

**Traditional Orchards Project
on
Kemerton Estate
Kemerton Conservation Trust**



Compiled by John Clarke

February 2011



Traditional Orchards Project

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Front Cover - Barland Perry Pear

Photographs in this report have been taken by members of the team

Traditional Orchards Project on Kemerton Estate

John Clarke - Kemerton Conservation Trust – February 2011

Background

Kemerton lies at the foot of Bredon Hill in south Worcestershire - an outcrop of the Cotswolds and at the end of the Vale of Evesham a renowned fruit-growing area. Kemerton Estate comprises a number of small farms all of which had orchards. In 1987 Kemerton Conservation Trust (KCT) began restoring Lillans – by far the largest orchard. In 2001 when the opportunity arose to purchase Daffurns Orchard in order to save it from possible development, money for this was raised by the community. The orchard is now held in trust by KCT on behalf of the community. In 2004 Kemerton Orchard Workers (KOW) was formed with the aim of providing a team of skilled volunteers to support the Trust in managing Daffurns Orchard. KOW raised money for the purchase of tools and for training in the restoration and management of orchards. As and when funding allowed KCT also carried out restoration work in other orchards and so when the chance came to participate in the National Trust's **Traditional Orchards Project** KCT was well placed to make the most of the scheme. However it was important to plan carefully as labour resources were restricted and the exact parameters of the grant were not known. Therefore the initial plan was to work in 5 orchards but in the event we managed to include 9.

1. All Fours (1.73 ha.) is an old remnant orchard planted on ridge and furrow land and was probably originally attached to a mill. There were only 3 or 4 apple trees left. Floristically of little note, the orchard is bounded on one side by a hedge, on another by hedgerow and road, on the third by hedgerow/stream and on the fourth by woodland.
2. Daffurns Orchard (.28 ha.) is very old and was formerly attached to a private house - the whole was possibly a small-holding. There was a good mix of apple, pear, plum, cider-apple and perry pear trees. Situated on the slopes of Bredon Hill, the orchard is floristically interesting. Bounded on two sides by hedgerow and field, on the third by cottages and the fourth by hedgerow and road.
3. Grange Orchard (.69 ha.) is probably old and planted on ridge and furrow. There were about 8 trees including apple, plum and pear. Floristically very poor. Bounded on one side by outgrown hedgerow, on the second by remnant hedgerow and a track and on the other two by fences and gardens.
4. Lillans (3.65 ha.) is marked as an orchard on a 1610 map. When work began in 1987 there were about 50 trees – mostly apple, 2 plum and 1 pear trees. All the trees were very old and many have since died. Floristically poor. It is

5. Second Orchard (.80 ha.) is an old farm orchard planted on ridge and furrow. 1 apple and 2 perry pear trees remained from the original plantings. Floristically uninteresting. Bounded on one side by a stream, on the second by a hedgerow and arable field, on the third by a remnant orchard and is open on the fourth to the rest of the field.
6. Stable Orchard (1.17 ha.) is a very old remnant farm orchard. There were 4 or 5 old pear and apple trees. Floristically poor. Bounded on two sides by houses and gardens, on the third by the mill gardens and on the fourth by an old hedgerow and a road.
7. Upstones Orchard (.39 ha.) is a damson orchard probably less than 100 years old. 4 rows of trees (44 in all) bisect a small hay meadow. All were part of a market-garden complex. Floristically quite rich. It is bounded on two sides by young woodland plantations, on the third by a garden and on the fourth by hedgerow and a road.
8. Val's Orchard (.69 ha.) is probably very old and had only 3 apple trees remaining. Floristically poor. Bounded on two sides by gardens, on the third by farm buildings and the fourth open to the rest of the field.
9. The Walled Garden (.42 ha.) is old – probably built in the mid-19th century. A few older apple trees and 3 very old espalier pears had been supplemented by later plantings. The walls extend around 3 sides and have been modified several times in their history. The northernmost wall is curved, the two sides splayed and the fourth was fenced from parkland but in recent times a beech hedge has been planted.

All Fours and Stable Orchard are grazed by sheep, cattle and horses. Grange, Lillans and Upstones Orchards are grazed by sheep. Lillans is also grazed by cattle. Daffurns is managed as a nature reserve and is grazed by sheep. Val's Orchard is grazed by cattle. The grazing of Second Orchard is let and grazed by cattle and sheep. Over the past 10 years the Walled Garden has been developed and restored.

Since 1987 a large number of trees had been planted, mostly in Lillans, but also in The Walled Garden, Second Orchard, Daffurns and Grange. This period coincided with a

public interest in conserving old varieties and the Trust decided to go down the road of developing a ‘museum’ collection rather than aiming for commercial production.

By the time the grant was awarded we still had not progressed past the bare bone stage in planning what we might do. Much would depend on resources here at Kemerton, including manpower and machinery. So, we found ourselves learning on our feet as we went – often robbing Peter to pay Paul – and shifting priorities. Throughout we received tremendous support from The National Trust whose patience and flexibility enabled us to make far more economic use of the funding than might otherwise have been the case – surely a lesson to other funders.

Orchard management – restoration and new planting

The restoration of old trees was spread over a minimum of two years, dependent on re-growth after first pruning. Each tree was assessed carefully to see what dead wood should be removed and what could be left for wildlife. Branches that crossed were noted – along with any heavy limbs that might contribute to the tree falling. The amount and location of Mistletoe was also considered. Work could then commence – starting with the removal of some dead wood and crossing branches. Then the main branches were shortened by up to 33% but usually by less. If possible the removed wood was stacked nearby and the smaller wood chipped and spread either in the boundary hedges or in nearby woodland. The following year, some of the young re-growth was removed and if required further sections of the larger branches were cut back.

The restoration of younger trees included pruning to produce a better crown, the removal of some (or for weaker trees, all) Mistletoe, replacement of damaged guards, rotten posts and broken ties. Many trees had been damaged by the guards chaffing their trunks. Some lower branches had been damaged by cattle and these were removed

New trees were planted in gaps left by trees that had died or in new sites.

Over the years KCT has experimented with guards to protect young fruit trees against grazing by sheep and cattle and have found that 2 inch square galvanised weld mesh wound around with a spiral of barbed wire is the best design – although it is important to check trees at least twice a year to avoid chafing by the wire or to replace broken ties. We purchased tools which would allow us to cut off unwanted growth in the guards without the need to remove them – thus speeding up the work.

Older apple trees, which seem prone to damage from animals rubbing against them, are difficult to protect and we are trialling a simple guard made from rabbit wire mesh netting and roof battens. Two or three battens are stood against the tree, the mesh wrapped around them and stapled to them. This ‘free-standing’ guard appears to withstand rubbing better than a fixed design.

That leaves the problem of guarding against horses – and indeed the tallest breeds of cattle. We have tried several ways by fixing extensions – usually of plastic mesh – but they do not last long, are easily damaged and seem to get in the way during pruning. We are trialling ‘horse collars’ made from the same weld mesh as the main guard. The first ones were cut at 2ft by halving a piece of standard 4 ft mesh but we are looking at trialling some at 3ft, made from standard 6ft mesh. The collar is clipped onto the original guard forming an extension but it is then cut down at several points and the ‘wings’ splayed out at about 45 degrees (see pictures elsewhere). One strand of barbed wire is run around the top to prevent the wings from flattening out. In each of two old orchards grazed by horses we fitted 3 of the 6 young trees with collars and at the end of the year checked for damage. The collared trees were undamaged but the unprotected ones had been quite badly damaged. In winter 2010/11 we fitted collars on all trees planted in these orchards and intend monitoring results.

In the event we restored more than 60 old trees and planted a total of 81 new trees in 8 orchards – 47 Apple, 3 Plum, 12 Greengage, and 19 Pear. Some trees were fairly standard varieties while, others had to be specially ordered by our supplier. We have an additional 5 grafted trees still being grown on by the nursery. Some trees were produced by purchasing scions from the Marcher Apple Network (MAN) collection and we took scions and budwood from our own Joeby Crab, Barland perry pear and an ornamental cherry plum used for early blossom and fruit for wildlife near The Walled Garden and Lillans.

Eight of the nine orchards require grazing as part of their management. While some are sited within a larger area and fit in with the farms general rotation of sheep and cattle, some are not. A few, smaller sites involve more complex stock movements and require smaller numbers – usually of sheep – and this takes time and resources. Often the grazing is required at times when the farm staff is busy with arable work and this adds to the difficulties but they are always resolved.

We spent some resources on repairing or (more often) replacing bird nest-boxes and bat-boxes. We are also trialling a new design of Little Owl box, and Barn Owl boxes will be sited in suitable sites near orchards.

Fruit identification

The science of fruit identification is not an exact one. Mostly identification relies on a few experts working individually, in small groups, or attached to a large organisation such as Brogdale. The cost of identification can be prohibitive. As there are so few people able to do this work with reasonable accuracy, those who do are inundated with requests for help. We were very fortunate to find Paul Read who identified several plum and damson varieties and members of the MAN who identified apples. However, we were not able to achieve as many identifications as we would have liked.

We were hoping to find that one or two of our old trees would be of importance but most were at least fairly well known. The one exception was Joeby Crab – a difficult variety to identify with certainty but several experts have now agreed on it. It appears that Joeby Crab is scarce to rare and so we have begun a programme of taking grafts from our tree. The first two have been planted here at Kemerton but we hope that more will be grown to plant here and to send to other growers of unusual species. Joeby Crab is a very late variety, apparently used traditionally by some farmers to ‘boost’ other ciders as well as for their own consumption. The fruit may stay on the tree until January.

Orchard Diagrams

Orchard Diagrams (or planting maps/plans) of 9 orchards have now been computerised. This is an important step forward as they will be much easier to modify and reproduce. The system will replace a laborious method which was much prone to errors.

Wildlife recording

Wildlife records have been collected from across Kemerton Estate since 1983, including orchards. They are entered on Recorder, a large national database linked via individual organisations and County Records Offices to the National Records Centre. Currently KCT holds more than 54,000 records. The Orchard Project seemed a good opportunity to a) collect modern records from our orchards, b) to compare them with old data and c) to demonstrate to others the advantages of having such a database. Here was one aspect of our bare bones plan that would later be modified. In the event we were able to manage a) and c) but we had insufficient time to do comparative studies before the end of the project. However, that is not to say that it will never be done and we will try to obtain support for what will be more work than we had anticipated.

Members of Worcestershire Recorders made 3 visits to our orchards, focussing their wildlife surveys on The Walled Garden, Lillans, Daffurns and Upstones. Whilst KCT staff include competent ornithologists and botanists their knowledge of other taxa is rather limited and so having experts/specialists on site was extremely useful.

Our Volunteer Support Co-ordinator is being trained as a bat surveyor and handler and she arranged for members of the Worcestershire Bat Group to survey some of the orchards. However, they were somewhat restricted by two summers with weather largely unsuitable for bat surveys but nevertheless found 3 species in the orchards and several bat boxes were used. Given that the surveyors have found other species nearby it is likely that more will be recorded in our orchards.

Wildlife species lists

All wildlife records collected in the orchards during the grant period have been loaded onto Recorder Database and will be passed on to the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre. It is possible to produce species lists for many taxa and for each orchard. We can also list first and last dates. This information will enable us to monitor the wildlife in our orchards and may influence future management.

Education, training and awareness

The Orchard Project provided training opportunities for our part-time warden and more than 20 volunteers. The expert brought in to prune trees in Lillans willingly trained our warden who in turn, showed the various techniques to the volunteers. Members of KOW attended some courses offered via the National Trust and are passing on their new-found knowledge to some of us. Members of the Identification Committee of MAN visited for a day and while they were explaining the various aspects of fruit identification they were learning about many aspects of our orchard management. They intend passing on information to other MAN members.

Members of the local community had several opportunities to learn about their local orchards, how they are managed, and their importance for landscape, wildlife and community.

The television programmes (see Publicity) both aimed to promote the importance of orchards for wildlife, landscape and community and resulted in numerous contacts and enquiries via our website.

Stall-holders at the Orchard Day and Apple Days offered advice, produce and demonstrations on bee-keeping, mistletoe, pig-fattening, budding and grafting, apple recipes and fruit pressing.

A considerable number of people have now bought their own apple tree (or trees!) or have ordered speciality grafted trees. The queues to have their apples pressed at the annual Apple Day – and the enthusiasm of the younger generation – were remarkable.

Publicity

The project afforded a good opportunity to rewrite the leaflets about our orchards and about the Walled Garden. These are offered free to visitors and on our stall on Apple Day. Some are posted in response to enquiries whilst e-copies can be sent in response to emails.

Kemerton Clippings, the Trust newsletter, carried various news items about our orchard work and events, whilst the website carried news, information about our orchards and lists the varieties in the 'collection'. Kemerton Orchards featured in a piece on planting

orchards in BBC television's 'Gardeners' World' and BBC Midlands Today News programme ran a feature filmed in Daffurns orchard about wildlife in orchards and the importance of wildlife recording. Whenever possible our Volunteer Co-ordinator issued a press release which several local newspapers ran.

For several years KOW has held an Apple Day here at Kemerton and in 2009 it joined with KCT to put on an Orchard Day which comprised an enlarged Apple Day and orchard walks. The day was a fantastic success with hundreds of people from about 15 villages around Bredon Hill and beyond coming to enjoy a guided walk around The Walled Garden and Lillans – with an optional unaccompanied visit to Daffurns, our orchard nature reserve. The first ever pressing of Kemerton Cyder was on sale and the limited edition was all too soon sold out!

Steve and Anna Fletcher organised photographic competitions for the KOW calendar which is sold to raise funds and publicise KOW's work.

Marketing

Marketing is a fairly new aspect of our work. Previously we have had no time or resources available but the grant gave us the chance to see what might be achieved locally. We already had an outlet for what might have proved to be the most difficult product to sell – apples from Lillans and The Walled Garden. With so many varieties of apple ripening at different times of the year and none in large quantities, the fruit would need to be picked over at least a 3-month period. We were lucky to find Slipstream Organics – a vegetable box company who realised that their customers could get fresh fruit of a number of varieties throughout the autumn. Furthermore they would not need to invest in cold storage facilities as the fruit stayed on the bough! The estate had applied for organic status for 4 orchards – the above two plus Upstones Damson Orchard and Grange Orchard – and this was finally granted in 2010 so the veggie box people no longer needed to offer the fruit separately. Our recent plantings have taken into consideration the need to increase sales of fruit whilst also adding varieties to the collection.

Minchew's Real Cyder & Perry was approached and agreed to take the fruit from about 40 young trees at the north end of Lillans. This produced the first pressing of Kemerton Cyder (see above). There will be another pressing from the 2010 crop.

Several discussions and a meeting with staff from Pershore College resulted in an unofficial agreement to buy our perry pears. In the event, competition from the tenant farmer's cattle and a shortage of college labour meant that the agreement failed. However, it is hoped that in 2011 we can resolve the problems.

We failed to find a buyer for a huge damson crop and it may be that there is no local company available. This is one aspect of the Orchard Project that the National Trust

might be able to investigate – perhaps it requires the establishment of local ‘directories’ of companies and suppliers?

Lists of Varieties and Fruit directory

Pamela Clarke checked all new maps against the data, updated the List of Varieties (see appendix) and later updated our Directory of Fruit Varieties held at Kemerton. The directory, which also details map references and historical information for all the trees, could not be completed until all new trees had been planted. These lists help us to locate specific trees and varieties and to check if we have lost a variety from the collection. They also provide a useful source of information for those wishing to learn more about the origins of a variety and those looking for a source of budwood or graftwood. These lists are usually available from our website www.kemerton.org .

Benefits for Wildlife

It would be almost impossible to assess fully the effects on wildlife of this project. However, we hold records – in some instances stretching back over 28 years - so may in the future be able to carry out wildlife surveys and via our Recorder database get an indication of major changes. Meanwhile, we already know from other sources the importance of orchards for wildlife – orchards are now classed as a BAP habitat - and there are a number of BAP species of wildlife dependant or closely reliant on orchards. At Kemerton we have noted birds, plants, fungi, lichens, bats and other mammals, insects (including butterflies and bees and wasps), reptiles and amphibians. While all have been recorded on our database there is nothing more rewarding than to see for instance, a family of Little Owls flitting around the trees or flocks of wintering Redwing and Fieldfare feeding on late windfall apples.

Conclusions

We cannot fault the NT/NE Funded project. It has brought huge benefits to our **local orchards**, encouraged widespread support from our **local communities** and increased considerably the area and quality of **orchard wildlife habitats** across Kemerton Estate. The **experience** gained can now be passed on to others.

Had we known earlier that our grant application would be successful I think it unlikely that we would have changed anything. The flexibility, cooperation and support from the funders allowed us to adjust and adapt as the project progressed. It is hoped that this project and the way in which it was funded and managed will be held up as an example to other funding organisations. KCT is a small charitable trust and might not have the human resources that would be required to manage a similar grant from other sources, where valuable time which should have been spent on practical aspects is tied up by bureaucracy. The NT understood this from the beginning and kept the administration to a

minimum whilst still recording what work was done and how the money was spent, benefits to wildlife and community etc and fulfilling usual funding requirements.

The funders also had the foresight and understanding to see that much of the work which would be involved would take at least two years to complete. In particular, the production of young trees of rarer varieties entails the sourcing of graftwood or budwood and the growing on of trees to a size where the need for aftercare is reduced (particularly important where labour is limited). Other schemes may have needed to obtain various permissions prior to work commencing. Having two years within which to work allowed us to do more – we eventually worked in 9 orchards (covering 9.82 hectares) instead of 5. More than 60 old trees have been ‘conserved’ and therefore their lifespan extended. 81 new trees have been planted and about 30 trees were identified. The apple collection at Kemerton now totals 221 varieties. In addition to the apples which include a cider orchard, we also have good numbers of perry pears, damsons and a few plums.

KCT carried out a great deal of work in this project. Nevertheless, aside from ongoing orchard management we could still identify work to do – both within the 9 orchards and in others (see ‘The Future’). The Trust and estate will look for ways in which to do this. Thanks to the National Trust and Natural England we have the knowledge, the experience and the support of our local village communities should the opportunity arise. It was gratifying to see several local private orchard owners being inspired by our project to restore their orchards (many local large houses have their own orchard). We have experience in all aspects of orchard management, which we can now pass on to others. We have already received requests for advice from local people but also from further afield via our website.

Here at Kemerton the feeling is that as a result of this grant/project the future for a total of nine orchards could now be assured for the next 50-100 years.

The Future

KCT and/or Kemerton Estate will continue to seek funding for further work in planting more trees in some orchards. We are investigating the potential of a beautiful old, but neglected orchard, recently acquired.

We will investigate ways of attracting Tree Sparrow, Noble Chafer and other BAP species into our orchards.

We are in discussion with the Marcher Apple Network over the possibility of close co-operation and joint ventures regarding fruit identification and the geological and geographical variations in apple varieties. We would hope to help with the further development of a database, to increase awareness about various orchard management techniques and to complete the identification of our older apple trees.

Possibly through HLS or grants we could complete the update of the Fruit Directory, continue our efforts to market the fruit, and continue to involve volunteers and the local community in our orchard work.

Acknowledgements

In addition to The National Trust and Natural England, whose grant and support made this project possible we would like to thank the following:

Our warden Alan Marsh, who organised the practical work, designed the new maps, produced the picture pages and supported all aspects of the project.

Pamela Clarke who read drafts of this report, helped with wildlife surveys, updated the list of varieties and the Fruit Directory and helped update Recorder.

Kemerton Orchard Workers led by Olivia and Neil Chance and Steve and Anna Fletcher.

Volunteers from the 'Friends of Kemerton' led by Kate Aubury, our Support Coordinator.

Peter Doble – farm manager – who provided machinery for larger jobs and manages grazing and many hedges.

Mike Walton – a volunteer who works closely with Alan Marsh, our warden.

Paul Read for identifying damson and plum varieties.

Members of the Marcher Apple Network for identifying apple varieties.

Members of Worcestershire Recorders for carrying out wildlife surveys and helping with identifications.

Kevin O'Neill of Walcot Organic Nurseries, who advised on varieties, sourced difficult varieties and carried out grafting and budding at our request.

Jim Verrechia who is our volunteer webmaster. (www.kemerton.org)

Gordon Long – a volunteer who fashioned and engraved fruit tree labels from clay.

Toff Millway – a local potter – donated the clay for labels and fired them for free.

Appendix 1

List of Apple Varieties at Kemerton January 2011

Adam's Pearmain	Chelmsford Wonder
Alfriston	Chisel Jersey (cider)
Allen's Everlasting	Chiver's Delight
Allington Pippin	Christmas Pearmain
American Mother	Cissy
Annie Elizabeth	Claygate Pearmain
Ard Cairn Russet	Cockle Pippin
Arthur Turner	Colonel Vaughan
Arthur W. Barnes	Colwall Quoining
Ashmead's Kernel	Cornish Aromatic
Autumn Pearmain	Cornish Gilliflower
Baker's Delicious	Cornish Pine
Ball's Bittersweet (cider)	Coronation
Baxter's Pearmain	Court of Wick
Beauty of Bath	Court Pendu Plat
Beauty of Kent	Cox's Orange Pippin
Beeley Pippin	Cox's Pomona
Belle de Boskoop	Crawley Beauty
Bess Pool	Crimson Queening
Betty Geeson	Crispin
Blenheim Orange	Dabinett (cider)
Blue Pearmain	D'Arcy Spice (cider)
Bountiful	Devon Crimson Queen
Braddick Nonpareil	Devonshire Quarrenden
Bramley's Seedling	Dick's Favourite
Bridgwater Pippin	Discovery
Bridstow Wasp	Duke of Devonshire
Bringewood Pippin	Dumelow's Seedling
Brookes's	Edward VII
Brownlees' Russet	Egremont Russet
Brown's Apple (cider)	Ellison's Orange
Broxwood Foxwhelp (cider)	Elton Beauty
Bulmer's Norman (cider)	Emneth Early
Bushey Grove	Ennis Bitter (cider)
Calville Blanc d'Hiver	Evening Gold
Cellini	Eve's Delight
Charles Ross	Exeter Cross
Chatley's Kernel	Fearn's Pippin

Fiesta
Forge
Frederick (cider)
French Crab
Frogmore Prolific
Galloway Pippin
Gascoyne's Scarlet
Genet Moyle
George Cave
George Neal
Gilliflower of Gloucester
Gipsy King
Gladstone
Gloria Mundi
Gloster 69
Golden Noble
Golden Reinette
Golden Russet
Golden Spire
Gooseberry
Grenadier
Hanwell Souring
Harvey
Herefordshire Beefing
Herring's Pippin
Hoary Morning
Hollandbury
Hope Cottage Seedling
Howgate Wonder
Hunt's Duke of Gloucester
Ingrid Marie
Irish Peach
Isaac Newton
Isle of Wight Pippin
Isle of Wight Russet
James Grieve
Joeby Crab
John Standish
Joséphine
Jupiter
Katy
Kent
Keswick Codlin
King Charles Pearmain
King Coffee
King of the Pippins

King Russet
King's Acre Bountiful
King's Acre Pippin
Kingston Black (cider)
Lady Henniker
Lady's Finger of Offaly
Lady Sudeley
Landore
Lane's Prince Albert
Langley Pippin
Laxton's Epicure
Laxton's Fortune
Laxton's Superb
Lemon Pippin
Loddington
Lodi
Lord Burghley
Lord Derby
Lord Hindlip
Lord Lambourne
Lord Suffield
Mabbott's Pearmain
Madresfield Court
Major (cider)
Marged Nicholas
Margil
May Queen
Merton Russet
Merton Worcester
Michelin (cider)
Miller's Seedling
Millicent Barnes
Monarch
Morgan Sweet
New German
Newland Sack
Newton Pippin
Newton Wonder
Nutmeg Pippin
Old Pearmain
Orleans Reinette
Peasgood's Nonsuch
Pig's Nose Pippin
Pitmaston Duchess
Pitmaston Pine Apple
Pitmaston Russet Nonpareil

Polly Whitehair
Puckrupp Pippin
Reinette Rouge Étoilée
Reverend Greaves
Reverend W. Wilks
Ribston Pippin
Rival
Rosemary Russet
Ross Nonpareil
Roundway Magnum Bonum
Saint Cecilia
Saint Edmund's Russet
Sam's Crab
Severn Bank
Sheep's Nose
Slack-ma-girdle (cider)
Smart's Prince Arthur
Spartan
Star of Devon
Steyne Seedling
Stirling Castle
Stoke Edith Pippin
Stoke Red (cider)
Strawberry Norman (cider)
Sturmer Pippin
Summer Golden Pippin
Sunset
Suntan
Taynton Codlin
Ten Commandments
Tewkesbury Baron
Tillington Court
Tom Putt
Tupstones
Tydeman's Early Worcester
Tydeman's Late Orange
Tyler's Kernel
Upton Pyne
Wagener
Warner's King
Welsh Russet
Wheeler's Russet
White Jersey (cider)
White Melrose
Whiting Pippin
William Crump

Winston
Winter Greening
Winter Queening
Worcester Pearmain
Wyken Pippin
Yarlington Mill (cider)
Yellow Ingestrie

Total 221 varieties

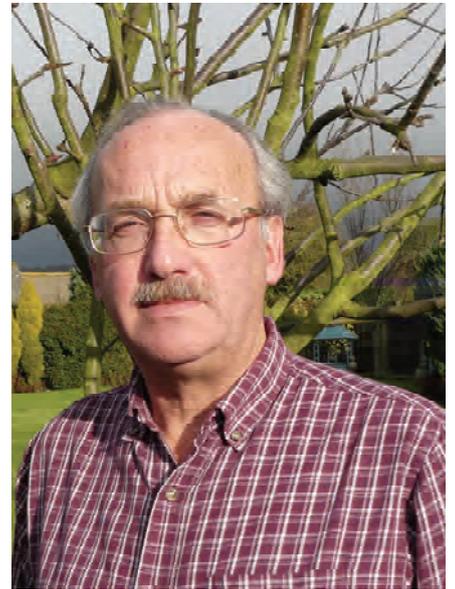
Appendix 2: The Team at Kemerton & The Project in Pictures



John Clarke, **Conservation Advisor** to KCT, was responsible for the management and delivery of this project



Peter Doble, **Kemerton Farm Manager**, is responsible for grazing, hedge-cutting, agricultural management and supplied mechanical 'muscle' when needed



Alan Marsh, **KCT Warden**, organised the practical work, designed new maps and supported JC



Jim Aplin, **Contractor**, pruned many of the trees, helped train AM and advised on future pruning



Olivia Chance, **Volunteer**, established KOW to work with KCT in managing the community orchard



Kate Aubury, **Volunteer Co-ordinator**, runs 'Friends of KCT', publishes Kemerton Clippings and organised pruning support



Pamela Clarke, **Part-time Assistant**, used her knowledge as a naturalist and her office skills to support the project



Kevin O'Neill, runs Walcott Nurseries, the **Tree Supplier**



Jim Verrechia, **Webmaster**, designed and manages our website, www.kemerton.org



All Fours Orchard



Daffurns Community Orchard



Sheep grazing in Grange Orchard



Lillans Orchard



Second Orchard



Stable Orchard



Upstones Orchard



Vals Orchard



The Walled Garden



Members of Kemerton Orchard Workers



Worcester Biological Recorders



Members of Marcher Apple Network



Orchard Day walk in Lillans Orchard



The village hall was very busy on Orchard Day



The BBC filming in Daffurns Orchard



Hay making in Upstones Orchard



KOW Work Party at Daffurns Orchard



Trial 'Horse Collar' under construction



Lillans Orchard in snow - bad weather delayed planting



Joeby Crab apples. This rare tree was discovered in Daffurns. Grafts were taken and young trees are now being planted



French Partridge nest in rough hedge bottoms around our orchards



Green woodpecker young at nest in apple tree



Red Poll cattle, sheep and horses graze in our orchards



Neil Chance, volunteer, with rakes made from local materials by volunteer Brian Harris



About 60 veteran trees have been 'restored' and are now providing abundant blossom and fruit and a haven for wildlife



Trial little owl box - one of four built and sited by Alan Marsh



Mike Walton, volunteer, and 'The Blade' - a remnant veteran tree



Andy Hull, volunteer, and Alan Marsh, warden, collecting hay in Daffurns Orchard