



7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary

Acid grassland develop on soils derived from acidic substrates such as sandstone or granite, acidic clays, or sand and gravel deposits. Acid grasslands often occur as mosaics with heathland.

Agrarian relates to land and its cultivation.

Alder Carr Woodland Woodland in a wet or boggy area, predominantly containing alder. Mature carr woodland is a largely undisturbed wilderness; a tangle of woody species, shade-tolerant herbs and lower growing plants.

Ancient woodland Land continuously wooded since AD 1600. It is an extremely valuable ecological resource, usually with a high diversity of flora and fauna.

Biodiversity The variety of life including all the different habitats and species in the world.

Combe A short valley or hollow on a hill or coastline, often dry valleys in a limestone area.

Coppicing The practice of cutting semi-mature or mature trees back to a stump, thereby encouraging regrowth and providing timber products.

Culm Measures are a geological formation of the Carboniferous period that occur in south-west England, principally in Devon and Cornwall. They are so called because of the occasional presence of a soft, sooty coal, which is known in Devon as Culm.

Cultural pattern The historic development and present day pattern of settlement and farming.

Curtilage The enclosed area of land around a dwelling.

Dendritic pattern A drainage pattern in which tributaries branch irregularly in all directions from and at almost any angle to a larger stream.

Ecological corridor An area of vegetated land linking other areas of biodiversity interest, encouraging the spread of plant, animal and insect species

Field pattern The distinctive pattern created within the landscape by the size and shape of contiguous fields. The relationship between size and shape is often strongly related to the age of the pattern itself, irregular, smaller fields are generally older than larger, more regular field patterns.

Greensand is an olive-green coloured sandstone rock which is commonly found in narrow bands, particularly associated with bands of chalk and clay.

Habitat The place where a particular species lives and grows. It is essentially the environment that surrounds a species population.

Hedgebank Earth bank or mound cast up from adjacent soil to a height of 1.2-1.5m, with a hedge established along the crown of the bank.

Historic Landscape Characterisation A method for understanding and mapping the nature of the landscape with reference to its historical development.

Improved grassland is species poor grassland, which has either been seeded or intensively managed to produce a sward suitable for intensive pasture or amenity use.

Land cover combinations of natural and manmade elements including vegetation that cover the land surface.

Landscape Character Types These are distinct types of landscape that are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern.

Ley Grassland The name given to an annual, or short-period perennial, grass crop, usually introduced into an otherwise arable rotation.

Mid Devon Farming Belt highly fertile land with soil characterised by the rusty red colour of Red Sandstone. Also referred to as the Red Devon Sandstone Belt concentrated within the centre of the district surrounding Tiverton, the Culm Valley area to the east and to the south surrounding Crediton.

Pastoral quiet and peaceful landscape, country scenery

Permanent pasture/grassland An established plant community in which the dominant species are perennial grasses, there are few or no shrubs and trees are absent

Planned Refers to a more recently enclosed area of land, that is often characterised by regularity in shape, and is usually large in size.

Plateau An extensive area of relatively flat high land, usually bounded by steep sides.

Pollarding A tree cut back nearly to the trunk, to encourage the formation of a crown of branches.

Relict An animal or plant that has survived from an earlier period

Riparian Relating to or inhabiting the banks of a natural course of water. Riparian zones are ecologically diverse and contribute to the health of other aquatic ecosystems by filtering out pollutants and preventing erosion.

Rough ground Land that has little agricultural potential, even as formal enclosed grazing, and is usually open, unenclosed and possibly used for common grazing.

Semi-improved grassland These are generally permanent grasslands and as the name suggests have been subject to some form of agricultural improvement, making them more agriculturally productive but less valuable in terms of biodiversity

Scarp a long steep slope or cliff at the edge of a plateau or ridge; usually formed by erosion

Scrub Vegetation consisting of stunted trees and evergreen shrubs collectively.

Semi-natural habitat Vegetation which has been modified by humans

Spring line mires An area of wet, soggy, muddy ground; a bog fed by a spring.

Tumuli is the mound of earth placed over a tomb, another word for barrow.

Unimproved grassland Land with no improved pasture species and which has not been fertilised.

Appendix 2: Workshop Report

Summary report from Mid Devon's LCA workshop held on Friday 14th January 2011

The Workshop for Mid Devon's Landscape Character Assessment was undertaken with local stakeholders and key interest groups, where they were asked to identify what they particularly value about the different landscapes of Mid Devon, as well as discuss ideas for landscape guidelines.

The workshop specifically sought to meet the objectives of the European Landscape Convention - to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

List of workshop attendees:	
Name	Organisation
Catharine Lamb	Campaign to Protect Rural England
Ken Browse	Halberton P.C.
Roy Hare	Culmstock P.C.
Geoffrey Bass	Culmstock P.C.
Jan Hinchliffe	Morchard Bishop P.C.
Julie Rudge	Campaign to Protect Rural England
Janet Smith	Tiverton Town Council
Jill Larcombe	Tiverton Town Council, Templeton P.C. & Washfield P.C.
Wally Burle	Tiverton Town Council
Liz Pickering	Mid Devon District Council
Chris Mayes	Natural England
Liz Brookes-Hocking	Crediton Town Council
Joan Fagg	Ramblers' Association & Bampton Society
Colin Fagg	Bampton Town Council
Peter Rogers	Stockleigh Pomeroy Parish Meeting
Rowan Peto	Lapford Parish Council
Lisa Turner	Blackdown Hills AONB
Ann Crawford	Oakford P.C.
Stephen Reed	Devon County Council
Melanie Hinde	Devon County Council
Bill Broadbent	Devon Wildlife Trust
Lauren Davis	Mid Devon District Council

Exercise 1 - Identifying Special Qualities

The group as a whole were asked to use post-it notes to write down what individuals thought were the 'special qualities' most associated with the eleven Landscape Character Types (LCTs) identified for Mid Devon.

Mid Devon as whole
Patchwork quilt of ever changing and varied, diverse crops with irregular shapes

1A: Open Inland Planned Plateaux
Straight roads along top
Relatively large rectangular fields
Pastoral (poor soils) - well drained
Trimmed Beech hedges / Beech trees alongside roads
Open, spacious, windswept
No settlements, only isolated farms etc.
Panoramic views
Tourism - developing
Modern (19th century) enclosure of plateaux

1E: Wooded ridges and hilltops
Grazing land with distant views
Areas of woodland with mixed trees
Good oaks on hedges as well as younger trees
In some places just hedgerows with no trees
Open pasture, large fields with few trees
Exceptional views of surrounding countryside
Raddon Hills - Exceptional views of Dartmoor and surrounding countryside as far as Exmoor and the Exe Estuary

1F: Farmed lowland moorland and Culm grassland
Panoramic views and unbroken skylines
Hedgerows defining open moorland
Pastoral and grazing landscape
Diverse species rich 'Culm grassland'

2A: Steep wooded scarp slopes
Steep slopes
Narrow lanes dropping down - enclosed by trees
Hidden landscape
Spring line mires - wet nature
Smaller irregular fields
Lots of trees in hedges
Mainly grazing land
Historic quarries & whetstone mines

3A: Upper farmed and wooded valley slopes
Important ancient woods and coppices
Secluded lanes with sparse traffic
Undulating often steep
Patchwork of fields / trees / woods
Changing farming practices
Small scale historic settlements and farms - picturesque
Good network of public rights of way including regional/promoted routes often using historic green lanes

3B: Lower rolling farmed and settled valley slopes
Some good distant views
Lovely mature Oaks and other trees in hedgerows in the Culm Valley area
Distinctive area of Devon Redlands around Halberton
Undulating irregular shaped mainly permanent pasture
No development on top of hills
Land rises sharply north of B3227 (Shillingford and character change)
Water related features - springs, drains and ditches
Convex slopes
Brooks dictate where settlements grew - not on tops of hills

3C: Sparsely settled valley floors
Tranquil and peaceful away from roads
Changes from seasonal flooding
Wet meadows and associated wildlife
Ancient settlements and long industrial history
Culm Valley Railway with Mills and Dairy
Commercial woodland, mainly conifer
Deer cross the roads
Importance of trees and hedgerows in these valleys
Fast draining River Culm

3E: Lowland Plains
Ever changing landscape of healthy rotationally varied crops
Wide open spaces
Great landscape views
Important hedgerows
A patchwork of farmland with variety of changing cultivation
Roads follow land contours and complement natural features ie. run along side valley floor, around hills and between field pattern
Mature oaks in hedge banks
Varying field sizes
Historic interest - archaeology and celtic settlements
Also has areas of uplands 600ft especially at Morchard Bishop. Mostly grazing in this area of historic interest and archaeology in Bow, Lapford.

3G: River valley slopes and combes
Some flooding of fields and roads
Lush green landscape
Views across the valley

3H: Secluded valley
Enclosed with high hedges
Traditional Devon landscape
Distinct hedgerows and woodland
Protected farm stock
Important wildlife havens
Broadleaved woodland and coppice
Some parts have better soil quality than others

5A: Inland elevated undulating land
Views of Dartmoor National Park
Open and exposed
Low population and traffic - quiet and tranquil
Expansive views
Mixture of farming types both grazing and arable

Exercise 2 - Brainstorming forces/issues affecting special qualities of the landscape

The group as a whole were split into 4 focus groups, where they were asked to look at the 'top 3-5' special qualities identified in the first exercise for the Landscape Character Types. Each group discussed the forces/issues affecting the special qualities (e.g. development issues, climate change) and then discussed ideas for the development of landscape guidelines.

To be compliant with the European Landscape Convention (ELC) the guidelines in the Landscape Character Assessment report are organised using the following wording:

protect: to protect what should be protected;

manage: to manage what needs management in order to be sustained;

plan: to take strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore and create landscapes.

LCT 1A: Open inland planned plateau

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Straight roads	Increased traffic with road widening and increased speed	plan - introduce rural road speed limits plan - sympathetic traffic management	Devon County Council Policy
Panoramic views with high levels of tranquility	Increased development activity on lower slopes and down in valleys for eg. polytunnels, plastic and industry, roads etc.	protect wider views and manage development impact on landscape	Mid Devon Planning Policy
Unimproved large rectangular fields with Beech hedges	Changes in agricultural practices due to climate change	plan - be aware when making decisions protect hidden and surface archaeology	Environmental stewardship schemes - Natural England Mid Devon Planning Policy

1E: Wooded ridges and hilltops

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Exceptional views of surrounding countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient trees (windswept trees on the skyline) are vulnerable or not replaced • Increased demand for wind turbines may have a dominant/negative impact on landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and manage veteran and ancient trees • plan - height and scale of wind turbines needs to be carefully considered as they shouldn't intrude on the landscape 	
Valuable woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooded areas tend to be inaccessible • New pests and diseases threaten woodland, in particular Sudden Oak Death 'Phytophthora ramorum' which is known to have infected large areas of Larch species at Knighshayes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect existing footpaths and plan for new ones • plan - look to highlight and educate people about tree diseases i.e. how spores can be carried on people's clothes etc. 	
Open pasture, grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in mature hardwood trees in hedgerows are noticeably lacking in the landscape. These are useful for sheltering livestock in increasingly hot summers and add to species diversity. • Severe decline in species diversity (primroses, snow drops, foxgloves, red campion, bluebells and wild orchids) in Devon banks and hedges. • Decline in old tunnel like Devon hedgerows that acted as important ecological corridors for wild-life for e.g dormice. • Fleece that prevents pests infecting crops i.e. flies infecting Swedes, spoil the landscape. • Large vehicles (increase in farm machinery size) damage hedgerows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and manage hedgerows by replacing loss trees and filling gaps in hedgerows • protect old farming techniques and promote learning of old rural skills • plan for traditional hedge cutting techniques, where hedgerows were cut rotationally allowing them to grow larger. Cuttings could possibly provide carbon fuel source. • protect and manage the hedgerows to retain the patchwork farming pattern • protect and encourage practices which favour the presence of bluebells in ancient woodland • manage and enhance species diversity of the farmed landscapes through the creation of species-rich grass buffers around field edges. 	environmental stewardship schemes

1F: Farmed lowland moorland and Culm grassland

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Panoramic views and unbroken skylines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masts are highly visible and add visual discordancy • Government drive for increased afforestation • Increased demand for wind turbines may have a dominant/negative impact on landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and manage biodiversity • plan - height and scale of wind turbines needs to be carefully considered as they shouldn't intrude on the landscape 	Mid Devon Conservation policy
Hedgerows defining open moorland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern hedgecutting techniques impact on wildlife • Increased traffic erodes the sides of hedgebanks and hedgerows • Sudden Oak death is prevalent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and manage trees within hedgerows, replacing gaps where necessary • plan to limit hedge cutting where possible • plan to replant tree loss due to 'Oak death' with resistant tree species - not for 7 years? 	environmental stewardship schemes
Pastoral and grazing landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure to grow corn if financially viable • Conversion of land to arable by draining Culm, thus increasing flood risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan to grow species that flourish within this landscape • protect landscape as much as possible in current form 	<p>environmental stewardship schemes</p> <p>The working wetlands project</p>

LCT 2A: Steep wooded scarp slopes

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Small, irregular fields and hedges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in agricultural practices/techniques due to climate change and loss of old knowledge • Amalgamation of fields has led to lost of hedges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan - encourage traditional farming practices particularly coppicing • protect and manage field patterns by restoring and replanting lost and gappy hedgerows 	natural england
Hidden 'secret' feeling and contrast with open plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of mature trees within hedgerows • 'Improvements' widening of lanes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and manage hedgerows by replanting loss trees when they occur and introducing traditional hedge cutting techniques • plan for sensitive highway management 	landowners and Local authorities

LCT 3A: Upper farmed and wooded valley slopes

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Small, picturesque, archetypical 'Devon' farmland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensified agricultural farming practices/ techniques i.e. increased use of fertiliser, pesticides Amalgamation of fields has led to loss of hedges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan - encourage traditional farming practices particularly coppicing protect and manage field patterns by restoring and replanting lost and gappy hedgerows protect hidden and surface archaeology 	Environmental Stewardship
Ancient woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New pests and diseases threaten woodland such as 'Sudden Oak Death' Climate change may lead to trees becoming damaged by increasing frequency and magnitude of storm events. Climate change may lead to summer drought, potentially drying out wet woodlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan - research to find vaccine etc. against 'Sudden Oak Death' protect and manage woodlands by reinstating traditional techniques such as coppicing plan for climate change through the planting of tree species more tolerant to dry conditions 	Landowners and Local authorities
Public rights of way network and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neglect of existing footpath leading to disrepair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect and manage existing PROW network including good signage 	Support tourism P3 scheme

3B: Lower rolling farmed and settled valley slopes

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Mainly permanent pasture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in farming e.g. diversification, decrease in number of farmers, increase in number of non-farming activities Field fragmentation and incremental clutter Pressure for Biofuels e.g. Elephant grass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> manage & protect permanent pasture manage equestrian change of use by bringing under planning control - control 'clutter' and prevent over-grazing protect the best agricultural land 	Defra
Views from higher areas(e.g. to Dartmoor and Exmoor) & dark skies away from roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar farms on south facing slopes Light pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan for solar farms, but give careful consideration of siting of solar farms, for e.g. favour areas already 'spoilt' by roads and sewage works or favour use on building roofs and other existing structures. protect and Identify strategic views plan for use of local materials in new development and make sure buildings blend in 	MDDC planning policy
Water - related features e.g. springs, drains and ditches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar farms on south facing slopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan & encourage smallscale hydro-power plan by identifying strategic views 	
Distinctive convex upper slopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development pressure on fringes of large towns e.g. Tiverton, Cullompton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect prominent/visible hillsides from development protect and consider landscape value when planning urban expansions plan to improve accessibility through creation of more paths to allow people to enjoy landscape 	
Substantial Devon hedgebanks with stone banks and mature hedgerow trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of control of badgers Climate change impacts may lead to possible species loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect diversity and encourage wider species planting manage and protect hedgerows and hedge banks, and encourage hedgerow tree planting plan and promote rural skills to sustain knowledge of how hedgerows are managed and repaired 	

3C: Sparsely settled farmed valley floors

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Wildlife habitats and corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development pressure at motorway junctions • Climate change impacts may lead to possible species loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect wildlife and enhance river corridors • protect diversity and encourage wider species planting • manage and protect hedgerows and hedge banks, and encourage hedgerow tree planting 	
Historic legacy of early industry e.g. Colharbour Mill and others along River Culm also attractive old bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic features may fall into disrepair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and restore historic buildings for future generations • plan to improve accessibility through creation of more paths to allow people to enjoy landscape 	
Rich alluvial deposits - floodplain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change could lead to increased precipitation and flash flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for minimal use of concrete in floodplain corridors • plan for sparse settlement and protect floodplain function • protect floodplain by ensuring no development takes place 	
River character and associated fishing sports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan & encourage small scale hydro-power 	

3E: Lowland Plains

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Patchwork farming with variety of changing cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development pressures for e.g. edge of Crediton • Fleece that prevents pests infecting crops i.e. flys infecting Swedes spoil the landscape • If landscape degrades it becomes vulnerable to development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect old farming techniques and promote learning of old rural skills • plan for careful management and aftercare of planting (mitigation measures) that are introduced to soften development. • protect and manage the hedgerows to retain the patchwork farming patterns • plan - ensure development enhances landscape and improved degraded land 	
Wide open spaces and views as far reaching as Dartmoor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for wind turbines may have a dominant/negative impact on landscape in particular areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan - height and scale of wind turbines needs to be carefully considered as they shouldn't intrude on the landscape 	
Distinct hedgerows with hardwood trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in mature hardwood trees in hedgerows for sheltering livestock in increasingly hot summers. They are noticeably lacking in the landscape. • Gaps form in hedgerows if stock break through hedges and they are not repaired • Severe decline in primroses in the Devon banks - owing to increase in heavy traffic. • Decline in old tunnel like Devon hedgerows that acted as important ecological corridors for wildlife for e.g dormice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and manage hedgerows by replacing loss trees and filling gaps in hedgerows • plan for traditional hedge cutting techniques, where hedgerows were cut rotationally allowing them to grow larger. Cuttings could possibly provide carbon fuel source 	

LCT 3G: River valley slopes and combes

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Presence of rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tourism and associated river activities i.e. angling, walking alongside river, kayaking & canoeing Increased risk of flooding due to climate change Risk of reduced water quality from increased public use and farming techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect and manage biodiversity manage associated river activities, angling, kayaking & canoeing plan - consider local economy and lives of residents 	Climate change planning policy
Woodland often on steep valley sides with intimate feel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government drive for increased afforestation Modern hedgecutting techniques impact on wildlife Increased traffic erodes the sides of hedgebanks and hedgerows Climate change may lead to alien species invasion, pests and plant diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect and manage trees within hedgerows, replacing gaps where necessary protect woodland to prevent erosion and water run-off and manage woodland felling plan to limit hedge cutting where possible plan to replant tree loss due to 'Oak death' with resistant tree species - not for 7 years? plan for climate change - mitigation and adaption measures 	Forestry commission licences and advice
Special scenery with an enclosed feel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pressure for development, particularly that associated with Tourism (facilities and infrastructure) Flytipping occurs Increased UK based tourism and associated activities i.e. walking, riding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect floodplain by resisting development plan for and protect existing community schemes to prevent flytipping and encourage recycling plan for improved cycling opportunities i.e. new woodland tracks etc. protect landscape by enforcing penalties for flytipping where possible 	Existing policy Individual planning applications

3H: Secluded valley

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Important woodlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of woodland and some not replaced • Field amalgamation has led to hedgerow loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect Broadleaved woodland favoured because of biodiversity benefits and replace lost trees • manage hedgerows, hedgebanks and woodland • protect use of local skills and promote learning of traditional techniques • protect old blue bell woods at 'Froggy Mill' and important local features such as 'Posbury Clump' 	Stewardship schemes
Seclusion and tranquillity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect against development by considering landscape value • plan for use of local materials in new development and make sure buildings blend in 	
Haven for nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change impacts may lead to possible species loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and enhance wildlife • protect diversity and encourage wider species planting • manage and protect hedgerows and hedge banks, and encourage hedgerow tree planting 	

5A: Inland elevated undulating land

Special Quality	Forces for change affecting special quality	Suggested guideline(s)	Suggested delivery mechanisms
Mixture of farming types both grazing and arable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If landscape degrades it becomes vulnerable to development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect old farming techniques and promote learning of old rural skills protect and manage the hedgerows to retain the patchwork farming patterns plan - ensure development enhances landscape and improve degraded land 	
Open and exposed with expansive views of Dartmoor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for wind turbines may have a dominant/negative impact on landscape and towards Dartmoor Development which is prominent on landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan - height and scale of wind turbines needs to be carefully considered as they shouldn't intrude on the landscape protect the sparsely settled character and views towards the high moorland 	
Distinct hedgerows with hardwood trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in mature hardwood trees in hedgerows for sheltering livestock in increasingly hot summers. They are noticeably lacking in the landscape. Gaps form in hedgerows if stock break through hedges and they are not repaired Severe decline in primroses in the Devon banks - owing to increase in heavy traffic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect and manage hedgerows by replacing loss trees and filling gaps in hedgerows plan for traditional hedge cutting techniques, where hedgerows were cut rotationally allowing them to grow larger. Cuttings could possibly provide carbon fuel source 	
Low population and traffic - quiet and tranquil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated landscape is primarily accessible for walkers and riders but lacks infrastructure for heavier traffic Increased UK based holidays may lead to more tourism within area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect the landscape's suitability for small scale, green, low key tourism 	

Appendix 3: Bibliography

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