

# Meavy



## Conservation Area Character Appraisal



---

**Conservation Areas** were introduced through the *Civic Amenities Act 1967*. Section 69 (1) (a) of the Act gives the definition of a Conservation Area as:

*'an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'*

There are now over 9,000 Conservation Areas nation-wide. Local Planning Authorities are required to designate Conservation Areas, keep them under review, and if appropriate, designate further areas (Section 69 (2)). There are currently 23 Conservation Areas within Dartmoor National Park.

Designation brings certain duties to local planning authorities:

- ◆ to formulate and publish from time to time proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas and submit them for consideration to a public meeting in the area to which they relate (Section 71)
- ◆ in exercising their planning powers, to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the Conservation Areas (Section 72).

**Conservation Area Character Appraisals** aim to define and analyse the special interest which constitutes the character and appearance of a place. It is these qualities which warrant the designation of a Conservation Area.

An appraisal will provide a sound basis, defensible on appeal, for policies within the Local Development Framework and Development Management decisions. It can also form the groundwork for a subsequent **Conservation Area Management Plan**, which will contain defined issues, proposals and policies for the conservation and enhancement of the area. It is also intended that the document will be helpful to those involved in drawing up Enhancement Projects and Village Design Statements within the National Park area.

*The main function of the Conservation Area Character Appraisal is to enable Dartmoor National Park Authority and the community to relate planning proposals to the Conservation Area.*

Defining the character of an area is not a straightforward exercise and it is not always possible to reach a truly objective view. The statement of character and appearance in this appraisal is based on various detailed methods of analysis recommended by English Heritage. A range of qualities are looked at including: historical development, building materials, and relationships between buildings and open spaces. However, character appraisals are not intended to be fully comprehensive and any omission does not imply that something is of no interest.

This Character Appraisal has benefited from several public consultations which have taken place through the Parish Council.

# Contents

---

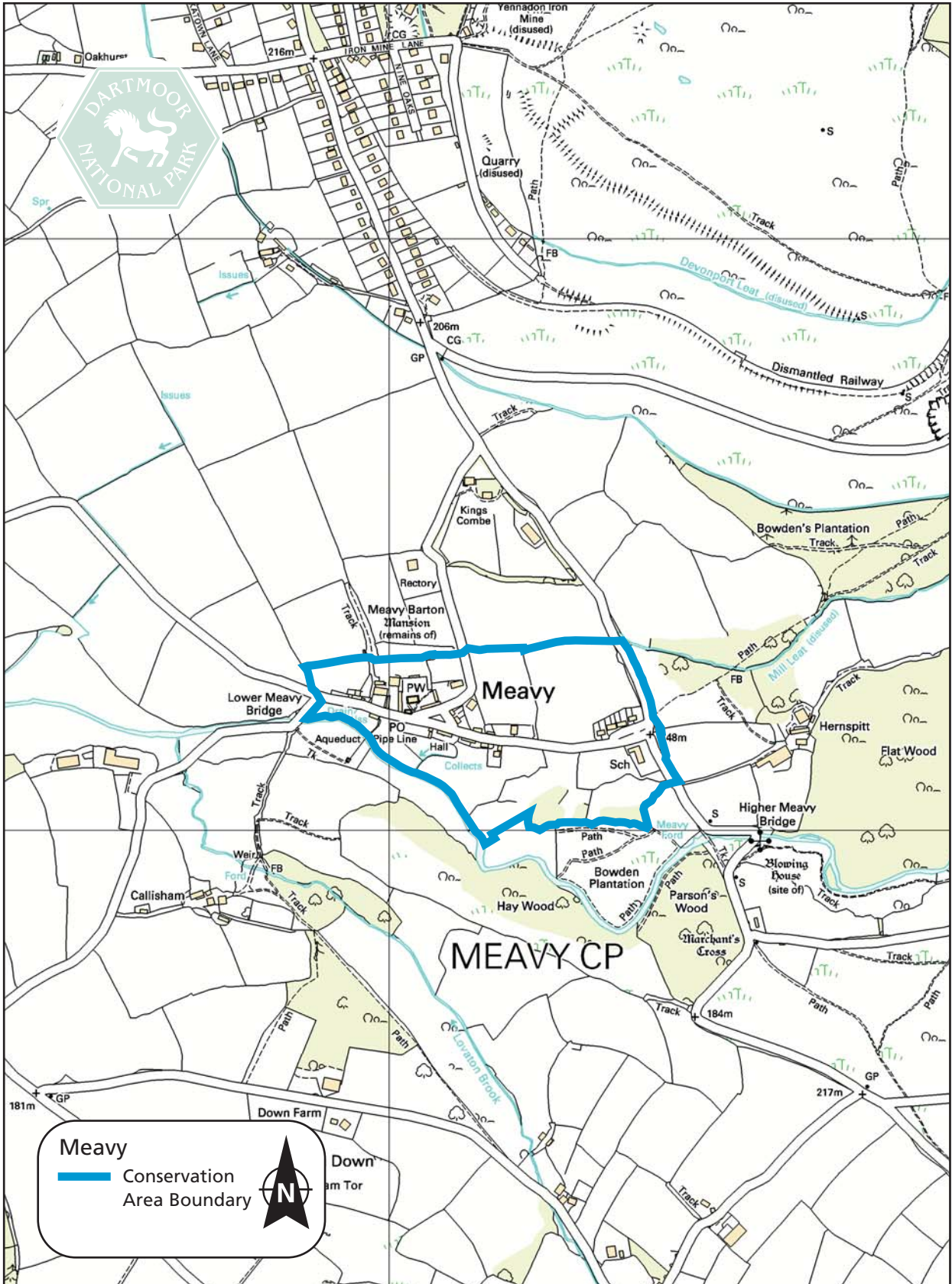
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Village History</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2 Settlement Plan</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3 Building Types, Materials and Styles</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>4 Key Buildings</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>5 Local Details and Street Furniture</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>6 Spaces and Views</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>7 Modern Development</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>8 Archaeological Potential</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>9 Trees</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>Appendix A: Tree Survey</b> .....	<b>40</b>

## Maps

Map 1 Conservation Area Location .....	4
Map 2 Tithe Map 1842 .....	7
Map 3 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1884 .....	8
Map 4 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1905 .....	9
Map 5 Conservation Area: Meavy Settlement .....	10
Map 6 Conservation Area: Historic Quality and Integrity ...	15
Map 7 Conservation Area: Spaces and Views .....	33
Map 8 Trees and Conservation Area .....	41
Map 9 Conservation Area: Trees and Boundary .....	39



# Map 1 Conservation Area Location



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Dartmoor National Park Authority. 100024842 2011.

## Introduction

Meavy is an ancient settlement on the River Meavy at the edge of the moor about 1 mile east of Yelverton and less than a mile from Burrator reservoir. The village sits above the flood line with fertile meadows separating it from the river. Historically there were orchards and arable fields that formed part of the village scene.

Being on the edge of the moor the village is underlain by a mix of metamorphic rocks, mostly slate, but granite is always close at hand on the river bed.

Meavy has seen little growth over the years and has even lost a couple of farms. It retains a very traditional agricultural setting and whilst few of the inhabitants are involved in farming, there are still signs of daily activity. The mix of traditional buildings and spaces is retained and forms a significant element of the settlement's character.

## 1 Village History

There are numerous Bronze Age remains on the moorland within the parish; with settlement and ritual sites. This is, therefore, a place of ancient habitation and a continuous history spanning over 3,000 years. The settlement itself is documented in 1031 as Maewi and was almost certainly one of five manors of that name recorded in the Domesday book (1086). Various spellings are found and it is possible that the name is derived from a personal or family name. There are several medieval references to the Mewi or de Mewi family. Alternatively the village and the family names may originate from that of the river.

The later medieval period saw the Strode and then the Drake families as principal landowners; in 1808 the manor was bought by Sir Massey Lopes and became part of the Maristow Estate.

Much more historic information can be found in the informative 'Book of Meavy' by Pauline Hemery.



Figure 1 Old image of central area.

## 2 Settlement Plan

---

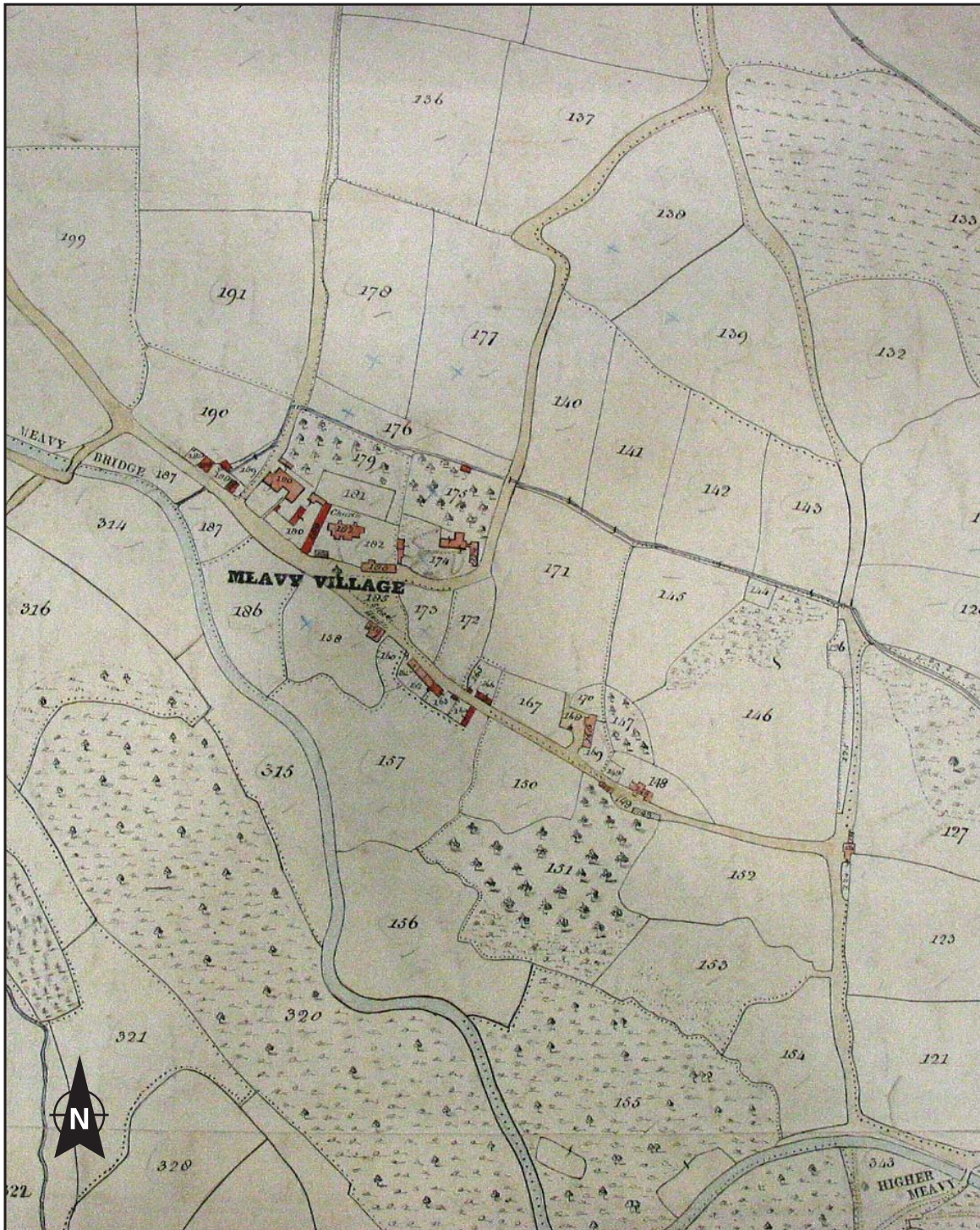
The settlement site is close to the ancient river crossings at Meavy Ford to the east and Meavy Bridge to the west. Like many small Devon villages a number of lanes converge on, or radiate from it; these link to farmsteads and nearby settlements. The village itself has a linear form that follows the principal lane that runs east – west following the edge of the river meadows. The junction of this road from Sheepstor meets the route from Dousland at the apex of the triangular Green which is the heart of the layout. Sited directly in front of the church and public house it is a defining feature of the place.

The medieval village also had its barton, immediately alongside the church and in the 17th century the parsonage, (now Meavy House), was built. Although the mill buildings date from the 19th century it seems probable that there was a mill here from medieval times and it is likely that the leat that begins below Burrator waterfall is ancient. These buildings, along with the spaces within and around them, are the outstanding historic core that makes Meavy so special.

Historically there were a series of buildings relating to the individual farmsteads of Warrens and Bowdens and Palmers to the east of the main settlement. Apart from some small agricultural buildings these farm groups have gone; there has, however, been some residential infill during the 20th century but that has occurred within the established settlement plan.



## Map 2 Tithe Map 1842



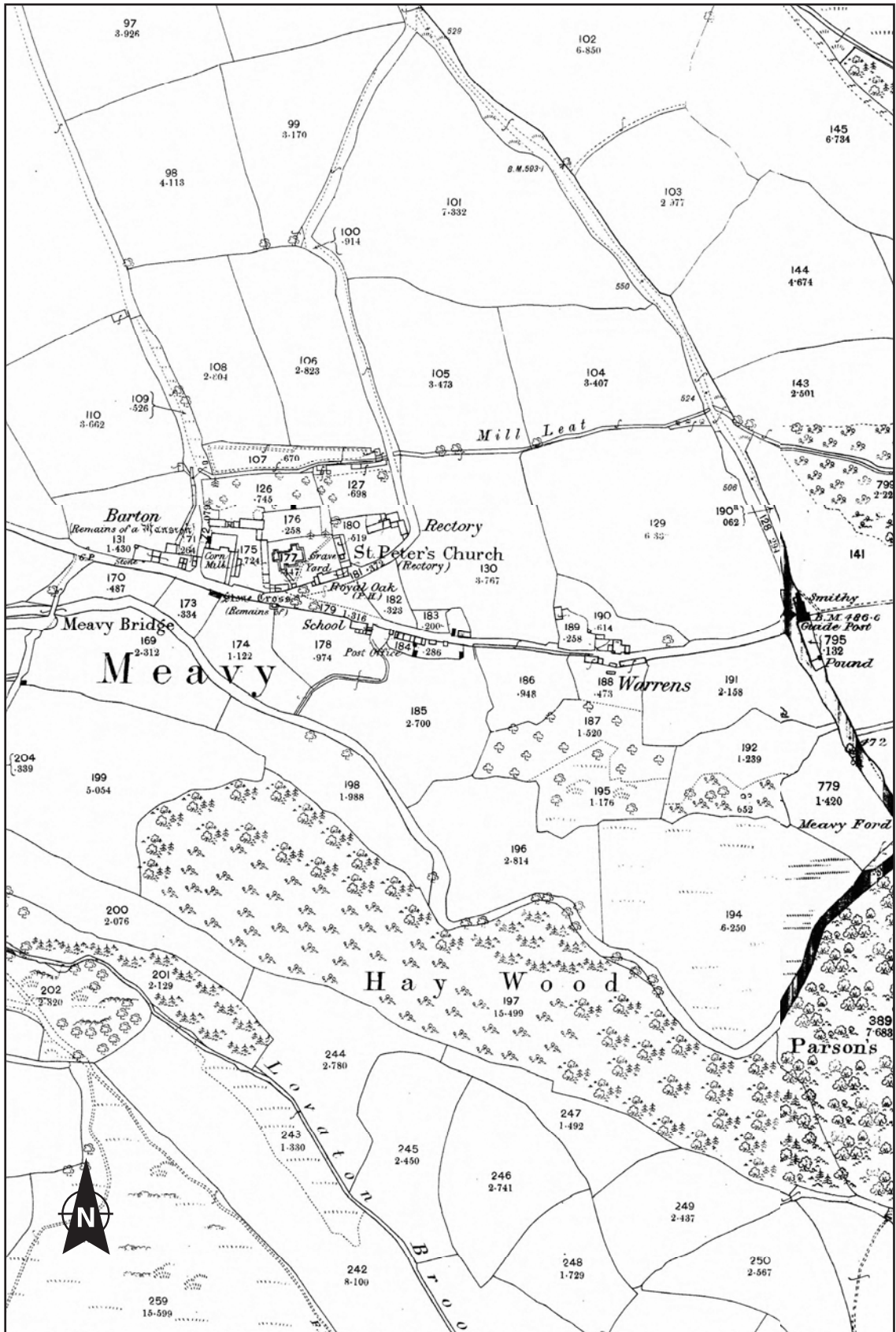
© DNPA  
Note: (not reproduced to scale)

### Historical Footnote:

The tithe system provided the traditional means of supporting the clergy in England for many centuries. However, over time abuse of the system led to the *Tithe Commutation Act 1836* which empowered the newly formed Tithe Commission to commute tithes paid 'in kind' to an annual money payment. A Commutation Agreement required the creation of a large scale Map showing each plot of land in the tithe district and an accompanying Apportionment listing relevant details. The Tithe Act 1936 provided for the gradual redemption of all tithes by the end of the century.



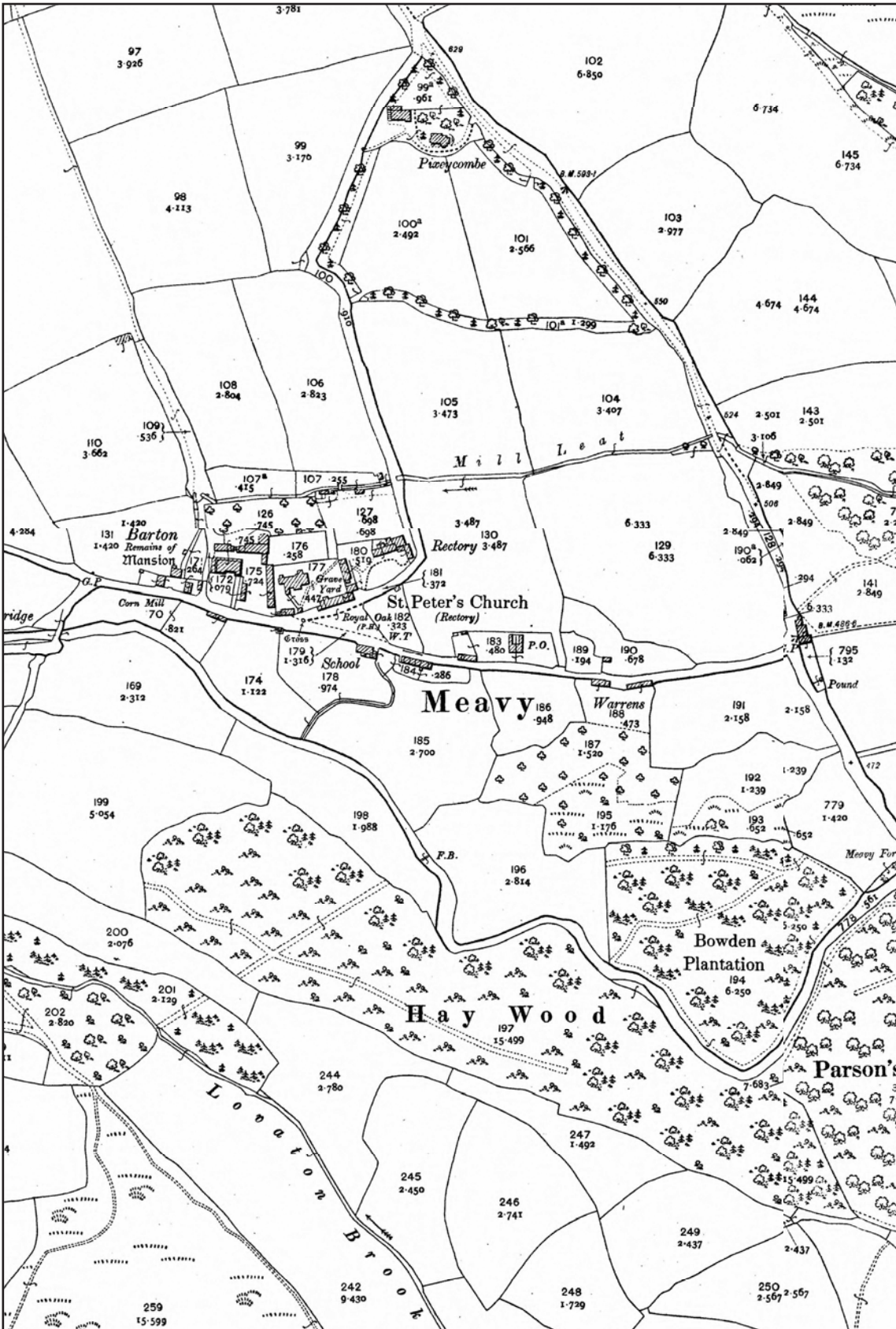
# Map 3 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1884



© Copyright and Database Right Landmark Information Group Limited 2011  
(not reproduced to scale)

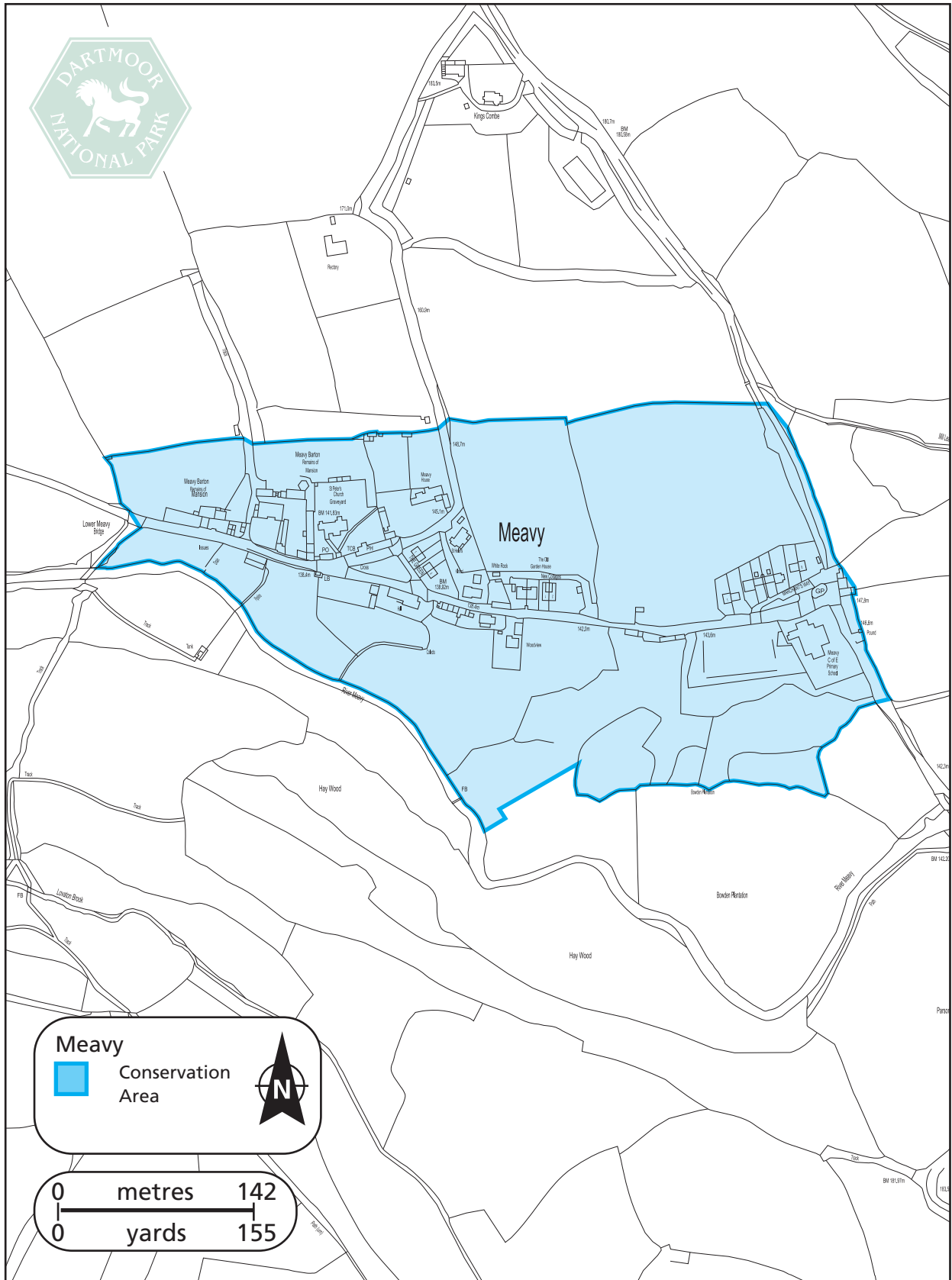


# Map 4 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1905



© and database right Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd.  
 All rights reserved 2011. (not reproduced to scale)

# Map 5 Conservation Area: Meavy Settlement



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Dartmoor National Park Authority. 100024842 2011.



### 3 Building Types, Materials and Styles

The principal buildings of Meavy, the church and Meavy Barton, are fine examples of their type, as is the Royal Oak, (formerly the Church House), despite 19th century re-modelling. Otherwise buildings are mostly of a vernacular character typical of a Devon village. Buildings of status are set within their own enclosures and set back from the street; more humble dwellings, agricultural and public buildings often sit directly on the street frontage. Most buildings have their principal elevations facing the street, Mill Cottage being a rare exception.

Stone is the ubiquitous building material, mostly brown rubble slate and granite. Dressed granite is used for detailed work but there is also wide use of rounded granite blocks from the river – this can be seen in boundary walls and agricultural buildings.



© DNPA

Figure 2 Rounded granite blocks from the river.

Some of the humbler cottages are rendered and in the past others are likely to have had a coating of render and/or limewash. During the 19th and early 20th centuries it became more fashionable to have exposed stone by design and this is represented by the Parish Hall, the Smithy and New Cottages. Mill Cottage may have been the first example of this trend, though it was probably limewashed in its early years.

Slate is the prevalent roofing material, though some buildings may have had thatch in the past. An 1812 etching by Samuel Prout shows the Church House (Royal Oak) with a dilapidated thatch roof, [Fig 14 page 18] while a wood engraving of 1834 by N M Condy shows it with a slate roof [Fig 1 page 5]. Clay tiles are used for ridges, sometimes these are decorative. Gables are



© DNPA

Figure 3 Traditional slate roofing.

most common but full and half hips are seen; these would have been close mitred but there has been a tendency for these to be replaced in tile or cement fillet. The farm building in the field near New Cottages and Mill Cottage are indicative of the historic scantle slating methods that are disappearing.

The lych gate has a recent slate roof that successfully captures the special character of traditional slating, but this is a lone example.



© DNPA

Figure 4 lych gate roof.



There are eaves dormers on the house at Meavy Barton and some nicely designed small ones on the Parish Hall, but otherwise dormers are not a part of the village scene. Chimneys add to the character of many buildings and there are notable examples in the dressed granite stacks of the Barton and the lateral stack on The Royal Oak – a rarity on Dartmoor.



© DNPA

Figure 5 Dressed granite chimney at the Barton.



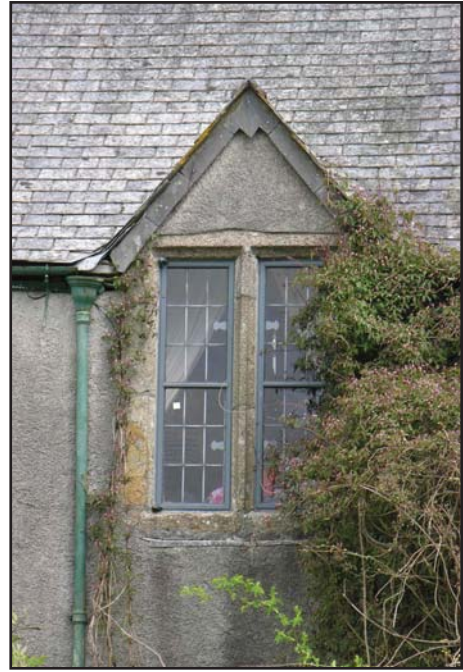
© DNPA

Figure 6 Stone stack with brick top.



© DNPA

Figure 7 Casement at the Mill.



© DNPA

Figure 8 Window at Meavy Barton.

The prevalent window type is the side-hung casement in painted timber. Granite mullion windows survive at Meavy Barton and The Royal Oak. There are some sashes on Meavy House, and on The Royal Oak, (though they are relatively modern replacements). PVCu windows are becoming more common on the unlisted buildings in Meavy and generally detract from the special qualities of the place.

Simple plank doors are most common, but an attractive plain panelled door can be seen at Heather Cottages, (formerly Palmers Cottages). Porches are not a feature in Meavy.



© DNPA

Figure 9 Flush panelled door.

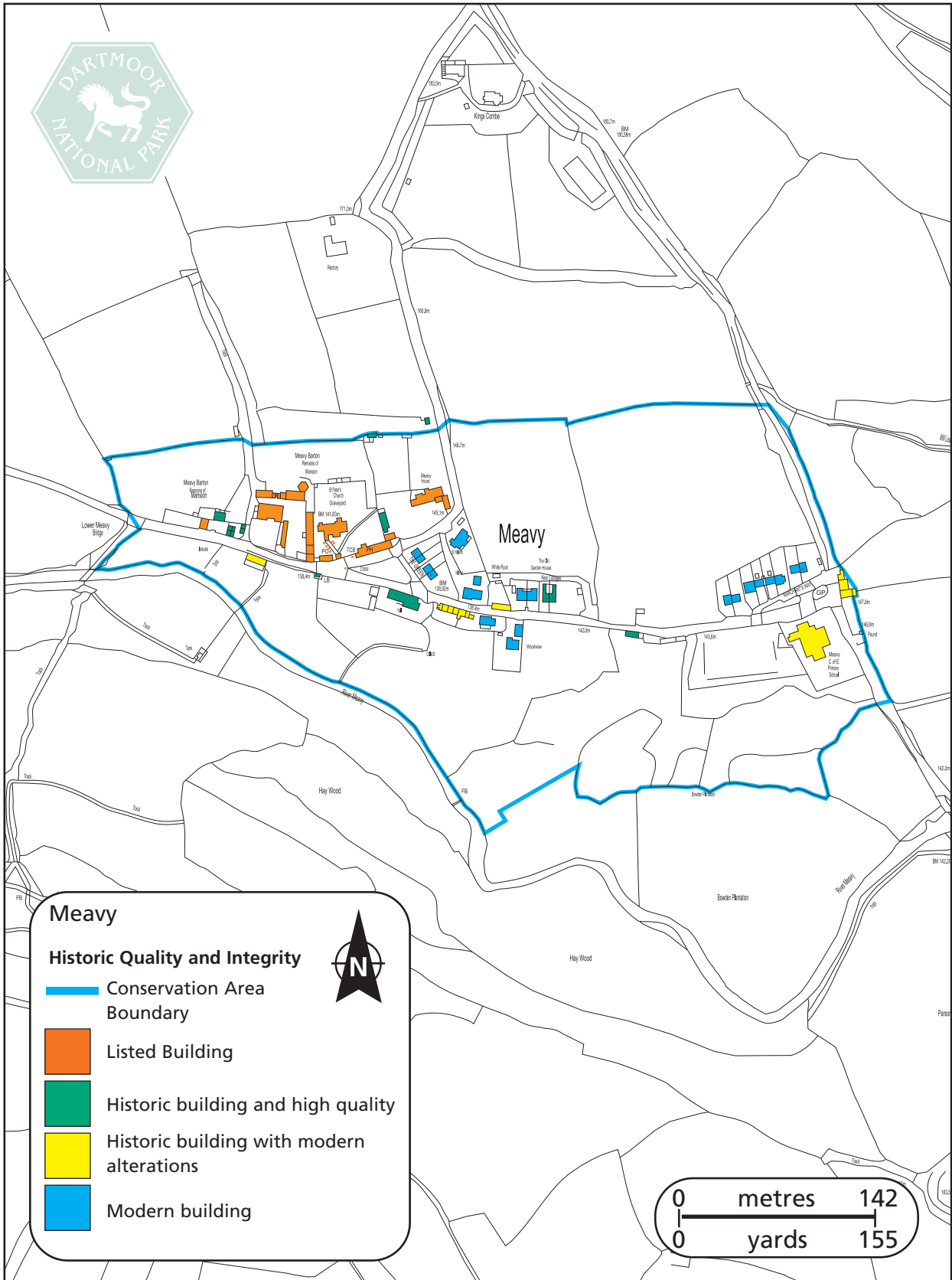


© DNPA

Figure 10 Plank door.



## Map 6 Conservation Area: Historic Quality and Integrity



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Dartmoor National Park Authority. 100024842 2011.

## 4 Key Buildings

Excluding the 6 memorials, the lych gate, memorial cross and the telephone kiosk, there are 9 listed building entries in the village. These are the essence of historic Meavy and are key character features as they are all closely linked and complementary.



© DNPA

Figure 11 The Church of St Peter.

### Church of St Peter – Grade I

The original Norman church was re-built, extended and improved between the 13th and 15th centuries. Its coursed granite tower is an attractive example and a worthy focal point in views of the village from within and around.

### Listed Buildings Footnote:

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the guidance of local planning authorities. Conservation policies are often based on these lists. The re-survey of all Dartmoor parishes was carried out during 1985-88.

A listed building is 'a building of special architectural or historic interest the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. There are about 500,000 listed buildings in England. Nationally, 2% are grade I listed, 4% II\* listed and the balance of 94% are grade II listed. Within Dartmoor National Park there are 2,561 listed buildings.





© DNPA

Figure 12 Meavy Barton.

### Meavy Barton – Grade II\*

The quality of the house and its former size, (it is known to have been significantly larger), suggest that this was, for some time at least, the Manor House. Dating from the early 16th century it was extended and re-modelled during the 17th century.

A key part of the truly exceptional character of the Barton derives from the associated Grade II farm buildings. Their physical presence and character offer a strong supporting role to the Barton and the church, but their importance is more than that. They record the development of this working farm over 400 years and their little altered state makes them an increasingly rare survival.



© DNPA

Figure 13 Farm buildings to the rear of Meavy Barton.



Figure 14 Old print of The Church House.

### The Royal Oak – Grade II

This was the Church House, a traditional feature of many historic Devon villages. It appears that its appearance was much more ancient until sometime in the mid – late 19th century. Today it remains a community focal point as well as an attraction for visitors, as it has been for a considerable time, this quote is from an article that accompanied Fig 1:-

*‘The only “hostel” in the village is “The Royal Oak” which, though of humble exterior, affords comfortable accommodation to the way-worn traveller. In summer this is a halting place for amateur fishermen who stroll from the neighbouring towns to try their piscatorial skill in the waters of the Plym. He who is fond of studying character in the kitchen of a country inn cannot do better than spend a winter’s evening by the blazing peat fire of “The Royal Oak,” for it will afford him a fine opportunity of remarking the peculiarities of the untutored children of the moor; and perchance he may be treated with a tale of the pixies which are said to haunt the rugged brow of Sheepstor.’*

THE SOUTH DEVON MONTHLY MUSEUM: PLYMOUTH.  
JULY 1ST, 1834. VOL. IV. No. 19.

The granite mullion window on the rear churchyard elevation is a survivor of that former character.

Figure 15 Granite mullion window to the rear of Royal Oak.



© DNPA





© DNPA

Figure 16 Mill Cottage.

### Mill Cottage – Grade II

This is a simple but neat example of this building type; part of an important group on a possibly ancient site adjacent to the Barton. An overshot wheel powered this corn mill.

### Parish Hall – Not listed

This neat community building occupies a sensitive location facing The Green. It is probably an adaptation of the 19th century school and more significant for that reason.



© DNPA

Figure 17 The Parish Hall.



© DNPA

Figure 18 A small barn.

#### **Farm building east of New Cottages – Not listed**

This small shippin or stable with a hayloft over is nicely built using a mix of granite river stone and slate. It does not appear on the tithe map so must date from the mid 19th century. The fact that Warren Farm with which it was associated was gone by the early 20th century may be indicative of agricultural decline during that period. Today it is an attractive but vulnerable traditional building that, along with the other surviving outbuildings here, deserves to be cherished as part of the heritage resource of Meavy.



## Other notable buildings



© DNPA

Figure 19 Little Coombe.

### Little Coombe – Grade II

This attractive symmetrical house appears to date from the early 19th century but may represent the re-modelling of an earlier building. It is part of the historic group at the centre of Meavy, but the 20th century stained windows lessen its contribution.



© DNPA

Figure 20 The Lych Gate.

### The Lych Gate – Grade II

This is a good example of a 19th century lych gate with some earlier fabric. The stonework, scantle slate roof and crested ridge tiles present a welcoming feature at the churchyard entrance.



© DNPA

Figure 21 The Smithy.

#### The Smithy – Not listed

This is a re-building of an earlier smithy by Sir Massey Lopes circa 1868. It occupies an important focal position on the T-junction at the eastern end of the village. The rendered gable seems to be in response to wind driven penetrating damp, but it is rather stark. The PVCu windows have also diminished its historic character.





© DNPA

Figure 22 New Cottages.

### New Cottages – Not listed

This typically attractive pair of late Victorian estate cottages built in stone with brick dressings were also built by the Maristow Estate. They were designed with gardens of a productive size, but the historic layout has been lost due to the modern detached infill development in the garden of number 1. The assertive suburban fencing enclosure of this development is at odds with the prevailing historic character.

## 5 Local Details and Street Furniture

There is a general absence of pavements in Meavy, apart from a length of blacktop with concrete kerbs in front of the Parish Hall and some notable areas of cobbling. These are outside Meavy Barton, in front of the churchyard/Royal Oak and along the frontage of Heather Cottages.



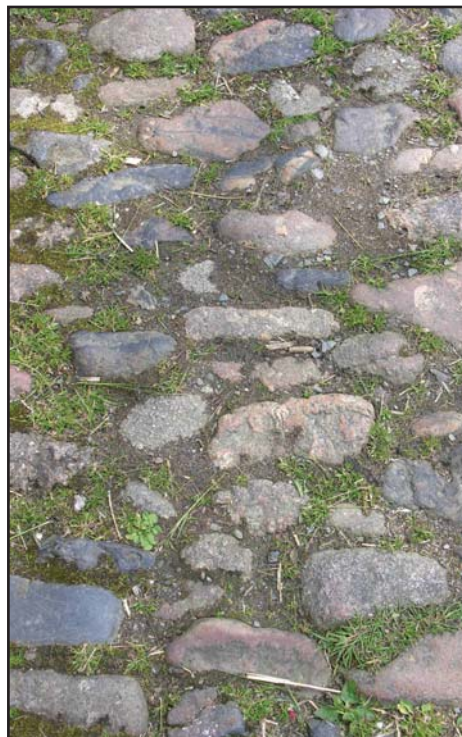
© DNPA

Figure 23 Cobbling at Meavy Barton.



© DNPA

Figure 24 Cobbling at Heather Cottages.



© DNPA

Figure 25 Cobbling detail in front of churchyard.



Lanes are lined by either stone walls or hedgebanks with traditional mixed species hedges; this ensures a very rural character throughout the settlement. Rubble stone walls with local stone laid in lime mortar are the most typical means of enclosure to buildings, though these vary from fine construction to roughly assembled rubble. Openings have simple gates usually hung on monolithic granite posts.



© DNPA

Figure 26 Stone walls at Meavy Barton entrance.



© DNPA

Figure 27 Walled garden to the rear of Meavy House.





© DNPA

Figure 28 A typical field entrance.

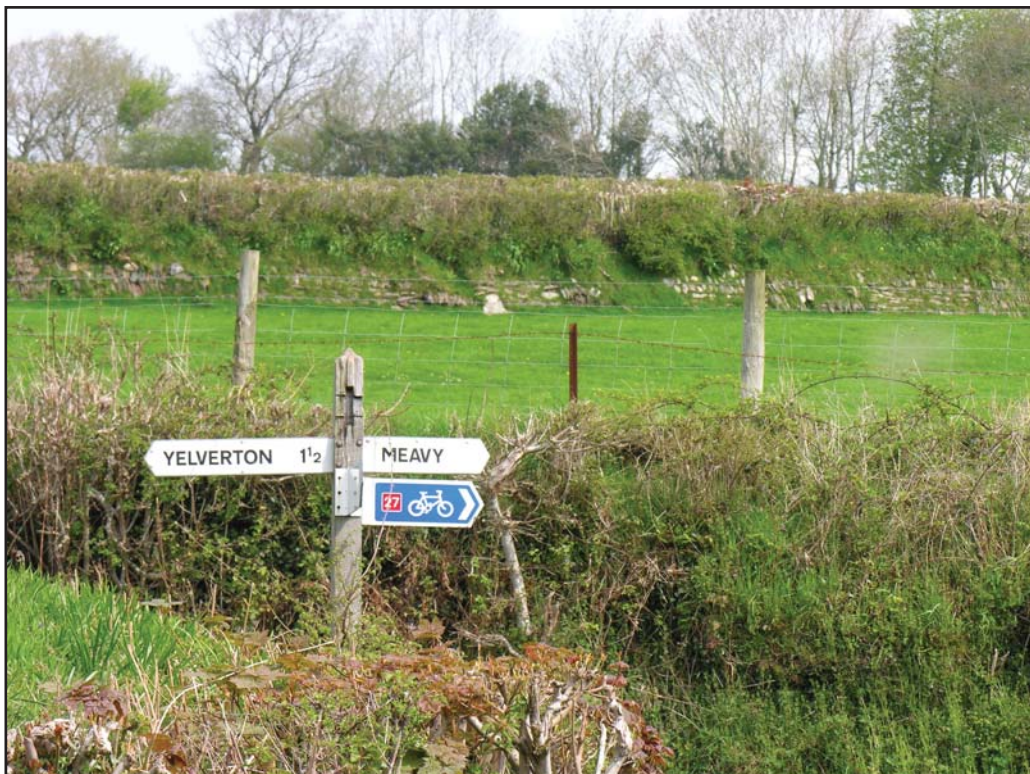


© DNPA

Figure 29 Gateway at the Barton.

There are some substantial and well constructed stone banks to fields north of the village centre and in the vicinity of the Barton in particular. These appear to be of considerable antiquity and are of historic interest as well as adding to the visual character of the village setting.





© DNPA

Figure 30 Field banks at the west end of the village.

The Green is bounded by granite walls and kerbs which are an attractive element of the central space. This boundary only dates to the 1930's but the quality of the local materials ensures that the character is entirely appropriate. Simple seats are informally arranged, including a Jubilee memorial seat.



© DNPA

Figure 31 Granite wall at the Green.





© DNPA

Figure 32 Jubilee seat.

There are a number of notable items that add to the sense of place in The Green. The character is already strong thanks to the quality of the buildings, the uniquely supported hollow ancient oak and its younger partner. The oak trees are complemented by the medieval granite cross, restored in 1891, and the understated granite war memorial. The railings are a simple reinforcement of the cultural significance of the ancient oak and memorial to local people.



© DNPA

Figure 33 The ancient cross.





© DNPA

Figure 34 The war memorial.

The K6 telephone kiosk by the lych gate and the George V letterbox opposite Little Coombe Cottage, (formerly the Post Office), are 20th century features that add to the richness of the village scene. The weather vane on the Parish Hall is also worth noting.



© DNPA

Figure 35 The telephone kiosk





© DNPA

Figure 36 The letter box.

The feeding hole in the front wall of the lean-to at the west end of the Royal Oak suggests that this was a pigsty and is an incidental reminder of historic activity and the way of life that was the norm until relatively recent times.



© DNPA

Figure 37 The feeding hole.





© DNPA

Figure 38 The millstone.

At the rear of the churchyard is a millstone built into the wall with plaques commemorating the gift of land for the extension by Mr Vanstone.

At the eastern end of the village, the school has a replica of 'Drake's Drum' in a display case in a gable.

One negative feature throughout the village is overhead cables. Whilst they are not numerous, they do detract from many views of buildings and spaces. Another poor item is the chain link fence around the Parish Hall car park; its harsh urban appearance detracts from an attractive meadow view.

## 6 Spaces and Views

---

Refer to Map 7.

### Spaces

#### A The Green

At the heart of the physical settlement and the community is The Green and it is a fundamental part of the village. It is a well used space ideally located between the church, public house and Parish Hall. Its physical features have already been referred to and their diversity means there is interest all around; but it is the range of uses, historic and contemporary, that add depth character to the place [Fig 39 page 34].

#### B The Churchyard

Adjacent to the sometimes busy Green is the churchyard. As with many old villages it is the place where locals and visitors can spend a while in peaceful contemplation or explore the memorials and discover more about Meavy and its people. The physical and historic relationship of the church with Meavy Barton and Meavy House is readily apparent from within the churchyard [Fig 40 page 34].

### Views

#### 1 The Green

The view of the Royal Oak and church across The Green is the signature image of Meavy [Fig 39 page 34].

#### 2 The cross and Meavy Oak

Arriving at The Green from the western end offers this fine focal point marking the centre of the village [Fig 42 page 35].

#### 3 From Meavy Bridge

Although the bridge itself is a 20th century structure it occupies the site of a much more ancient crossing. It is a good spot from which to view the church tower with Meavy Barton and mill in the foreground [Fig 43 page 35].

#### 4 Distant views from the east

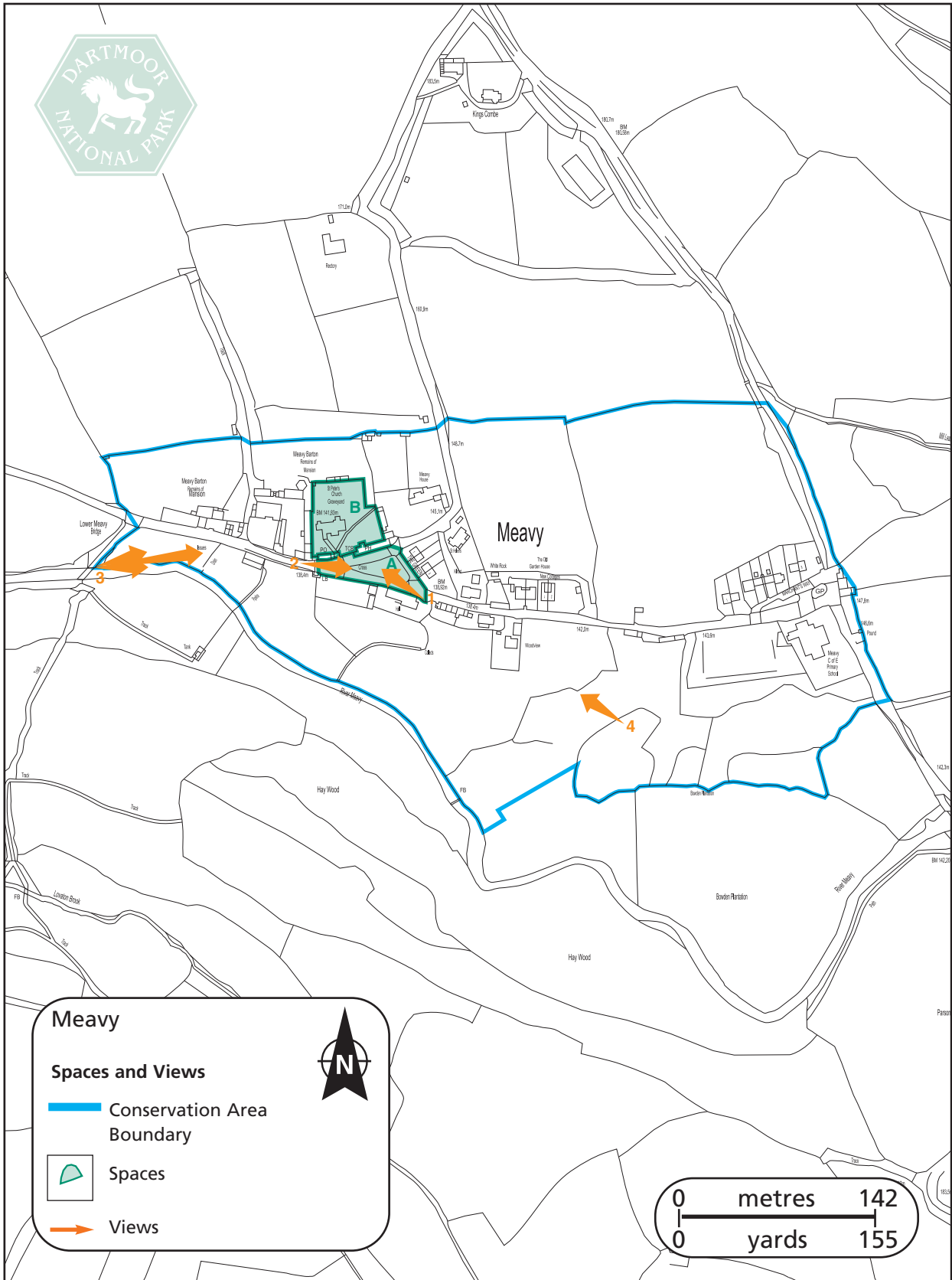
A series of attractive views of the village are offered from the moorland to the east and south east. These illustrate the rural setting and the settlement pattern of the village [Fig 44 page 36].

#### 5 Meadow views

Following the principal lane through the village there are regular gaps and gateways that allow views of the meadow down to the river, [Fig 28 page 26]. The aqueduct is an unusual feature but it is neither historic nor attractive [Fig 45 page 36].



# Map 7 Spaces and Views



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Dartmoor National Park Authority. 100024842 2011.



© DNPA

Figure 39 The Green



© DNPA

Figure 40 The Churchyard.





© DNPA

Figure 42 The cross and oak



© DNPA

Figure 43 The view from Meavy Bridge.



© DNPA

Figure 44 View from moorland.



© DNPA

Figure 45 The aqueduct.



## 7 Modern development

There has not been a lot of modern development in Meavy and what has happened has been mostly well away from the buildings of the historic core. The 20th century saw council housing by The Green and at Marchant's Way; both groups are of generic design of little merit.

Later 20th century and very recent developments have tended to be bland and none makes a positive contribution to the proposed conservation area.



© DNPA

Figure 46 20th century housing by The Green.



© DNPA

Figure 47 Recent housing next to New Cottages..

## 8 Archaeological Potential

---

Although there is no evidence for ancient human activity in the immediate vicinity of Meavy, there are prehistoric settlement and ceremonial sites within a couple of miles of the settlement and there is some chance that ground disturbance could produce prehistoric artefacts or features. The Norman origins of the present day settlement suggests potential for medieval features to be present below ground; especially in the vicinity of the mill, church and Meavy House. The two deserted farmstead sites, Warrens and Bowdens and Palmers, have high archaeological potential.

Within a Conservation Area, the Dartmoor National Park Authority would normally require an archaeological evaluation in advance of determining a planning application.

## 9 Trees

---

Numerous trees are growing in and around the Conservation Area. Of particular note is one of the finest veteran trees on Dartmoor, the 'Meavy Oak' growing on the Village green. This hollow tree is many hundreds of years old and is one of the defining features of the village.

New trees have been planted in the gardens around the village and landowners have retained lines of semi-mature trees along field boundaries. There is however, some opportunity for new tree planting mostly in the open land to the east.

Outside the Conservation Area the broadleaved woodland extending along the river valleys, to the south and the linear groups of nature trees to the north contribute to the setting of the Conservation Area.

### Trees in Conservation Areas Footnote:

The *Town and Country Planning Act*: Section 211 makes special provision for trees in Conservation Areas not subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Anyone who wishes to cut down or carry out works to a tree in a Conservation Area must give the Local Planning Authority 6 weeks prior notice. The purpose of a Section 211 Notice is to give the Local Planning Authority the opportunity to protect the tree with a TPO. A tree is not defined in the Act, but a Section 211 Notice is only required for a tree with a diameter exceeding 75 mm in diameter. Trees in a Conservation Area already protected by a TPO are subject to the normal TPO controls. A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by the Local Planning Authority in respect of trees and woodlands. The principle effect of a TPO is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of a tree without the Local Planning Authority's consent.



## Map 8 Conservation Area: Trees and Boundary



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Dartmoor National Park Authority. 100024842 2011.





## Tree Survey: Meavy Conservation Area

(see Tree Survey map page 43)

Number	Species	Age Class
1.	Linear group of broadleaves	Mature
2.	Oak	Mature
3.	Ash	Semi-mature
4.	Linear group of broadleaves	Semi-mature
5.	Ash	Semi-mature
6.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature
7.	Linear group of broadleaves	Semi-mature
8.	Holly	Semi-mature
9.	Apple	Semi-mature
10.	Group of ash and sycamore	Semi-mature
11.	Laburnum	Semi-mature
12.	Ash	Mature
13.	Oak	Mature
14.	Oak	Semi-mature
15.	Oak	Semi-mature
16.	Oak	Semi-mature
17.	Oak	Semi-mature
18.	Eucalyptus	Mature
19.	Cryptomaria	Young
20.	Lawson cypress	Young
21.	Pittosporum	Semi-mature
22.	Apple	Semi-mature
23.	Oak	Mature
24.	Oak	Mature
25.	Sycamore	Mature
26.	Ash	Mature
27.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
28.	Apple	Semi-mature
29.	Linear group of broadleaves	Mature
30.	Beech	Mature
31.	Spruce	Semi-mature
32.	Ash	Mature
33.	Yew	Mature
34.	Sycamore	Mature
35.	Lime	Mature
36.	Oak	Mature
37.	Oak	Semi-mature
39.	Horse chestnut	Mature
40.	Sycamore	Mature
41.	Oak	Semi-mature
42.	Sycamore	Young
43.	Sycamore	Young
44.	Holly	Young
45.	Cherry	Young
46.	Cherry	Semi-mature
47.	Cherry	Mature
48.	Ash	Young
49.	Cherry	Semi-mature
50.	Oak	Mature
51.	Oak	Mature
52.	Cherry	Semi-mature
53.	Amalancier	Young
54.	Willow	Young
55.	Poplar	Young
56.	Birch	Young
57.	Mimosa	Young
58.	Sumac	Young
59.	Sumac	Semi-mature
60.	Group of cypress and sumac	Semi-mature
61.	Sycamore	Mature
62.	Ash	Semi-mature
63.	Ash	Semi-mature
64.	Linear group of broadleaves	Mature
65.	Cherry	Young
66.	Holly	Semi-mature
67.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
68.	Sycamore	Mature
69.	Linear group of sycamore	Semi-mature
70.	Broadleaved woodland	Mature
71.	Group of mixed broadleaves	Semi-mature
72.	Spruce	Mature
73.	Ash	Young
74.	Sycamore	Young
75.	Lime	Semi-mature
76.	Oak	Semi-mature
77.	Willow	Semi-mature
78.	Beech	Semi-mature
79.	Oak	Semi-mature
80.	Oak	Mature
81.	Holly	Semi-mature
82.	Group of mixed broadleaves	Mature
83.	Apple	Semi-mature
84.	Cherry	Young
85.	Birch	Young
86.	Cherry	Young
87.	Cypress	Semi-mature
88.	Cypress	Semi-mature
89.	Rowan	Young
90.	Cypress	Young
91.	Rowan	Young
92.	Rowan	Young
93.	Ash	Semi-mature
94.	Ash	Mature
95.	Oak	Semi-mature
96.	Oak	Semi-mature
97.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
98.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
99.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
100.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
101.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
102.	Oak	Semi-mature
103.	Ash	Semi-mature
104.	Ash	Semi-mature
105.	Ash	Semi-mature
106.	Oak	Mature
107.	Oak	Young

- 
- 108. Ash . . . . . Semi-mature
  - 109. Ash . . . . . Semi-mature

The survey was carried out from publicly accessible land.