

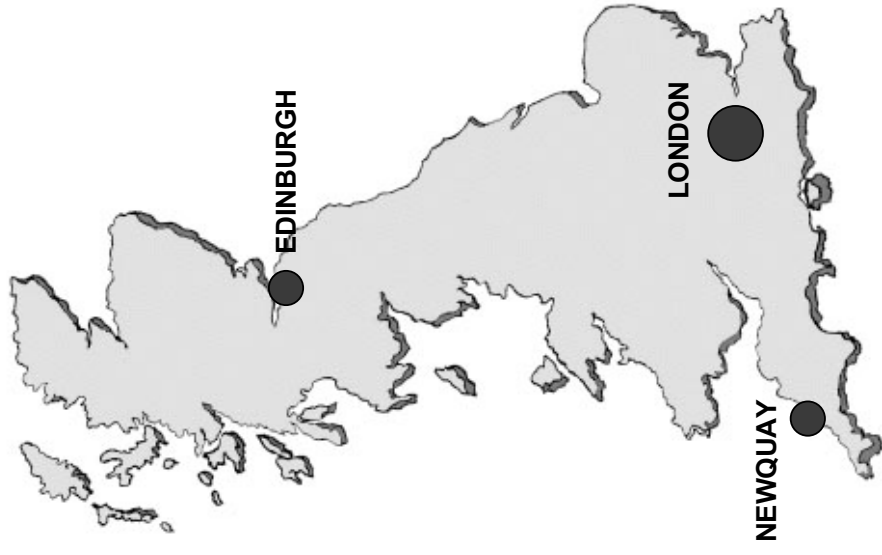
# *Pattern Books In Britain*

Newquay & Leith - Different Development Models

Robert Adam

DIPL ARCH(PCL) RIBA FRSA







# A PATTERN BOOK

Of Urban and Architectural Form

## NEWQUAY



The Prince's Foundation  
FOR THE BEST ENVIRONMENT

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

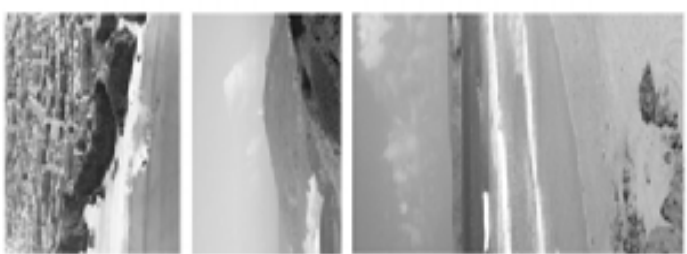


DUCHY OF CORNWALL

5 ESSENTIAL QUALITIES

1. A Unique Location

Reaching to the exposed Pembrokeshire coast from the rugged South Cornwall coast forms the dramatic backdrop to Newquay. The sea has always been the main focus of the town from the days of the tin mines through the heyday of Cornwall's tourist resorts and, today, as a seaside town.



2. A Dynamic Place

The distinctive character of Newquay has emerged from centuries of interaction with the sea and other gulls, hermits and roaming to the landscape. Growth with the important character of a building is continuing, with a mix of old and new, and a variety of materials, domestic and commercial. The pattern book aims to establish a sense of the many different qualities that contribute to the uniqueness of the town.



3. Diverse Scale

The size of individual buildings in relation to each other gives hierarchy and meaning to the landscape. Growth with the important character of a building is continuing, with a mix of old and new, and a variety of materials, domestic and commercial. The pattern book aims to establish a sense of the many different qualities that contribute to the uniqueness of the town.



4. Vibrant Colour

Colour can be a simple way of adding texture and variety to a building, street or town. The vibrant colours that can be achieved through the use of colour are appropriate to the character of the town and the variety of materials and textures available. The pattern book aims to establish a sense of the many different qualities that contribute to the uniqueness of the town.



5. Local Materials

The characteristic palette of materials used in the construction of the town, mostly originate from the locality and contribute to the character of the town. The use of local materials is a key element of the town's character and the pattern book aims to establish a sense of the many different qualities that contribute to the uniqueness of the town.



A PATTERN BOOK FOR NEWQUAY

SECTION A An Introduction to Newquay





USING THE PATTERN BOOK

The Pattern Book is not intended to be prescriptive but rather to provide a useful framework that subsequent planning and design processes can incorporate, select, revise and add certain elements, moving from the macro scale to medium and micro scales of consideration. In so doing they can better provide continuity for the next chapter of Newquay's development and ensure that the particular character of the town is strengthened.

Urban Patterns (Section B)

The Pattern Book first sets out to identify some of the key patterns of urban form and public space in Newquay. This part of the study analyses the scale and character of the various street and block typologies to promote an organic extension of the town, with appropriate scale and density.

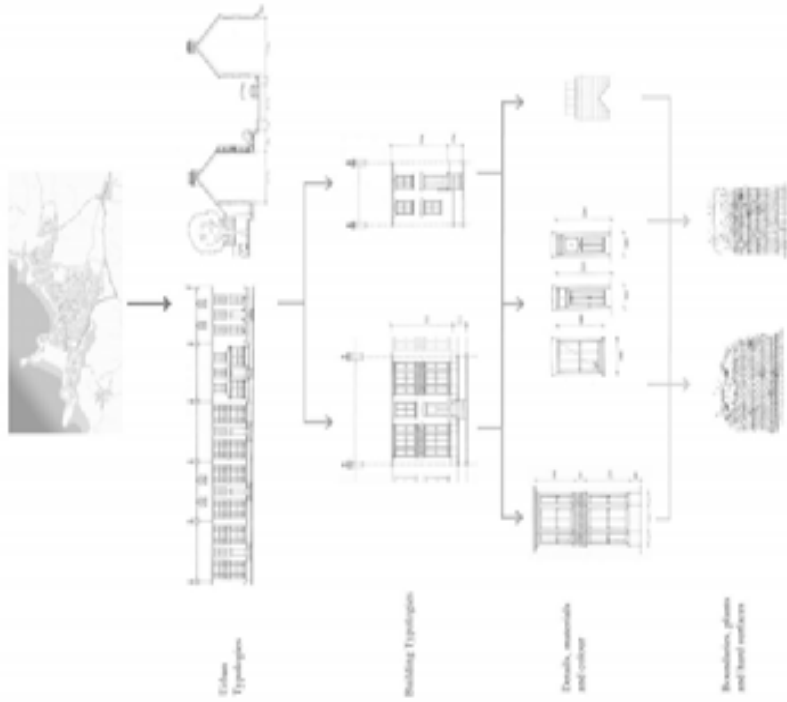
Building Typologies (Section C)

Logically proceeding from the former, an analytical study of the massing, scale, proportions and details of individual buildings, will help ensure that buildings of suitable character and scale are woven into the new urban fabric in a consistent and natural way.

The first page on each building type analyses the building as a whole. This may be followed by details that are specifically relevant to that type. Towards the end of Section C a number of pages set out common factors and details that are shared between a number of building types. In addition to details such as roof windows, gables and ridges these pages include analysis of materials, colour, and moldings.

Town Landscape Patterns (Section D)

The walls, planting and features of streets play an important role in connecting individual buildings and streets together. These local and regional characteristics give cohesion and continuity to the whole.



A PATTERN BOOK FOR NEWQUAY

Using the Pattern Book



**SECTION B**  
**URBAN SPATIAL TYPES**

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**4** Village High Street



**3** Town High Street



**2** Central Square



**1** Parish Churches and Cemeteries



**7** Town Residential



**6** Sea Front Streets



**5** Hotels and Railway Forecourts



**8** Resort Residential



**11** Garden Lanes



**10** Parks and Leisure



**9** Village Residential



**12** Back Courts



**13** Farmyard Clusters



**13** Farmyard Clusters



**13** Farmyard Clusters

A PATTERN BOOK FOR NEWQUAY

**SECTION B- Urban Spatial Types**



Town High Street

**TOWN HIGH STREET**  
Urban Type Defining Characteristics

Run through the center of the town, there is considerable diversity in architectural treatment through a broad range of structures.

**Relationships to context**

The Town High Street generally follows the main line of primary pedestrianism through the town, but a secondary pedestrianism is also possible.

**Street boundaries**

Generally from 2m to 15m wide. The majority of the buildings are 2 stories (some 3 stories) with moderate setbacks. The degree of variation is especially high in such areas.

**Length range**

Variable, depending on the nature of the urban form and the nature of the street.

**Connections to other urban types**

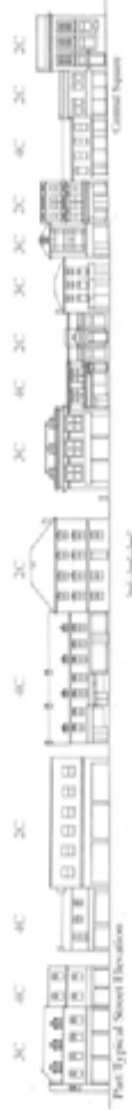
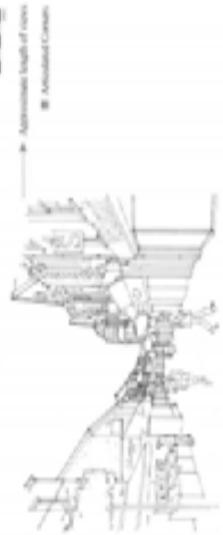
Close to the Village High Street (VHS) and the rural commons area, from the commercial center.

**Views and vistas**

Views are generally obscured by the buildings. The street is generally a series of enclosed spaces, with views of buildings and streets from public spaces. As the high street approaches the Commons (VHS) the views are generally obscured by a series of trees and structures.

**Position**

Runs through the center of the town, surrounded by relatively high buildings.



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Town High Street



**CENTRAL SQUARE**  
Urban Type Building Characteristics

**Position**  
Located at the center of the town, surrounded by streets, the square is a prominent feature of the urban fabric. The square is bounded by the main thoroughfares, which are the main arteries of the town.

**Category of circulation route**  
Primary pedestrian route and secondary circulation route.

**Edge buildings**  
Program: Retail, Commercial, Multi-story office buildings, with Mixed Use Program. Built and finished buildings: 1910, 1911, and 1912. Public buildings: 1911, 1912, and 1913.

**Corner buildings**  
Most corner buildings through scale and architectural articulation.

**Minor junction problems**  
The main junction of the square is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity. The main junction is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity.

**Surface materials**  
Surface materials are a mix of paving stones and asphalt. The main junction is paved with paving stones, while the surrounding streets are paved with asphalt.

**Street furniture**  
Street lighting and street displays, with low level and chairs made of iron, surrounded by cast-iron.

**Parking**  
One-way and two-way through squares is provided in street parking and street traffic.

**Relationships to the context**  
The main junction of the square is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity. The main junction is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity.

**Street frontages**  
The main junction of the square is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity. The main junction is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity.

**Length range**  
The main junction of the square is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity. The main junction is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity.

**Connections to other urban types**  
The main junction of the square is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity. The main junction is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity.

**Views and views**  
The main junction of the square is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity. The main junction is a complex one, with a large number of buildings and a high level of activity.



Central Square

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**SECTION C- Building Types**



Double Fronted Houses

**DOUBLE FRONTED HOUSES (i)**  
Building Type Distinguishing Characteristics

Double fronted houses have generally been constructed with a central entrance under a gable or a porch and a central window above the entrance. They range from the detached to the semi-detached and are generally 2 to 2.5 stories.

**Grouping**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Position**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Style**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

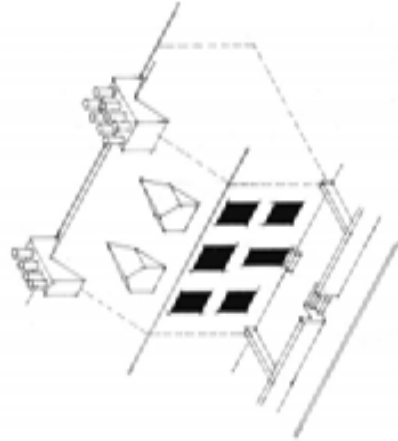
**Specialty**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Plot width**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Plot depth**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Set back from road**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Proprietors**  
They are attached in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



Single semi-detached double-fronted house with optional decorative gable at a distance.



Double-fronted with gabled front bay



Double-fronted with bay windows on both floors and entrance above



Double-fronted detached villa with bay windows on both floors



Single bay fronted



Double-fronted with bay windows on both floors



Double-fronted with square bay windows on both floors



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Double-fronted house with gabled roof and central entrance. The front bay window is set right under the eaves. Front doors are set back from the main entrance to the main house.

**DOUBLE FRONTED HOUSES (ii)**  
Building Type Distinguishing Characteristics

**Roofs**  
Gables are generally light against the wall with small front gables compared to a main house with a steep gable. Trupee on every sloping side with a varying number of steps up to the line over eaves for changes in gable level. Other lead masses to work with usually be repeated in variety with the correct building height.

**Roof**  
Low pitched gables used in approximately 1/3 of designs, with some designs using a varying degree of dormer.

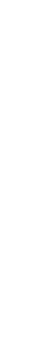
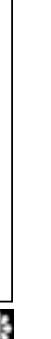
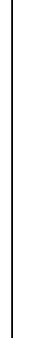
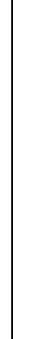
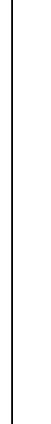
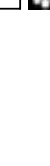
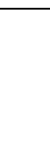
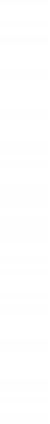
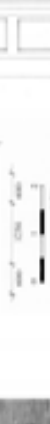
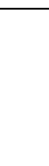
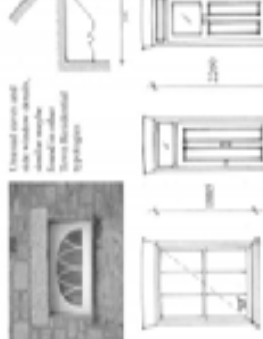
**Doors**  
Doors are varied although panels used in the central or side windows with a panelled building model. The absence of a lock and a decorative iron are extremely rare in proportion.

**Windows**  
Windows are generally proportioned with regularity with regular panels. They windows are added in height or depth height with decorative side panels.

**Mullions**  
Lead having mullioned mass with complete gable windows the proportions are varied. For example a double fronted house may use a variety of mullions and panels.

**Chimneys**  
Chimneys are generally mullioned chimneys are used in a variety of designs. They are used with mullioned chimneys and mullioned panels.

**Decorative**  
Decorative elements are used in a variety of designs. They are used with mullioned chimneys and mullioned panels.







ks



**COTTAGES (i)**  
Building Type Defining Characteristic

Compact houses with a simple, unadorned exterior, often grouped in small clusters.

**Grouping**  
Buildings of these types are arranged in groups of two, three or four, rather than in long, continuous rows, and are often set back from the road.

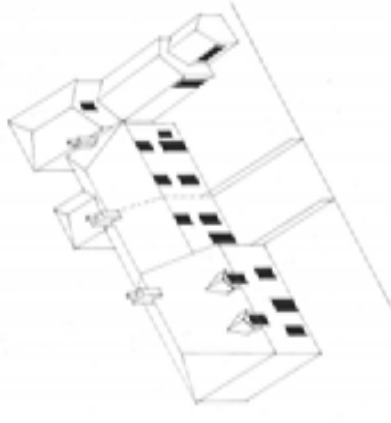
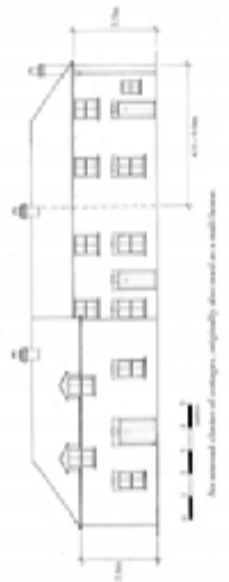
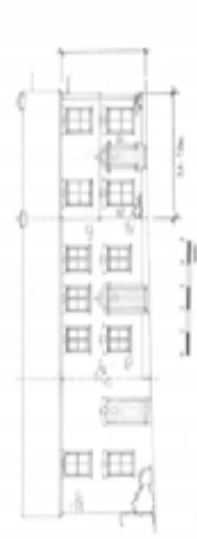
**Plot depth**  
From approximately 20 to 25%.

**Set back from road**  
The buildings are set back from the road by a distance of 10 to 15% of the plot depth.

**Proportions**  
The front volume is a simple rectangle with a gabled or hipped roof, and the side volume is a simple rectangle with a gabled or hipped roof, and the side volume is a simple rectangle with a gabled or hipped roof.

**Position**  
Located on the periphery of the Village, High Street (E) and High Street (W) Residential Character Area, and adjacent to the High Street (E) Residential Character Area.

**Plot width**  
Typically, from approximately 20% to the width of the plot, and the side volume is a simple rectangle with a gabled or hipped roof.



**COTTAGES (ii)**  
Building Type Defining Characteristics

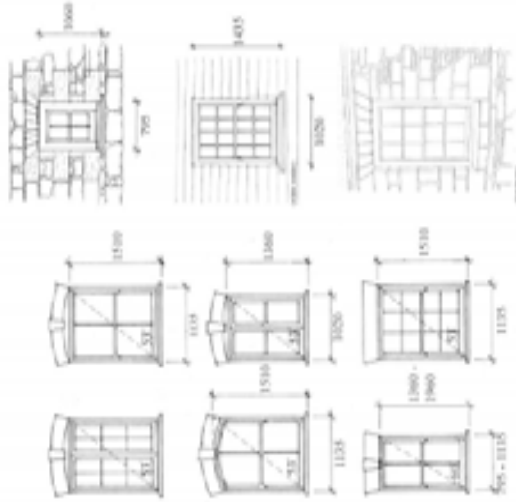
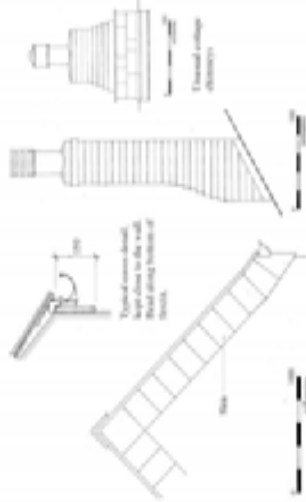
**Eaves**  
Low, generally between 13.5m - 15.5m from ground level, and lower still, approximately 3.5m above the back face windows has a flat top profile. The eaves do not overhang the roof edge. The roof is generally a half timbered frame with a level finished to the level of the eaves and supported by a level of rafters. The eaves are not supported by a level of rafters. The eaves are not supported by a level of rafters.

**Roof**  
Half timbered construction, of between approximately 20 and 25 degrees. Generally half timbered construction with a level finished to the level of the eaves and supported by a level of rafters.

**Doors**  
Front doors are usually painted half-timbered and have a level finished to the level of the eaves and supported by a level of rafters.

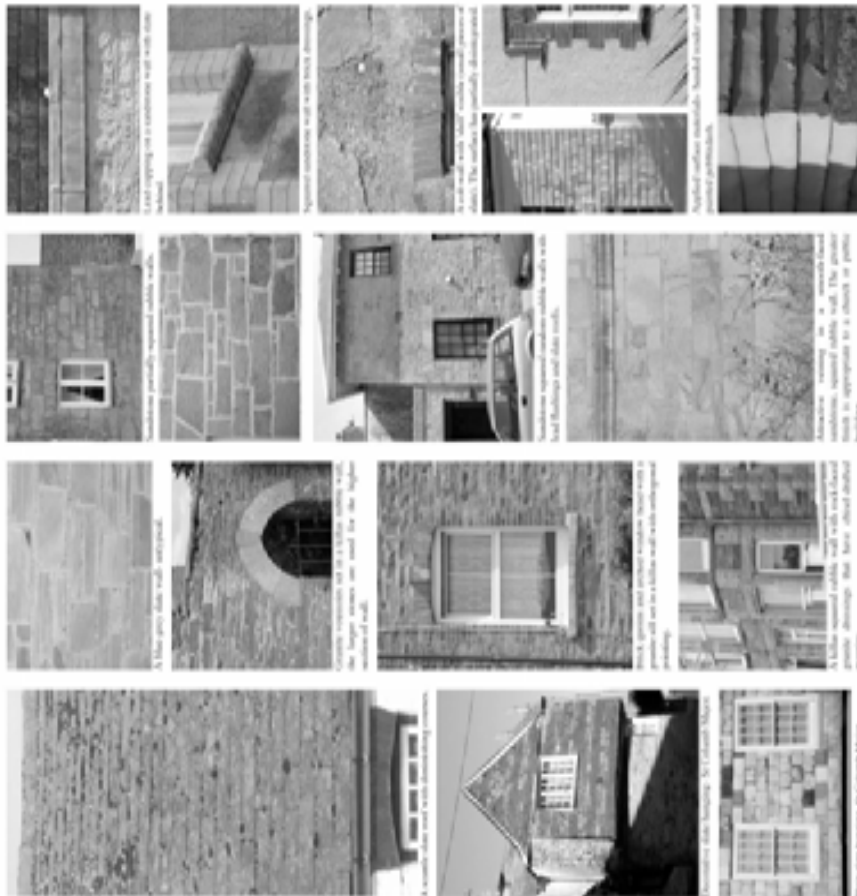
**Windows**  
Front windows are usually painted half-timbered and have a level finished to the level of the eaves and supported by a level of rafters.

**Chimneys**  
Single brick type, with a level finished to the level of the eaves and supported by a level of rafters.



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PALETTE OF REGIONAL MATERIALS (ii)

Stonehenge The site of the site is extremely interesting with a mixture of stone and earth walls. The local stone is a mix of small to medium sized stones, often with a reddish tint. The stone is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The stone is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The stone is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings.

Timber The use of local granite for building is a characteristic of the area. The granite is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The granite is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The granite is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings.

Other Materials In addition to the principal supplies of local stone and timber, there are other types of material used in the region. These include brick, tile, and plaster. These materials are used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. These materials are used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings.

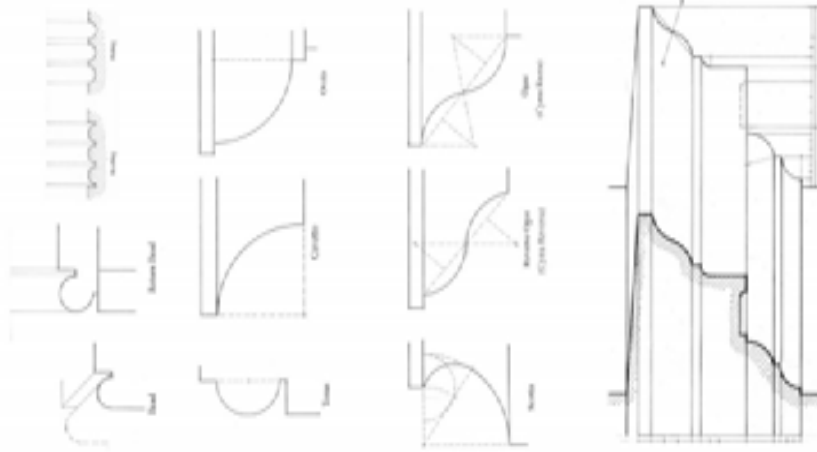
Applied Wall Finishes The use of local granite for building is a characteristic of the area. The granite is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The granite is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The granite is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings.

Sheet Metals for Roofing The use of sheet metals for roofing is a characteristic of the area. The sheet metals are used for the roofs of the buildings. The sheet metals are used for the roofs of the buildings. The sheet metals are used for the roofs of the buildings.

Brick and Terracotta Brick is not very common in Cornwall but has been produced in the past. The brick is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The brick is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The brick is used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings.

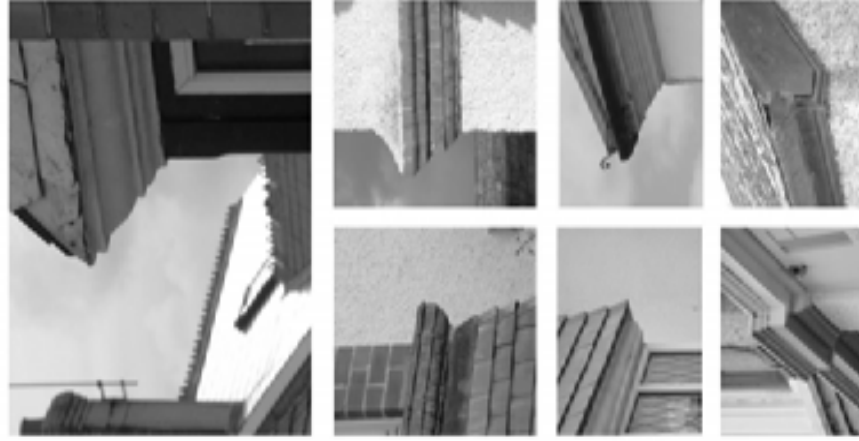
Decorative Finishes The use of decorative finishes is a characteristic of the area. The decorative finishes are used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The decorative finishes are used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. The decorative finishes are used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings.

Other Materials In addition to the principal supplies of local stone and timber, there are other types of material used in the region. These include brick, tile, and plaster. These materials are used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings. These materials are used for the walls and the foundations of the buildings.



Sample concrete moulding elevation from above on floor principal joint

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**MOULDINGS-GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

**Function**  
Architectural applied mouldings serve to modulate light and soften vulnerable, unely edges and junctions.

**Scale**

The size of a moulding, or the degree of its fineness with which its parts are designed, is largely dependent upon the material in which it is to be executed. Thus mouldings in stone are generally bolder than in wood.

**Selection**

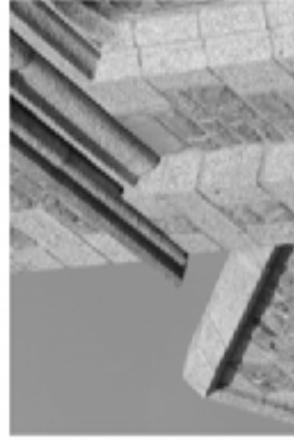
The choice of appropriate mouldings also depends on the level of embellishment consistent with the building typology; for example a cottage is likely to have fewer, and less elaborate, mouldings than a villa.

**Combinations**

The various parts that are used together to form mouldings need to be sequenced to achieve harmonious results. Overall mouldings are generally of three or five parts. For example, from bottom, cyma reversa-ogee-cyma recta. Concrete mouldings follow convex (or vice versa) and they are separated by fillets.

**Applications**

The cyma recta is often used as the top moulding (for example in an external cornice or gallery) whilst the cyma reversa is commonly used as a 'bed mould', the lowest section of a cornice next to the wall. Fillets are used top and bottom to provide square terminations.



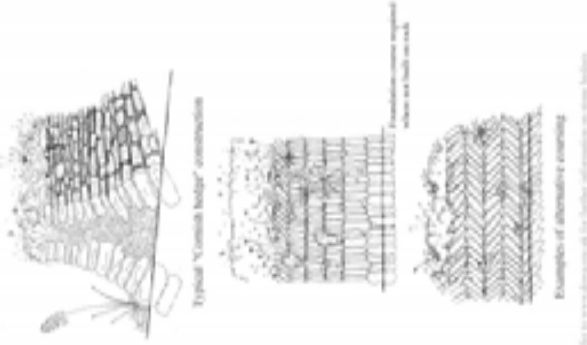


A PATTERN BOOK FOR NEWQUAY

**SECTION D**  
**TOWN LANDSCAPE PATTERNS**  
**Walls and Boundaries**

Newquay's steeply sloping town and the fact that the land is often terraced and made into a garden, means that walls and boundaries are a prominent feature of the town's landscape. These walls and boundaries are often made of stone, and are often built in a way that is both functional and decorative. The walls are often built in a way that is both functional and decorative. The walls are often built in a way that is both functional and decorative.

Dry stone "comb" walls with walls built on a hillside throughout Newquay, and the fact that the walls are often built in a way that is both functional and decorative. The walls are often built in a way that is both functional and decorative. The walls are often built in a way that is both functional and decorative.



SECTION D- Town Landscape Patterns

### TOWN LANDSCAPE PATTERNS Boundary Plants and Trees

#### 4. Trees which need little attention

- Arbutus menziesii* (187)
- Camptocarpus* (187)
- Castanea sativa* (187)
- Cornus sibirica* (187)
- Juniperus communis* (187)
- Malus domestica* (187)
- Prunella domestica* (187)
- Quercus robur* (187)
- Salix viminalis* (187)
- Thuja occidentalis* (187)
- Ulmus glabra* (187)

#### 3. Very tolerant trees:

- Acer pseudoplatanus* (187)
- Alnus glutinosa* (187)
- Betula pendula* (187)
- Crataegus oxyacantha* (187)
- Fraxinus excelsior* (187)
- Hamamelis virginica* (187)
- Malus domestica* (187)
- Prunella domestica* (187)
- Quercus robur* (187)
- Salix viminalis* (187)
- Thuja occidentalis* (187)
- Ulmus glabra* (187)

#### 2. Tough plants for shelter hedges:

- Arbutus menziesii* (187)
- Camptocarpus* (187)
- Castanea sativa* (187)
- Cornus sibirica* (187)
- Juniperus communis* (187)
- Malus domestica* (187)
- Prunella domestica* (187)
- Quercus robur* (187)
- Salix viminalis* (187)
- Thuja occidentalis* (187)
- Ulmus glabra* (187)

#### 1. Best overall hedging plants:

- Arbutus menziesii* (187)
- Camptocarpus* (187)
- Castanea sativa* (187)
- Cornus sibirica* (187)
- Juniperus communis* (187)
- Malus domestica* (187)
- Prunella domestica* (187)
- Quercus robur* (187)
- Salix viminalis* (187)
- Thuja occidentalis* (187)
- Ulmus glabra* (187)



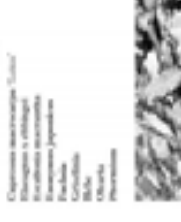
Arbutus menziesii (187)



Camptocarpus (187)



Castanea sativa (187)



Cornus sibirica (187)



Juniperus communis (187)



Malus domestica (187)



Prunella domestica (187)



Quercus robur (187)



Salix viminalis (187)



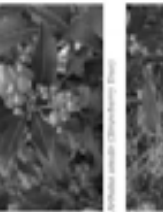
Thuja occidentalis (187)



Ulmus glabra (187)



Thuja occidentalis (187)



Juniperus communis (187)



Malus domestica (187)



Prunella domestica (187)



Quercus robur (187)



Salix viminalis (187)



Thuja occidentalis (187)



Ulmus glabra (187)