encloses the former school yard (now a garden). In the centre is an imposing entrance arch, in Tudor style, with the Bulwer initials in terra cotta above and flat "buttresses" either side. The former school, beyond the yard, has an equally imposing centrepiece, with a stepped gable, the Bulwer coat of arms in stone, a gothic porch entrance and corner buttresses. Surviving original windows have stone (or possibly rendered brick) mullions. Unfortunately, the conversion to a house has included the removal of the original schoolroom windows and their replacement by smaller, very ordinary, windows

with brick soldier arches. The former school house attached to the south end of the school itself has fared better and appears to be unaltered externally.

A high boundary wall separates house from school and continues along the front of the garden of the house to a pair of tall brick gate piers. These are the entrance to a large open yard stretching down to the boundary of The Grange, which can just be glimpsed through the trees. In the yard there are some undistinguished sheds.

To the south a belt of mature trees separates this yard from the long entrance drive to The Grange (which marks the boundary of the Conservation Area).

A pair of Gate Lodges (Listed) at the eastern end of The Grange drive guard its original entrance through Heydon Hall Park.

TRADITIONAL MATERIALS



The character of Heydon owes much to the traditional use of a limited palette of building materials.

Some of these are indigenous to the area. In common use are red brick (in many cases limewashed), and red pantiles. In less common use are flint (the Church, The Old Rectory, some boundary walls), sand-lime render (the older part of The Old Rectory, The Dower House). black or dark blue glazed pantiles (the

Dower House, The Old Post Office) and pintiles (the Gate Lodges to The Hall, the Pump House on The Green and the small building by the Smithy).

The corrugated pantiles on The Old Cottage - red/blue/grey in colour, were probably imported from elsewhere in the country or from the Continent.

The road/drive south of The Green has a rough gravel surface. Otherwise, no traditional hard ground surface materials survive in public areas.

THINGS WHICH DETRACT FROM THE CHARACTER OF THE AREA

The character of a traditional village can be easily eroded over time. Something may be changed (often for good reasons - such as modernisation) and then it may be too late to undo the damage without still further expense. Or something may be neglected so that it falls into disrepair: such things can often be rectified if action is taken soon enough. That in Heydon village there is an almost complete absence of such "Detractors" is surely in large measure thanks to the single - and responsible - ownership of all the land and buildings.

However, it is worth drawing attention to the following points, though all are relatively minor:

- (i) Eroded brickwork on all the "pedimented" cottages in The Street - worst on the three buildings on the east side.
- (ii) Ditto in garden wall south of Widows' Row.
- (iii) Short length of flint wall east side of Churchyard (near Widows' Row) becoming derelict.
- (iv) Shelter to seat on east side of The Green collapsing.
- (v) Two young trees east side of The Green have died and the others need pruning to encourage healthy growth.

- (vi) Tree on verge in front of west churchyard wall smothered in ivy and may be dying.
- (vii) Two trees on the south side of the nave of the church are possibly too close to the church.
- (viii) Overgrown shrubs by church entrance.
- (ix) The horizontal rail along the west and south side of The Green needs repainting (black).
- (x) Eroded brickwork to southern pier of opening to yard S of School House.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT

Heydon scarcely needs enhancing. However, the use of posts and chains (around small green triangle south-west of The Green and in front of the houses opposite) introduces a rather “suburban” note. Consideration could be given to protecting the grass by means of simple stout oak bollards, which would weather naturally.

APPENDIX A :

LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

Ref. No.	Grade	Street	Building	Remarks
3/39	II			The Grange
3/40	II			Grange Lodge, north
3/41	II			Grange Lodge, south
3/46	II		The Green	Widows' Row
3/47	II		" "	The Old Rectory formerly Heydon House
3/48	II		" "	The Old Cottage (description requires correcting)
no ref	II		" "	The Dower House Includes adjoining house to west (description not available)
3/51	II		The Street	Pair of cottages c 170m SW of Church
3/52	II		" "	" " " c 150m " " "
3/53	II		" "	" " " c 130m " " "
3/54	I		" "	Church of SS Peter and Paul
3/55	II		" "	The Earle Arms public house
3/56	II		" "	Range of Cottages and Shops S of Earle Arms
3/74	II		" "	Type K6 Telephone Box by The Old Post Office

N.B. the description for the Dower House refers to The Old Cottage. English Heritage informed that corrections are required.

CURTILAGE LISTED PROPERTIES

NB This list is not exhaustive

Church Lodge, west + wall, pier and gate

Curtilage listed to Heydon Hall

Church Lodge, east + wall, pier and gate

Curtilage listed to Heydon Hall

APPENDIX B

UNLISTED BUILDINGS OF INTEREST

The following buildings and boundary walls within the Conservation Area are not included in the statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest compiled by the Secretary of State. Nevertheless they are considered by the District Council to be of sufficient interest, as townscape and/or in their own right, to warrant every effort being made to maintain their special character. Note the suggested additions to the List.

[The list runs clockwise starting with the Churchyard]

Walls on N,W and S sides of Churchyard and short section of wall on E side of Churchyard

Wall on S side of Widows' Row

Well House, The Green

Outbuilding NW of Heydon House

Wall on S boundary of Heydon House

Dower House Cottage (between The Dower House and The Old Cottage)

Outbuildings to rear of Dower House Cottage

Walls to front and rear of The Dower House

Wood railings to front of house attached to W of The Dower House

Outbuilding (including garage) joining house to W of The Dower House with cottages to S

Walls to rear of No 12 The Street

Walls to S and rear N of The Old School

Boundary walls and gate arch to The Old School and School House, including gate piers at S end

The Old School and School House

Outbuilding to rear of School House

Wall and Outbuilding W of the Grange

Parish Room

Cottages Nos 8 and 10 The Street

Walls adjoining No 8 The Street

Small building with cupola SE of main Smithy

The Smithy main building

Walls adjoining the Smithy

Brick and tiled farm buildings, Church Farm

Outbuildings behind The Earle Arms

The Old Post Office, including railings

Wall S of The Old Post Office

Wall S of Hall Lodge, West

APPENDIX C

THE EFFECT OF DESIGNATION

DESIGNATION

Section 69, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires local authorities to identify Conservation Areas and to designate them after consultation with the Parish Councils concerned, statutory undertakers and with other interested bodies.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Any application for permission to carry out development which affects the character or appearance of the Conservation Area must be publicly advertised on site and in the local press not less than 21 days before it is determined by the Local Planning Authority. This may in some cases apply to developments on the fringe or margins of the Conservation Area where it is considered the proposed development may affect the character or appearance of the Conservation Area.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

New Development

The local planning authority, as a general rule, will require that all planning applications for building works are accompanied by detailed plans and drawings. These drawings should illustrate proposed elevations in relation to existing and adjoining buildings or their immediate surroundings.

The local planning authority must pay particular regard to the character of the Conservation Area and the possible effect any proposed development may have. Factors taken into consideration will be layout of buildings, scale, shape and form. A high standard of design and materials will also be expected. Peripheral elements such as design of walls, fences, planting and the visual effects of providing for vehicular traffic, e.g. access, parking areas, vision splays will similarly be considered.

It is desirable, therefore, that details of proposals should be discussed with

Development Management Officers or Conservation Officers at an early stage, preferably before submission of formal planning applications.

Alterations and Extensions/ Permitted Development

The form of control relating to alterations and extensions differs between Listed and unlisted buildings within Conservation Areas. The Town & Country (General Permitted Development) Order permits, within certain limits, alterations or extensions to any building* without the need to obtain specific planning consent. However, any proposal to alter or extend a Listed Building, within the limits of permitted development, requires Listed Building Consent if, in the opinion of the local planning authority, this would affect its character. Beyond the limits laid down in the General Permitted Development Order both planning permission and Listed Building Consent will be required.

Owners of unlisted buildings can extend or alter their properties within the limits of permitted development without the need to obtain consent. In some situations such alterations or extensions can have a detrimental effect upon the visual amenity of the street scene and character of the Conservation Area.

The local authority would therefore encourage owners who wish to alter or extend their houses, to do so in a sympathetic manner. The authorities' Conservation Officers will be pleased to give advice on matters of design and use of materials.

If the local authority is satisfied that in the interests of conservation it is necessary and expedient to bring under control any particular class or classes of 'permitted development', application may be made to the Department for Communities and Local Government for a Direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, for that purpose.

*building means in this case, a dwellinghouse Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Order 1995.

Satellite dishes

The siting of a satellite dish on the chimney stack

or on the roof slope or any elevation fronting the road, on a dwelling house within a conservation area, requires consent from the council.

Demolition

With minor exceptions, no building within a Conservation Area may be demolished without the consent of the local planning authority. Additionally, demolition of a 'Listed Building' requires Listed Building Consent and the approval of the Secretary of State.

Where a building which is of particular importance in maintaining the character of a Conservation Area has been allowed to decay, the Secretary of State may direct a local authority to ensure that repairs necessary to make the building weatherproof are carried out.

Tree Preservation

It is an offence to fell, lop, top, cause wilful damage, destroy or remove a tree in a Conservation Area without first giving the local planning authority at least 6 weeks notice in writing. In that period, the authority may either seek to preserve the tree by serving a Tree Preservation Order in which case express consent then be obtained for any remedial work. If no such Order is served then work can proceed.

For trees which are already the subject of Tree Preservation Orders express consent of the local planning authority must be obtained before any remedial work is undertaken.

DESIGN GUIDANCE / HEDGEROW LEGISLATION

Window Replacements

Window replacements are often the most serious threat to the appearance of our conservation areas and may even affect the value of properties.

The replacement of timber windows with PVCu is likely to result in several problems

- The material cannot reproduce profiles and detailing of traditional joinery
- The variety can destroy the visual harmony of the streetscene
- The material is not as easy and economic to repair as timber
- It does not have the biodegradable qualities of timber when redundant, creating an

environmental land fill hazard.

NB: All complete window replacements are now required to achieve minimum insulation values – please consult the Building Control Section at Broadland District Council.

In the interests of conservation, local authorities are also empowered to relax the requirements under Building Control Regulations when considering proposals for the restoration or conversion of historic buildings.

Other repairs that can have a detrimental impact include:

- Alterations to roofing materials
- Inappropriate repointing techniques
- Inappropriate repointing materials
- Painting, rendering or cladding brickwork
- Removal of decorative architectural features such as stone or window surrounds
- Installing modern plastic rainwater gutters and downpipes

Careful repairs are as important as major alterations and extensions.

Important Hedgerows

Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (S1 No. 1160):

- It is against the law to remove most countryside hedgerows without permission.
- To get permission to remove a hedgerow you must notify your local planning authority.
- If the authority decide to prohibit removal of an important hedgerow, it must let you know within 6 weeks.
- If you remove a hedgerow without permission (whether it is important or not) you may face an unlimited fine, you may also have to replace the hedgerow.
- For further information regarding the hedgerow legislation see D.O.E. leaflet 'The Hedgerow Regulations – Your Questions Answered'.

GRANTS

Grant assistance may be available for both listed and unlisted buildings or structures which are of amenity value to the conservation area, both for repair and enhancement. Grants may also be available for tree work / planting. Contact the Conservation Section at Broadland District Council

APPENDIX D

SIGNIFICANT TREES, NOT THE SUBJECT OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

Number	Species
CA1	Ash
CA2	Yew
CA3	Oak
CA4	Oak
CA5	Oak
CA6	Ash
CA7	Beech
CA8	Lime
CA9	Oak
CA10	Sycamore
CA11	Cherry
CA12	Beech
CA13	Maple
CA14	Yew
CA15	Lime
CA16	Oak
CA17	Douglas Fir
CA18	Oak
CA19	Poplar
CA20	Copper Beech
CA21	Cherry
CA22	Cherry
CA23	Oak
CA24	Oak
CA25	Ash
CA26	Horse Chestnut
CA27	Scots Pine
CA28	Scots Pine
CAG1	Yew / Irish Yew
CAG2	Horse Chestnut / Ash
CAG3	Horse Chestnut / Beech / Ash / Oak / Western Red Cedar
CAG4	Scots Pine
CAG5	Scots Pine / Yew
CAG6	Oak
CAG7	Sycamore / Oak / Ash
CAG8	Lime / Sycamore / Scots Pine / Ash
CAG9	Douglas Fir / Scots Pine / Oak / Beech / Lime
CAG10	Beech / Sycamore / Scots Pine / Western Red Cedar / Oak

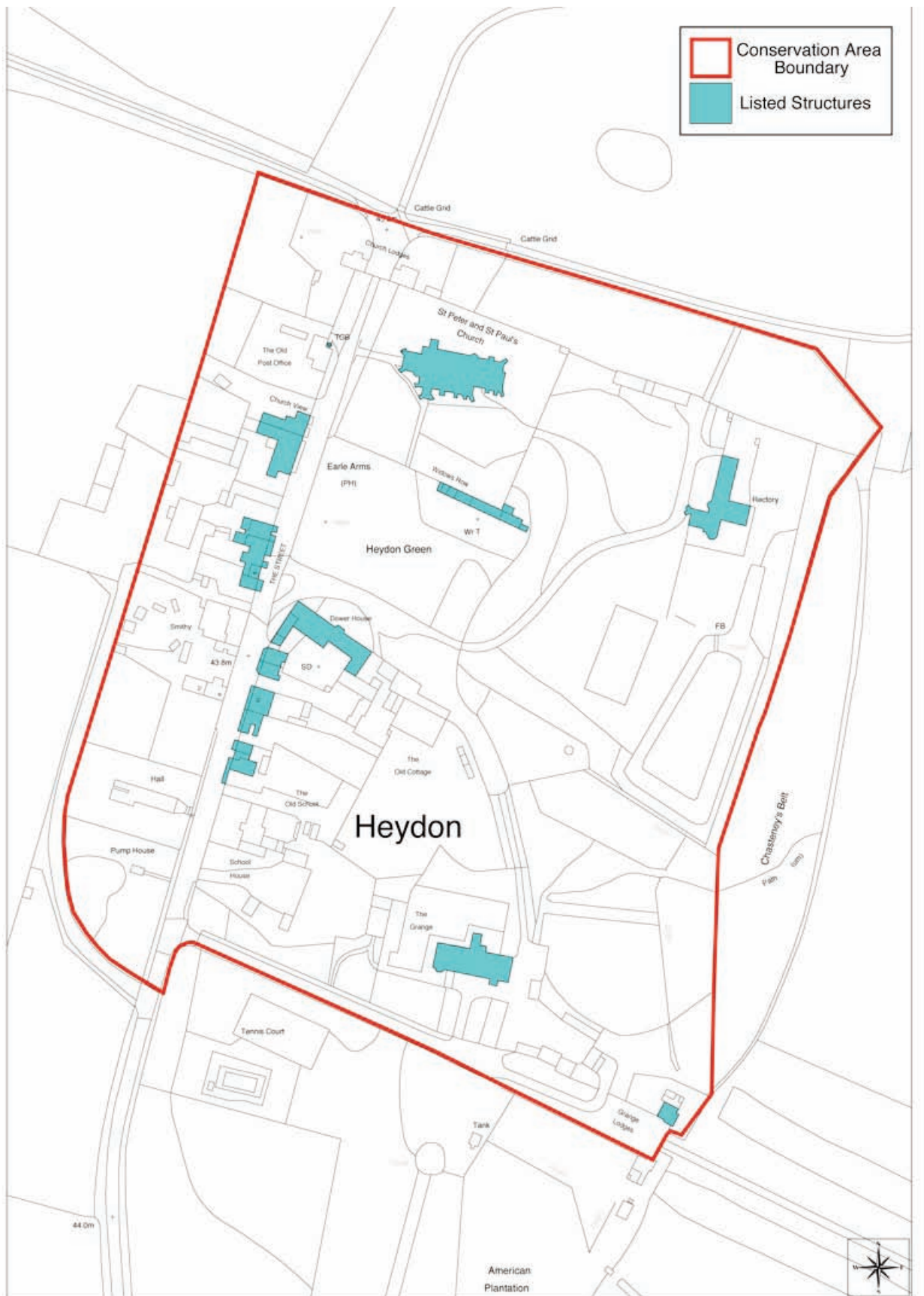
HEYDON CONSERVATION AREA



APPENDIX E

CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

HEYDON CONSERVATION AREA



Map Showing the Heydon Village Conservation Area Boundary and Listed Structures.

SCALE 1:2000

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