Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Agroforestry plan (PA4)

Template

Use this plan to help create a new agroforestry system or improve an existing one.

You should have an agroforestry plan for each of your land holdings. You must:

- complete the plan in English
- provide any financial values in Sterling (£)
- provide all measurements in metres (m) or hectares (ha)

Only the person who completes this plan can apply for capital and agroforestry support.

If an agent completes this plan on your behalf, they must be:

- registered on the Rural Payments service
- have an up to date agent authority form in place with the correct permissions

If your land covers different geographical locations (is dispersed land), you may need more than one plan. Contact the Forestry Commission for advice on how to treat this type of land holding.

If you are not able to create a map due to accessibility reasons, provide a description of your land holding in as much detail as possible in Section 3. We reserve the right to recover funding if you do not create a map but are able to.

Section 1 – Applicant details

Applicant name

David Wolfe

Email address

david@wakelyns.co.uk

Telephone number

07740 948536

SBI number

200505903

Business name

Wakelyns

Field parcel numbers you are applying for

TM28782279
TM28796803

Section 2 – Record any changes to your plan

You should keep a record of any changes or updates you make to your plan. Use this table to keep track of which version of the plan you are using and to show what changes or updates have been made over time.

Version history (use continuation sheet A if you run out of room)

Version number	Date	Details of any changes or updates	Adviser comments	Date
V1	August 2025			
V2	October 2025	Revised version after review meeting		
V3	November 2025	Draft submitted to Kinna Mosely		
V4d	March 2026	Revised following discussions with FC and NE advisers and new track/pond		

Section 3 – Describe your land holding

Use this space to describe the landscape or character of your land holding and how it sits within the wider landscape. Include:

- the aspect of the land (for example, south facing)
- the physical features of the wider landscape (for example, slopes, valleys, and plains)
- artificial features (for example, buildings, tracks, hedges, walls)

Example: Our holding is 120 hectares of mostly grazing land on rolling low hills with 2 small valleys cut deeply across the eastern part. Most slopes are south facing. The soils are generally free draining with some wetter areas towards the lower slopes. The highest parcels are moorland, we have numerous small areas of woodland, some natural, some planted. The field boundaries are mostly older hedges with fences. Some stone walls near to the farmstead and on lower fields. There are 3 access tracks across the farm with hedges bordering them.

Our 23 hectares comprises farmhouse/farmyard/barns, a meadow and two large fields, each with its own SBI number. Most of the area of the two fields was planted with agroforestry from 1994, making ours one of the oldest alley cropping agroforestry systems in the UK. The agroforestry is in differerent parcels: lines of hazel; fruit tree lines; timber tree lines; fruit/nut tree lines with a vine intercrop, and willow lines. Cropping alleys between the tree lines are 14m, 16m, 18m or 22m wide, all running north south. Within the alleys is an organic rotation in which we grow (among other things) hemp, wheat, lentils, vegetables and a fertility building ley. A small flock of sheep were successfully mob grazed within the agroforestry in 2024, using mobile electric fences to create grazing compartments within the alleys during the fertility-building ley phase of their rotation (something we would like to reinstate). Glamping pods are also moved between alleys, to be situated within those in the early ley phase.

Features and habitats

Provide details of any features and habitats on your land holding (measurements can be approximate).

Length of existing hedges (m)

3965

Hectares of existing woodland (ha)

There is no closed canopy woodland within the land holding; there is 3.72 ha of willow SRC .

Hectares of existing agroforestry (ha)

13.36

Number of existing trees outside woodland

187

Number of veteran trees outside woodlands (these are older trees that have cultural, aesthetic, or biological value)

1 (ash tree on side of access road)

Existing scrub (m or ha)

1.35 ha (defined as the sections of tree row where the woody understorey is too dense to be grazed)

Arable land (ha)

15.3

Grazing land (ha)

20.15

Water features

Streams (number and length)

Open ditches (number)

3553.23 m - 3

Waterways (number and length)

Wetlands (ha)

There are seven farm ponds with a cumulative area of 0.1865 ha

Historic environment

Are there any designated heritage assets?

For example:

- world heritage sites and their buffer zones
- scheduled monuments
- conservation areas
- listed buildings
- registered battlefields or registered parks and gardens

The farmhouse is Grade II listed.

Priority habitats (including good quality semi-natural grassland and no main habitat)

Use this space to list any priority habitats

None

You can use Defra's MAGIC map to check these, or find protected areas of countryside on GOV.UK.

Other features

Provide details of any other features on your land holding (measurements can be approximate).

Semi-natural habitats (for example, heathland, unimproved grassland, moorland)

Meadow 1.72 ha

Boundaries (for example, dry stone walls, fences, tracks)

Infrastructure (for example, farm tracks, pylons, buildings)

494 m - concrete track 700 m - farm track surfaced with tarmac road planings 1.2 ha building and farmyard footprint

Any invasive species or biosecurity issues?

No

Adjacent land use?

Industrial-scale intensive arable farming; housing; farm sprayer manufacturer

Use this space to describe any other features you think should be highlighted

An old Suffolk barn has been partially upgraded; buildings previously used for pigs/cattle (from the 1950s-1970s) have been upgraded/converted for use as workshops/studios/offices.

Map 1: Create a map of your land holding showing its features and habitats

Use this map to identify where agroforestry will be best placed on your land holding – consider features that may complement the benefits you are targeting.

Your map must:

- show your business name and SBI number
- have a 6-figure Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference for the centre of the map
- show the entire land holding you are including in your plan
- indicate parcel boundaries and rural land register (RLR) numbers
- clearly display the location and boundaries of any habitats and features (including environmentally sensitive features)
- include a key which explains all shorthand, symbols and codes used

You should label all the features and habitats you have described in the overview of your land holding at the start of section 3.

You can use your own map if it clearly shows all features and habitats. You can create a map digital map using Forestry Commission Map Browser, Defra's MAGIC map, Natural England's Green Infrastructure mapping layers, Land App, or other providers.

You can also contact the Forestry Commission's map request service for a blank base map to label by hand. If you make a mistake, you should strike through instead of using correction fluid.

We will not accept screenshots from internet map browsers.

Maps must be based on a scale of 1:2,500 or 1:5,000, or for larger schemes 1:10,000.

You may include additional maps, for example:

- watercourses and open water
- an access map public rights of way or wayleaves

Map 2: Create a map of your land holding identifying constraints and opportunities

Use this map to record sensitive features and opportunities so you are aware of how agroforestry might impact them. Examples include:

- powerlines
- buildings
- watercourses and ponds
- wetlands and scrub
- roads and tracks

You should take account of designations and priority habitats when planning your agroforestry system.

Label any designations (protected areas of countryside). You can use Defra's MAGIC map to check these or find protected areas of countryside on GOV.UK. Designations include:

Protected Sites

- sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) or proposed SSSI (PSSSI)
    - if the land is above the moorland line or within a 1,000m buffer zone
    - if the land is below the moorland line or within a 250m buffer zone
- site of protection areas (SPAs), or within a 2,000m buffer
- special areas of conservation (SAC):
    - if the land is above the moorland line or within a 700m buffer zone
    - if the land is below the moorland line or within a 250m buffer zone
- Ramsar sites, or within a 700m buffer zone

Protected landscapes

- national parks
- national landscapes

World heritage sites, including their designated buffer zone

Other designations and features of interest

- national nature reserves
- priority habitats
- peat
- breeding waders
- commons
- local nature reserves, including local wildlife sites

Section 4 – Describe how agroforestry can support your business

Use this space to provide a summary of your land holding, business, and environment. Give brief objectives for your agroforestry proposals and how they will fit in the wider picture on your holding.

Our agroforestry is already well established. It is integral to our business as it provides the framework within which our oganic rotation operates. The agroforestry system provides biomass for our fuel requirements, timber, fruit for processing (mostly on site) into food and drink products, habitat for wildlife, and willow and hazel products for fencing material and crafting, whilst being the basis of a range of public events and education provision (see below).

In 2025 was formed the Wakelyns Charitable Community Benefit Society (CCBS) which is planned to have responsibility and management control over the farmland and its enterprises (initally excluding the farmhouse, farmyard and meadows) from 2027.

What does the land or farm produce now?

Timber, firewood, habitat, fruit and other food for people and wildlife, wellbeing, happiness, educational opportunities, accommodation, employment, climate mitigation and adaptation, flood control prevention, structural and basketry willow, woodchip for compost and fuel.

What other business activity is carried out on the land or farm?

Crafts, catering, baking, courses (e.g. crafting, animal tracking, composting, soil monitoring), educational events (e.g. nature walks, tree walks, agroforestry demonstration), accommodation including for NGO retreats, textile production, community outreach, apple juicing, sheep grazing, bee keeping, and research.

What are your business objectives?

Promoting nature, wellbeing, happiness and protecting the environment. Promoting research into agroforestry, nature recovery and food sovereignty. Diversifying the range of activities and products, e.g. biochar, wine.

Identify any ecosystem service (natural benefit) objectives agroforestry will provide for your land holding

Tick the objectives you expect to meet using your agroforestry plan.

Regulating

Objective: (tick all that apply)

- [x] capture carbon in the tree biomass
- [x] reduce erosion, surface runoff, leaching from the land
- [x] improve resilience to drought and floods
- [x] improve water quality on the farm
- [x] improve air quality on the farm

Provisioning

Objective: (tick all that apply)

- [x] deliver better animal welfare (for example, shade, shelter, fodder for livestock or poultry)
- [x] enhance food production potential (for example, meat, dairy, crops, fruit and nuts from trees)
- [x] grow high value hardwood timber

Supporting

Objective: (tick all that apply)

- [x] provide habitat to maintain, support and enhance species biodiversity

Cultural

Objective: (tick all that apply)

- [x] improve landscape aesthetics
- [x] offer environmental and rural education
- [x] provide environmental recreation (for example, walks)

Other (use this space to give details of other natural benefits you expect to achieve)

Improvement of soil health

Increase in populations of functionally important species such as pollinators and natural predators of crop pests.

REV	DATE	Wakelyns

Business details
Wakelyns
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Eye
IP21 5SD
Email: david@wakelyns.co.uk
Mobile: 07740948536
https://wakelyns.co.uk

Business name and SBI number

Wakelyns

SBI: 200505903

Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference

TM285788

DRAWING Map 5

1km radius of Wakelyns

SCALE 1:5000@A2

DATE 01/02/2026

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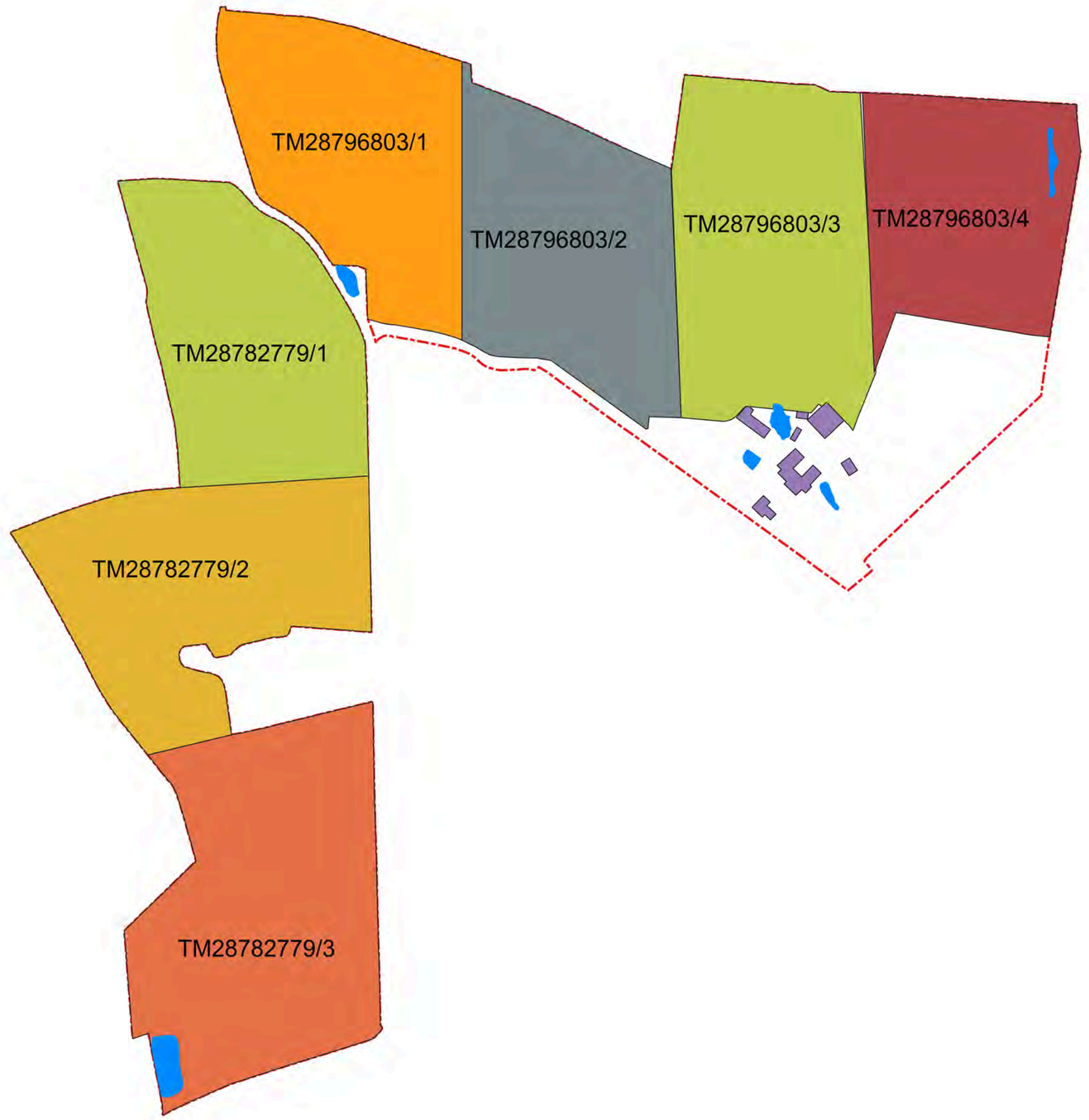

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DRAWING Map 3

SCALE 1:2500@A2

DATE 22/10/2025

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Key

- 1 - dense double lines of hazel copiced on a 7 year cycle
- 2 - fruit tree lines
- 3 - timber tree lines
- 4 - fruit tree lines with a vine intercrop
- 5 - dense willow lines copiced on a 2 year cycle
- 6 - buildings
- 7 - ponds
- 8 - hedge

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Business name and SBI number

Wakelyns

SBI: 200505903

Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference

TM285788

DRAWING Map 1

SCALE 1:2500@A2

DATE 31/01/2025

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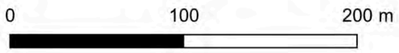

Key

- 1 - track
- 2 - open ditches
- 3 - hedge
- 4 - power lines
- 5 - buildings
- 6 - ponds

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Business name and SBI number

Wakelyns

SBI: 200505903

Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference

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DRAWING Map 2

SCALE 1:2500@A2

DATE 31/01/2025

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Field parcel template

Provide a map and complete one template for each of your field parcels

Description of field parcel

Field parcel no.	Field name	Parcel size	Field use	Field detail (including soil type)	Features and constraints
TM2879 6803/1 TM2879 6803/2	Far Field and Water Field	**5.61ha**	Organic arable rotation	Clay loam over chalk with clay content of 25-30%. Part of the field presents the wettest soil conditions of anywhere on the farm; field drains installed in 2008/9 has helped reduce waterlogging.	The fields are bounded by mature hedgerows and tree lines. The NW corner of Far Field has come out of production and tree management for the objective of rewilding (see further information in Continuation sheet B: Other agroforestry systems on the land.

Planned agroforestry

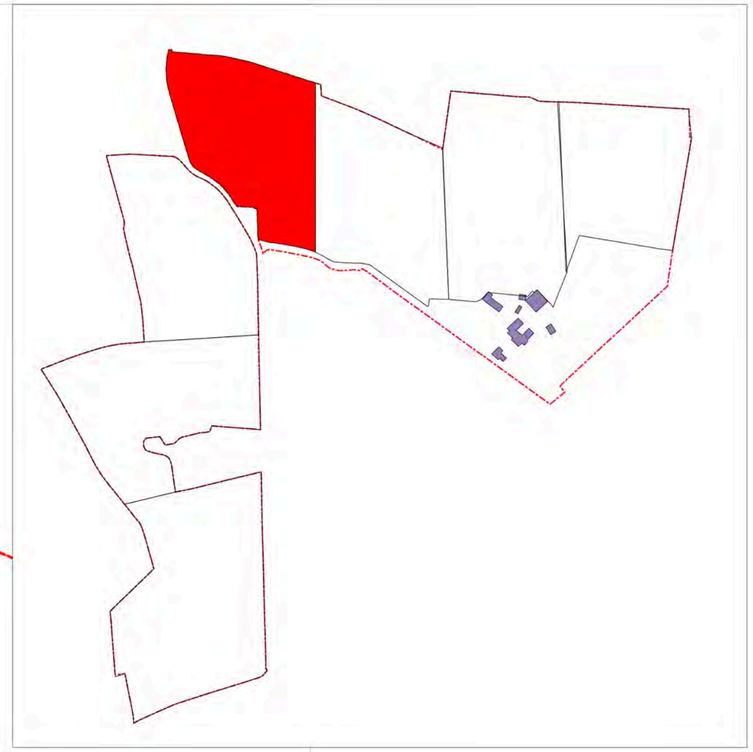
Agroforestry type and description of agroforestry system	Trees per ha	Total trees per parcel	Agroforestry objectives
A mixed hardwood and fruit silvoarable system planted in 1994. See the original planting plans and some of the tree orders below. Trees in Far Field comprise ash, wild Cherry, Italian alder[2], small-leaved lime, sycamore, sessile oak and hornbeam, with small amounts of ash-leaved maple and black walnut. Water field is similar but includes 42 apple trees of 21 heritage varieties.	**172/ hectare to be increased to 300/ hectare[1]**	**965 to be increased to 1683**	1. Production of timber[3], firewood and woodchip. 2. Production of fruit (apples and cherries) for kitchen, sale and juicing by enterprises on site. 3. Carbon sequestration and habitat creation. 4. Provide amenity and recreational value through the creation of a beautiful, naturalistic farm setting. 5. Demonstration value, as a pioneering hardwood silvoarable system incorporating pollarding management.

Management plan

Growth stage or number of years from planting	Management activities
Planting and establishment (1994-2024)	The original tree stock was planted in March 1994 (as per the planting plans below). There was some loss of trees (e.g. wild cherry succumbing to waterlogging) but beating up and subsequent gap filling was undertaken along with permitted regeneration to establish the tree densities and mix visible today.
Established phase (2025-2050)	Continue winter pollarding regime on those species that respond well to this management (e.g. sycamore, small-leaved lime, hornbeam) on a 5-6 year rotation for the production of woodchip, firewood and other products[4]. Approximately 15% of the trees may be cut in any one year. Continue pollarding vs coppicing management on specific pairs of trees of same species for purposes of comparison and research (e.g. on relative browsing impact). As needed, lift the crowns of the best standards to improve quality and length of timber as well as to avoid impeding machinery operation in the alleys. Continue fruit harvesting favouring hand-picking over mechanised methods. Identify and manage accordingly the stretches of tree row suitable for grazing and others suitable for maintaining/encouraging scrub vegetation for its habitat value. Manage colonisation and growth of woody species in the tree row understorey, using flailing, hand cutting, and other methods including grazing in the future. Seek an appropriate balance between the needs of accessing productive trees and creating habitat corridors. Encourage saplings of species such as oak and field maple

	where these fill a gap in the tree row, carrying out formative pruning to achieve specific objectives (e.g. timber quality, avoidance of encroachment into alleys and resultant shading and impeding of mechanised arable operations). Retain ash trees with dieback, unless removal is required for safety reasons. Monitor and support the growth of regenerating ash trees, especially when showing resistance to dieback. Continue to take measures to create and enhance habitat including bird and bat nesting boxes and retention of deadwood within the tree rows. Infill gaps by AGF1 and AGF2 planting winter 2026-2027 replicating the original locational mix as far as possible.
Harvesting and restocking (2050-2080)	As timber trees become ready for harvest, implement a harvesting regime based on the best evidence-based strategy at the time, compatible with the enterprises and objectives of Wakelyns Farm. Two alternative scenarios are: • Harvesting selectively across all tree rows, choosing the best quality timber trees and opening up the canopy across the fields as a whole. This method would best serve the management of the fields as a silvopastural system. • Harvesting alternate tree rows[5]. This may compromise the targeting of the best timber trees but would create wider alleys between the trees, best serving the management of the fields as silvoarable. Carry out a programme of restocking and assisted regeneration according to the timber harvesting approach (above), farm enterprises and objectives, and climate change/environmental and economic constraints and opportunities.
Notes	1 See continuation sheet below for current/planned tree density/count [2]The wood of Italian alder is not of sufficient quality for timber but is valuable for carving. As a leguminose tree, this species may improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. It appears not to pollard successfully. Phased removal of this tree from the system is proposed.

	[3]Ash leaved maple, black walnut and oak are among the high value timber species to encourage. Sycamore and hornbeam wood is good for furniture making. [3]For trees being newly pollarded, the first cut of these maiden trees should if possible be above the lowest branching of the trunk but not above head height. [5]Hi-sAFe, a 3-D mechanistic biophysical simulation model designed to explore the interactions within agroforestry systems that mix trees with crops, has been parameterised for Wakelyns and could be used to test the effects of this approach on overall productivity. A borehole for water table monitoring was installed in Water Field to support this modelling and is potentially useful for ongoing research.



17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

25 0 25 50 75 100 m

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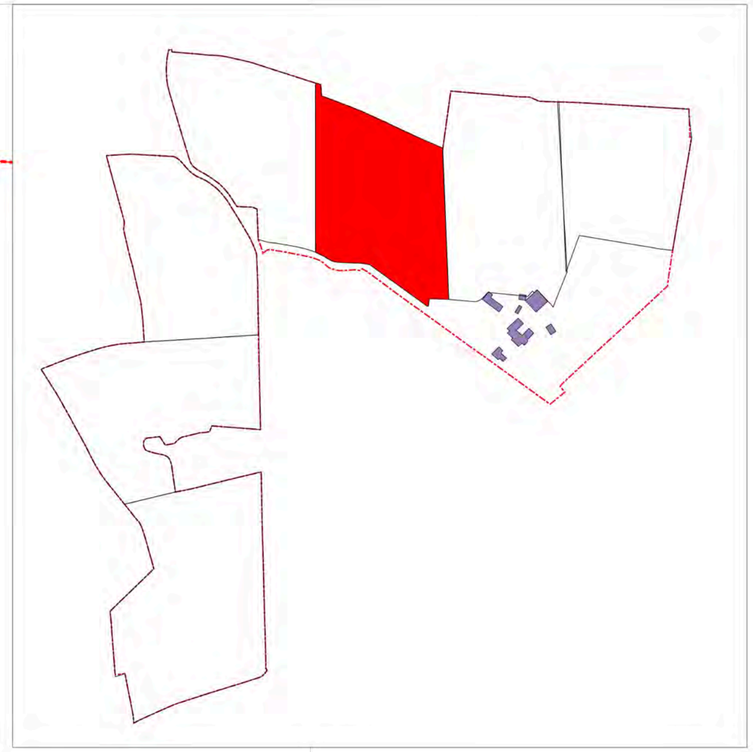
DRAWING

Map 4c

Tree line numbers 17-28
within land parcel TM28796803/1

SCALE 1:750@A2

DATE 02/022026



29
30
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32
33
34
35
36
37

25 0 25 50 75 100 m

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DRAWING

Map 4d

Tree line numbers 29-37
within land parcel TM28796803/2

SCALE 1:750@A2

DATE 02/022026

Water Field and Far Field (tree lines 17-37)

- In each case, we have applied the rules inferred from AGF1 and CAGF1 to the original planting and natural 30 year regeneration (namely that “in-line” trees counting towards the quota must be at least 3m apart but with trees within their 2m halo not counting; and others at least 3m away not in-line but “in-field” also directly count (without any halo)).
- Note the (no doubt) unintended effect of those provisions is to significantly underestimate the number of highly successful and vigorous trees (mostly from the original 1994 planting). As you see on the original planting plans below, trees were planted in pairs which have mostly thrived to be substantial trees in terms of carbon sequestration, habitats, fruit (where appropriate) and, in due course (where appropriate) timber. In some instances, one of the pair has been maintained through pollarding, the other not. Anyway, because the pairs were planted two metres apart, the second in each pair has not been counted in the AGF quota and is, instead, treated as being part of the halo of its sibling (and ignored).
- TL37 was used as the sample with current in-line tree spacings as follows (with halo trees not mentioned and in-field trees shown as a +1, etc): 4.5, 5.7 +1, 6.4 +1, 3.0 +1, 10.0, 7.0, 7.0, 3.0, 7.0 +1, 7.0, 5.0 +1, 6.0 +1, 5.0, 4.0 +1, 6.0, 6.5, 4.0 +1, 7.0 +1, 8.0, 10.0, 6.0 +1, 3.0, 10.0 +1 = 141.1m X 14m containing 34 trees giving 172 trees per hectare thus 965 trees total at present.
- Planned in-line gap infill of approximately 718 trees using AGF1 and AGF2 during winter 2026-2027 replicating the original locational mix as far as possible to increase the tree density to 300 trees per hectare and a total of approximately 1,683 in-line and in-field trees.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Pond

3·50

7224
·21+
·30
Pond

Mill Mount

B011
3·307ha
·8·18

PT
7100

B100
·065ha
16

B100
·085ha
21

B100
·75ha
1·86

B100
·308ha
·76

Pond

Pond

Wakelyns
7490
1·005ha
2·48

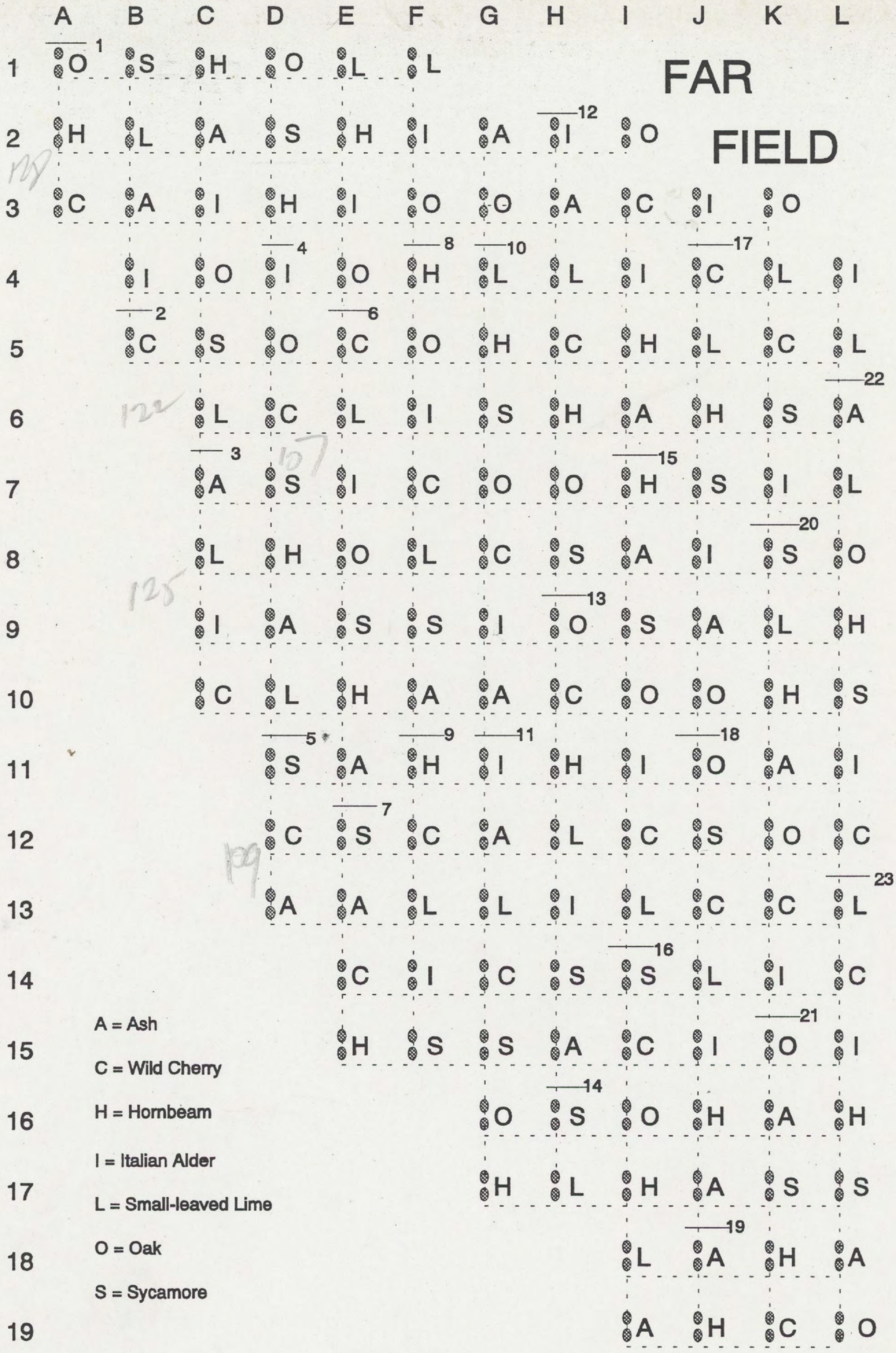
177
~~177~~
~~141~~
133

no of trees

all
A3 C9
H5 = 136 + 9

Pylon
~~168~~
~~145~~
144

no of trees



A = Ash

C = Wild Cherry

H = Hornbeam

I = Italian Alder

L = Small-leaved Lime

O = Oak

S = Sycamore

Far Field 3.3.94

H8 OK

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	1:O	2:C									
2	H	H	O	A	7:S	C					
3	C	A	S	L	A	L	C	I			
4	S	I	H	H	C	I	S	S	O	A	S
5	L	O	4:I	I	H	S	O	A	H	19:A	H
6	A	S	O	O	L	A	H	14:S	L	H	C
7	I	L	C	6:C	I	O	12:I	L	A	WL	I
8	(7)	3:A	S	WL	O	10:L	A	O	I	O	L
9		L	H	L	8:H	H	L	C	17:C	L	22:A
10		I	A	I	O	S	C	H	L	C	L
11		C	L	O	I	O	H	I	A	S	O
12		(11)	5:S	S	C	C	O	A	S	I	H
13			C	H	L	I	S	15:H	I	20:S	S
14			(12)	A	S	A	13:O	A	H	L	I
15				(12)	A	11:I	C	S	O	H	C
16					9:H	A	H	O	18:O	A	23:L
17					(15)	L	L	I	S	O	C
18						(16)	(15)	C	L	C	I
19								L	C	I	H
20								16:S	I	21:O	S
21								C	H	A	A
22								(19)	(18)	(17)	O
											(19)

20 15 10 16 14 25

2c 2 mak

A = Ash
C = Wild Cherry
H = Hornbeam
I = Italian Alder
L = Small-leaved Lime
O = Oak
S = Sycamore
WL = Wayleave (electricity)

30 Beech
2C wild cherry
1S 1 sycamore
1L small leaved lime

WATER FIELD

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	O									
2	H	H	O							
3	L	I	S	L	I	m				
4	C	C	I	H	L	S	O	A	O	
5	m	L	C	O	A	H	A	O	A	A
6	A	m	A	m	C	C	H	C	O	O
7	S	S	A	L	L	I	L	I	m	L
8	I	I	m	O	I	O	S	m	S	I
9	S	S	I	H	H	A	O	A	H	m
10	m	m	O	S	O	m	C	H	C	S
11	C	L	L	m	m	S	I	L	I	C
12	H	H	S	A	A	L	m	S	L	H
13	O	C	H	C	S	A	O	I	O	A
14	I	A	C	I	H	m	S	H	I	H
15	A	O	I	H	A	H	C	L	S	m
16	L	H	C	O	O	I	L	C	H	I
17	O	L	A	C	C	L	I	m	C	L
18	A	m	S	m	L	C	H	S	m	S
19				S	I	S	m	A	L	C
20									A	O

m = single apple tree

Water Field 3.3.94

	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
5	1:O									
6	H									
7	L	H	O							
8	C	I	S	L	S					
9	M	C	I	H	O	I				
10	A	L	C	O	L	M	C	H		
11	S	M	A	M	A	C	S	M	A	
12	I	S	6:A	8:L	10:C	12:H	O	A	O	L
13	2:S	4:I	M	O	L	C	14:A	16:O	18:S	20:A
14	M	S	I	H	I	I	H	C	O	O
15	C	M	O	S	H	O	L	I	M	L
16	H	L	L	M	O	A	S	M	A	I
17	O	H	S	A	M	M	O	A	H	M
18	I	C	H	C	A	S	C	H	C	S
19	A	A	C	I	S	L	I	L	I	C
20	L	O	scr	9:H	11:H	13:A	M	S	L	H
21	3:O	5:H	7:1	scr	L	M	15:O	17:I	19:O	21:A
22	A	L	C	I	O	H	S	H	I	H
23	(18)	M	A	C	S	I	C	L	S	M
24		(17)	S	M	A	L	L	C	H	I
25			(17)	(16)	(17)	(16)	I	M	C	L
26							(16)	S	M	S
27								(17)	A	C
28									(17)	O
										(17)

A = Ash
C = Wild Cherry
H = Hornbeam
I = Italian Alder
L = Small-leaved Lime

M = Apple
O = Oak
S = Sycamore
scr = Scrape

M 9 Cornish G. & Gooseb
14 Orleans Reinete Cornish G
N 11 Gooseb S Ashmead Kernel
15 Ashm. K S Five Crowns
23 5 Crowns S Orl. R.
O 13 S Kentish Q Golden Knob
P 11 S Coeur de Boeuf Broad Eyed Pippin
16 Golden K S Leathoc. Russ
S 24 Leathoc R Coeur de B.
Q 17 & B. E. Pippin S Kent. Quarrenden

R 10 S Hawthornden & St. A. Pippin
17 S Flower of Kent Bloody Ploughm
21 S Hawth Summ. Gold Pip.
S 10 St A Pip S Flow of K
T 11 S Bloody P & Summer G P
16 S Rev. W. Willess Orange Goff.
25 Orange G. Winter Pearm
U 15 & John Apple S Wint. P.
26 & Kentish P S Rev. W.
V 17 John A S Devon Q
23 Devon Q S Kentish P

1. Cut top off roots
2. Dig hole (slightly larger than roots)
3. Stake on side of prev. wind (leaning twds tree)
4. Mix earth, compost ⟶ ⅓ put in bottom of hole
5. Settle tree (same depth as when dug)
* 6. Cut off top of stake to ⅓ ht. of tree
7. Tie tree tie to stake with grommet } must not touch branches
8. Tie " " tree.
9. Fill in earth
10. ½ cup bonemeal,
? 11. Water it
12. Tread down
? 13. ? Mulch / plastic

Copy

J2394

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone:* 0728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

Wakelyns Farm
Fressingfield

Positions in the Water Field

V23	Devon Quarenden July/Aug	S	Kentish Pippin July	Early Flowering
V17	John Apple Aug/Sep	S	Devon Quarenden J/A	
U26	Kentish Pippin J	S	Rev W Wilkes (2) Aug/Sep	
U15	John Apple	S	Winter Pearmain Nov.	
T25	Orange Goff Nov	S	Winter Pearmain	
T16	S Rev W Wilkes (3) (2) (4) 9/10		Orange Goff	
T11	S Bloody Ploughman Aug/Sep		Summer Gold Pippin J	Mid Season Flowering
S20	St Albans Pippin	S	Flower of Kent	
R21	S Hawthornden Aug/Sept		Summer Gold Pippin July	
R17	S Flower of Kent Sep/Oct		Bloody Ploughman	
R10	S Hawthornden		St Albans Pippin Aug/Sept	
Q17	Broad Eyed Pippin Oct/N.	S	Kentish Quarrenden Oct/Nov.	
P24	S Leathercoat Russet Oct/Nov		Coeur de Boeuf	
P16	Golden Knob Nov.	S	Leathercoat Russet	
P11	S Coeur de Boeuf Nov		Broad Eyed Pippin	
O13	S Kentish Quarrenden		Golden Knob	
N23	Five Crowns	S	Orleans Reinette (3) (1) (11/1) 4	Late Flowering
N15	Ashmead Kernel Russett (3) (1) Nov. (4) 12/2	S	Five Crowns Oct/Nov.	
N11	Gooseberry Nov.	S	Ashmead Kernel (3) (1)	
M14	S Orleans Reinette (1) Oct/Nov	N	Cornish Gillyflower (3) (1)	
M9	Cornish Gillyflower (3) (4) 11/3 (1) Nov.	S	Gooseberry	

John Rogers
22-3-94

The Forestry Authority England
Centres of Excellence Award 1994

(1) Desert. rec. flavour (RHS)
(2) Cooking
(3) See Hilary Hughes "Fruit"
(4) (RHS) Use. - months

Copy

WATER FIELD

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH Telephone: 0728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

15 AUG 05

Wakelyns Farm
Fressingfield

amount: l = a lot, m = medium, f = few, 0 = none
taste: g = good, b = bad

Positions in the Water Field

ROW EAST

	V23	Devon Quarenden	July/Aug	S	Kentish Pippin	July
	V17	John Apple	Aug/Sep b	m-l S	Devon Quarenden	Aug
	U26	Kentish Pippin	b (sour)	S f	Rev W Wilkes (2 apples)	Aug g
	U15	John Apple	b	f-m S	Winter Pearmain	Nov.
	T25	Orange Goff	Nov	dead S	Winter Pearmain	
	T16	S Rev W Wilkes		0	Orange Goff	
	T11	S Bloody Ploughman	b Aug/Sep	f	Summer Gold Pippin	b
	S20	St Albans Pippin	b	f S	Flower of Kent	b
	R21	S Hawthornden	g (but spoil) Aug/Sep	f	Summer Gold Pippin (two apples)	July
	R17	S Flower of Kent	Sep/Oct	f	Bloody Ploughman	b
	R10	S Hawthornden	g (but sour)	f-m	St Albans Pippin	b Aug/Sept
	Q17	Broad Eyed Pippin	b N. S		Kentish Quarrenden	b Oct/Nov
	P24	S Leathercoat Russet	b Oct/Nov		Coeur de Boeuf	b
	P16	Golden Knob	Nov	m-l	Leathercoat Russet	b
dead	P11	S Coeur de Soeuf	dead	0	Broad Eyed Pippin	
dead	O13	S Kentish Quarrenden		f-m	Golden Knob	b (very sour)
	N23	Five Crowns	b (very sour)	f-m S	Orleans Reinette	b
	N15	Ashmead Kernel	Nov b	f S	Five Crowns	Oct/Nov b (very sour)
	N11	Gooseberry	b (very sour)	dead	Ashmead Kernel	replant
	M14	S Orleans Reinette	Oct/Nov	f	Cornish Gillyflower	b
	M9	f Cornish Gillyflower	b (<5 apples) Nov.	S f	Gooseberry	b (<5)

WEST ROW

Early Flowering

Mid Season Flowering

Late Flowering

John Rogers
22-3-94

The Forestry Authority England
Centres of Excellence Award 1994

(1) Desert [illegible] RHS)
(2) Cooking
(3) See Hilary Hughes "Trees"

APPLE TREES IN WATERFIELD

NORTH

W — E

S

Apples in Waterfield.

- Early Flowering in the East,
- (N) (S) indicates position of trees in each pair (North = top of map)
- Month = traditional estimate of picking. (prob. in Kent.)

HOUSE

M

Cornish Gilyflowe — NOV
Gooseberry — NOV

NOV
Cornish Gillyflower
Orleans Reinette
OCT/NOV

N

NOV
Gooseberry
Ashmead Kernel — NOV

NOV
Ashmead Kernel
Five Crowns — OCT/NOV

OCT/NOV
Five Crowns
Orleans Reinette
OCT/NOV

O

NOV
Golden Knob

P

Broad-eyed Pippin — OCT/NOV

NOV
Golden Knob
Leathercoat Russet — OCT/NOV

NOV
Coeur de Boeuf

Q

St Alban's Pippin — AUG/SEPT
Hawthornden — AUG/SEPT

OCT/NOV
Broad eyed Pippin
Kentish Quarenden — OCT/NOV

R

AUG/SEPT
Bloody Ploughman
Flowes of Kent — SEPT/OCT

AUG/SEPT
Summer Gold Pippin
Hawthornden — AUG/SEPT

S

AUG/SEPT
St Albans Pippin
Flower of Kent — SEPT/OCT

T

Summer Gold Pippin — JULY
Bloody Ploughman — AUG/SEPT

NOV
Orange Goff
Rev. W. Wilkes — Aug

NOV
Orange Goff

U

(N) AUG/SEPT
John Apple
Winter Pearmain — NOV
(S)

(N) JULY/AUG
Devon Quarendon
Kentish Pippin
(S) Rev. W. Wilkes — AUG

V

(N) AUG/SEPT
John Apple
Devon Quarendon — JULY/AUG
(S)

(N) JULY/AUG
Devon Quarendon
Kentish Pippin
(S) JULY/AUG

0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT & CONSERVATION LTD

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Fax: (01452) 831039

VAT Registration No. 275 1014 83
Directors: J.H.W Davis S.M. Davis Mrs M.T. Freeman

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ORDER

ORDER No.	51204409
ORDER DATE	04/12/95

Tel No.:

INVOICE TO

PROFESSOR M. WOLFE.
WAKELYNS FARM
PRESSINSFIELD
EYE
SUFFOLK.
IP21 5SD

DELIVER TO

PROFESSOR M. WOLFE.
WAKELYNS FARM
PRESSINSFIELD
EYE
SUFFOLK.

CUSTOMER ORDER No.	ACCOUNT No.	PAGE
WOLFE	WOLFEYE	1

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	SIZE CMS	UNIT PRICE	NETT VALUE	BED No
	Compartment 0					

3	Italian Alder	40-60	C	0.700	2.10	CM 1
1	Hornbeam	60-90	C	0.900	0.90	SB 1
2	Wild Cherry	60-90	C	0.800	1.60	HP 1
3	Pedunculate Oak	60-90	C	0.900	2.70	AOS 1
1	Small Leaved Lime	60-90	C	1.000	1.00	HS 1

10	Total Trees For Compartment 0					
				Total (Ex. Vat)	8.30	

DESPATCH REFERENCE	LIFTING DATE	REQUIRED DATE
HOME EXPRES	[redacted]	19/12/95

SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDER WHICH IS CONFIRMED

J2720

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone and Fax:* 01728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

Mr & Mrs Martin Wolfe
alte Lindauerstrasse 6
CH-8309 Nuerensdorf
Switzerland

Fax to 00 411 837 0524

9th July 1996

Dear Martin and Ann

On Monday we went to prune your fruit trees but upon inspection decided not to do it this summer. There are two reasons. First of all, there is no fruit on any of them and secondly the deer have not yet visited them. Because of the showers yesterday I returned alone today and have made a detailed inspection. Here are my findings.

First of all the height of exactly half the trees is 5½' or more, and the other half is 5' or less. If we are hoping in the end to achieve half-standards these two lots of trees will need separate pruning and would be better left until the winter. As there is no fruit there is no need to thin it. It seems to me sensible to wait and see if the deer savage the trees this summer and then the winter pruning can incorporate remedial pruning for this as well.

Therefore, in November or December I would remove the guards of the larger trees and clean them up to 4½' then prune them to gain height; with the smaller trees I would simply prune them to gain height. Some of the stakes will need strengthening. A little more blood, fish and bone is needed and a good dose of potash. Did you give them any last winter? Finally I would reinforce the mulch with lumps of straw as needed.

The absence of fruit must be put down to the May frosts I suppose. I have also heard that there were one or two light June frosts in your parts and this may explain why twenty five of the trees have had their wood buds nipped. However this has not prevented them from growing an average of 1' so far.

About half the trees have suffered from a mild form of leaf curl caused by leaf midges and caterpillars. Some of these have hatched and caused perforation but not very widespread. We have picked off and destroyed the worst offenders. None of your trees have very serious problems - no canker, no green or blackfly, no aphids, leaf hoppers or mildew. They are in fact in good heart and if they had more shelter they would be excellent!

I hope all is well with you and I look forward to meeting you perhaps in August.

Yours sincerely J P Rogers.

John P Rogers

The Forestry Authority England
Centres of Excellence Award 1994

The Forestry Authority
England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

Job No. 2720

Date & Invoice No. 28.3.96 (442)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH
Tel. & Fax: 01728 663311 *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	*Goods*	*VAT*	*Total*
	Pruning & surgery on 42 apple trees		
	1½ hrs @ £12		18.00
	1½ hrs @ £7		10.50
	Transport		12.00
			40.50
		17½%	7.09
			47.59

Mr & Mrs M Wolfe
Fressingfield

Paid 8/4/96

Please Write to JOHN ROGERS
at MANOR FARM, RENDHAM,
SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK, IP17 2AH,
or tel. (0728)-78-311 till Feb
(0728)-683311 from March 1994

J2394

Date & Invoice No. 22-3-94 (754)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: ~~through Crisp's Bookshop, 27 High Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 1AF~~
~~*Telephone:* Saxmundham 603036~~ *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	Goods	VAT	Total
½ hr	inspection of the Walnut field		10-50
	Transport : ½ of £12		6—
1 hr	planning positions and listing		21—
			37-50
	less delicious Pea twice		2-50
			35-00
		17½%	6-13
			£41-13

Mr. M Wolfe
Fressingfield

Please Write to JOHN ROGERS
at MANOR FARM, RENDHAM,
SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK, IP17 2AH,
or tel. (0728)-78-311 till Feb
(0728)-683311 from March 1994

J2394

Date & Invoice No. 22.3.94 (755)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: ~~through Crisp's Bookshop, 27 High Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 1AF~~
~~*Telephone:* Saxmundham 603036~~ *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	Goods	VAT	Total
25kg	Bonemeal (delivered 21.3.94)		19-57
42	tree ties @ 40p		16-80
42	rabbit guards @ 49p		20-58
			56-95
		17½%	9-97
			£66-92

M. Wolfe
Walpans

ties & guards to come
with the trees.

The Forestry Authority England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

Job No. 2344

Date & Invoice No. 14-5-96 (463)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH
Tel. & Fax: 01728 663311 *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	Goods	VAT	Total
¾ hr	inspection of 42 fruit trees		18-75
1 hr	transport		12-00
¼ hr	office work		3-00
			33-75
		17½%	5-91
			£39-66

Mr & Mrs. M. Wolfe
Switzerland

Paid 27 May

The Forestry Authority England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

Job No. 2344

Date & Invoice No. 16-3-96 (416)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH
Tel. & Fax: 01728 663311 *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	Goods	VAT	Total
25kg	Blood fish + bonemeal		12-
"	Potash		13-
			25-
		17½%	4-38
			£29-38

The Bonemeal was for the first year, the roots. BF+B are for all else.
Potash is for flowers + fruit. It is important to pinch out all fruit except a couple on each tree this June.
These two feeds should be applied again after the winter prune.

John Rogers

Mr. + Mrs. Wolfe
Framfield.

J2394

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone:* 0728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

Mr & Mrs M Wolfe
Wakelyns Farm
Fressingfield

22 March 1994

Dear Martin

Thank you very much for your treatise on the almost famous Wakelyns Farm afforestation project. I think it is most interesting and feel very pleased to be making a small contribution to it. I have looked at the land, the layout and the soil and I now enclose a planting plan for these unusual apple trees. They are arranged so that they will stand the best possible opportunity of pollination. The blossoming should start in the south east corner where you approach from the house and spread across the field to the north west - very roughly speaking! Theripening of the fruit should also occur in approximately that order.

The trees should arrive at the end of the week and I will ring Mary to make a date for delivering them. I will also come with them and demonstrate the best way of planting them.

I look forward to visiting the records office and will report back to you as soon as possible on what I have discovered on the use of the land in the last 150 years or so. Meanwhile, I hope you will allow me to add this small invoice towards the cost of the trees.

I look forward to seeing you again.

Yours ever John.

JOHN P ROGERS

The Forestry Authority England
Centres of Excellence Award 1994

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone:* 0728 663311

Proprietor: John P. Rogers

The Forestry Authority England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

J 2344

Mr & Mrs M Wolfe
Wakelyns Farm
Fressingfield
IP21 5SD

3rd January 1995

Dear Ann + Martin Wolfe

Since your cheerful note last April we have not been in touch. I have thought of you often and when we went to the Records Office we produced much food for thought. I very much look forward to handing over our findings to you and when I have heard your whereabouts and your timetable I will send what we discovered direct to wherever you say. I wonder how your trees grew this year. I wonder how Toby is. I wonder how you and Ann are. Both Pam and I look forward to coming over to see your work again, if and when that is what you would like. In July a student named Fergus Lyon asked for your address and my colleague gave him Wakelyns Farm. I hope this was in order. He was I think doing development studies at Norwich. I wonder how Neil Hutton of Shuttleworth reacted to your draft article. I wonder how all your researches and pilgrimages are progressing. Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,
John Rogers

John P Rogers

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone:* 0728 663311

Proprietor: John P. Rogers

The Forestry Authority England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

J2344

2nd April 1998

Dear Ann & Martin,

It was very good indeed to be involved in your tree experiment and thank you. I am very pleased with the fruit trees. Yes do go and see Richard Cole but telephone first because he doesn't want to miss you : 0622 - 813008. Keepers Nursery, 446 Wateringbury Rd, East Malling, ME19 6JJ, Kent. He knows the Research Station very well.

When you come to planning your next phase of planting I must say I would love to be involved. I only urge you to start early so that you can get the planting done in November rather than March. I hope we will meet in the Summer. Do please ring before coming here as I do not want to miss you again.

Yours ever, John R.

J 2720

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone and Fax:* 01728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

Mr Martin Wolfe
alte Lindauerstrasse 6
CH-8309 Nuerensdorf
Switzerland

22nd April 1996

Dear Martin

Many thanks for your letter and I look forward to developments. Our visit to the fruit trees on the 30th April will have to be delayed because the Spring is unprecedentedly late and there is no point in us inspecting them until about a fortnight later. I will keep in touch.

I am so sorry to hear about Ann's father. Please offer her our sympathies.

Yours sincerely

John Rogers

John P Rogers

The Forestry Authority England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

J 2720

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone and Fax:* 01728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

Mr & Mrs Martin Wolfe
Alte lindauer Str. 6
8309 Nuerens Dorf
Switzerland

28th March 1996

Dear Mr & Mrs Wolfe,

We went through your apple trees today and here is the bill. I very much hope that you will value an honest assessment of what we found.

10% of the trees were in good condition. 30% were fair but I am afraid 60% were in poor or bad health. There are three reasons for this. Firstly the soil is poor and most of them show signs of malnutrition. That has been remedied this year by the feed you gave them although we must now hope for a good drenching of rain to get it down into the soil.

The second reason for their condition has been the droughts. Again, I hope your straw will remedy that to a certain extent. The third reason is damage by deer, hares and rabbits. 70% of them have suffered in this way and in many cases we had to apply surgery rather than pruning. One tree has a fresh rabbit's burrow right underneath it but, thanks to your new tree guards, we need not expect any more damage from rabbits. The deer however are bound to return because apple wood and leaves are a delicacy for them.

If I were you I would let us return at the end of April to check right through them. We now have a detailed report on each tree and can detect very easily their rate of progress. I imagine this would cost about £35-£40 gross. Then I would let us return again in June to give them a summer prune and a further inspection. This would cost approximately £45 - £50 gross. On each occasion we would send you our report. If we thought they needed some special provision we would of course let you know. I understand your need and wish to economise but to neglect the simple maintenance of these excellent trees is a false economy and I very much hope you will forgive me for saying so.

I hope you'll have a happy summer and we look forward to seeing you again in August.

Yours sincerely

Sue Seaton

John P Rogers
signed with apologies
in his absence

The Forestry Authority England
Centres of Excellence Award 1994

J2344

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone and Fax:* 01728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

Mr & Mrs Martin Wolfe
alte Lindauerstrasse 6
CH-8309 Nuerensdorf
Switzerland

Fax to 00 411 837 0524

14th May 1996

Dear Mr & Mrs Wolfe,

It was good to hear your voice on the telephone just now and I'm sorry to bear ill tidings of the weather. I cannot believe that this drought is going to go on any longer but we cannot take chances. All your trees need two gallons at once and, if the drought does continue, another two gallons in ten days or a fortnight.

If you cannot get this done through your friends and relations, please let us know at once and we will take cans of water and do the job. It would help to know if there were a tap we could use. We could bring our own hoses.

As expected, trees in the east near the house are slightly ahead of those in the west: three quarters in leaf, whereas the rest are only a half in leaf. Very little blossom has appeared as yet and this in mid-May must be a record. It has been tediously cold and windy so, with this and the drought, young trees are exceptionally stressed this year.

We also had a bad frost on 5th May and the leaves on nine of the trees have been burnt a bit, but the damage will not be fatal. Seven trees have leaf curl but until the blossom is finished we cannot do anything about it - by which time we should have detected the cause.

One tree has a rabbit warren underneath it. We have filled this in and next time we go we will see whether they have had the impertinence to return. There are no signs of deer this spring as yet.

The straw mulch has saved the day. There is no doubt in my mind that had you not put it there this spring most of the trees would be badly damaged or dying by now.

I will fax this to you now and send it by post with the invoice for our inspection as quoted, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Sue Seddon

John P Rogers
signed with apologies
in his absence.

The Forestry Authority England
Centres of Excellence Award 1994

T3025

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone and Fax:* 01728 663311
Proprietor: John P. Rogers

26th March 1997

Dear Amand Martin,

We dealt with your appletrees on 12th and 18th March and I enclose our bill. It is very gratifying to report that they are in general better, much better than last year. Only seven have suffered deer damage (whereas it was 25 last year), the average height this year was, before pruning, 5½ ft (4¾ last year), average growth 1 ft 2½ ins (7" last year), and 90% are in Good or Fair health (40%) and only 2% are in Bad health (9%) and 8% Poor (48%).

There is no doubt the straw made a big difference and because we now have a fair rate of growth all round we were able to prune them to gain height.* As you see only five stakes needed replacing and we tightened up on most of the ties although a considerable number can soon manage without stakes at all – we removed none because we did not want to spoil your labelling system.

Good wishes, welcome back to England and Springtime.

Yours sincerely,

John Rogers.

* as well as a sturdy fruit-bearing framework.

The Forestry Authority England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

SECRET GARDENS

PURVEYORS OF TREES, SEATS AND BOWERS SINCE 1988

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH *Telephone and Fax:* 01728 663311

Proprietor: John P. Rogers

SECRET GARDENS WEATHER FORECAST

1st May 1995

We predicted last year that it would be a dry summer and we think we are in for another one this year. Last year, April had three dry weeks and there were severe frosts in April and May, then in June and July there were seven weeks of painful drought in which poorly planted and poorly maintained trees and shrubs suffered unnecessarily.

This April we've had three dry weeks interrupted by a week of good rain and treacherous frosts. WE ARE SURE ANOTHER DRY SUMMER LIES AHEAD.

The water reserves are substantial after a very wet winter but their benefits must be exploited if newly planted trees and shrubs are to thrive rather than merely to survive.

MULCH is the key to success. It reduces dramatically the amount you need to water young plants, it inhibits competitive growth around the plants and if it is organic it feeds the worms - who are your best allies.

Enclosed is a calculator for you to calculate the wasted energy and money resulting from neglected maintenance, particularly watering. It also brings our thanks for your custom and our warmest wishes for the future.

John Rogers and all at Secret Gardens

The Forestry Authority England

Centres of Excellence Award 1994

Field parcel template

Provide a map and complete one template for each of your field parcels

Description of field parcel

Field parcel no.	Field name	Parcel size	Field use	Field detail (including soil type)	Features and constraints
TM2879 6803/3	Home Field	**2.87**	Free-standing market garden/horticultural enterprise; ecotourism	Clay loam over chalk with clay content of 25-30%.	Mobile glamping pods are periodically moved between the alleys (except for the market garden)

Planned agroforestry

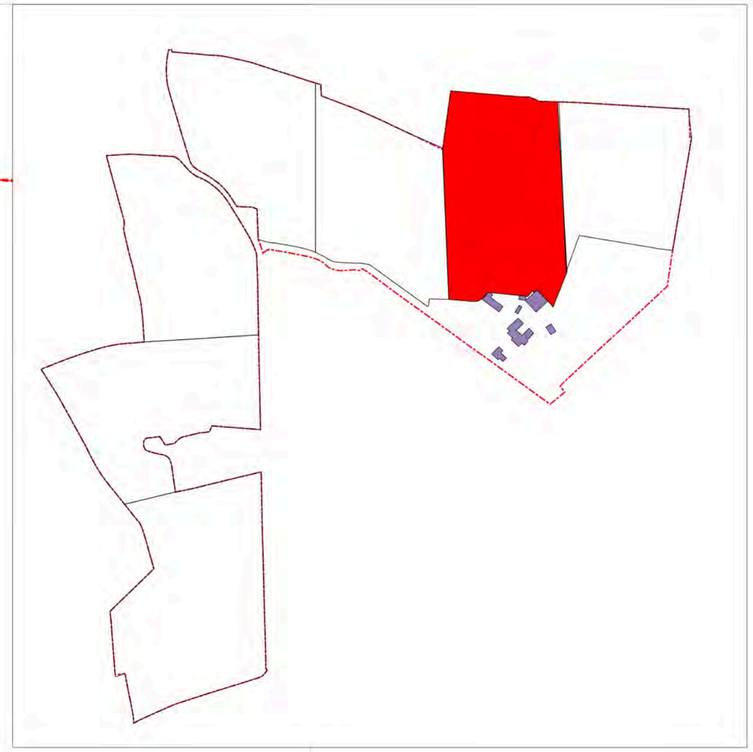
Agroforestry type and description of agroforestry system	Trees per ha	Total trees per parcel	Agroforestry objectives
A fruit and nut silvohorticultural system planted in February 2001, comprising plum, cherry, apple, pear, quince, apricot, peach, hazel of mixed varieties. Smaller amounts of other species also present, (e.g. medlar, Cornelian cherry, sea buckthorn, fig). More recent plantings have compensated for early loss of some trees. To the west of the silvohorticulture are single north-south rows of Italian alders and mixed hardwoods (planted in January 2020). To the east are single rows of hybrid poplars and wild fruit/native hardwoods (e.g. damson, wild service tree).	**Current Trees 115** **With Additional planting 136**	**Current Trees 331** **With Additional Planting 391**	1. Production of fruit for kitchen, sale, and juicing by enterprises on site. 2. Enhance the horticultural crops through soil improvement and conservation, support of pollinators and natural predators of pests. 3. Increase diversity of tree species to enhance future resilience. 4. Carbon sequestration and habitat creation. 5. Provide amenity and recreational value through the creation of a beautiful, naturalistic farm setting. 6. Demonstration value, as a pioneering fruit/nut based silvoarable system including coppice

Two alleys are in permanent horticultural use. Five alleys are in a rotation of squash/potatoes, ley and glamping use. Tree row length approx 200m and at 3m width, alley widths average 10m, single tree arrangement and spacing vary with each alley and tree row but at least 3m apart. Planted North – South orientation.			management of poplars to produce ramial woodchip for soil application and improvement. 7. Eco-tourism accommodation in the mobile glamping pods.

Management plan

Growth stage or number of years from planting	Management activities
Planting and establishment (2001-2024)	The majority of the tree stock was planted in February 2001. There was some loss of trees but beating up and subsequent gap filling (January 2020) was undertaken to establish the tree densities and mix visible today.
Established phase (2025-2035)	Continue remedial pruning regime for fruit trees to remove diseased and crossing-over wood, improve air circulation and light penetration into the crown, improve accessibility for fruit harvest and reduce obstruction of the cultivated alleys. Aim for annual winter pruning of seed fruit and summer pruning of stone fruit (less regular to reduce disease incidence). Continue fruit harvesting favouring hand-picking over mechanised methods. Implement a systematic approach to woody growth in the tree row understorey, removing plum tree suckers and controlling bramble growth to avoid incursion into the crowns of the fruit trees. Some bramble should be allowed to persist for its habitat value. Identify and manage accordingly the stretches of tree row suitable for grazing and others suitable for management as scrub vegetation for its habitat value. Aim to reintroduce sheep grazing in alleys appropriately within the rotation of squash/potatoes, ley and glamping (five alleys). Experimental mob grazing of sheep was implemented for nine months in 2024 and resulted in benefits including control of perennial weeds, soil fertility improvement and keeping open areas of

	tree understorey. Future grazing should be accompanied by monitoring for signs of damage to the stems and branches of trees, responding to any problems through protection measures such as temporary fencing. Take the opportunity of gap-formation in the tree rows to plant new trees to create a diversified tree stock resilient to climate change and responding to emerging markets. Nurture the trees in early years through woodchip mulching and protection with individual tree guards. Carry out formative pruning, including lifting the canopy, to avoid shading and impeding operations in the alleys. Implement a regime of minimal management of the native hardwood tree lines to retain their high biodiversity value. More active harvesting of wild fruit is compatible. Continue a regime of selective coppicing of the poplars in late spring (when in green leaf) for the production of ramial woodchip.
Restocking/rejuvenation (2035-2050)	As fruit trees pass peak production, carry out a long-term programme of replacement with a diverse mix of species on suitable climate-adapted rootstock. Retain a proportion of the fruit trees as scattered (pre-)veteran specimens for the purposes of habitat creation and protection of rarer fruit varieties. Allow dead wood to remain in-situ for its biodiversity value.
Notes	Use of the tree rows for activities to support the horticultural enterprise should be allowed where compatible with the above management activities. This could include woodchip mulching to suppress weeds and their spread into the alleys, and growing of soft fruit.



38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

25 0 25 50 75 100 m

REV	DATE	Wakelyns

Business details
Wakelyns
Metfield Lane
Fressingfield
Eye
IP21 5SD
Email: david@wakelyns.co.uk
Mobile: 07740948536
https://wakelyns.co.uk

Business name and SBI number

Wakelyns

SBI: 200505903

Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference

TM285788

DRAWING

Map 4e

Tree line numbers 38-46
within land parcel TM28796803/3

SCALE 1:750@A2

DATE 02/022026

J2344

Please Write to JOHN ROGERS
at MANOR FARM, RENDHAM,
SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK, IP17 2AH,
or tel. (0728)-78-311 till Feb
(0728)-663311 from March 1994

Date & Invoice No. 28·3·94 (769)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: ~~through Crisp's Bookshop, 27 High Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 1AF~~
~~*Telephone:* Saxmundham 603036~~ *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	*Goods*	*VAT*	*Total*
42	MULCH MATS 1m x 1m at 48p each		£20.16
		17.5%	3.53
			£23.69

Paid + thanks
LR

MRS WOLFE
WAKELYNS FARM
FRESSINGFIELD

The Forestry Authority England
Centres of Excellence Award 1994

Job No. 2344

Date & Invoice No. 31·3·94 (774)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: Manor Farm, Rendham, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2AH
Telephone: 0728 663311 *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	*Goods*	*VAT*	*Total*
	Help with planting and pruning apple trees, two visits		15 -
	½ of transport		12 -
			29-00
			5-08
			£34-08

It was very nice of you Anne to remark on the reasonableness of our prices and also to ask me to send this further and final bill.
Hilary

Mr. & Mrs. M. Wolfe
Wakelyns Fm

Walcot Organic Nursery

Lower Walcot Farm, Walcot Lane, Drakes Broughton, Pershore, Worcs, WR10 2AL
Phone 01386 553697 Fax 01905 841587

Order Form

Name.....Prof M. Wolfe.....

Address.....Wake! Agral.....

.....Fress.....

..... Postcode.....IP21 5SP.....

Phone No.....01379 586 612..... Fax No.....588 #148

	Variety	Rootstock	Qty	
9	Adam's Pearmain	MM106	✓✓	m.
	Ashmead's Kernel Wake field	MM106 ✓	✓	
	Blenheim Orange	MM106		
		M26		
3	Bountiful - alternative to 'Bramley'	MM106		
		M26		
?	Ceeval - disease resistant Cox type apple, crops well	M111		
11	Charles Ross	MM106		
		M26		
11	Discovery	M26	✓✓	m.
		M111 ✓	✓✓	m
?	Early Windsor ***ON SPECIAL OFFER***	MM106	✓	m.
7	Egremont Russet	M111		
		M25		
3	Ellison's Orange	MM106	✓	m
		M25		
1 C	Falstaff - striped red, crops well, good dessert apple	MM106		
		M111 ✓	✓	
7	Greensleeves (+ Egrem'R.7)	M111 ✓	✓	
10	James Grieve	MM106	✓	Caroline
		M26		
	Jonagold	MM106		
9	Katy - bright red apples	MM106		
		M26		
		M25		
8	Lord Lambourne	M25		
	Rev W Wilks - early cooker	MM106		

Ellison
Worcester

Discovery
Adams Pearmain
Early Windsor

Variety	Rootstock	Qty
Spartan	MM106	
14 Winston – late keeper (J Ellis Ork. 13)	MM106 ✓	✓✓ MC
	M26	

Delivery / collection (delete as necessary)

We will arrange a delivery / collection date once your order has been received, but if you have a preference please let us know below.

11 × 6 = £66
1 × 6·50 6·50
72·50
+ postage 14·10
86·60

= £7·21 per tree
(+ 50p for me).

Caroline = £7·21.
Ann = £43·26

106 Adams Permain
M1 Discovery ~ biggest
106 Early Windsor – bush.
106 Egremont Orange.
106 Winston late keeper.

Walcot Organic Nursery Ltd

Lower Walcot Farm
Walcot Lane
Drakes Broughton
Pershore
Worcs WR10 2AL
VAT Reg No: 747 9047 94
EC Plant Passport UK/EW 41067
Soil Association Licence No. G5594

~~INVOICE~~ / DELIVERY NOTE Page 1

Professor M Wolfe
Wakelyn's Agroforestry
Metfield Lane
Fressingfield
Suffolk
IP21 5SD

01379
586241.

Document No.	495
Date/Tax Point	18/01/2003
Your Order No.	
Account No.	WOLFEM

Quantity	Details			Unit Price	Net Amount	VAT Rate	VAT
2.00	Adam's Pearmain MM106 Maiden	M	A	6.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	Ashmead's Kernel MM106 Maiden		A	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	Early Windsor MM106 Bush	M		6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00
2.00	Discovery M111 Maiden	M	A	6.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	Ellison's Orange MM106 Maiden	M		6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	Greensleeves M111 Maiden		A	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	James Grieve MM106 MaidenC			6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
2.00	Winston MM106 maiden	M	A	6.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	Falstaff M111 Maiden		A	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00

RE-ORDER CODE SE 82 © N.C. 07/97

Thank you for your order.

Total Net Amount	72.50
Carriage Net	12.00
Total VAT Amount	2.10
Invoice Total	86.60

Agroforestry Research Trust

46 Hunters Moon, Dartington, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 6JT

mail@agroforestry.co.uk 01803 840776 VAT no. GB 928 8772 64

Plant order acknowledgment / invoice

Invoice number: P/ 1617

To: Catherine Ann Wolfe

Date 24/11/2008

Wakelyns Agroforestry,Metfield Lane,Fressingfield,Suffolk, IP21 5SD

Plant ordered	Quantity	Unit price excl VAT	VAT rate	VAT	Total
0722 Plum (Prunus domestica) Blue Tit / St Julien A	1	£14.85	0	£0.00	£14.85
0736 Plum (Prunus domestica) Jubilee / St Julien	1	£14.85	0	£0.00	£14.85
0753 Plum (Prunus domestica) Purple Pershore / St Julien A	1	£14.85	0	£0.00	£14.85
0823 Sea buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides) Leikora (1 for 2)	2	£6.55	1	£2.29	£15.40
0824 Sea Buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides) Orange Energy (2 for 3)	4	£6.55	1	£4.59	£30.80
0961 Chestnut (Castanea) Bouche de Betizac (1 for 2 Maican)	2	£19.80	0	£0.00	£39.60
SUBTOTAL		£77.46		£6.88	£130.35
DELIVERY		£0.00	1	£0.00	£0.00
TOTAL		£77.46		£6.88	£130.35

Expected delivery date : January

VAT rates: 0 = zero rated, 1 = 17.5%

2011

FRUIT TREES IN HOME FIELD

GRASS HEADLAND

MILL MOUNT WOOD

HEDGE

GATE

GRASS

B

	C	D	E	F	G
APPLES	Winter Green (2011) Falstaff Discovery	Peach Peach Ellistons Orange Winston	Greensleeves Egremont Russet Lord Lambourne Adams Pearmain	Bramley (2011) Bramley Queen Cox James Grieve	
QUINCES	Early Prolific Vranja	Vranja Early Prolific	Vranja Early Prolific	Early Prolific Vranja	
PEARS	Sea Buckthorn Robin Pear	Sea Buckthorn Comice Buere Hardy		Conference Louise Bonne	
	GRASS				
PEARS	Beth Conference	Concorde Comice			
HAZELS					
CHERRIES	Morello Bradbourne Morello	Noire de Guben Early Rivers Sunburst Sunburst	Cosford Butler Emp. Francis Morello Stella	Butler Napoleon Stella Van	
HAZELS	Ennis Gunzelbert	Pearsons Prolific Cosford	Gunselbert Kentish Cob	Frizzled Filbert Kentish Cob	
PLUMS	Czar Victoria (2009)	Mirabelle (2009) Damson	Greengage Victoria	Damson Greenplums Mirabelle (2009)	
MISC.	Quince (2010)	Cornus Mas Cornus Mas	Elder Medlar (2010)	Mulberry (2010)	

WINDBREAK (Italian ALDER)

WINDBREAK (POPLAR)

NEW HEDGE

GRASS HEADLAND

HEDGE

BRIDGE

HOUSE

POND

HEDGE

AGROF. NEWS / PATRICK / HILARY H

1 Walnut Tall AN
(1-4) (Carpathian is thin shelled)
toxic Solanacea, apples, beans
legum. trees, shr. & ground help
(tree) 2+2 + pollinator
30-50 ft draw plant close & thin
lat root, no understory plantings

1.2 Mulberry Tall AN
(few var. avail. here)
8-10' apart

Exotica
AN
1.1 Zanthoxylum (Hemp. pepper tree)
(10' shrub, sun) (seed)
Japan. upto 20'. Use seed & wood.

Cornelian Cherry

Pears
P More fav sites than apples
(flower early / need more warmth & sun)
more types of clay than apples
On own root, vigor; - magnificent trees
10-20 yrs for fruit
AN Large lived (2-300 yrs on seedling root)
On seedling potential for undesir. Need
light, so in forest gdn must be canopy
herbs + soft fruit OK (Rob Hart)
HH Spacing: Bush (Quince A) 12-18' (Seed) 18-24'
Standard (Seedling) 24-36'

Quince
AN Shrub / tree 13-20 ft high, 10-15' spread.
6.2 low, crooked habit. Unlikely to crop in deep shade.
Can be trained as tree or bush. Trees 15-20 ft.
Stake for few yrs. Self fertl but cross-p. may
help (Meeches Prolific + Vranja)
HH Avoid frost pockets. 12' betw. trees, staking
seldom nec.
Path. Can live for 100 yrs

RS = "Engl. Apple" Rosemary Seymour
HH = Hilary Hughes "Fruit Cult. for Amat."

Apples.

- Pollination: rough guide. (RS. 135) max. distance apart 60 ft

- Shape: (RS. 136)
  - Bush: open centred, goblet shape trunk 2½ ft *
  - Half Stand. " " 4½ ft
  - Standard. 6 ft +
  - (* most widely grown orchard form. Usually MM 106 rootstock In open need staking first 4-5 yrs).

- Spacing (RS 138) (HH. 175)
  - Bush (MM106) 12 to 15 ft / Half S & S: 15-20 ft.
  - Bushes HS & S } Strong var. } 24'×24' Med. var. } 20'×20' Weak var. } 15'×15 – Bush, 18'×18 – HS & S

HH. Orchard trees usually set on square 20'-24'
(174/5). Intercrop with goosb or redc (need potash like apples)
- or " " dwarf trees, removed at 10 yrs. to make room
  (prune "fulles" lightly to get early cropping)

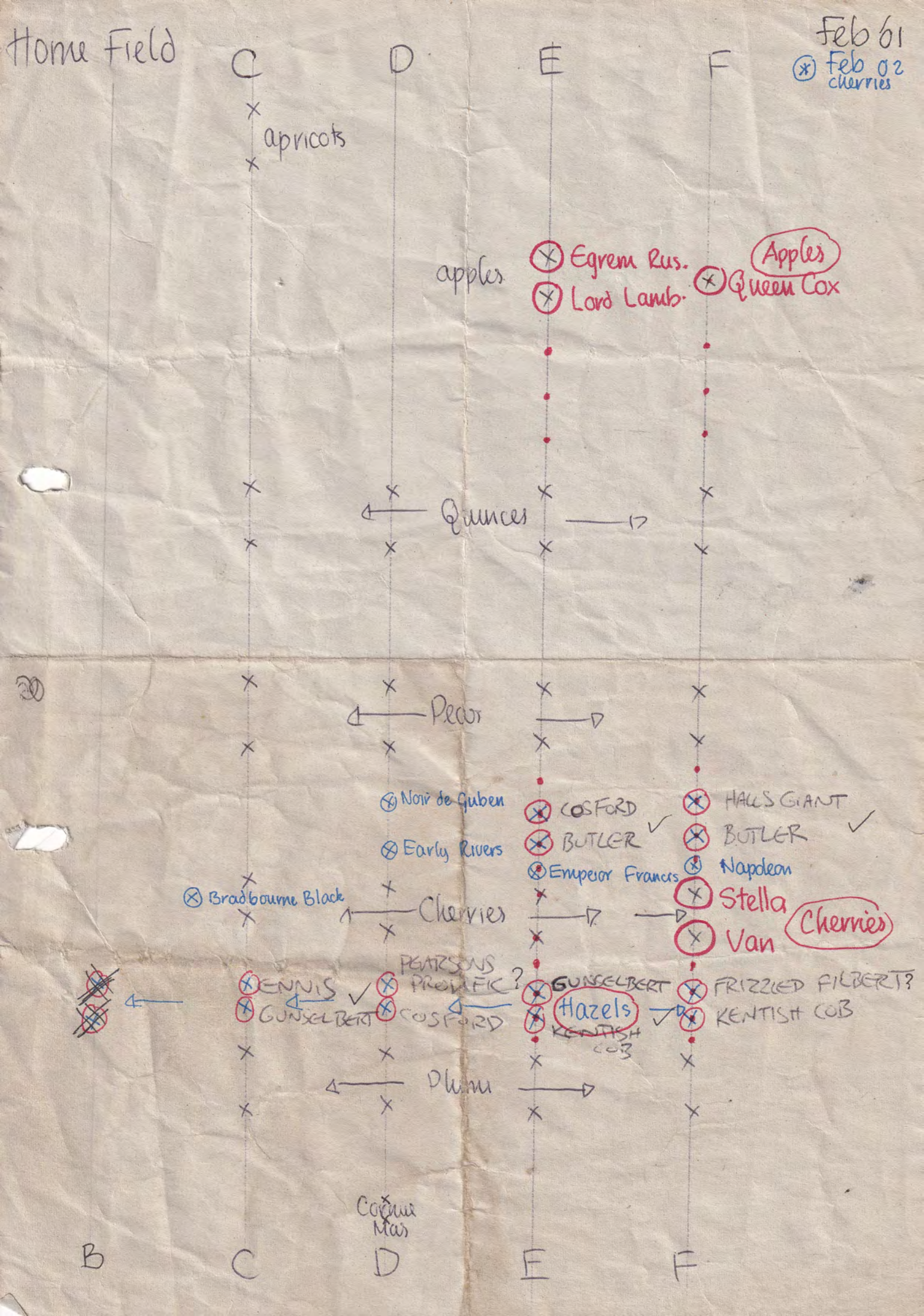
- Pruning HH 176 foll. esp see 183 (renewal pruning)

NEW

2003 APPLES in Home field

Summer '03 or Winter 03/04
check top bud. Poss prune to 4', 5' or 6'

		Flower	
Jan 03 MM106	**ADAMS PEARMAIN** Pick. Oct. (easily) * p. tip. bearer	9	Fruit: med, conical, yellow/striped, russeted, tough skin flesh: cream, juicy aromat, red flavour, rich, excellent. Tree: mod. vig., v. hardy, spreading. Crop: good, often biennial, tolerates late frost UK 1826 c.
'03 M111	**DISCOVERY** Pick Aug (mid-late) * p. tip bearer	10	Tree: mod. vig, slow to bear, good cropper tolerant late frosts. Origin: Essex
'03 M111	**FALSTAFF** Pick: Oct (early)	11	Fruit: med, yellow green flesh: sweet/sharp, crisp Juicy Tree: mod. vig., heavy cropper; tol. late frost. Origin: Kent 1989. (James Grieve x Gold. Del.)
'03 M111	**GREENSLEEVES** Pick: Mid-Sept-Oct (all) p sf.	7	Fruit: med, oblong, pale green/yellow, flesh: sweet/sharp, Juicy. (cider) Tree: low vig, hardy. bears young. heavy crop Flowers: over long period. Origin: Kent '77 (James G. x Gold. Del)
'03 MM106	**WINSTON** Pick: Mid Oct – Nov. (all) Sf./tip bear.. *	14	Fruit: sm med, green/yellow, red flush. flesh: crisp, Juicy aromatic. mellows in store, rich flavour. Tree: mod vig, upright bear young, good crop. Origin: Berks. 1920, (Cox OP x Worc. Pmain) Gen.: prefers dry climate, tol. late frost, cool summers & v. cold winters


Home Field
Feb 61
⊛ Feb 62 cherries
C
D
E
F
apricots
apples
⊗ Egrem Rus.
⊗ Lord Lamb.
Apples
⊗ Queen Cox
Quinces
17
30
Pear
⊗ Noir de Guben
⊗ Early Rivers
⊗ Bradbourne Black
COSFORD
BUTLER
Emperor Francis
HALLS GIANT
BUTLER
Napoleon
Cherries
Stella
Van
Cherries
PEARSONS PROLIFIC?
ENNIS
GUNSELBERT
COSFORD
GUNSELBERT
Hazels
KENTISH COB
FRIZZLED FILBERT?
KENTISH COB
Plums
Cocoa Mas
B
C
D
E
F

	Habit	Pollinate: Male	Pollinate: Female	Nut: Flavour	Nut: Size	Nut: Shell	Yield	Ripen
Butler	?V	EM	ML	~~exc~~ ?	~~M~~ L	~~thin~~ med.	H	M
Cosford	UV	M	ML	exc.	ML	thin	~~H~~ L	M
Ennis	?V	M	ML	exc	L	?	H	ML
Frizzled	?V	?	?	poor	sm.		M	E
Gunzlebest	?M	M	M	good	ML.		L	ML
Kentish Cob	SM	ML	ML	exc	M	thick	MH	ML
Pearson Prol	CV	ML	?	good	ML	thick	M	E

Cherries

Row	Position		Col.	Ripe ~~Aug~~	POL	INC.	
C	M	Bradbourne	Black	ML	L	7	V
	N S	Morello x 2	? var	(L)	L	SF	V
D	N	Noir de Guben	R-B	ML	E/L	L/1	V
	M	Early Rivers	R-B	(E)	E		
	S x 2	Sunburst. x 2 (SF)	B	ML	ML	SF ✓	
E	N	Emp. Francis	R	ML	ML	3	V
	M	Morello	? (Van)	(L)	L	SF	
	S	Stella (SF)	R-B	ML	ML	SF	
F	M	Stella (SF)	R-B	ML ~~R-B~~	ML ✓	SF	
	S	Van (the ~~H~~ Harvest)	R-B	ML ~~R-B~~	M	2	
N		Napoleon ? Big Bean Nap (Mech Harv)	Y-R	ML	L	3 ✓	

M-L late July E mid - late June L Late July Early Aug

Martin Co. 4.4.

Cherries on Colt. ½ Std. Feb 02

- ~~Black Elton~~ or Bradbourne Black [C (betw Morello's)]
- Napoleon. [F next to Stella]
- Noir de Guben
- Early Rivers
  x 2 (1 for Jim) } [D. north of Sunburst]
- Emperor Francis [E North of Morello or by Stella]
  x 2 (1 for Jim)

78 x 7 £56

£10

Ant

Row PEARS 2003

C Beth Sept xxx Oct xxx (Pick Late A to early S)
round-conical pyrol AUG picked early Sept 2004 Pick earlier Store Sept/Oct cool. TRY Store in FRIDGE

D Beurre Hardy Oct xx Nov-Jan s (Pick mid S-O
Turbinate SEPT- Store cool+Oct fridge+Jan

E Williams Aug x Sept xx s Oct s (Pick mid-late A)
pyrolate AUG Bartlett) Picked early Sept Pick earlier Store cool till mid Sept store in FRIDGE till end Oct.

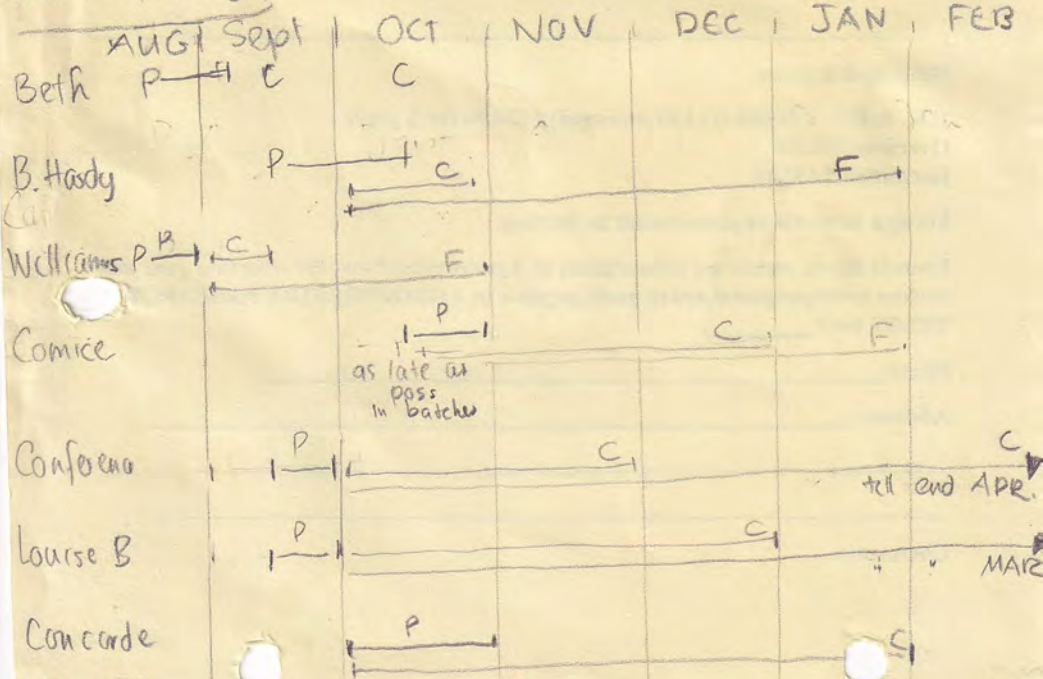
E Dayenne de C Oct xx Nov-Dec x Jan s
Turb/oval/pyrol AUG (Pick oct in batches as late as poss) Store: cool Oct-Dec fridge till Jan
disappeared (? overnight) ± 15 Sept. ?Net/Pick earlier

F+C Conference Oct xx Nov xxx Dec Apr s
calabash SEPT (Pick mid-late Sept) Store cool Oct/Nov. fridge till end April.

F Louise B Oct. x Nov-Dec x Jan-Mar
Pyroform (Pick mid-late sept Store cool oct-Dec fridge till end March

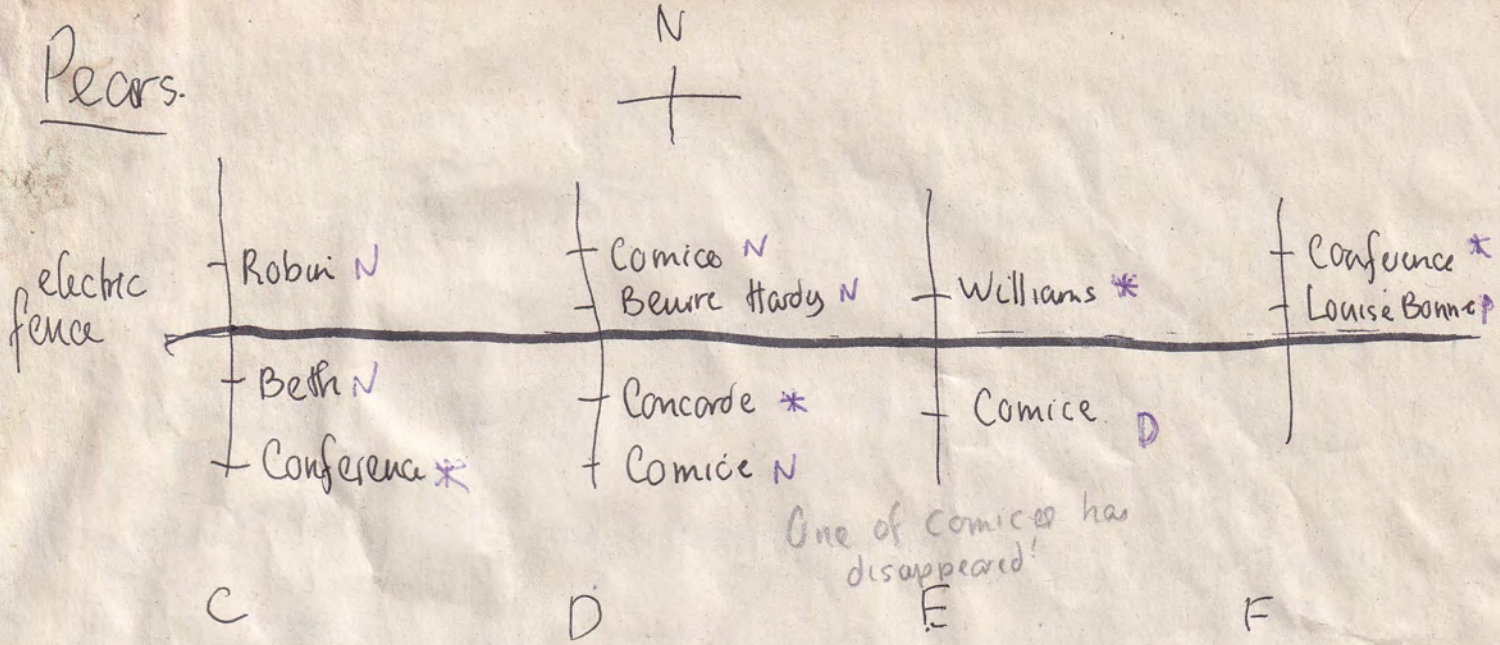
D Concorde Oct-Jan x
calabash (Pick Oct) Store cool Oct-Jan. (Martin INFO Crawf)

Cool store / Fridge



Root Cellar
Don't ripen on tree Pick when come away easily in hand Wrap: Cool 32-40° FRIDGE

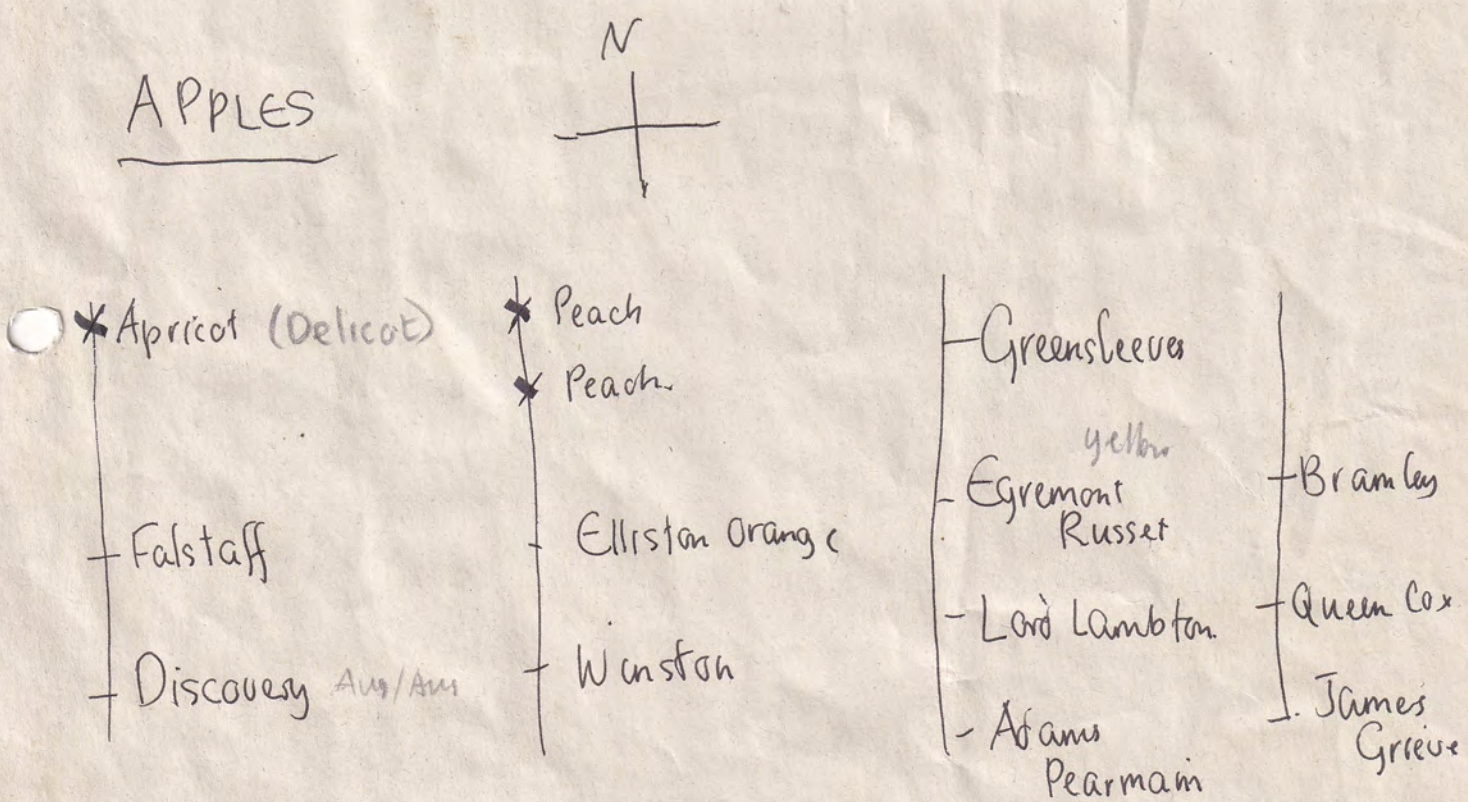
Pears.



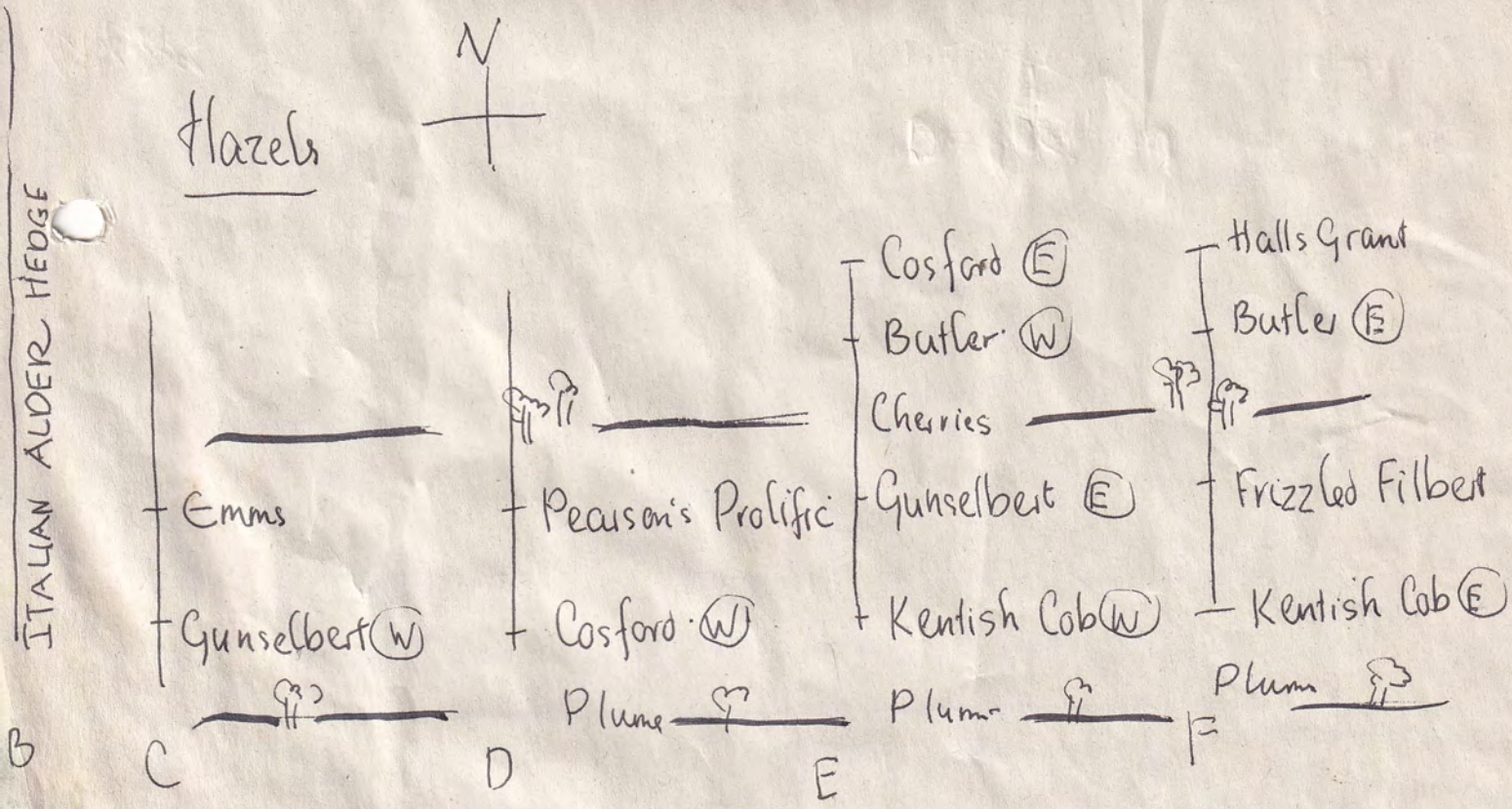
D = disappeared * not ready

N = none P = Pick

APPLES

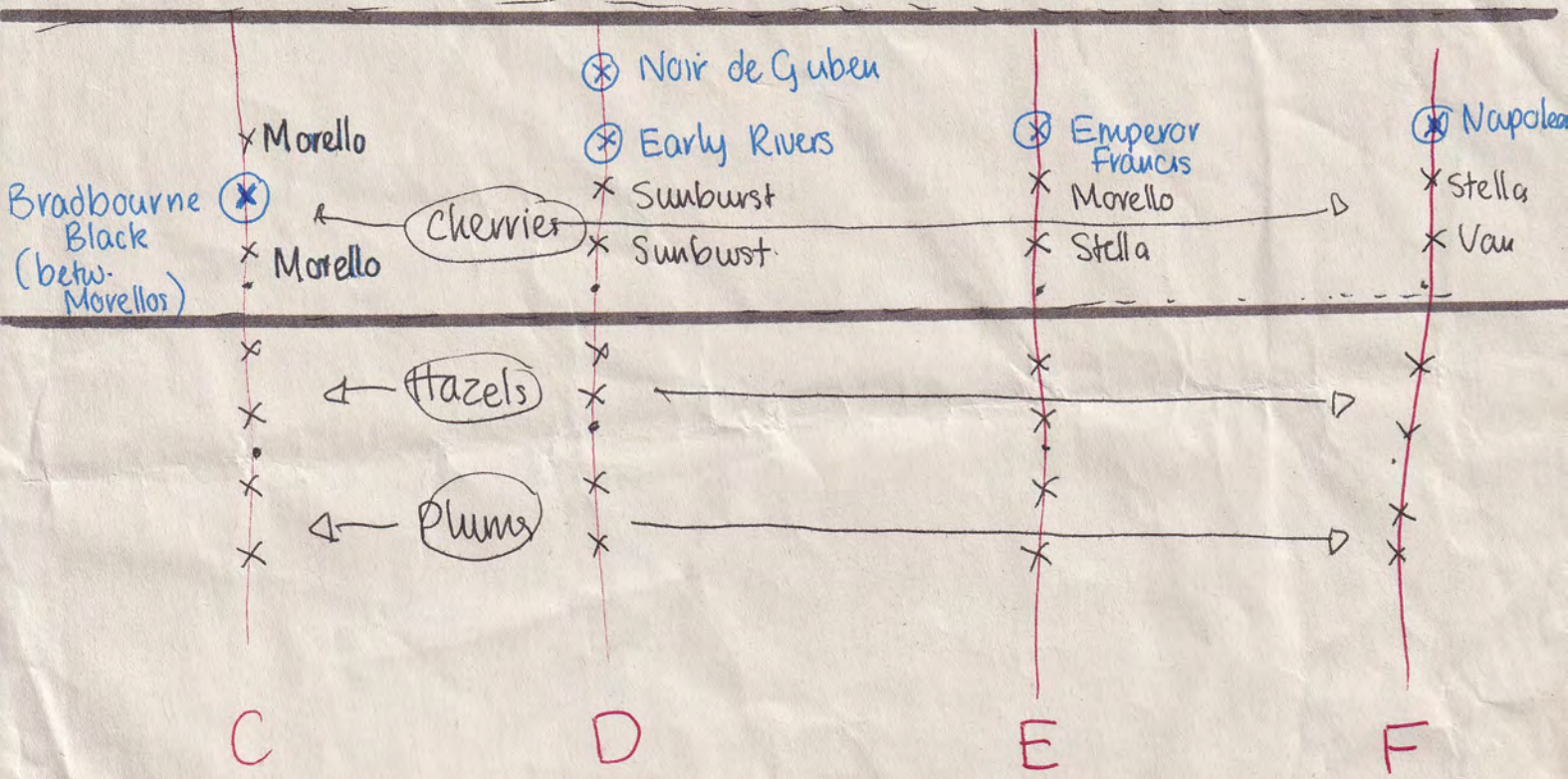


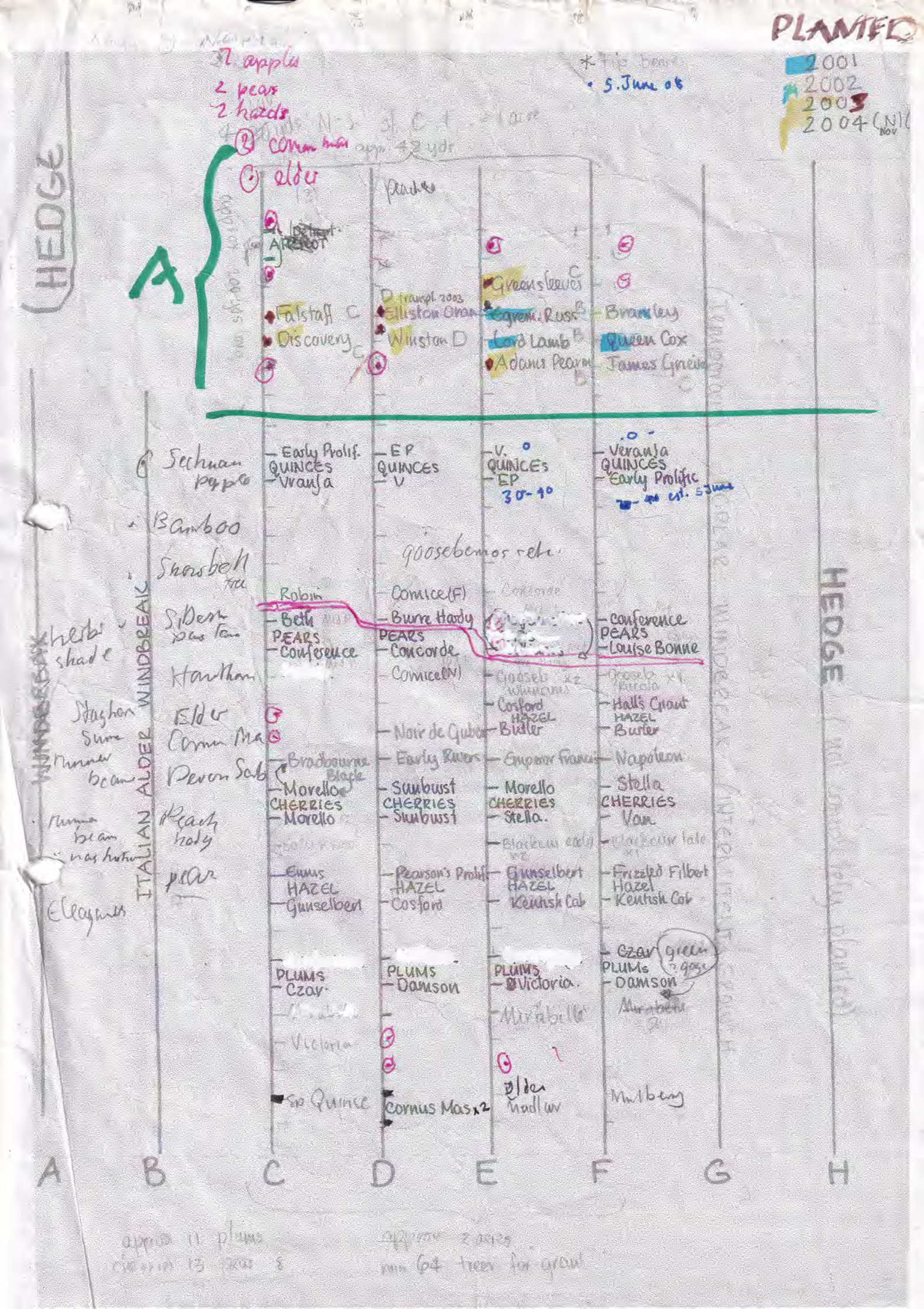
PTO for Hazels →



12 bushes planted in pairs for pollination.

Home Field N W + E S Cherries 11 Feb




PLANTED
2001
2002
2003
2004 (NI Nov
* 5 June 06
7 apples
2 pears
2 hazels
2 common hazel
1 elder
HEDGE
A
Falstaff C
Discovery
Ellistan Orton
Winston D
Greensleeves
Egremont Russet
Lord Lambourne
Adams Pearmain
Bramley
Queen Cox
James Grieve
Sechuan pepper
Bamboo
Shrubby honeysuckle
Silver birch tree
Hawthorn
Elder
Common Alder
Service tree
Rowan
Cherry plum
Pear
Early Prolif. QUINCES
Vranja
EP QUINCES
V
V. QUINCES
EP
30-40
Veranja QUINCES
Early Prolific
Robin
Beth PEARS
Conference
Comice(F)
Burre Hardy PEARS
Concorde
Comice(N)
Conference PEARS
Louise Bonne
Cosford HAZEL
Butler
Noir de Guben
Early Rivers
Emperor Francis
Napoleon
Bradbourne Black
Morello CHERRIES
Sunburst CHERRIES
Morello CHERRIES
Stella
Stella CHERRIES
Van
Emms HAZEL
Gunselbert
Pearson's Prolific HAZEL
Cosford
Gunselbert HAZEL
Kentish Cob
Frizzled Filbert Hazel
Kentish Cob
PLUMS
Czar
Damson
Victoria
Czar (green gage)
PLUMS
Damson
Mirabelle
Quince
Cornus Mas x2
Elder
Hadlow
Mulberry
ITALIAN ALDER WINDBREAK
WINDBREAK
HEDGE
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

Order for autumn 2011 Hartbarns

Elderberries

? Juneberries

Rhubarb

Bamboo

Strawberry Calypso Late season £2.50 for 20 bare

late summer to autumn

Kiwi

Clayfonica Sibirica £ siberica pastern

20cm high herbaceous self seeds. Leaves remarked £2.50 £5

Rheum sanguineus

Tilia platyphyllos £2.50 coppice for autumn season

salad leaves

£2.50

Please Write to JOHN ROGERS
at MANOR FARM, RENDHAM,
SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK, IP17 2AH,
or tel. (0728)-78-311 till Feb
(0728)-663311 from March 1994

J2394

Date & Invoice No. 19.3.94 (743)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: ~~through Crisp's Bookshop, 27 High Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 1AF~~
~~*Telephone:* Saxmundham 603036~~ *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	*Goods*	*VAT*	*Total*
2	Devon Quarenden, 2 John Apple, 2 Orange Goff, 2 Reverend W. Wilkes, 2 Winter Pearmain, 2 Kentish Pippin = 12 Early flowering maidens		118-80
2	Bloody Ploughman, 2 Broad Eyed Pippin, 2 Coeur de Boeuf, 2 Flower of Kent, 2 Golden Knob, 2 Hawthorden, 2 Kentish Quarrenden, 2 Leathercoat Russett, 2 St. Albans Pippin, 2 Summer Gold Pippin = 20 mid-season flowerers		198-00
2	Ashmeads Kernel, 2 Cornish Gilliflower, 2 Five Crowns, 2 Gooseberry, 2 Gleans Reinette (of course) = 10 late-flowering maidens		99-00
Total: 42	old fashioned trees @ £11 less 10% Delivery free		£415-80

Mr & Mrs. Martin Wolfe
Wakelyns Farm
~~Fressingfield~~, Eye
IP21 5SD

Should be with you on Friday 25th March, all being well.

John Rogers

'01.

PLUM	Czar	C	
	Masj.s		
	Damson	D	
	Victoria		✓
	Victoria	E	
	Greeng		
	Damson	F	
	Czar.		
CHERRY	Morello	C	✓
	Morello		✓
	Sunburst	D	
	Sunburst		
	Stella	E	✓
	Morello		
	Van	F	
	Stella.		
PEAR	Conference	C	
	Beth		4 lb
	Concorde	D	
	Beurre H		
	Doyenne.	E	2
	Williams		9 / 3 lbs. 20/9
	Louise B	F	
	Confes.		

Please Write to JOHN ROGERS
at MANOR FARM, RENDHAM,
SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK, IP17 2AH,
or tel. (0728)-78-311 till Feb
(0728)-683311 from March 1994

J2394

Date & Invoice No. 22-3-94 (754)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: ~~through Crisp's Bookshop, 27 High Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 1AF~~
~~*Telephone:* Saxmundham 603036~~ *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	Goods	VAT	Total
½ hr	inspection of the Walker field		10-50
	Transport : ½ of £12		6—
1 hr	planning positions and listing		21—
			37-50
	less delicious tea twice		2-50
			35-00
		17½%	6-13
			£41-13

Mr. M Wolfe
Fressingfield

Please Write to JOHN ROGERS
at MANOR FARM, RENDHAM,
SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK, IP17 2AH,
or tel. (0728)-78-311 till Feb
(0728)-683311 from March 1994

J2394

Date & Invoice No. 22.3.94 (755)

SECRET GARDENS

Office: ~~through Crisp's Bookshop, 27 High Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 1AF~~
~~*Telephone:* Saxmundham 603036~~ *VAT No.* 521 0127 13

INVOICE

Quantity	Goods	VAT	Total
25kg	Bonemeal (delivered 21.3.94)		19-57
42	tree ties @ 40p		16-80
42	rabbit guards @ 49p		20-58
			56-95
		17½%	9-97
			£66-92

M. Wolfe
Walpans

ties & guards to come
with the trees.

HOME FIELD

Possible trees. Edible

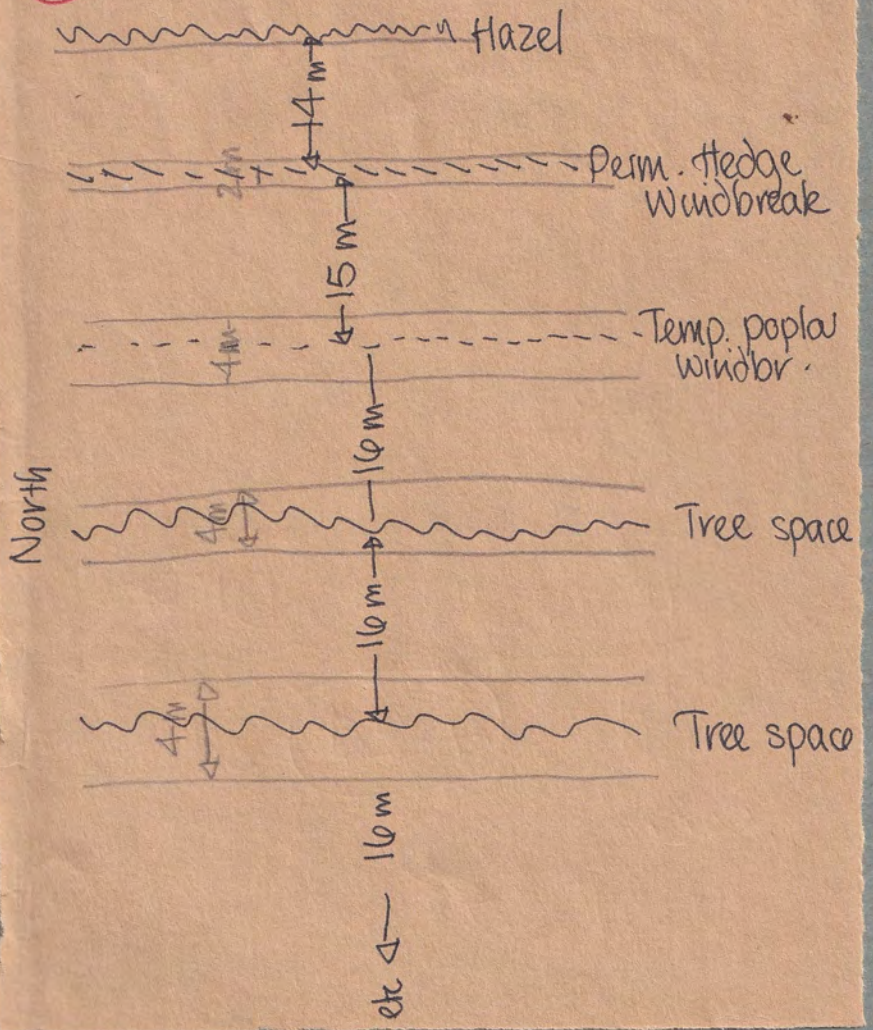
Apple
Walnut
Mulberry
Hazel
Plum
Pure
Rowan
Bullace
Damsons
Mirabelle
Chestnut
Peas
Cherry
Quince
Elder
? Figs

Bushes

Gooseberries
Blackcurr
Redcurr

HOME FIELD

2+½ Home field SPACING.



HAZELS

HAZEL FIELD

	2004	2007
	oz.	gr.
ROW C ENNIS	9 oz	500 g.
Gunzelbert	9 1/4.	6.1 k both
pearson's		
ROW D Prolific	11	600 g
Cosford	3 1/4	600 g. both
ROW E Cosford	2 1/2	(both)
Butler	5 1/2	(both)
Gunzel-bert	9 oz	(both dog)
Kentish Cob	6 oz	200 g. (both)
ROW F Hall's Grant	—	—
Butler	1 1/2 ~~1~~	130 g. both
Frizzled Filbert	3/4 oz	400 g.
Kentish Cob	—	(both)

Field parcel template

Provide a map and complete one template for each of your field parcels

Description of field parcel

Field parcel no.	Field name	Parcel size	Field use	Field detail (including soil type)	Features and constraints
TM2878 2779/1	North Field	**2.68**	Organic arable rotation	Clay loam over chalk with clay content of 25-30%.	The field is bounded to the north, east and west by mature hedges. There is also a green lane to the NW and road to the east.

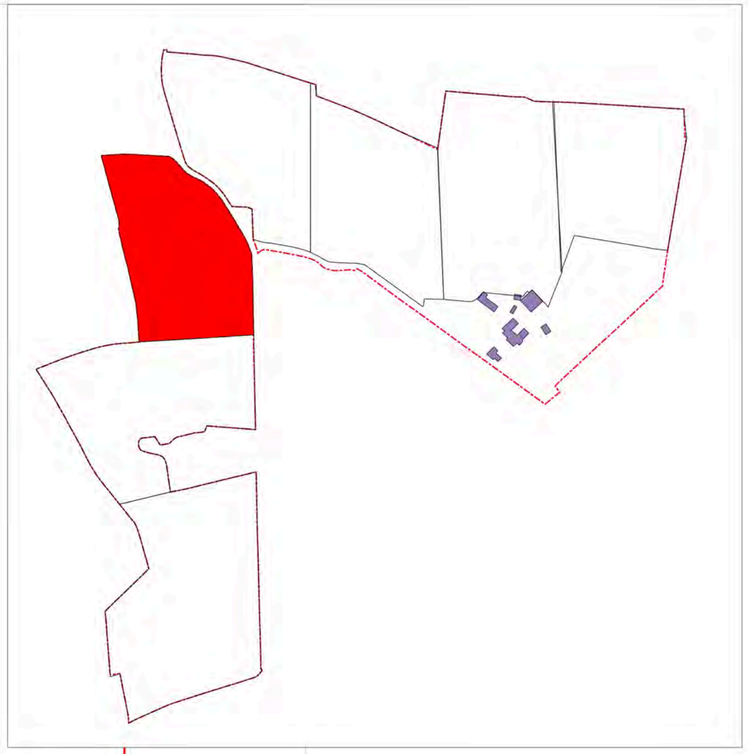
Planned agroforestry

Agroforestry type and description of planned agroforestry system	Trees per ha	Total trees per parcel	Agroforestry objectives
A walnut and plum silvoarable system. 20 walnut trees were planted in February 2001 and in January 2002 these were interspersed with further walnuts and different varieties of plums. Infilling took place in January 2020. Grapevines were planted within the tree rows in 2023. The system is characterised by cultivated alleys that are wider than seen on the rest of the farm: Tree row length va6y from 155m to 205m at 3m width, crop alley widths are 16m, single tree arrangement and spacing vary with each alley and tree row but are at least 3m apart. Planted North – South orientation.	**Current trees 36** **Additional Planting - 60**	**Current Trees 97** **Additional Planting - of 63 trees**	1. Production of walnuts and plums. 2. Production of grapes for table fruit and future wine making. 3. Carbon sequestration and habitat creation. 4. Provide amenity and recreational value through the creation of a beautiful, naturalistic farm setting. 5. Research[1] and demonstration value, as a pioneering silvoarable system incorporating viticulture.

Management plan

Growth stage or number of years from planting	Management activities
Planting and establishment (2001-2002)	The majority of the tree stock was planted in February 2001 and 2002. More recent (January 2020) planting of further plum varieties closed some of the gaps in the tree rows left by some of the trees failing. Whilst the walnut trees were originally planted for timber, their trunks split low down in early years of establishment making nut production their main use.
Established phase (2025-2040)	Little management of the walnut and plum trees is required, but their health should be monitored. Minimal pruning of the plums is advised, given the high risk of disease (e.g. bacterial canker, silver leaf). Carry out further AF2 in-fill planting to increase diversity and resilience of the tree stock. Continue fruit and nut harvesting favouring hand-picking over mechanised methods. This will help maintain the health and lifespan of the trees (avoiding boughs collapsing under the weight of the crop). More efficient harvesting will also support retail of fresh fruit and on-farm processing (e.g. plum juice). Monitor the impact of squirrels on the nut harvest and implement appropriate, humane squirrel control measures as needed. Systematically control plum tree suckers through hand cutting. Prune and train the grapevines to optimise grape production and such that they do not impact on the plum trees (e.g. vines growing into the crowns of the trees could ultimately cause branches to break).
Restocking/rejuvenation (2040-2060)	At approximately 40 years of age, the plum trees may begin to die through the forks failing and the trees becoming diseased. Carry out a long-term programme of replacement with a diverse mix of varieties or new species on suitable climate-adapted rootstock. Retain a proportion of the plum trees as scattered (pre-)veteran specimens for the purposes of habitat creation and protection of rarer varieties. Allow dead wood to remain in-situ for its biodiversity value.

Notes:	1 North Field has recently been used as a field site for the WOOFS and AGROMIX projects as well as PhD research by the University of Reading. Surrey University are currently studying the hydrology of this field parcel using installed moisture sensors to calibrate satellite remote sensing imagery.



12

13

14

15

16

25 0 25 50 75 100 m

REV	DATE	Wakelyns

Business details
Wakelyns
Metfield Lane
Fressingfield
Eye
IP21 5SD
Email: david@wakelyns.co.uk
Mobile: 07740948536
https://wakelyns.co.uk

Business name and SBI number

Wakelyns

SBI: 200505903

Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference

TM285788

DRAWING

Map 4b

Tree line numbers 12-16
within land parcel TM28782779/1

SCALE 1:750@A2

DATE 02/022026

'06 Mar 28 Timber Hybrids from Kaseur x5

HISTORY of PLANTING

WALNUT / PLUM

2005 / 2001 / 2001 / 200

GATE

A	B	C	D	E
Walnut ?	W Bradbourne	~~W Bradbourne~~	W NG x RA 09	W Broadview
~~Plum Wydale~~ Gage W. Timber. Hybr. 06	Marjorie Seedling	P. Wydale	P Sanct Hubertus	Early Rivers Early Laxton
W. Timber. Hybr. 06	Cluliss seedling JUBILEE 2010	LAR. Yellow P Purple Peshore (½ ripe) about ½ lbs 23 Aug) Purple Peshe 2010	P Early Transp. G. P. Unknown Jacks. Margaret Seedling	P. Opal
W Buccaneer	W Bradbourne	W Broadview	~~W Tangford~~	W: J.R. Serr.
W Wor Hybrid Timber	Belle de Louvain	P Greengage	P Dennistons G.	P Cambridge G
	Early Rivers	P Victoria	P Purple Gage	P ~~Czar~~ 4 1/2 5 lbs.
W Bardwell V.G 2004	~~W Tangford~~ W. TIMBER Hybr. ('06)	W Buccaneer	W Bardwell	W Lara
	~~Cambridge Gage~~	P Warw. Drooper	Heron P	+ 5 lbs (23 Aug) 2 lbs. (15 th) P Excalibur.
~~Sweet CHESTNUT 2010~~ Spring	W: Timber Hybr. '06	P Jeffeson Jubilee 2011	P Avalon Thamer Cross 2011	Psm. Yellow Pesh about ½ lbs. (½ ripe 23 rd Aug (ect. ¾ ripe/ ripe ave Fruary)
~~Sw. CHESTNUT 2010~~ Autumn	W: Timber Hybr. '06 P Avalon 2011 P Guinivere 2011			
W Buccaneer.	W Bardwell	W NG x RA 08	W Bradbourne	W Badwell

NORTH FIELD | N ↑ | Rows B | Pollination C | PLUMS D | 2002 E

Poll Flow
VE = APR. 11-13
E 14-17 (11-20)
M 18-21 (15-24)
ML 22-25
L 26-29
VL 30-4 MAY
(M. Crawford) (in flower 10 days)

16 May Fruit & gen. check = 1 Space

Early Rivers M '02 ✓

Marjorie Seedling ML/L '02 50% open — Cancelled

Wydale ML ✓ fruit

Sanctus Hubertus M ✓ fruit (chewed leaves)

Early Laxton M '02 ✓

Oulins L/ML '02 ✓

Purple Peshore (yellow) ML ✓ fruit Purple Pocket?

Early transp Gage ML ✓ fruit

Opal M ✓ Fruit

Belle de Louvain ML '02 terminal stem broken

Gage Old Eng ML ✓

Denistan Gage M ✓

Cambridge Gage M ✓ few fruit

Early Rivers C '02 psf C

Victoria M ✓ fruit

Purple Gage M [Reine Claude Violette] ✓ few fruit

Czar ML D ✓ fruit

Avalon C (2011) Yn C 2011 Guinevere

Warwick Drooper D cancelled ✓ few fruit

Heron E × 2011 Thames cross (M) C psf ✓ fruit (E)

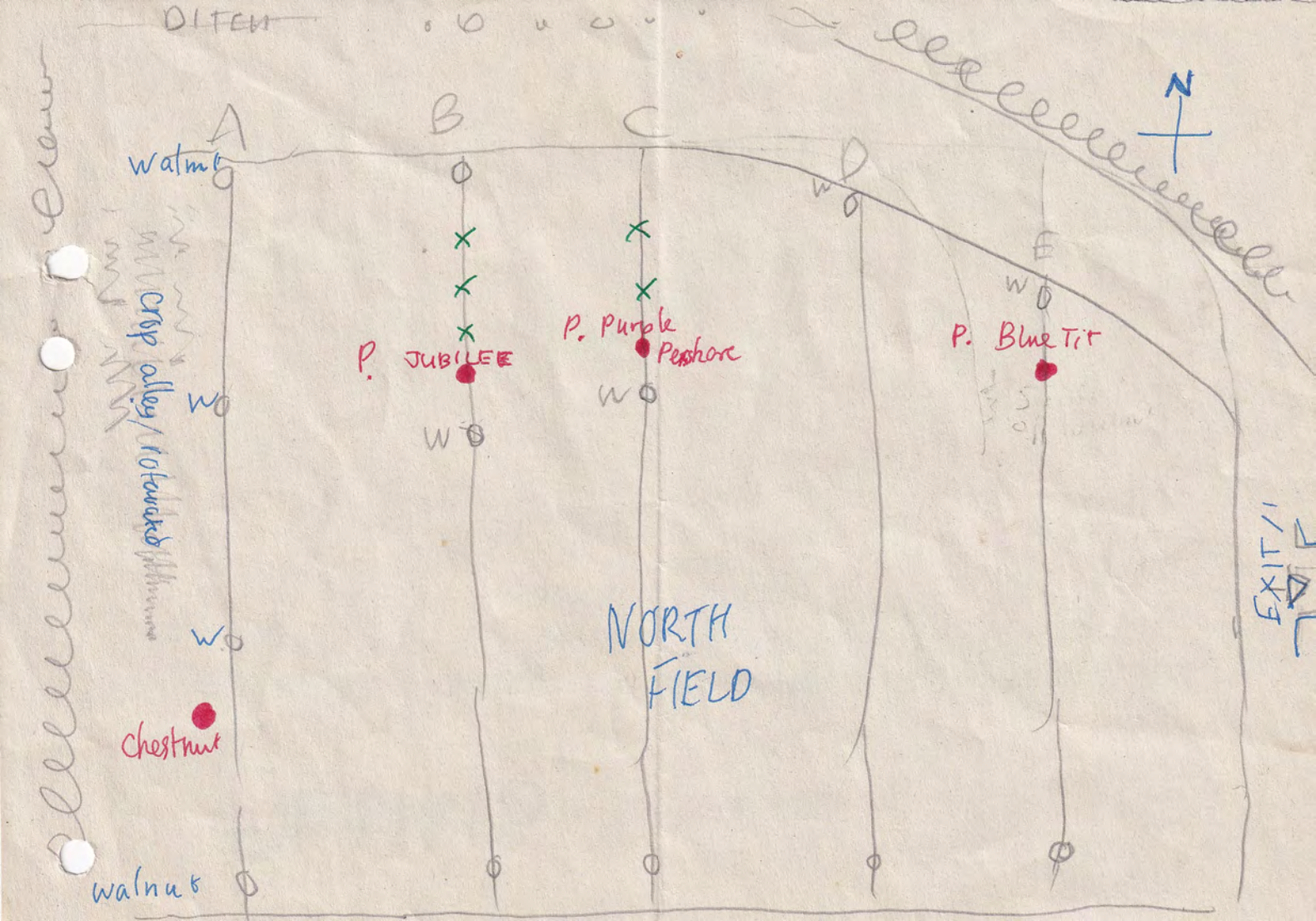
Excalibur ML ✓ few fruit

D. ML

Jefferson E SS 2011 Jubilee psf ✓ few fruit

Avalon (E) C '02 psf ✓ cancelled

Yellow Peshore ML ✓ few fruit


DITCH
A
B
C
D
E
N
walnut
Crop alley / rotation
P. JUBILEE
P. Purple Peshore
P. Blue Tit
NORTH FIELD
Chestnut
walnuts
EXIT

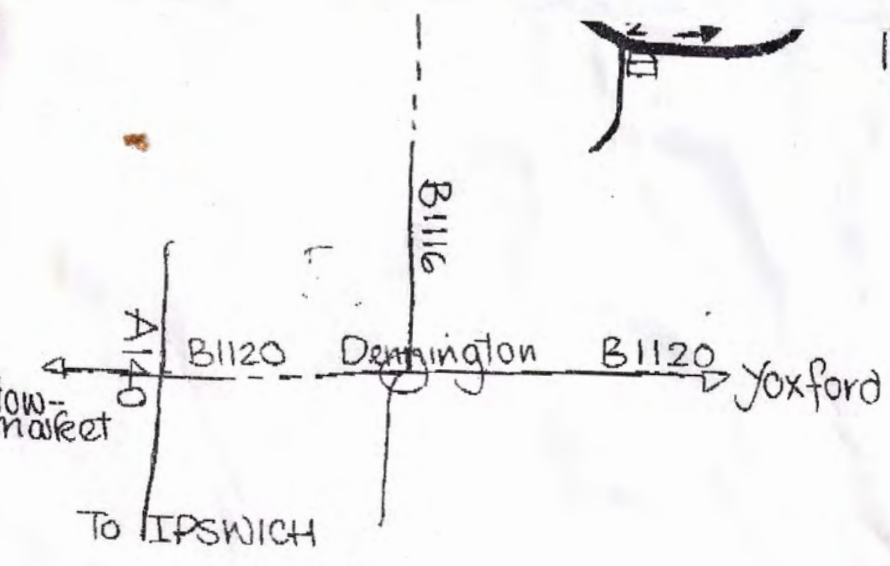
PC & SL SIMPSON
42 STATION ROAD
FORDHAM, ELY CAMBS
01638 720194

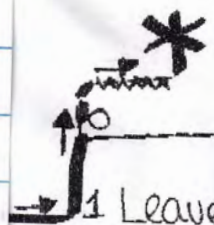
Delivery 3-3-01

Mrs A Wolfe
Wakelyns Agroforestry
Fressingfield
Suffolk 01379 586612

1	Prunus Jeffersons	B	5.50
1	" Warwickshire Drooper	HS	6.00
1	" Yellow Pershore	mdn	5.00
1	" Excalibur	HS	6.00
1	" Early Trans. Gage	B	5.50
1	" Purple Pershore	HS	6.00
1	" Wyevale	HS	6.00
1	" Cambs Gage	HS	6.00
1	" Victoria	HS	6.00
1	" Purple Gage	HS	6.00

PPIO WITH THANKS
PC SL





1 Leave Fressingfield on Metfield Rd. 2 Take 2nd turn on left (towards Metfield)

* Wakelyns Farm
× Whittingham Hall
o Landquip/Lawn Farm
◀ Fressingfield War memorial
Drive with tall poplar trees

RICHARD

Hume Field
(North, 2 most west tree rows.

NORTH FIELD

PRUNE ?

1. Plant.
   Chestnut x1

2. Plums x3

3. Sea Buckthorn
   x3

GUARDS
-1 Stake ?

PLUMS to look for:

- ~~Early Laxton: bought at Helens 2 Aug / Ground even/cam.~~
  Small, pale orange & yellow patches.
  ~~Juicy & sweet.~~

Northfield PLUMS 2001 Feb

NE

Row	C	D	E
	W	W	W
	Wydale Pusp P.	E S. Hub. Early Trave. Bush	— Opal
	W.	W	W
	E Greengage	E Dennist. S.	Cambr G.
	Victoria	Purple Gage	E Czar
	W	W	W
	Warwick. Droope Jefferson Bush.	Heron Bush —	Excalibur Yellow Persh Maiden

SW

NB • plum pairs may be rather far apart in late yrs — add tree of same pollin. group

- all half standard except those marked BUSH or Maiden (Simpson "Bush = 2½ ft stem / HS 4' stem)
- Pollination: Earlier SW. → Later NE
- Good pollinator to add: Early: Dennist Late: Oullins pollination →

Mid for protection

Jefferson (ss) E D

Warwickesh Dr (sf) M D/C

✓

Purple Peshar. (sf) ML D/C

Wyedale (ss) ML C

✓

€ Dennistan Sup (sf) M D (E RHS)

Purple Gage (psf) M D

✓

Yellow Peshore (sf) ML D/C

Excalibur (ss) ML D

✓

Cambr. Gage (psf) ML D

€ Czar (sf) ML D/C

Opal psf M. D

✓

✓

✓

€ Sanctus Hubertus (ss) M D/C

Early Transp (sf) E or ML D/C

✓

€ Greengage (ss) ML

Victoria (sf) M D/C

✓

Heron (ss) E

WALNUTS

BROADVIEW. (Plovdivsky) ① ② Bulgarian : fruit or timber

x 2 Canadian / partially s/s, moderately vigorous, compact habit long nuts / high quality

SF P = male flower 1st

Early Bearing (1-3 yrs)

BUCCANEER Dutch, SF, vigorous multi-purpose, x 3 round nut, late season, V. P - male flower 1st,

BARDWELL ①

x 3

BRADBOURNE

2 or 3

(W.) J. R. Serr

x 1

W.

NG x RA 08 x 1

09 x 1

LARA. ② French cross Franquette x Amer. ? } lar. nut productive lateral bearing

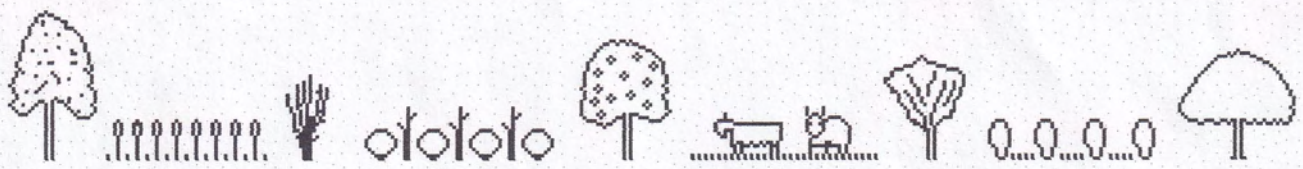
x 1 T. male fl. first

① Martin Crawford Vol. 1. 4. p 6

② www.WalnutTrees.co.uk

(1) side	A	B	C	D	E	N
W		✓	DEAD (tube) *	✓ LATE	✓	
P		SPACE		SPACE	F ? Early River ? ✓	
P		Mar Jone Seedling ✓	F Wydale fruit ✓	F Sanctus Hubertus fruit (chewed leave	F Early Early Laxton Laxt ✓	
P		Oulins	Purple Pershore fruit ✓	Early transp. Gage F fruit ✓	F Opal ? Fruit ✓	
		SPACE 2	SPACE 1	SPACE 1		
W		needs tube * ✓	~~terminal bud broken~~ ✓	DEAD	Cambr ? ✓	
P		SPACE 1 terminal bud ~~broken~~ Belle de Louvain	Gage O. Eng ✓	Denniston Gage ✓	F few fruit Clear ✓	

To be delivered Fri 2 Mar with Jim's order



Wakelyns Agroforestry, Fressingfield, Suffolk IP21 5SD, UK
Phone: 01379-586612; Fax: 01379-588148;
e-mail: wolfe@wakelyns.demon.co.uk; Mobile: 07970 870130

27 February, 2001

TO: SIMPSON's, Fordham.
Please deliver the following:

1. Half Std. PLUMS, one of each
   - Jefferson bush 2'6 stem
   - Warwickshire Drooper ✓ 4' half std
   - Yellow Pesshore maiden
   - Excalibur ✓
   - Early Transp. Gage bush
   - Purple Pesshore. ✓
   - Wyevale ✓
   - Cambridge Gage ✓
   - Victoria. ✓
   - Purple Gage ✓
   - Heron bush
   - Opal ✓

2. ALDER for hedging. alnus cordata, Italian. ✓
   x 60.

Many thanks. Ann Wolfe.

Field parcel template

Provide a map and complete one template for each of your field parcels

Description of field parcel

Field parcel no.	Field name	Parcel size	Field use	Field detail (including soil type)	Features and constraints
TM2879 6803/3	Hazel Field	2.2ha	Organic arable rotation	Clay loam over chalk with clay content of 25-30%.	Mobile glamping pods are periodically moved between the alleys

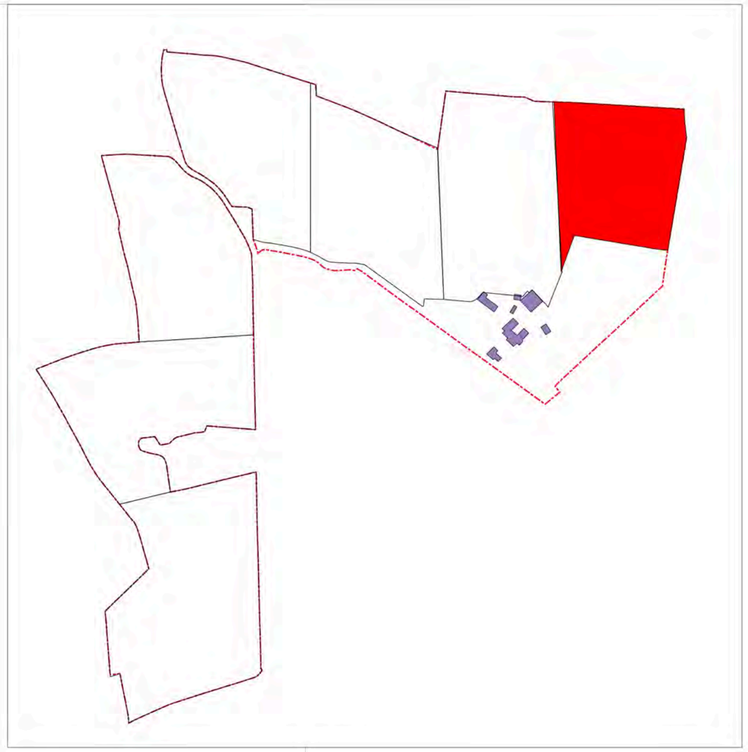
Planned agroforestry

Agroforestry type and description of planned agroforestry system	Trees per ha	Total trees per parcel	Agroforestry objectives
Long term hazel tree planting/management (trees planted in February 1995) with 1200 genetically distinct hazel bushes.	173	380	1. Production of hedge-laying stakes, garden poles, stems for turning into biochar to use as a soil improver in on-site horticulture and potentially sell if surplus, and woodchip for use in soil improvement elsewhere on site and as fuel.

Trees were planted in two parallel offset lines with 1.8m between trees and 16m between adjacent pairs. To calculate density we have applied the rules inferred from AGF1 and CAGF1 (namely that “in-line” trees counting to-wards the quota must be at least 3m apart but with trees within their 2m halo not counting). That means that every other tree in one of the parallel pair is counted (being 3.6 apart) with the intermediates in that line and the adjacent line being within halos and thus not counted. That gives 173 trees/hectare and 380 trees total.			2. Enhance the horticultural crops on site through soil improvement and conservation, support of pollinators and natural predators of pests. 3. Carbon sequestration and habitat creation. 4. Provide amenity and recreational value through the creation of a beautiful, naturalistic farm setting. 5. Demonstration value, as a pioneering silvoarable system including coppice 6. Eco-tourism accommodation in the mobile glamping pods. 7. Scientific value in showing the long-term impacts of planting configuration within the field

Management plan

Growth stage or number of years from planting	Management activities
1995 - ongoing	Continue cyclical regime of coppicing with each tree coppiced typically every 7 years (though never so as to remove both parallel lines in a tree row thus always ensuring habitat, cover etc) using hand cutting and removal for the most valuable stems and mechanised cutting for the remainder



47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

25 0 25 50 75 100 m

REV	DATE	Wakelyns

Business details
Wakelyns
Metfield Lane
Fressingfield
Eye
IP21 5SD
Email: david@wakelyns.co.uk
Mobile: 07740948536
https://wakelyns.co.uk

Business name and SBI number

Wakelyns

SBI: 200505903

Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference

TM285788

DRAWING

Map 4f

Tree line numbers 47-56
within land parcel TM28796803/4

SCALE 1:750@A2

DATE 02/022026

RANGE ROVER
YR10 NFB

Continuation sheet B: other agroforestry systems on your land

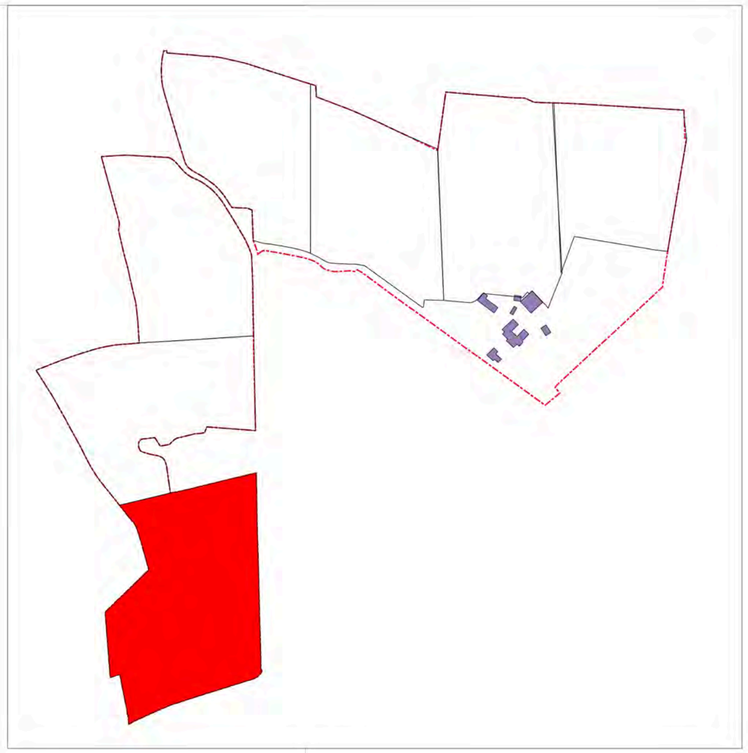
Use this table to plan and manage other types of agroforestry on your land.

Other agroforestry types	Field parcel number	Description of planned agroforestry	Management of the features	Intended outcomes
Other ‘in-field’ agroforestry such as greater density planting than included in section 5				
Hedges with trees 1 to 5m features	Bordering most of the farm (TM2878 8093 -TM2879 6803- TM2878 6691- TM2878 2779) Bordering the farmhouse garden	Mature, species-diverse hedgerows of high structural quality.	Continue to carry out light flailing to prevent encroachment into the rides and headlands. Regeneration through laying is not currently planned, but when appropriate, should be preceded by coppicing and succeeded by temporary fencing to protect the regrowth from browsing. Review and fulfil any requirements for gapping up (infill planting of eastern boundary was carried out in 2022).	Shelter benefits, habitat creation, increase in ecological connectivity, boundary demarcation, improvement of landscape aesthetics
Wider ‘agroforestry hedges’ or windbreaks 5 to 10m wide features	Northern boundary of the meadow (TM2878 8093)	Mature, species-diverse hedgerows of high structural quality and width > 5m.	As above, but with particular attention to the habitat value of the hedgerow and therefore presumption of minimal disturbance.	Increase in the breeding success of turtle doves, a species that nests in these hedgerows.

Other agroforestry types	Field parcel number	Description of planned agroforestry	Management of the features	Intended outcomes
Shelterbelts, and shelterbelt networks 10 to 19m wide				
Shelterbelts, and shelterbelt networks 20m wide and above				
Open tree planting: informal arrangement, rows, along boundaries	Meadow TM2878 8093 and access road TM2878 6803 & TM2878 6691	Small number of mature Pedunculate oak in the meadow. Mature and veteran ash and other native hardwoods along the access road. Alder buckthorn planted around a farm pond.	Protect these specimen trees, carrying out management only when there is a safety risk concerned.	Amenity value and habitat creation.
Non-traditional orchards				
Traditional orchards				

Other agroforestry types	Field parcel number	Description of planned agroforestry	Management of the features	Intended outcomes
Riparian corridor buffers				
Field corners, copses, and small farm woodlands	Home field TM2879 6803/2	Thickets of blackthorn	Maintain these areas as undisturbed habitat, flailing (outside of nesting season) only when required to keep adjoining rides open.	Habitat creation
	Far Field TM2879 6803/1	Rewilded area	Leave undisturbed with the exception of pathways for visitor access and enjoyment.	Habitat creation

Other agroforestry types	Field parcel number	Description of planned agroforestry	Management of the features	Intended outcomes
	TM2878 2779/3 Willow Field	Short rotation willow coppice planted in March 1998 with a mixture of five fast-growing *Salix viminalis* varieties. Two rows of varieties more suited for basketry were more recently planted.	Continue regime of coppicing of willow on a 2 year rotation. As the trees pass their peak production and become less healthy, instigate a programme of replacement with a greater emphasis on variety diversity (e.g. colourful stems) and basketry than biomass. When restocking, consider offsetting the current arrangement of alleys and tree rows to reduce disease risk.	Production of hedge laying binders, woodchip and material for basketry and structural uses.
Wood pasture and parkland				



0
1
2
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REV	DATE	Wakelyns

Business details
Wakelyns
Metfield Lane
Fressingfield
Eye
IP21 5SD
Email: david@wakelyns.co.uk
Mobile: 07740948536
https://wakelyns.co.uk

Business name and SBI number

Wakelyns

SBI: 200505903

Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference

TM285788

DRAWING

Map 4a

Tree line numbers 0-11
within land parcel TM28782779/3

SCALE 1:750@A2

DATE 02/022026

Section 7 – Identify impacts of agroforestry on your land holding

Find out if you need a historic environment check

You must plan your agroforestry around any historic features to prevent any disturbance.

You can contact your Local Environment Record Centre (LERC) or local archaeology officer to check for any habitats or features that may be affected by your proposal.

You can also use Defra's MAGIC map or find protected areas of countryside on GOV.UK.

Historic Environment Farm Environment Record Portal provides advice on how to protect and enhance your land holding.

Have you contacted your local Historic Environment office for advice:

- ☐ Yes
- ☑ No

Check if you need an environmental impact assessment (EIA)

You may need to apply for a forestry EIA from the Forestry Commission or an agriculture EIA from Natural England before planting trees on your land. You can use section 7 to support your EIA application.

You need to consider each parcel of land separately.

Find out when you need a forestry EIA and how to apply.

Find out when you need an agricultural EIA and how to apply.

You do not need an adviser to complete this plan, but we have provided space to record their comments and approval if you do use one.

Record potential risks and how you plan to mitigate them (record can be used to support a forestry EIA)

Use appendix A to identify features which may be at risk.

Environment category	Describe the feature	What risk has been identified?	Measures in place to mitigate risk	Adviser approval? Add comments if necessary
Biodiversity	N/A			
Climate change	N/A			
Historic environment	N/A			
Landscape	N/A			
People	N/A			
Soils	N/A			
Water	N/A			
Wildfire	N/A			

Record potential risks and how you plan to mitigate them (record can be used to support an agricultural EIA)

Under EIA regulations for agriculture, you must apply for an agricultural EIA to assess the environmental impact of tree planting on uncultivated land or semi-natural areas where the planting will increase the agricultural productivity of the land.

You might also need a screen application if you plan to restructure rural landforms (for example, installing fencing to protect trees).

Find out:

- when you need permission to change uncultivated semi natural and rural land
- how to apply for a screening decision

Use these forms to consult with organisations that hold information about the land.

Consider the impact of your proposed agroforestry system on your land

Is the project within a semi-natural area?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

Is the project on uncultivated land?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

Does the project restructure land?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

If you have answered yes to any of these questions, complete this table.

Environment category	What risk has been identified?	Measures in place to mitigate risk	Adviser comments	Adviser approval?
Biodiversity				
Historic environment				
Landscape				
Water				
Soil				
Climate				
Population and human health				
Common land				
Access				

Appendix A: Identify features which may be at risk

Biodiversity

Use these websites to help identify biodiversity features on your land holding:

- Forest Research
- Manage and protect woodland wildlife
- Defra MAGIC Map – look under ‘Habitats and Species’ to check whether your site has been mapped as a priority habitat
- Forestry Commission Map Browser

Climate change

You should choose tree species that are appropriate for your local area that will be resilient to the seasonal extremes. These may include drought conditions, extended periods of high rainfall, or areas exposed to high winds.

Seasonal extreme weather events are expected to be more frequent, and this should be considered when planning your system.

You can use these websites to help choose appropriate tree species and find guidance on climate change:

- Ecological Site Classification (ESC) (Forest Research)
- The Climate Change Hub (Forest Research)

Historic environment

You must contact your local Historic Environment office to get approval for your plans. Provide evidence of your communications when you submit your plan for approval.

You can use these websites to help identify features which may be at risk and get advice on how to protect or enhance your land holding:

- Historic Environment Farm Environment Record Portal (HEFER)

- Local Environment Record Centre (LERC)
- Historic Environment Record Centre (HERC)
- Defra MAGIC Map

Landscape

You may be in an area where your landscape has protected characteristics with additional requirements for tree planting.

You can use these websites to consider the landscape and sites your plan may affect:

- Defra MAGIC Map – look under ‘Landscape’ to identify national character areas
- Local Environment Record Centre (LERC)

People

You may have access features, such as a public footpath, that you must maintain.

You can use Defra MAGIC Map and look under ‘Access’ to check for:

- Countryside and Rights of Way Act, Section 15 Land
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Registered Common Land

Soils

In some areas, trees must be established carefully to avoid impacting the soil.

You can use these tools to help identify peaty soils and soil type on your land:

- Forestry Commission Map Browser
- Land Information System (LandIS) Soilscapes Viewer

The peat map does not cover all peaty areas, so you should also conduct a walkover of your site or a soil survey, particularly where peaty soils are known to be nearby.

Water

In some areas, water resources (such as groundwater) are particularly sensitive to being impacted by above ground actions (such as tree planting). You may need to consider tree species with low water needs or preventing run off into nearby resources.

You can use these websites to identify whether you are located near a sensitive water resource and consider how you can prevent any impact from your agroforestry system:

- Drinking Water Inspectorate – to identify public or private drinking water supplies which your plan may affect
- Forestry Commission Map Browser – look under 'Data':
    - for areas where groundwater is at poor qualitative status
    - for areas that are 'failing to meet good status' and 'at risk of failure'
    - to check if your land is next to a water course and if your plan may affect flood defence structures or facilities
- Nitrate Vulnerable Zones and Drinking Water Safeguard Zones

Wildfire

Planting more trees can increase risk of wildfire.

You can read about building wildfire resilience to help you carry out a risk assessment and demonstrate effective control measures for your land.