

Princetown



Conservation Area Character Appraisal



Dartmoor National Park Authority September 2011

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 21 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.

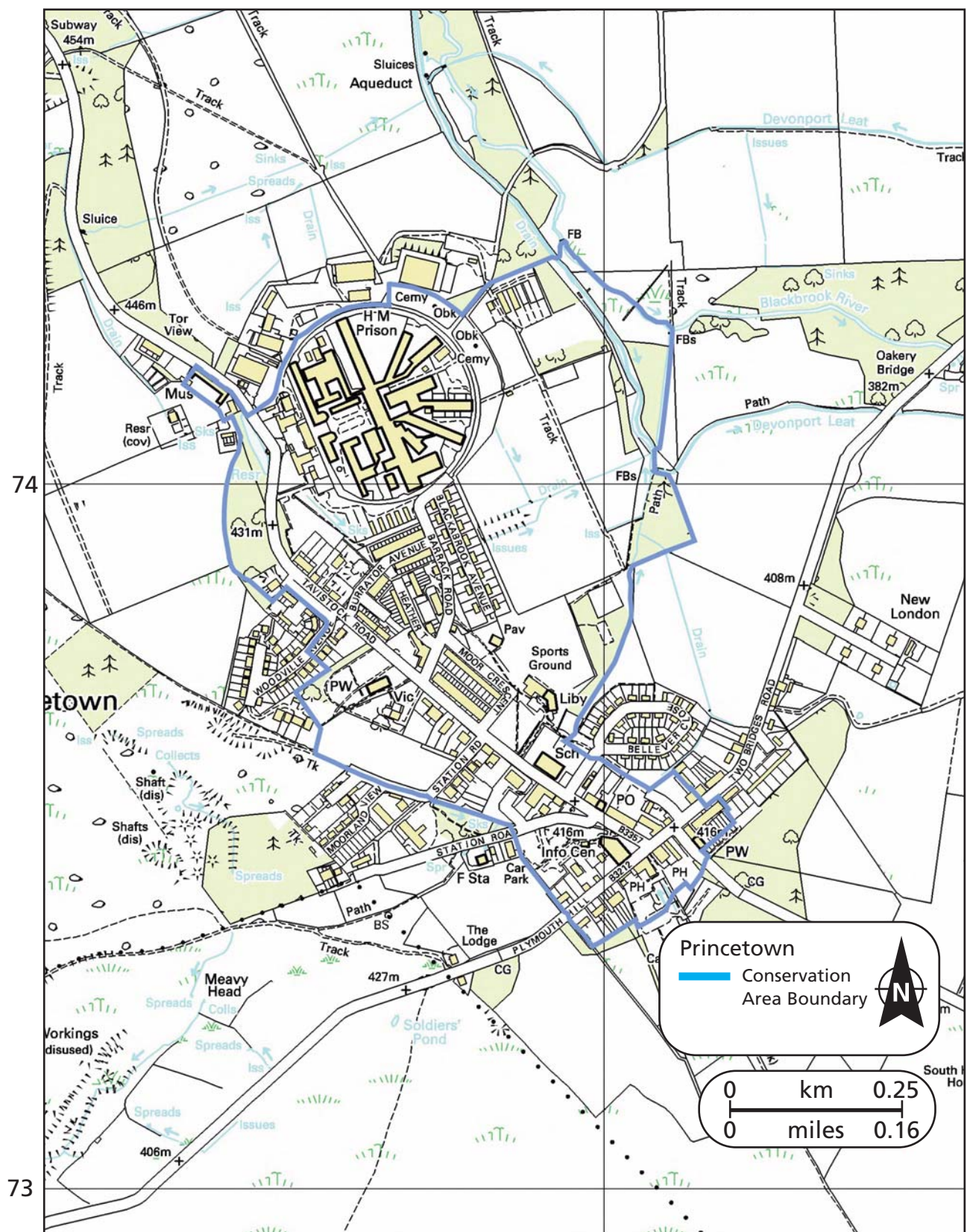
Defining the character of an area is not a straightforward exercise and it is not always possible to reach a truly objective view. The statement of character and appearance in this appraisal is based on various detailed methods of analysis recommended by English Heritage. A range of qualities are looked 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.

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Map 1 Conservation Area Location



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Introduction

Princetown is situated about 8 miles (13 kms) due east of Tavistock in the heart of the high moorland area of the Dartmoor National Park. Originally a small group of farmworkers cottages for nearby Tor Royal Farm it has grown into a unique isolated settlement within an exceptional rural context. Apart from some poor post war housing development, most of the town lies within the Conservation Area boundary. Approach to the town is via three main moorland routes; those from Tavistock and Plymouth being especially significant in relation to the development of Princetown itself, and the other historically important route was from the eastern area of the moor via Two Bridges. The town has a population of about 1000 and was designated a Conservation Area in 1993. Based on the findings of this Character Appraisal two further areas were considered appropriate for inclusion and were formally designated in June 2009. These were mainly undeveloped areas; the first focussing on the prison land to the east of the prison complex, and the second alongside Plymouth Hill as far as the pair of lodges.

1 Village History

Princetown has a unique history. In 1795, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Secretary to the Council of the Prince of Wales, commenced 'his operations in the Forest' to tame and cultivate the moorland wilderness. Tor Royal Farm was completed as the first stage of his mission by 1798. It is believed that the origins of Princetown lay in the cottages built for labourers employed on the farm, which were located near the junction of the Yelverton to Two Bridges track (later turnpiked) and the access track to Tor Royal. The Plume of Feathers, a purpose built inn of the late 18th to early 19th century, was one of the early additions to the hamlet. Princetown lies in the civil parish of Dartmoor Forest, although originally it lay within the parish of Lydford.

The growth of the settlement was due to Tyrwhitt's entrepreneurial activity, its most significant development taking place in 1806 when the foundation stone was laid for a Prison to relieve the hulks at Plymouth. French prisoners were soon joined by Americans following declaration of war in 1812. The tithe map of 1841 [\[map 2 page 9\]](#) shows the enormous scale of the prison complex in relation to the hamlet about 700 metres to the south east. The prison consisted of cell blocks within a circular enclosure, an octagonal barracks, a chapel and a few houses. The chapel of St Michael and All Angels together with a rectory were established in about 1814. Repatriation of prisoners in 1815 saw the closure of the prison complex and its buildings falling into decay.

In the meantime however, Royal Assent was granted in 1821 for the construction of a tramroad from Plymouth to Foggintor Quarries, in response to an increased demand for building following the end of the wars. The tramway was extended in 1827 to a depot behind the Devil's Elbow (then the Railway Inn). This seems to have done little to revitalise the settlement. A market and fair were also granted at the same time, but again, Princetown was described in 1828 as 'half a dozen miserable hovels and two good inns'. This position may have remained, but for conversion of the prison into a convict prison in 1850. The history of the prison is particularly well recorded and documented.



Figure 1 Duchy Square, Princetown

c1910

The second half of the 19th century saw prosperity return to Princetown with the expansion of the prison farmland, the construction of housing for prison staff and the opening of hotels, shops and inns. The old tramroad was converted into a steam railway in 1879, which opened up the town and its surrounding moorland to travellers and visitors.

Overall, the late 19th to early 20th century period appears to have been a prosperous time for Princetown with steady growth in the number of villa and terraced properties contributing to its expansion.

However, with the closing of the railway in 1956 and the relaxation of residency regulations for prison staff, the second half of the 20th century once again saw Princetown in a state of decline and looking for its *raison d'être*. The Duchy of Cornwall as the major property owner in the town has taken various initiatives to stimulate regeneration. In 1993 the opening of the National Park's High Moorland Visitor Centre in the former Duchy Hotel has brought further tourism to Princetown but limited prosperity.

Pockets of post war Cornish Unit housing development have contributed to the steady growth of the town, and more recently new housing to the north west has brought change and contrast to what at times can be a rather austere historic environment. A new brewery planned for a site adjacent to Duchy Yard continues a particular commercial tradition for the town.



Figure 2 Duchy Hotel, Princetown

c1910



Figure 3 Gateway entrance to Dartmoor Prison, Princetown

c1910

2 Settlement Plan

Within the space of just 25 years the site of Princetown went from open moorland to a significant village settlement. Historically, there were two centres, the hamlet which developed around the road to Tor Royal Farm, and later development which grew around the prison. These two centres remain distinctive even today, although they now form a unified settlement.

The oldest part of the village, the hamlet established for farm workers at the end of the 18th century, is focused at the 'T' junction formed by the meeting of Tavistock Road, Two Bridges Road and Plymouth Hill. The Tavistock Road widens at this point to form a square. The early 19th century buildings, for example the Plume of Feathers and the Duchy Hotel, fronted the turnpike road, whilst later 19th century development took place along the Tavistock Road towards the prison.

Station Road (lower) occupies the line of the old tramroad and later became the access for the railway station (now demolished) which itself gave rise to a small development of houses on the outskirts of the village. Another Station Road, meeting Tavistock Road at right angles, is the location of late 19th - early 20th century villas.

The establishment of the prison as the second centre to the north west at the beginning of the 19th century saw development on a significant scale dominate the adjacent hamlet of Princetown and the surrounding countryside.

Originally, accommodation for those guarding and managing the prison was contained within the Barracks, an octagonal enclosure SSE of the prison compound. This has been obliterated by subsequent housing development, although Grosvenor House and other smaller buildings appear to survive from this 19th century arrangement. Outside the Barracks, only a row of terraced houses, a couple of other houses, the chapel of St Michael and All Angels, and vicarage stood in the immediate vicinity of the prison in the early 19th century. Other buildings, such as the prison dairy, the Medical Officer's house, Chaplain's House, Club and staff housing appeared along the Tavistock Road after 1850, although the prison slaughterhouse appears on the 1841 tithe map. [\[Map 2 page 9\]](#).

It was not until the end of the 19th century and first decades of the 20th century that extensive building took place and a unified settlement becomes really evident [\[Map 3 page 10 and Map 4 page 11\]](#). Terraced housing during this period appears on Burrator Avenue and Blackabrook Avenue (now demolished), together with Heather and Hessary Terraces, and Moor Crescent. Post war housing occurs on Blackabrook and Woodville Avenues.

It is important to note that the Blackabrook River and Devonport Leats (1793) flow close to the south east side of the settlement [\[Map 2 page 9\]](#). Likewise, there are two pairs of lodges (early 19th century) situated on approach roads from both Plymouth and Tavistock [\[Map 7 page 17\]](#).

Map 2 Tithe Map 1841

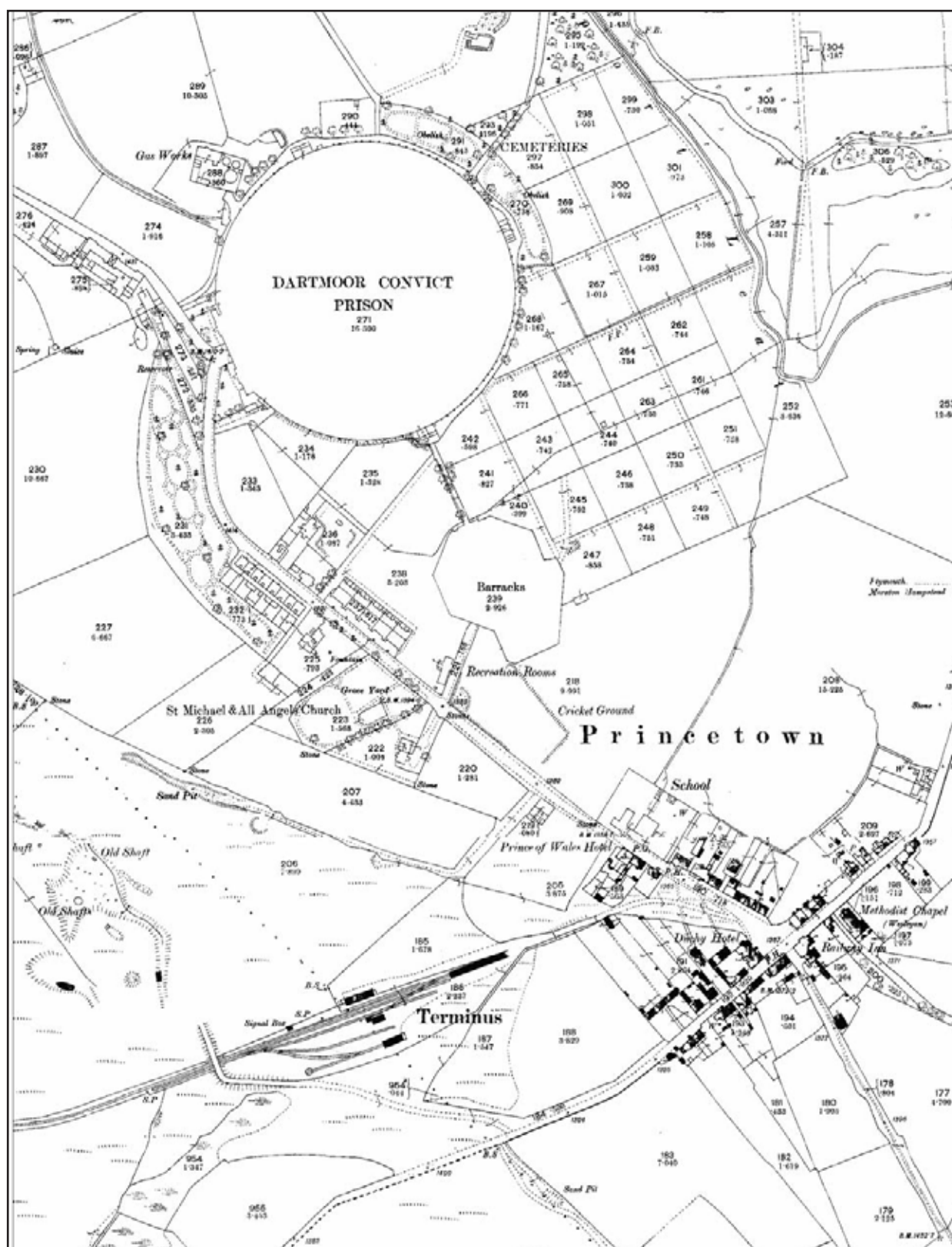


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Note: (not reproduced to scale)

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.

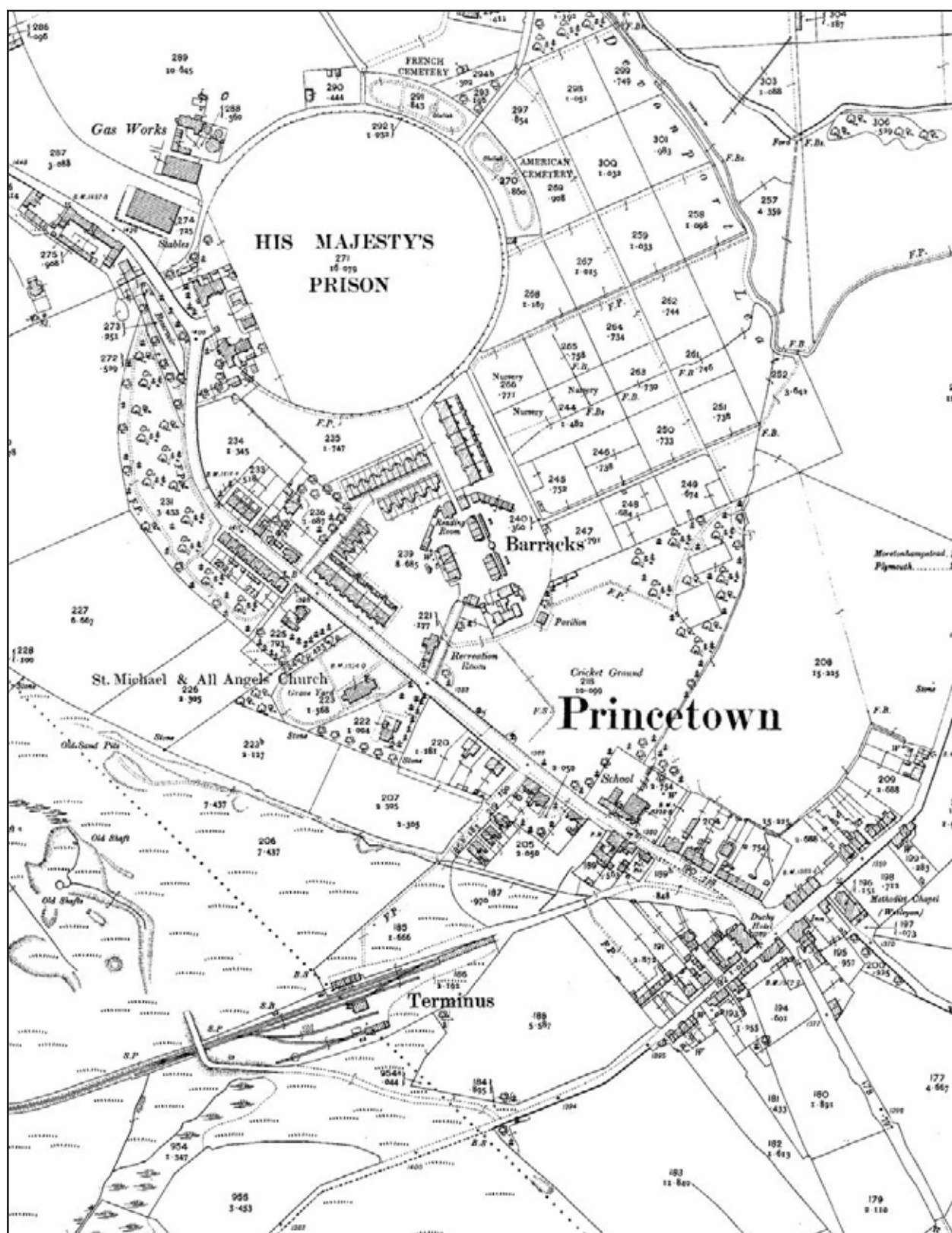
Map 3 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1888



County Series 1:2500 (not reproduced to scale)

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Map 4 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1906



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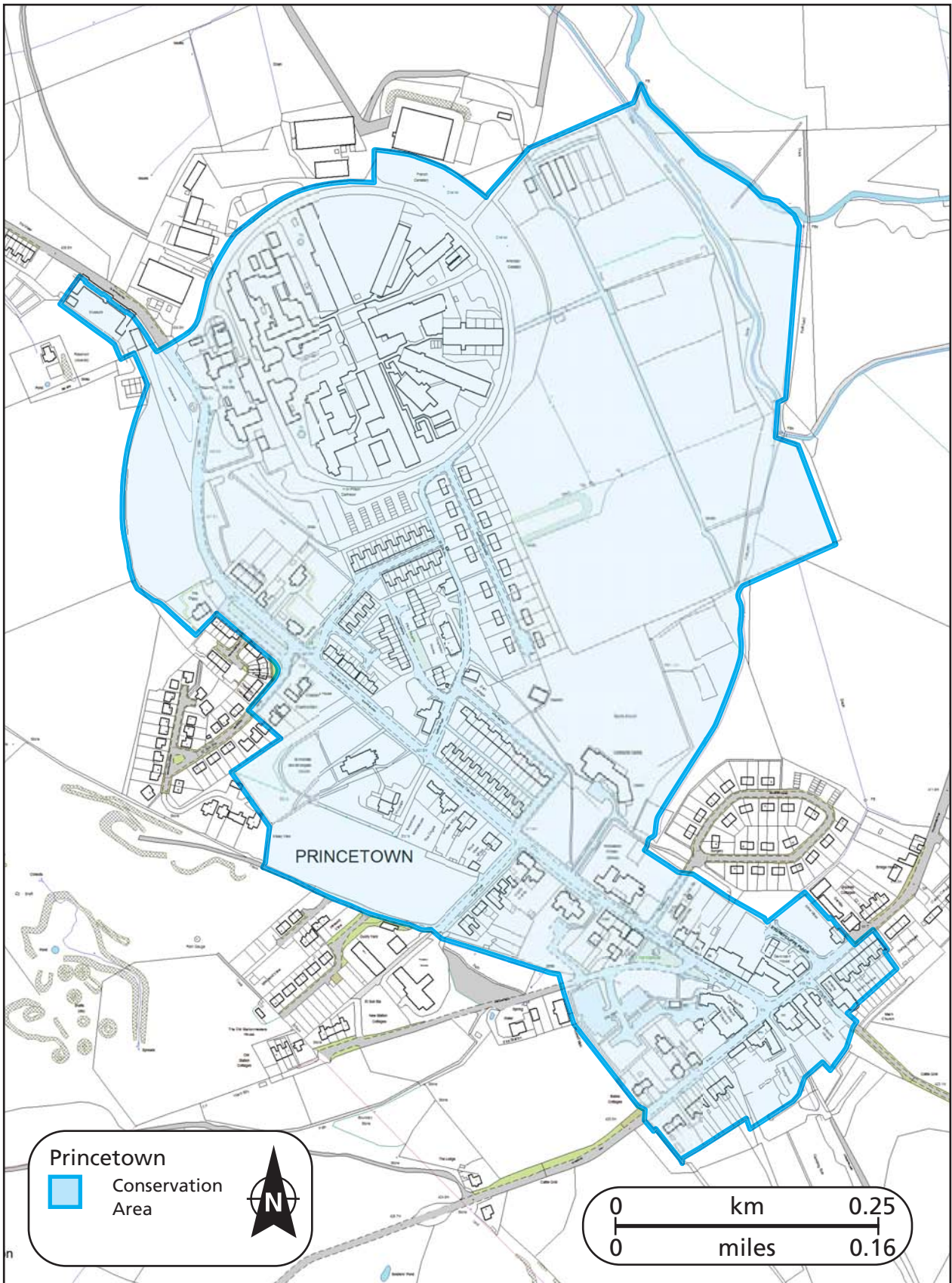
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Map 5 Ordnance Survey Map 1954



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Map 6 Conservation Area: Princetown Settlement



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3 Building Types, Materials and Styles

The Conservation Area contains buildings from the 19th and 20th centuries, and includes examples of both the Dartmoor building vernacular as well as non-vernacular and prison architecture. This creates an interesting feel to the settlement where, in particular, the main thoroughfare between the Prison and the Duchy Hotel has a real sense of civic, apparently an example of town planning with relatively large scale architecture set in wide open space with trees.

Most buildings within the Conservation Area are modest two storey domestic structures, although some are more imposing. Earlier buildings front directly onto the street. However, a large number are set back from footpaths behind natural stone garden walls, railings and metal gates.

The majority of dwellings in the town have rendered walls for weather protection, sometimes incorporating decorative features such as string courses and mouldings; however, random rubble-stone walls and vertical natural slate hanging are also visible. These dwellings range from small cottages and terraces to larger villa type houses of the late 19th to the early 20th century. [Figures 4-9 pages 14-15].

Some houses stand alone, but many are in terraces; a few incorporate shops. There are several good terrace developments distributed within the village Conservation Area, for example Hessary Terrace. Details and examples of Key Buildings and other Notable Buildings are identified in section 4. [Figures 12-26 pages 18-22].



Figure 4 Hillside, Plymouth Hill

© DNPA



Figure 5 Tor Royal Lodge

© DNPA



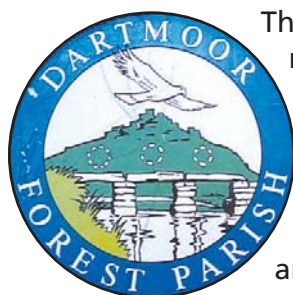
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Figure 6 Houses on Plymouth Hill



© DNPA

Figure 7 Lodge on Plymouth Hill



There are some shops within the Conservation Area, mainly located on the Tavistock Road. However, some have poor quality shop fronts and others are vacant which suggests a lack of economic well being for business as well as Princetown itself.

Domestic and commercial buildings have been and are still represented in the village. [Maps 2,3,4 and 5 on pages 9, 10, 11 and 12](#) show where and when these were established. These buildings add architectural qualities to a vernacular historic built environment.



© DNPA

Figure 8 Princetown School



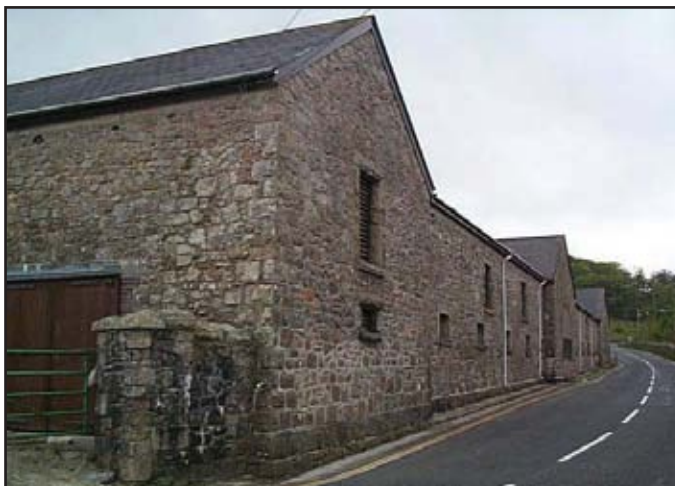
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Figure 9 The oratory of St. John Vianney



© DNPA

Figure 10 Dartmoor Prison



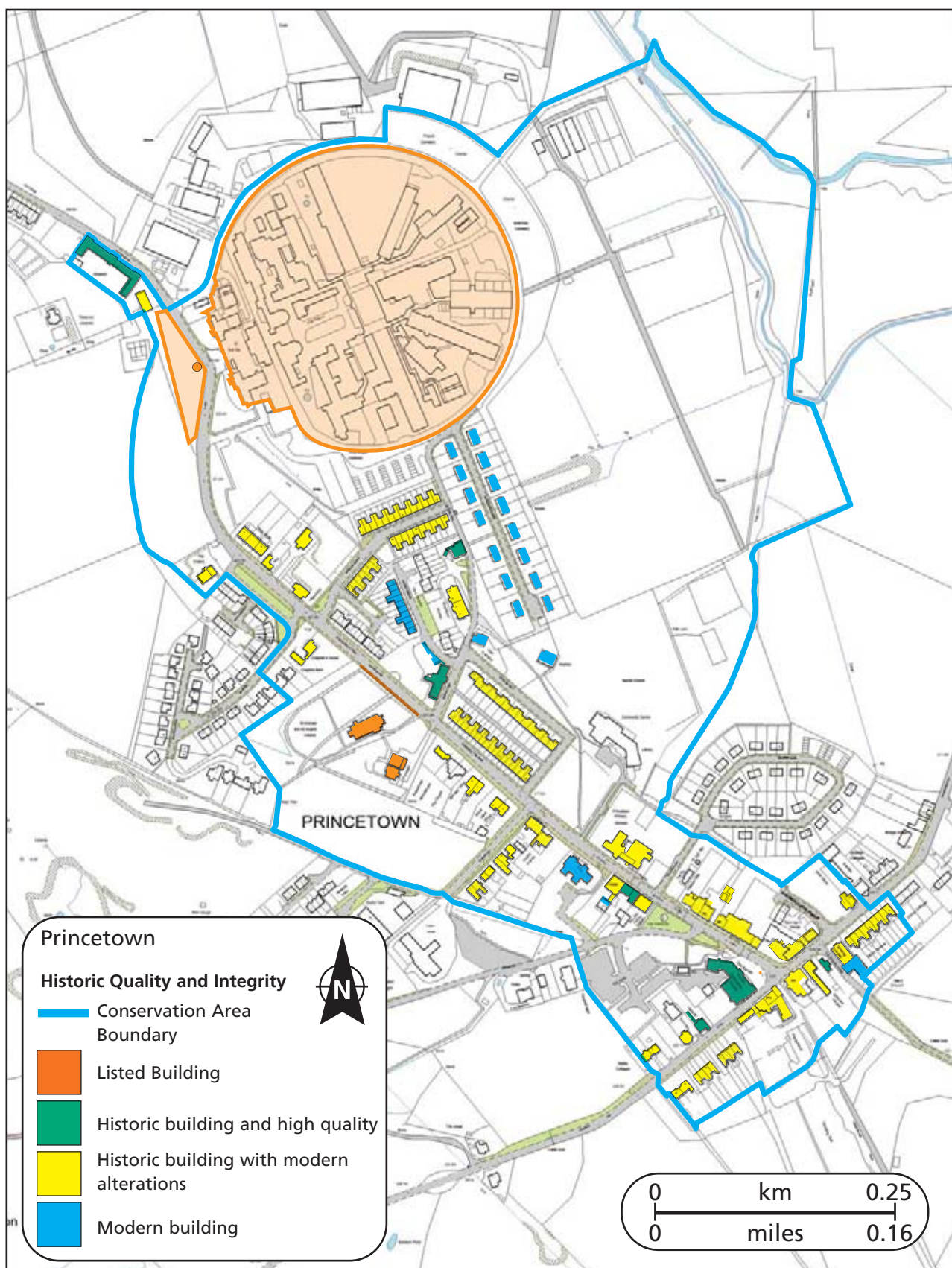
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Figure 11 Prison farm buildings, Tavistock Road

Prison buildings have their own distinctive architecture. Coursed and dressed granite block walls with gable parapets, gabled entrance porches and wings create rather austere, robust, large scale block-like forms of building whose uses includes prison cells, clubhouse and a school.

Map 7 page 17 looks at the historic quality and integrity of the Conservation Area by identifying existing buildings according to four categories. Listed buildings; by definition have special architectural or historic interest and act as a bench mark for examining the quality and integrity of the area. Visual inspection of individual buildings to assess such factors as their historical significance and changes to their appearance help give a picture of the present position for the Conservation Area. New buildings within the Area are also recorded. The low number of listed buildings within a relatively large Conservation Area suggests Princetown's designation is based mainly on its historical interest.

Map 7 Conservation Area: Historic Quality and Integrity



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4 Key Buildings

Within the Conservation Area there is an interesting range of five listed buildings and structures, including the prison, church and vicarage, an inn and a former hotel building, all dating from the 19th century.



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*Figure 12 Church of St. Michael and All Angels: grade II**

Church of St. Michael and All Angels: grade II*

The church was designed by Daniel Alexander and built c1810-1814. It has undergone a series of alterations, additions and restorations up to about 1915. However, with exception of works to the east end, the exterior of Alexander's church has survived intact. It is of great historical importance as a memorial to the French and American prisoners who built it, and architecturally as the most distinguished surviving building on the world famous Dartmoor Prison site. The churchyard wall and gate piers are grade II listed. In recent years it has been acquired by the Churches Conservation Trust and is presently undergoing substantial refurbishment.

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 2861 listed buildings.



© DNPA

Figure 13 Kimberley Grange: grade II

Kimberley Grange: grade II

The house was formerly the vicarage for St. Michael and All Angels Church. It was built during the early part of the 19th century with an attached coach-house and small courtyard.



© DNPA

Figure 14 Plume of Feathers Inn: grade II

Plume of Feathers Inn: grade II

This was the first inn to be built in the village and dates to the late 18th century. Along with the farm labourer's cottages it formed the nucleus of the original hamlet. The vertical slate hanging is a particular feature.



© DNPA

Figure 15 Jubilee Lamp Standard: grade II

Jubilee Lamp Standard: grade II

The lamp standard is dated 1887 and was erected to celebrate Queen Victoria's Silver jubilee. It was moved to its present position during works associated with the opening of the High Moorland Visitor Centre in 1993.



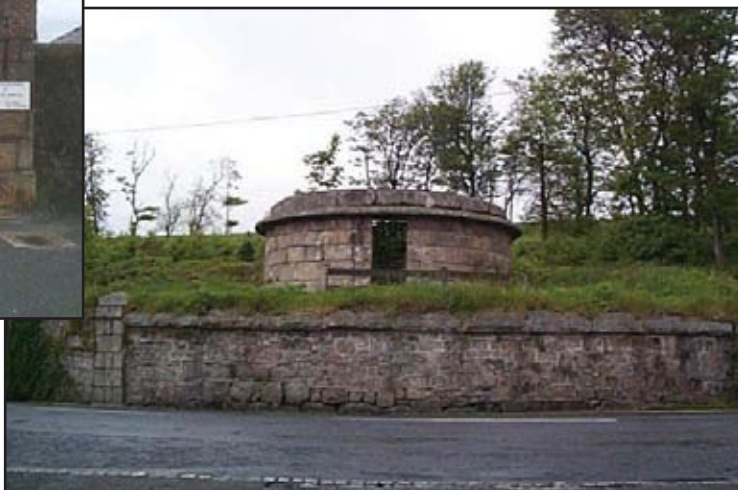
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Figure 16 HM Dartmoor Prison: grade II



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Figure 17 HM Dartmoor Prison Gateways: grade II



© DNPA

Figure 18 HM Dartmoor Prison Reservoir: grade II

HM Dartmoor Prison: grade II

The prison was commissioned by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt and designed by Daniel Alexander. It was built between 1806 and 1809 although the original buildings were replaced in the mid-late 19th century. There have been several changes to the prison since then all of which have been well documented. The entrance gateways and circular containing wall, together with the prison reservoir and aqueduct are also listed.

Other notable buildings



Figure 19 Duchy Hotel

© DNPA

Duchy Hotel

One of the early 19th century buildings of the original village being built to serve officers stationed in Princetown to guard prisoners of war. Modernised in 1908 to mark the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales on 10 June 1909.



Figure 20 New Villas

© DNPA

New Villas

A good quality, well designed terrace of early 20th century double-fronted houses. They have good front gardens enclosed with distinctive stone piers and walls with metal gates and railings.



Figure 21 Windsor Villas

© DNPA

Windsor Villas

A good matching pair of early 20th century modest villa type houses with rendered and slate hung walls, and lateral chimney stacks.



Figure 22 Post Office

© DNPA

Post Office

A mid to late 19th century house with dormers, containing a later shop used especially for a post office.



© DNPA

Figure 23 Hessary Terrace



© DNPA

Figure 24 Duchy House

Hessary Terrace: A robust and notable terrace of early 20th century houses stepping uphill from the school playing field towards the former Barracks Recreation Rooms. Enclosed front gardens with rendered walls and good quality metal gates and railings.

Duchy House: An architecturally interesting late 19th century house adjoining Venville House, formerly used as a hotel.



© DNPA

Figure 25 Venville House



© DNPA

Figure 26 Railway Inn

Venville House: A mid to late 19th century house of traditional form and originally free standing, with rendered front and gable chimneys.

Railway Inn: One of the first group of early 19th century buildings to form the village and typical of the changes which occur in a settlement.

5 Local Details and Street Furniture

Many properties, both secular and non-secular, have front boundary walls and piers. These are built with either random rubble or dressed squared natural stone. Often, these walls incorporate metal gates and railings with varying degrees of decoration. [Figure 28 below].

There are several free standing monuments located along the Tavistock Road; the Jubilee Lamp Standard outside the Duchy Hotel, the War Memorial, and the public drinking water point gifted by R.H. Hooker dated 1906. Additionally, there is a memorial entrance gateway to the American Cemetery in the Prison grounds. [Figures 27 and 29 below].

Existing footpaths are generally tarmac with pre-cast concrete kerbstones. Regular concrete paving has been introduced outside the High Moorland Visitor Centre.

The green adjacent to the Duchy Hotel, with its visitor parking and other facilities, creates a distinctive visual link across an open space which would otherwise be quite bleak. However, groups of timber poles and overhead cables located in various areas, for example outside the Prison main entrance, are a very real visual distraction.



© DNPA

Figure 27 Drinking water point, Tavistock Road



© DNPA

Figure 28 Railings and wall in front of New Villas



© DNPA

Figure 29 Memorial entrance to prison graveyard

6 Spaces and Views

There are some good quality spaces within the Conservation Area and some excellent views looking out. [Refer map 8 opposite].

Spaces

Open spaces particularly contributing to the overall quality of the area are identified thus:

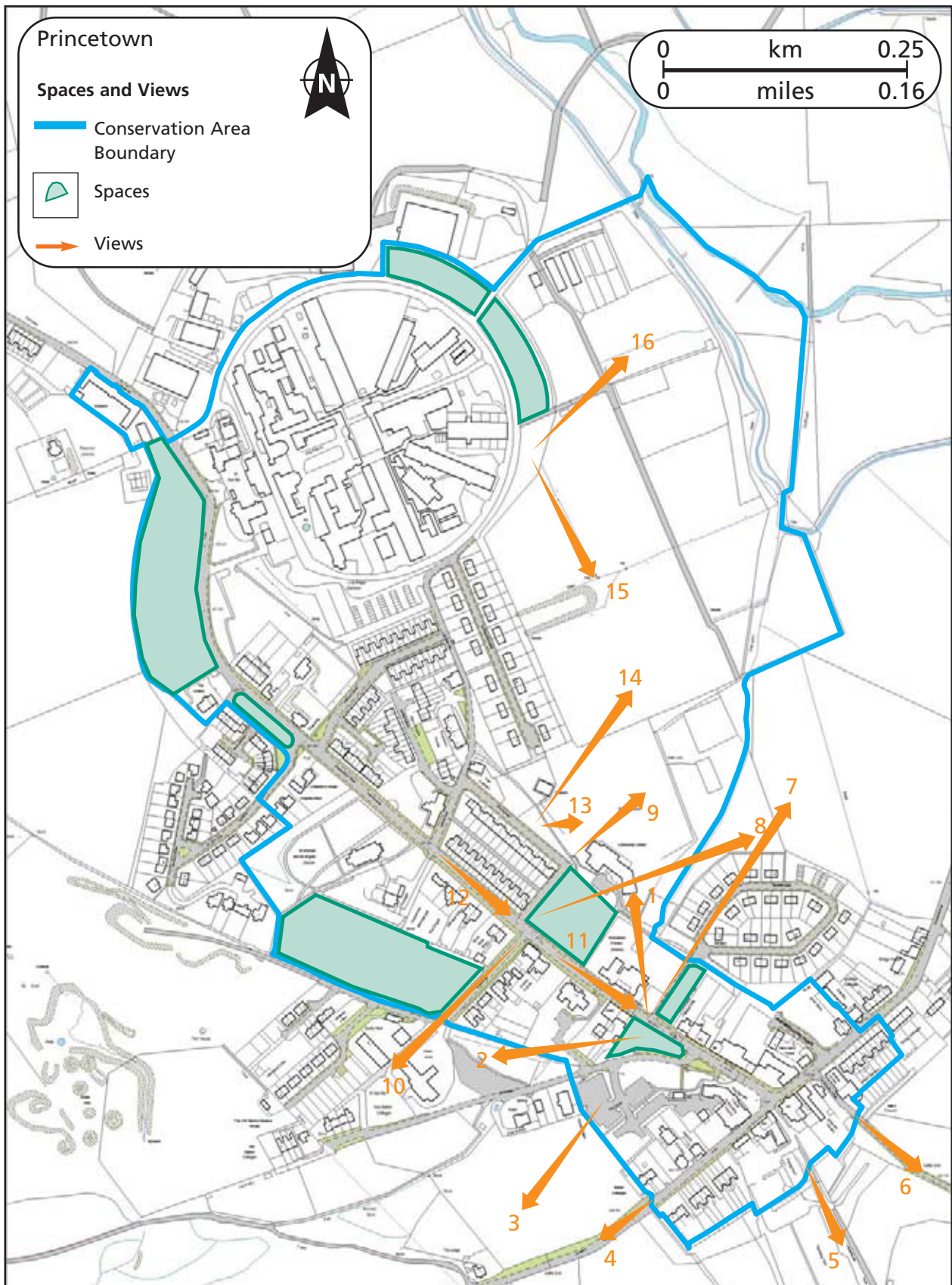
- 1 grassed area with War Memorial and visitor facilities adjacent to High Moorland Visitor Centre [Figure 30 page 26]
- 2 grassed area and seating adjacent to Bellever Close [Figure 31 page 26]
- 3 playing field adjacent to Primary School [Figure 32 page 26]
- 4 field to rear of Church and Vicarage at the end of Station Road [Figure 33 page 27]
- 5 American Cemetary to rear of Dartmoor Prison [Figure 34 page 27]
- 6 French Cemetary to rear of Dartmoor Prison [Figure 35 page 27]
- 7 land adjacent to Tavistock Road opposite Dartmoor Prison [Figure 36 page 27]
- 8 land adjacent to Tavistock Road between Oratory and Chaplin's House [Figure 37 page 27].

Views

Excellent views can be seen from various key locations within the Conservation Area:

- 1 + 2 from the War Memorial looking N and W [Figures 38 and 39 page 28]
- 3 + 4 from visitor car park and Plymouth Hill looking SW [Figures 40 and 41 page 28]
- 5 + 6 from Ivybridge Lane and Tor Royal Lodge looking SE [Figures 42 and 43 page 28]
- 7+ 8 from Bellever Lane and Moor Crescent looking NE [Figures 44 and 45 page 29]
- 9+ 10 from Tavistock Road looking NE and SW [Figures 46 and 47 page 28]
- 11+ 12 from Tavistock Road looking SE [Figures 48 and 49 page 29]
- 13+ 14 from Moor Crescent looking NE and E [Figures 50 and 51 page 30]
- 15 + 16 from rear of Prison looking NE and SE [Figures 52 and 53 page 30].

Map 8 Spaces and Views



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© DNPA

Figure 30 Grassed area with War Memorial



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Figure 31 Grassed area adjacent to Bellever Close



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Figure 32 Playing field adjacent to Primary School



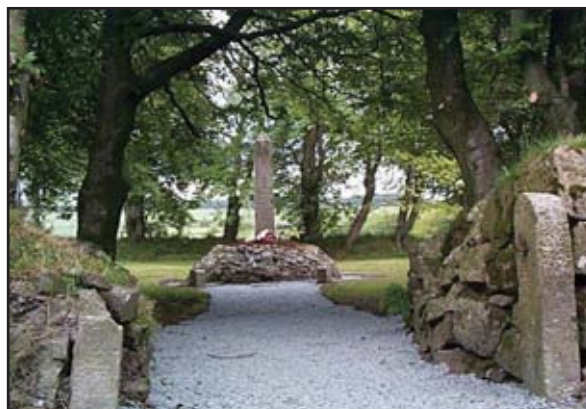
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Figure 33 Field to rear of church and vicarage at end of Station Road



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Figure 34 American Cemetery to rear of Dartmoor Prison



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Figure 35 French Cemetery to rear of Dartmoor Prison



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Figure 36 Land adjacent to Tavistock Road opposite Dartmoor Prison



© DNPA

Figure 37 Land adjacent to Tavistock Road between Oratory and Chaplin's House



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Figure 38 View from War Memorial looking north



© DNPA

Figure 39 View from War Memorial looking west



© DNPA

Figure 40 View from visitor car park looking south west



© DNPA

Figure 41 View from Plymouth Hill looking south west



© DNPA

Figure 42 View from Ivybridge Lane looking south east



© DNPA

Figure 43 View from Tor Royal Lodge looking south east



© DNPA

Figure 44 View from Bellever Lane looking north east



© DNPA

Figure 45 View from Moor Crescent looking north east



© DNPA

Figure 46 View from Tavistock Road looking north east



© DNPA

Figure 47 View from Tavistock Road looking south west



© DNPA

Figure 48 View from Tavistock Road looking south east



© DNPA

Figure 49 View from Tavistock Road looking south east



Figure 50 View from Moor Crescent looking east

© DNPA



Figure 51 View from Moor Crescent looking north east

© DNPA



Figure 52 View from rear of prison looking south east

© DNPA



Figure 53 View from rear of prison looking north east

© DNPA

7 Modern Development

Princetown has grown into a significant settlement as a result of important historical events, although more recently three groups of post war housing have contributed to a modest expansion of its boundaries. Within the Conservation Area a small number of new domestic buildings on scattered sites has occurred and these have had limited impact. However, the impact of the post war housing developments on the fringes of the Conservation Area has without doubt much affected the appearance and historic character of the town itself.



© DNPA

Figure 54 New housing in Woodville Avenue

These three groups of non-vernacular Cornish Unit housing have until recently been the major form of contemporary housing to be built. They are as austere in appearance as the Prison buildings themselves, a point recognised by Willie Bertram in 1990. His vision for the town sought to regenerate it through a variety of provisions including the demolition of the Cornish Units and their replacement with mixed housing developments. A current new housing project to the north west has already brought change and contrast adjacent to this part of the Conservation Area.



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Figure 55 Refurbishment of Lord's building on Tavistock Road

Some recent and proposed refurbishment by the Duchy of properties situated on Tavistock Road near to the Duchy Hotel provide enhancement opportunities for the Conservation Area. However, there still remain enhancement opportunities both within and outside the Conservation Area which need to be addressed.



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Figure 56 Princetown Stores



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Figure 57 Helena Villa and Dartmoor Gift shop



© DNPA

Figure 58 Cornish unit housing in Bellever Close



© DNPA

Figure 59 Cornish unit housing on Woodville Avenue

8 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of Princetown is considerable. Its location in the centre of Dartmoor's upland area means that ground disturbance within the town could still provide the potential for revealing prehistoric archaeology.

There is a range of maps, from the early prison plans to the Tithe Map of 1841, through to the present Conservation Area map, which reveal how much change has taken place on the ground in the town since its creation over 200 years ago. In particular the changes within the Prison layout from its foundation as a War Prison in 1804 to today's Convict Prison will undoubtedly have left a considerable archaeological record.

The proposed inclusion of the sports field and former prison nursery and allotments within the Conservation Area has important archaeological significance. The 1812 plan of the Prison depicts the original barracks with a number of buildings, although this is now open space and traces of walls can still be seen. The area around the former railway station and yard should also be regarded as containing archaeological potential.

Other standing features of archaeological merit within the town, in addition to the buildings, include the churchyard of St. Michael and All Angels; the memorial cross made and erected by the prisoners; the small dry stone walled fields created and farmed by the prisoners; and the running and dry leats which carried water to and from the Prison.

9 Trees

There are a surprising number of trees with a diverse age class growing in the Conservation Area. These trees are an important visual component of the village scene. The most significant trees are the mature broadleaves growing around St. Michael and All Angels Church.

Outside the Conservation Area the mature trees growing to the west of the Prison are visible in the landscape, particularly when viewed from the east. The mature woodland to the north west and the conifer plantations to the east and west of Princetown are prominent, although the conifer plantations are very hard features and somewhat alien in this high moorland landscape.

Extensive broadleaf woodland planting has been carried out on the outskirts of the village and as these woodlands become established they will be seen as increasingly important features. Princetown is very exposed and the younger individually planted trees are struggling in the extreme conditions, which suggests that new trees will be slow to establish. There is, however, a lot of open ground immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area with good opportunities for additional tree planting in the future.

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.

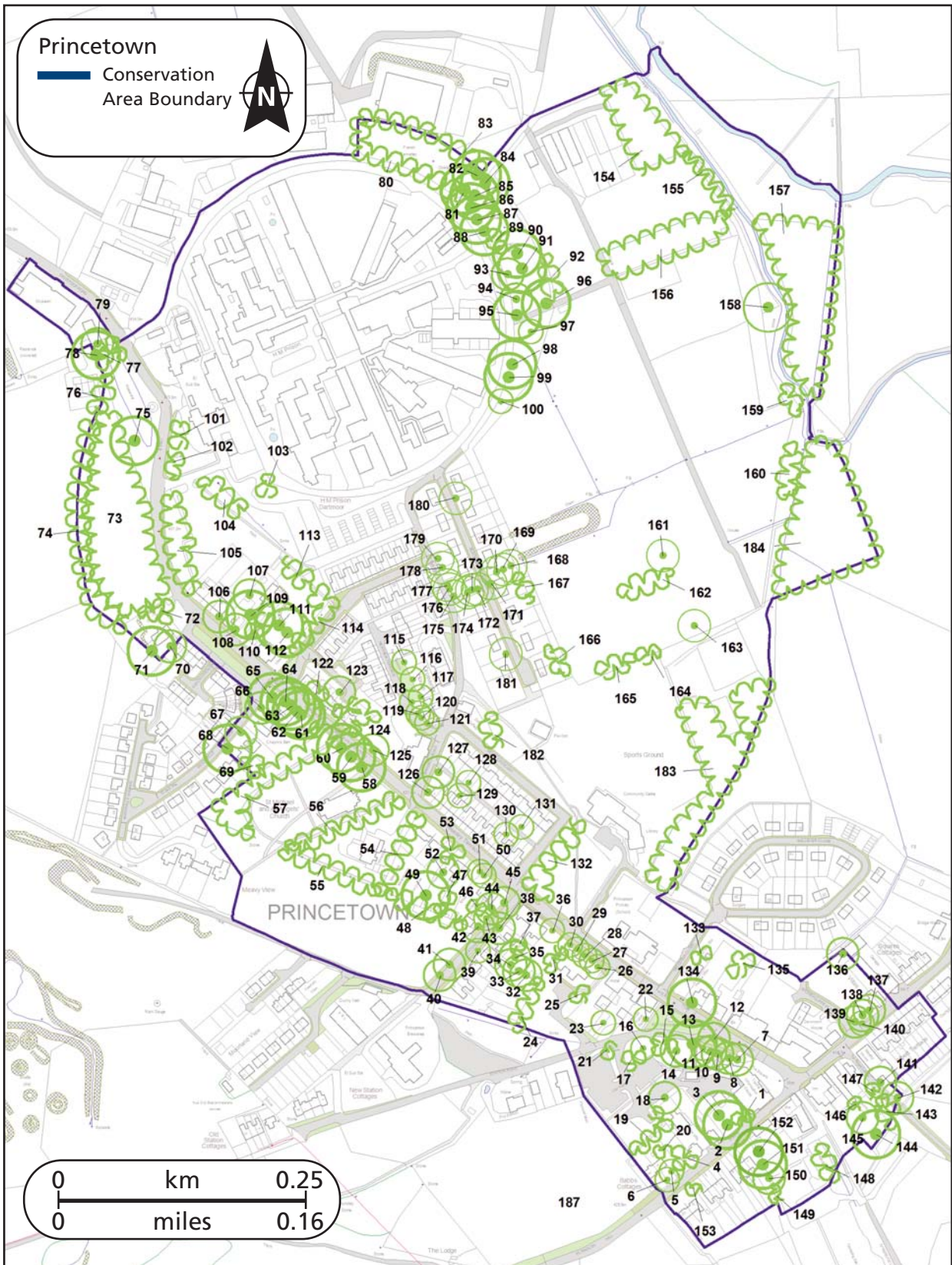
Map 9 Conservation Area: Trees and Boundary



Cities Revealed aerial photography copyright The Geoinformation Group 2010

Appendix A:

Tree Survey: Princetown Conservation Area



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Tree Survey: Princetown Conservation Area

(see Tree Survey map page 35)

Number	Species	Age Class	Number	Species	Age Class
1.	Linear group of Lawson cypress	Semi-mature	50.	Rowan	Young
2.	Sycamore	Mature	51.	Rowan	Young
3.	Sycamore	Mature	52.	Rowan	Semi-mature
4.	Group of Lawson cypress and willow	Young	53.	Group of spruce, willow and sycamore	Young
5.	Sycamore	Young	54.	Linear group of broadleaved trees	Mature
6.	Beech	Young	55.	Linear group of beech	Mature
7.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature	56.	Linear group of beech and ash	Mature
8.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature	57.	Linear group of sycamore and beech	Mature
9.	Rowan	Semi-mature	58.	Beech	Mature
10.	Rowan	Semi-mature	59.	Beech	Mature
11.	Hawthorn	Young	60.	Beech	Mature
12.	Rowan	Semi-mature	61.	Beech	Mature
13.	Sycamore	Mature	62.	Beech	Mature
14.	Pine	Semi-mature	63.	Beech	Mature
15.	Group of sycamore	Semi-mature	64.	Beech	Mature
16.	Sycamore	Young	65.	Ash	Mature
17.	Group on pine and beech	Young	66.	Larch	Semi-mature
18.	Sycamore	Semi-mature	67.	Ash	Semi-mature
19.	Linear group of sycamore	Young	68.	Beech	Mature
20.	Group of sycamore	Young	69.	Group of beech	Mature
21.	Group of sycamore	Young	70.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
22.	Spruce	Young	71.	Sycamore	Mature
23.	Sycamore	Young	72.	Group of mixed trees	Semi-mature
24.	Linear group of beech	Mature	73.	Broadleaved woodland	Young
25.	Group of beech	Young	74.	Linear group of beech, sycamore, ash and Scots pine	Mature
26.	Rowan	Young	75.	Linear Group of beech and sycamore	Mature
27.	Rowan	Young	76.	Beech	Semi-mature
28.	Rowan	Young	77.	Group of beech and sycamore	Young
29.	Rowan	Young	78.	Beech	Mature
30.	Rowan	Young	79.	Beech	Semi-mature
31.	Linear group of beech	Semi-mature	80.	Linear group of beech, ash and sycamore	Mature
32.	Beech	Semi-mature	81.	Beech	Mature
33.	Beech	Semi-mature	82.	Beech	Mature
34.	Beech	Semi-mature	83.	Linear group of beech and sycamore	Mature
35.	Copper beech	Semi-mature	84.	Ash	Mature
36.	Hawthorn	Young	85.	Beech	Mature
37.	Linear group of sycamore	Semi-mature	86.	Ash	Mature
38.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature	87.	Beech	Mature
39.	Rowan	Young	88.	Beech	Mature
40.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature	89.	Group of Lawson cypress	Semi-mature
41.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature	90.	Beech	Mature
42.	Rowan	Semi-mature	91.	Beech	Mature
43.	Spruce	Young	92.	Linear group of Lawson cypress	Semi-mature
44.	Pine	Semi-mature	93.	Ash	Semi-mature
45.	Beech	Semi-mature	94.	Beech	Semi-mature
46.	Group of beech and sycamore	Semi-mature	95.	As.	Mature
47.	Group of Lawson cypress and pine	Semi-mature	96.	Ash	Mature
48.	Linear group of beech	Mature and semi-mature			
49.	Beech	Mature			

Number	Species	Age Class	Number	Species	Age Class
97.	Ash	Young	145.	Ash	Semi-mature
98.	Ash	Mature	146.	Group of sycamore	Young
99.	Ash	Mature	147.	Group of sycamore	Young
100.	Beech	Young	148.	Group of willow	Young
101.	Group of spruce	Young		and spruce	
102.	Group of spruce	Young	149.	Linear group of	Young
	and sycamore			Lawson cypress	
103.	Group of cypress	Young	150.	Beech	Semi-mature
	and sycamore		151.	Sycamore	Mature
104.	Group of willow	Semi-mature	152.	Beech	Mature
	and horse chestnut		153.	Group of Lawson	Young
105.	Group of ash, beech, ...	Mature and		cypress	
	cypress and pine	semi-mature	154.	Group of mixed	Mature
106.	Laburnum	Semi-mature		broadleaves	
107.	Horse chestnut	Semi-mature	155.	Group of willow	Young
108.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature	156.	Group of mixed conifers.	Semi-mature
109.	Beech	Mature	157.	Broadleaved woodland	Young to
110.	Group of beech	Mature			semi-mature
111.	Beech	Mature	158.	Sycamore	Mature
112.	Beech	Mature	159.	Group of willow	Young
113.	Group of beech	Mature	160.	Group of willow	Young
	and sycamore		161.	Ash	Semi-mature
114.	Group of beech, ash ...	Semi-mature	162.	Group of beech	Semi-mature
	horse chestnut and willow		163.	Hawthorn	Semi-mature
115.	Lawson cypress	Young	164.	Group of ash	Young
116.	Pine	Young	165.	Group of hawthorn	Semi-mature
117.	Beech	Young	166.	Group of cypress	Semi-mature
118.	Rowan	Young	167.	Group of cypress	Semi-mature
119.	Rowan	Young	168.	Cypress	Semi-mature
120.	Rowan	Young	169.	Cypress	Semi-mature
121.	Rowan	Young	170.	Cypress	Semi-mature
122.	Group of willow	Young	171.	Sycamore	Semi-mature
	and Lawson cypress		172.	Ash	Semi-mature
123.	Pine	Semi-mature	173.	Ash	Semi-mature
124.	Group of pine and	Semi-mature	174.	Ash	Semi-mature
	Lawson cypress		175.	Ash	Semi-mature
125.	Rowan	Semi-mature	176.	Ash	Semi-mature
126.	Ash	Semi-mature	177.	Ash	Semi-mature
127.	Ash	Semi-mature	178.	Cypress	Semi-mature
128.	Horsechestnut	Young	179.	Cypress	Semi-mature
129.	Ash	Young	180.	Pine	Semi-mature
130.	Lawson cypress	Young	181.	Rowan	Semi-mature
131.	Lawson cypress	Young	182.	Group of rowan	Semi-mature
132.	Group of sycamore	Semi-mature	183.	Group of mixed conifers.	Semi-mature
133.	Group of spruce	Semi mature.	184.	Group of mixed conifers.	Semi-mature
134.	Monkey puzzle	Mature			
135.	Group of beech	Mature			
136.	Lawson cypress	Semi-mature			
137.	Willow	Semi-mature			
138.	Willow	Semi-mature			
139.	Willow	Semi-mature			
140.	Spruce	Young			
141.	Beech	Semi-mature			
142.	Beech	Semi-mature			
143.	Group of beech	Mature.			
144.	Beech	Mature			

The survey was carried out from publicly accessible land.