

A303 HAZELGROVE HISTORIC PARK CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY

David Freke 29.08.06

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Part of Hazelgrove Park in Somerset (NGR ST5926) is owned by the Highways Agency (HA), who propose to carry out works on the adjacent roundabout as part of the A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Improvement Scheme. The park is on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest, Grade II. It is registered mainly because of the formal gardens near the house and the number and quality of veteran trees planted or nurtured by successive owners of the park.
- 1.2. The parkland covers approximately 70 ha, and is now in several ownerships: the part to the north and east, together with Hazelgrove House is owned by Hazelgrove Preparatory School; the portion to the west is part of Camel Hill Farm; the area to the south of the school grounds, stretching to the A303, is owned by the HA.
- 1.3. The land owned by the school, apart from the approach, has been landscaped for playing fields with some historic trees retained. The land to the west is under arable crops, although isolated parkland trees survive. The HA portion contains many of the surviving historic trees and for the most part retains the character of a park, with stock grazing the pasture, except on the south-western field, owned by the HA, which is under arable cultivation. The arable and grazing is let to Camel Hill Farm.
- 1.4. The EH registered park boundary encompasses the school grounds plus the whole of the HA land except for an area adjacent to the roundabout at the south east corner.

2. Purpose

- 2.1. The current survey will inform proposals for replanting and management of the part of the park within the ownership of the HA, as mitigation for the impact of the proposed road works, and to ensure appropriate management of the HA's land holdings.
- 2.2. The study is intended to locate and identify important trees more precisely than currently possible, and to identify their historic functions, where possible. If trees are to be replaced or new trees introduced to the park, the study should also indicate where important trees have been recently lost.
- 2.3. It is clear that some trees were originally hedgerow trees in field boundaries which have been removed, and any future planting scheme should be informed by the location of surviving hedgerow trees and the date and location of the historic hedgerows in which they grew.

3. Previous studies.

- 3.1. There have been historical studies of the park (Lankester 1957), and there have been some earlier studies of the trees in the park, some in connection with the HA's proposals, others independent of them.
- 3.2. WS Atkins prepared a restoration proposal for the HA in 2000, which included a veteran tree survey carried out by Somerset Environmental Records Centre (SERC) in 1998. Only a reduced scale map of this survey was available to the present author, and this made some of the reference numbers illegible, and no gazetteer was available. But it is also clear that not all notable trees were

included in the survey (veteran trees were defined as having a minimum girth of 3.7m at 1.7m above ground), nor were all the identified trees easily located on the ground, and some trees have been felled since 1998.

- 3.3. A more recent survey by David Braybon (2004) is accompanied by a descriptive gazetteer and recommendations for management, but the location of trees was only sketched and a certain amount of detective work and deduction is required to identify trees listed in this survey on the ground. Again, some trees have been felled or lost since this survey.
- 3.4. In view of the difficulties of using the previous surveys a walkover survey was undertaken by the author in June 2006, in order to produce a useable map of veteran and mature trees on which to base proposals.
- 3.5. Based upon the observations in the new survey, and a review of previous work, an analysis of the historical development of the park and its trees has been attempted.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. A review of the existing studies was undertaken, but no new research was carried out into the documents cited in them. The historical outline below is derived principally from the material presented in the WS Atkins study ((Restoration of Parkland at Hazelgrove House/Camel Hill Farm, February 2000), the entry in the Somerset County Council sites and monuments record, the arboricultural survey carried out by David Braybon in 2004, and a recent Highways Agency aerial photograph. These sources include quotes from the extensive 18th – 20th century correspondence and other documents regarding the park, an aerial photograph of 1924, and an veteran tree survey of 1998. Further documentary study would no doubt add to the information available to the analysis attempted here, and some of the conclusions therefore remain provisional.
- 4.2. For the field survey, initially it was hoped that a portable GIS recorder would be able to pinpoint individual trees rapidly and accurately, but the device proved to be insufficiently precise, sometimes only able to locate to within 40m, and rarely better than 10m. A combination of a recent (2005?) HA aerial photograph and the 2004 survey sketch map and gazetteer to guide on-site observations proved to be the most effective method in the time available.
- 4.3. The aerial photograph (AP) was enlarged, and related to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Tree locations were marked up on site on sections of the enlarged AP, and then identified on the national grid to 10 figures (ie down to 1m). This is spuriously accurate, given that the mid-summer foliage in the AP obscured the precise location of the tree trunks, and in addition, in places the canopy was closed and individual trees were difficult to discern. A certain amount of informed guesswork was involved in the final identification in some cases, and in no case should the absolute grid reference be relied upon, although the relative locations are reasonably secure.
- 4.4. The 2006 survey attempted to correlate the 2004 numbering system and its associated gazetteer with the existing trees, but there may still be some discrepancies between them. The available copy of the 1998 veteran tree survey was too reduced in scale and obscure, and lacked a gazetteer, so this was less useful to the present study.
- 4.5. The recent HA aerial photograph showed the traces of earlier field boundaries, and in places these could be seen as earthworks in the pasture. These were

compared with early maps, and plotted onto a modern OS base. A 16th century map of the Hazelgrove estate in the Somerset County record Office, and maps of 1798 and 1895, reproduced in WS Atkins 2000, were of particular interest. There was no even partially accurate indication of tree locations until late 19th OS maps, and these are not to be relied upon except as indicating the general layout and massing of trees.

5. The Historical Development of the Park.

- 5.1. Hazelgrove was a settlement by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, and there was a village in medieval times. A park is known to have existed in medieval times and possibly from the Norman period, although it would have been a deer park at this period, not a pleasure ground or landscaped park.
- 5.2. By the 16th century there were 2 parks in Queen Camel, one of which was apparently at Hazelgrove, where the medieval village appears to have been displaced to accommodate it. There is no visible trace of Hazelgrove medieval village, although archaeological material may survive below ground.
- 5.3. A map of 1573 entitled “A flat of the desmenes of East Camell inclosed 1573” (SRO DD/M1) shows part of the estate and the house. It shows the house, gardens, outhouses and fields around Hazelgrove, including a large portion of the land currently owned by the HA.
- 5.4. Although the map is conventionalised, there are features which may record aspects of the actual situation at the time. Trees are shown in the hedges, albeit conventionally depicted and regularly spaced, although the spacing varies, apparently deliberately; for instance, on the western boundary of an oval field in the south of the map the tree spacing is two or three times closer than usual. The map shows a closer spacing of trees on the eastern boundary of the Home Close, to the east of the house. These exceptions to the usual spacing may reflect real differences in these boundaries.
- 5.5. There are no trees shown in the fields or closes except in a number of enclosures near the house, and this probably also represents the true situation.
- 5.6. The track known as Hazelgrove Lane on later maps forms the eastern boundary (Track A). The track diverges from the main Sparkford road about 1.3km south of the house and appears to peter out at a point east of the house (as it still does). The Tudor approach to the house appears to be from the north, and no other access is shown through the fields south of the house.
- 5.7. The Tudor house (part of which apparently still exists in the present building) is shown, fronted by a series of 4 or 5 small (walled?) enclosures, very much in the formal style of the times. The most southerly enclosure projects into the park.
- 5.8. The 16th century map shows larger fields and closes further from the house, some of which appear to have the reversed “S” shape of fossilised medieval furlongs, typical of early enclosures. Several boundaries west and south of the house are particularly characteristic.
- 5.9. The field boundaries on the map can be reasonably confidently related to existing boundaries or ones traceable on the ground. Most of the 16th century field boundaries within the HA portion of the park have been removed, but several of them still exist, notably the western boundary of the HA ownership, the eastern boundary, the north western section and part of the boundary that defines the southern limit of the modern parkland. All the other 16th century

- boundaries in the HA's ownership shown on the map can be traced in field banks or as crop or shadow marks in aerial photographs.
- 5.10. The impression given by the 16th century map is of an enclosed farmed landscape, except for a number of gardens and wooded closes around the house, and the use of the term "desmesnes" in the map title suggests that it was farmed land in the 16th century. The questions remain: what was the character of the 16th century Hazelgrove park and where was it?
 - 5.11. The function of a park was multipurpose: the production of venison and other meat, (although by the 16th century, deer parks were in decline), growing timber, and pleasure (although the use of parks as pleasure grounds was to reach a climax in the 18th century).
 - 5.12. A typical 16th century park was bounded by a "pale" – essentially a fence and bank, fronted by a ditch, designed to keep deer in. It may have been more or less wooded, although by the 16th century many previously wooded parks had lost their woods. A compartmentalised park was divided into areas where trees were protected to allow them to grow to maturity as a timber resource, and areas where deer were free to graze at all times. The term "laund" was applied to land that was available to deer all the time, and consequently these would normally be free of trees, and could be grazed, or used for arable on occasion. The word "lawn" derives from this meaning, and fields cleared near Hazelgrove House in the 18th century were called The Lawn, probably reflecting its historic treeless condition, and its continuing function as parkland in the 1700s.
 - 5.13. Wooded compartments seem to have existed to the north east of the house, satisfying the timber producing requirements of a park. The plot labelled "The Woodde Close" on the 16th century map is shown clear of all but hedgerow trees, but it is adjacent to "The Woodde" to the north. A 17th century record notes the existence of ancient oaks in the park, picking out for particular mention the tree variously known as the "King John Oak" or the "Queen Elizabeth Oak" near the house. This would be in the wooded area shown on the 16th century map.
 - 5.14. A map of 1795 suggests that most of the area was still farmland at the end of the 18th century. Alterations were made by Sir Carew Hervey Mildmay around 1730, when some of the closes east of the house were cleared and made part of The Lawn, the southern part of which is now owned by the HA. Otherwise the 18th century map shows the same boundaries as on the 16th century map, with some further subdivisions. A new access (Track B) is depicted running roughly south-north, ending just to the east of the house. This access was replaced in the 19th century by Track C, but its line can still be traced in earthworks and on aerial photographs. At its southern end it crossed Hazelgrove Lane (track A), which was apparently still functioning.
 - 5.15. The two ponds in The Lawn were dug in the 1740s, for watering stock, and there is a reference to "the great old trench in the middle of the Lawn" in Mildmay's instructions for constructing them. This "trench" apparently still functioned as a field boundary in Carew Mildmay's time as it is shown as such on the 1795 map. It is clearly visible today, and corresponds to a boundary, with closely spaced hedge trees, shown on the 16th century map.
 - 5.16. A track (Track D), claimed to date from before 1820, joining Hazelgrove Lane and the Sparkford road north of the later Lodge, is shown as in use in the late 19th century. This may have been an access track from the Sparkford road to

the old Hazelgrove Lane avoiding the formal drive to Hazelgrove House, and as such it may date from the same period.

- 5.17. In the mid-19th century a Wych elm avenue was planted alongside Track B south of the house. A new access (Track C), the current one, was made before 1870 and the New Lodge built. Hedges were removed within the park in the first half of the 19th century by Paulett Mildmay, who also is credited with “constantly planting” trees. A second avenue was planted in the 1890s, parallel with the first one and equidistant from the new track south of the house. The late 19th century map shows tree shelter belts including conifers around the lodge, an avenue leading from the lodge, copses in field corners and many trees dotted around inside the park, where hedges shown in the 18th century have disappeared.
- 5.18. In 1990 many trees were blown down in severe gales, and throw-holes are still visible in the park.
- 5.19. In 199? the A303 was improved, cutting off the Lodge from the park, cutting the southern end of Track C, and truncating the shelter belts of trees around the Lodge.

6. Baseline Study.

- 6.1. It appears that there was no overall plan at any stage of the park’s development, but that planting and alterations were made in response to contemporary economics, fashion and personal preferences. This study is concerned to identify surviving historic trees, and their relation to the development of the park, and any other significant historic features. The definition of “historic tree” here is not based on technical arboricultural studies, but on a combination of obvious age, and reasonable assumptions about original planting schemes. The tree numbers relate to figure XX and Appendix A, based on the HA site survey carried out in July 2006.

Medieval.

- 6.2. Two parks are documented as existing in Queen Camel in the medieval period, and the park pale at Hazelgrove has been claimed to be still visible on the north-east and east boundaries. The east boundary, in HA ownership, is on an old track (Track A), ditched on the east side with a bank still visible on its west – ie on the park side. This is not the classic layout for a park pale, which typically had a ditch on the *inside* of an enclosing bank, designed to keep deer from jumping out but allowing deer to jump in. An 17th century description of the park (Gerald of Trent, 1633) acknowledges the importance of exceptional trees, mentioning the “King John/Queen Elizabeth Oak” as one of “the oaks [that] ... must date from the middle ages”. This particular oak is in the school grounds and not on HA land, but an ancient pollarded oak (142) survives on the north east boundary of the HA holding, on the old track. Another ancient pollard (27) survives at the southern end of the same track. There are no comparable surviving pollards within the HA land, although there are many other old oaks along Track A (4, 12, 26, 29, 65, 70, 89, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 148, 149, 162) and stumps where moribund trees that the track was not part of the park when the trees were planted, and that subsequently, when the track was incorporated into the parkland, have been

- felled (6, 69, 82, 159). There are also some large gaps in this series with no evidence of trees, but where they may have been lost.
- 6.3. The old trees are all on the west side of the track on the traces of the bank. On the east side is a ditch and a hedge, which contains no ancient trees. It is likely no planting was undertaken on its east side. The map of 1573 clearly shows trees on the west side of the track, but not on the east. The east side of the track is the boundary between Sparkford and Queen Camel parishes.
 - 6.4. There is no reported material evidence for the medieval settlement, other than documentary references, and the county sites and monuments record locates it to the west of the house, outside HA ownership. If the oldest oaks along Track A are medieval they may have been wayside hedge trees, utilised for firewood and timber, pollarded to protect the timber from browsing stock. The boundary of the later park may then have been reinforced through subsequent planting on the old hedge bank.

16th Century.

- 6.5. The map of 1573 shows a pattern of enclosed fields some of whose boundaries survive today; all the rest can still be traced on the ground or on aerial photographs. The landscape shown on the map does not suggest a park, except immediately around the house, where there is a series of enclosures suggesting formal gardens and possibly a wooded area to the north east (outside HA land). The reverse “S” shape of some of the boundaries suggests that they reflect the furlongs in the former medieval open field. Trees are shown conventionally, but suggesting that there were trees spaced along the hedges.
- 6.6. The whole length of the western boundary of the HA land is shown on the 1573 map, although it was not the 16th century boundary of the estate, and fields are shown extending to the west. There is one old tree (14) surviving on this west boundary, and one stump ((15). As this boundary persists to this day the old trees may have been planted at any time consistent with their obvious antiquity.
- 6.7. The west side of the northern boundary of the HA land is present on the map, and 3 ancient trees, an ash (156) and 2 oaks (157, 158), survive in the hedge on the western side, outside HA ownership. As with the western boundary, the antiquity of these trees cannot be deduced from this map alone. The stump of a walnut (152) and an existing mature oak (141) can be seen on the eastern side, where the boundary was removed before 1798, and not reinstated until the 20th century.
- 6.8. The aerial photographs show that a ridge and furrow system predating the 18th century extends a maximum of about 30m north of the present boundary of the school grounds, ending at AP traces of a ditch or hedge, which may mark the hedge shown on the 16th century map. A large mature tree stands on this boundary, and a line of trees at the east end, near the northerly pond may be further vestiges of it, outside HA ownership. In the early 19th century the owner extended the southern boundary of the gardens, and these relict features may represent the earlier boundary location. The date of the ploughing represented by the ridge and furrow is unknown, but it predates the creation of Track B in the 18th century. The distance between the ridges is relatively small and their alignment is straight (medieval ridge and furrow is characteristically broad and curved), so it may represent post medieval but

- pre-18th century arable cultivation. A similar block of close and straight ridge and furrow further south in the park is also clearly cut by the late 19th century Track C, and so predates it. A post medieval date is similarly most likely.
- 6.9. A 16th century north-south boundary extended south from the west side of the northern HA boundary, from a point 100m or so west of the modern school access track (Track C). This survived into the 18th century and is shown on the 1795 map, but can now only be seen on the ground as a distinct bank marking the ditch and the bank on the east side where the hedge would have been. Some ancient oaks survive on this boundary (98, 143, 155), and a lone crab apple. This hedge in the 16th century enclosed two fields, a larger one to the south and smaller one to the north. The dividing hedge had disappeared by the late 18th century and there is now no sign of it on the ground or on APs, except possibly the position of the gate into the field to the west, which may mark its south-west corner. The large ancient tree (155) may mark its south-east corner.
 - 6.10. Three east-west field boundaries are shown south of the house, but only the southerly one survives as a hedge. The northerly one is depicted as a straight line, but in the 18th century it has a dog-leg around a newly dug pond. It is difficult to determine whether the 16th century line is correctly shown as straight, and if it is, whether it should be reconstructed along the northerly or southerly option, that is along the northerly or the southerly edge of the pond. Aerial photographs showing the groupings of ancient trees are unhelpful in determining the original hedge line, although one large tree (105) may mark it. The pre 18th century block of close ridge and furrow seems to terminate on a line that would suggest the more northerly alignment. This would be consistent with ploughing ceasing with the conversion of these fields to a Lawn in the 18th century.
 - 6.11. The middle of the three east-west hedges has also disappeared, although the western portion that survived into the 18th century can be traced as a bank and ditch on APs. A ridge and furrow system also indicates the extent of this field, and trees 72 and 73 may be hedgerow survivors. A group of 4 stumps (76a-d) may also mark this boundary, where it adjoins the deep ditch and hedge around an oval field depicted on the 1573 map.
 - 6.12. The most southerly of this group of three east-west boundaries survives for most of its length, starting at the new reservoir and curving to the west, as shown on the 16th century map. None of the trees in the existing hedge (164, 165, 166, 167, 168) are of sufficient antiquity to be 16th century survivors.
 - 6.13. The oval field is shown on the 1573 map with closely spaced trees on its western boundary hedge, in contrast to the sparse spacing indicated elsewhere. This could be a random variation in the conventional draughtsmanship, but this boundary also has a deep ditch, unlike other boundaries. It is possible that this enclosure had a specialised function, requiring secure boundaries, but what this could have been is not known. Several old trees (77, 84, 106) and a stump (90) are on this boundary, and actually in the bottom of the wide gully created in 1742 when the “great old trench or ditch” was ordered to be made to “drain gently sloping” to safeguard cattle. This implies that they post-date the widening of the gully in the 18th century.

18th century

- 6.14. The 18th century owners of Hazelgrove do not appear to have followed any particular overall design or theory in managing their estate. In a period which saw important developments in English landscape design, from Bridgeman's formal parklands with avenues, temples, eyecatchers and wildernesses; giving way to rococo informality, Chinese pavilions, grottoes, gothic ruins and wildernesses; which in turn succumbed to Capability Brown's "natural" landscaping of ha-has, clumps, serpentine waters, extensive lawns and the destruction of previous formal gardens, and finally Repton's return to the picturesque, and exotic planting; - in the midst of this ferment in landscape design, Hazelgrove seems to have slumbered. Without studying the mid 18th century correspondence between Sir Carew Mildmay and his estate Agent James Ryall it is not possible to establish if any "parkland" planting was undertaken. The extracts quoted in W S Atkins 2000 document relate solely to agricultural and horticultural matters.
- 6.15. A map of 1795 shows the field layout at the end of the 18th century, during which major changes were made. The area is still predominantly agricultural, except for The Lawn, created through the removal of the boundary south east of the house. The term "Lawn" at this period means a grazed treeless area rather than the stock-free manicured productions of today. Originally the grazing was by deer, and this may have been the intention here, although only cattle seem to figure in the correspondence quoted in WS Atkins study. Two new ponds were dug in 1742 for watering cattle, and although correspondence between the owner and his agent discusses the possibility of utilising existing ponds, there is no evidence that they actually did.
- 6.16. As well as retaining all but two of the 16th century hedges, the 18th century map shows further subdivision. A new track (B) to the south of the house started at the Sparkford road, crossed the old Hazelgrove Lane (Track A) and curved through the park to arrive 100m south east of the house. Its earthworks, ditches on both sides of the carriageway, can be traced on the ground and on APs. Several old trees mark its course: 6, 10 (stump), 23, 24, 51, 74, 75, 101, 102, 103 and 104. This track cuts through a block of ridge and furrow south of the house at an angle, showing that arable cultivation predated the track, and probably ceased in The Lawn when it was made.
- 6.17. An east-west boundary is shown south of the house, to the west of Track B, possibly on the line of the western third of a 16th century hedge in this location. It had disappeared by the late 19th century and is cut by the present drive (Track C) but the 1890 OS map shows trees that might represent the vestiges of this hedgerow. A ditch is visible on APs and on the ground as a slight depression.
- 6.18. A block of very close ridge and furrow runs parallel with the new Track B and is likely to have remained in arable production in the 18th century and into the 19th century.
- 6.19. The hedge dividing the north-western field has moved south, and is now marked by a gully and a surviving ash tree (96) and 2 oaks (97, 98).
- 6.20. In the southern part of the HA's land a new boundary was made across the angle between Hazelgrove Lane and the new carriage way, and can be traced as a slight bank on the ground. The east-west alignment of ploughing in the field created to the north can still be traced in broad ridges on the ground, probably representing land drainage operations.

- 6.21. The present large arable field at the south-west corner of the HA's land was divided into 4 irregular fields, which had disappeared by the late 19th century. None of these divisions is now traceable, either on the ground or in APs, although the large tree (1) isolated in the middle of the field is probably a hedgerow survivor.

19th century

- 6.22. The ordnance survey map of 1890 shows the situation at the end of the century. Together with a map produced in 1827 and correspondence, the W S Atkins (2000) was able to reconstruct the general 19th century development of the park.
- 6.23. A Wych elm avenue (now gone) along Track B south of the house was planted around 1820, but the main changes seem to have occurred in the time of Paulett Mildmay in the third quarter of the century. He is credited with much tree planting, with the removal of hedges within the park and with moving the driveway to line up with the axis of the house and gardens (Track C). It is difficult to decipher the descriptions of this move but it appears to have moved to its present position in 1872, when the Lodge was built on the Sparkford road.
- 6.24. The 1890 OS map shows virtually all internal hedges gone, and a liberal sprinkling of trees in the former fields. There are avenues flanking the new drive south of the house, one to the east along the earlier Track B and the other placed equidistantly on the west side. None of these trees survives. An avenue is shown flanking the drive (Track C) north-west of the Lodge as far as the old Hazelgrove Lane. These have also all disappeared, although new planting in the garden of the Lodge replicates part of their line. The line of Hazelgrove Lane is marked by irregular trees, and although they do not constitute an avenue the impression is given that there were more than there are now.
- 6.25. Three copses (eg a group of six mature oaks (13) on the western edge of HA land) were planted on the western boundary of the HA's land, and a stand of 5 trees (9a-e) planted near the north-eastern corner of the large southern field. These were probably intended to provide cover for foxes or game, and are typical of 19th century estate management.
- 6.26. A shelter belt has been established north and south of the Lodge, screening the park from the Sparkford road. The trees in the shelter belts are indicated by conventions including conifers, although few conifers are present today.
- 6.27. The field trees are not shown in necessarily the right locations or in the right numbers, but the impression is one of scattered parkland trees. More are shown than currently exist, but the general distribution of trees matches the present – that is, more around the eastern boundary and across the middle of the park than in the southern portion or near the house.

20th Century

- 6.28. The declining fortunes of the owners at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century led to a long period of neglect, in which little active management appears to have been undertaken. By the mid 20th century the estate had been broken up, with the house and gardens used as a school and the remainder of the park in divided ownership, including the HA. An AP of

- 1924 shows many more trees than exist today, most notably in the southern arable field, and in the park south of the gardens, where the elm/oak avenues are shown as still surviving.
- 6.29. The arable cultivation of the south-west field has obliterated the traces of the 18th century field boundaries visible in early APs, and probably led to the loss of all but one of the parkland trees, except for a copse. Similar agricultural activities have led to similar results in the farmed areas of the park outside the HA's ownership.
 - 6.30. The late 20th century improvement of the A303 and the roundabout at the south-east corner of the park severed the Lodge and the site of the kennels from the rest of the park, cut the 19th century driveway and entailed the loss of part of the shelter belt and several mature trees. A gale in 1990 reportedly blew down many trees, and throw holes may still be seen in the park (eg. 17, 60).
 - 6.31. There has also been recent felling in response to arboricultural and health and safety concerns. A total of 26 stumps were noted in 2006, together with some dead trees (eg 132, 161). There has been some limited replanting, such as the 3 sweet chestnuts beside the new access track (30, 31, 32), and the (now moribund) Red Oak (*Quercus coccinae*, 161) planted in the 1940s by American servicemen treated at Hazelgrove House when it was a hospital during WWII.

7. Summary

- 7.1. The park at Hazelgrove within the HA ownership appears to have had a compartmentalised layout and management until the 19th century. Up until then the oak trees, which were already a notable feature of the landscape, seem to have been mainly hedgerow trees. The fields themselves, with the exception of the Lawn created in the 18th century, were probably subject to a mixed farming regime. The southerly block of ridge and furrow conforms to the field boundaries as shown at the end of the 18th century, while the block of ridge and furrow in the Lawn appears to have been abandoned in the 18th century, showing the different management regimes in these two areas, outside and inside the Lawn.
- 7.2. In the 19th century a larger more obvious "parkland" was created through the removal of hedges, and former fields being planted with clumps, avenues, shelterbelts and individual trees, many of which remain today. These, together with copses, have obscured the earlier field patterns.
- 7.3. The 20th century saw the neglect of the park, the division of land ownership, the A303 improvements in the south cutting off the Lodge and kennels, and little new planting to replace trees as they were lost. A storm in 1990 and recent arboricultural and health and safety fellings further depleted the numbers of older trees in the couple of decades.

Table XX. Correlation of 2006 walkover survey tree numbers with the 1998 SERC survey and the 2004 David Braybon survey. The 2004 survey numbered trees separately on the east (E) and west (W) of the modern drive to the school. Numbers in square brackets [] denote 2006 survey nos. where they are referred to in the table; query marks “?” indicate uncertainty regarding the correlation or identification. The “X” marks indicate no information or available information is unreadable.

2006 no.	NGR	2004 survey no.	1998 survey no.	2004 Description	2004 recommendations	2006 comment
1	59465 25868	X	M3375	X	X	Veteran oak, now isolated in arable field. On 18 th cent. hedge.
2	59672 26013	X	X	X	X	Mature oak in hedge, on 16 th hedge and 18 th cent. Track B
3	59740 25942	1	X	Pine	Fell	Existing, on E bank alongside old track A
4	59752 25984	W2	X	Mature oak, good condition	X	By old track A
5	59754 25988	X	X	X	X	Young oak, b old track A, close to 4
6	59758 25980	X	X	X	X	Stump. On w bank of old track A
7	59776 26005	X	X	X	X	Young acer. By old track A
8	59522 26090	X	M3376	X	X	Mature oak
9a-e	59640 26080	X	X	X	X	Clump of 5 mature oak trees, on 19 th cent map.

10	59678 26045	W6	M3379	Mature oak	Fell	Stump, on old track B
11	59843 26023	W4	X	Mature beech, dying back	Light reduction	
12	59852 26096	W5	M3374	Veteran oak	Remove deadwood	On bank west of old track A
13a-f	59465 26140	X	X	X	X	Group of 6 mature oaks, outside HA boundary. On 18 th cent map.
14	59471 26179	X	X	X	X	Mature oak, in hedge, boundary shown on 16 th cent and 18 th cent maps.
15	59473 26177	X	X	X	X	Stump near 14, near 16 th and 18 th cent boundary.
16	59512 26182	W18	M3385	Mature moribund oak	Fell	Stump
17	59517 26160	X	X	X	X	Old stump/throw hole?
18	59610 26144	W17	X	Mature oak		
19	59615 26142	W16		Mature oak, 2 trees together W16 and W 17		
20	59650 26168	W15		Veteran oak, thinning crown but leave and monitor	Remove major deadwood	
21	59660 26157	W14		Mature turkey oak, thin and suppressed on one side due to proximity of horse chestnut	Remove major deadwood	Turkey oak. Near old track A
22	59672 26162	W13		Mature horse chestnut, long upright above lower crown, poor shape	Remove long upright	Horse Chestnut. Near old track A

23	59680 26162	W11	X	Mature beech, ganoderma around base, dying back, enveloped by horse chestnut	Light rerduction and deadwood or fell	Beech. Near old track A
24	59675 26192	W12		Turkey oak, good specimen	Remove deadwood in lower crown + tidy storm damage	Turkey oak. Near old track A
25	59718 26192	W9		Mature oak, moribund	Fell	Stump.
26	59874 26150	E26	M3372	Mature oak, crown dying back	Remove dead wood near road	Near old track C
27	59888 26160	E25	M3373	Veteran oak, classic veteran stag headed	Remove deadwood	Ancient pollard
28	59875 26198	X	X	X	X	Stump. On 16 th and 18 th cent. field boundary, and old track A
29	59888 26194	E29	M3368	Veteran oak, dying back in crown	Remove major deadwood, not small branch ends	On 16 th and 18 th cent. field boundary, and old track A
30	59885 26125	X	X	X	X	Recently planted sweet chestnut. Beside track C.
31	59897 26114	X	X	X	X	Recently planted sweet chestnut. Beside track C.
32	59908 26102	X	X	X	X	Recently planted sweet chestnut. Beside track C.
33	59935 26148	E22	X	Mature ash, good condition		Walnut not ash?
34	59952 26140	E23	X	Semi mature sycamore, good condition		
35	59930 26165	X	X	X	X	Semi mature birch
36	59902 26160	E24	X	Veteran oak, good condition	Some deadwooding	

37	59514 26230	W19	M3366	Mature oak, near hedge crown beginning to thin		
38	59570 26215	W20	M3364	Mature oak		
39	59520 26282	W21		Mature ash, thin crown	Reduce	Stump. On 18 th cent. boundary.
40	59530 26292	W22	M3367	Veteran oak, very thin, dying back	Fell (or leave entirely)	Existing. On 18 th cent. boundary
41	59556 26282	W23	X	Mature oak, good specimen	Remove major deadwood	On 16 th cent. boundary, removed in 18 th cent?
42	59572 26298	W24	X	mature oak, good specimen	Remove major deadwood	Near 16 th cent. boundary, removed in 18 th cent?
43	59590 26265	X	X	X	X	Small ash
44	59603 26234	W25	X	Mature oak, good specimen	Remove major deadwood	
45	59638 26234	X	X	X	X	Oak
46	59635 26280	W28	M3393?	Mature/veteran oak, suppressed, but good specimen	Remove major dead	On 16 th cent. and 18 th cent boundary.
47	59658 26243	W27?	X	Semi-mature oak, badly suppressed and dying	Fell	(? 2004 identity)
48	59655 26232	X	X	X	X	Mature oak
49	59665 26228	X	X	X	X	Stump
50	59680 26237	X	X	X	X	Stump. Near old track B

51	59692 26213	W10	X	Mature/veteran beech, ganoderma around base and some dead wood but good specimen.	X	On side of old track B
52	59754 26215	W7	X	Mature oak, fine tree stag headed	Remove deadwood	
53	59745 26250	W8	M3398?	Mature/veteran oak, long laterals but tree appears in fine health	Remove major deadwood	
54	59770 26210	X	X	X	X	Stump. Shown as existing in HA AP
55	59838 26208	E30	M3370	Semi-mature oak, poor specimen	Remove deadwood, fell or leave entirely	Near track C
56	59846 26208	X	X	X	X	Near track C
57	59848 26205	E29	M3371	Veteran oak, dying back in crown	Remove major deadwood, not small branch ends	Near track C
58	59876 26208	X	X	X	X	Oak
59	59862 26234	E31	X	Veteran oak, thick crown	Remove deadwood	Near 16 th century boundary
60	59836 26246	X	X	X	X	Throw hole
61	59838 26266	E36	M33??	Veteran oak, dying back on one side	Reduce crown and remove major deadwood (NB stand back to observe lower crown for reduction guide)	
62	59832 26295	E37	X	Mature oak, good condition		

63	59874 26270	E28	X	Mature oak, thin crown but no threat		
64	59886 26257	E27	X	Mature/veteran oak, good condition, but heavy laterals	Some weight reduction	
65	59905 26218	E21		Mature/veteran oak, good condition, dense crown	Tidy storm damage	On old track A
66	59918 26257	X	X	X	X	Oak
67	59924 26258	E34	X	Veteran oak,	Remove major deadwood and hangers	
68	59923 26295	E35	X	Mature oak, fungus (fisulina?) at base, 3 large dead and.....	Remove deadwood and monitor. Arbosonic test	
69	59950 26257	E20	X	Moribund oak	Fell	Stump, on old track A
70	59950 26273	E19	X	Veteran oak, beginning to die back in upper crown	Deadwood over path	On old track A
71	59634 26232	X	X	X	X	Stump
72	59686 26282	W30	X	Mature oak, large tear at 2m	Remove deadwood	On 18 th cent boundary
73	59648 26302	W29	X	Veteran oak, classic specimen, one branch is hollow but bears little weight	Remove deadwood	Near 16 th century boundary, on 18 th cent boundary
74	59707 26308	W324	X	Semi-veteran sycamore, good condition		Sycamore, on track B, near 16 th cent. boundary
75	59730 26306	W33	X	Veteran oak, tree is near road, much deadwood, hollow, low lateral	Remove deadwood	On track B. Near 16 th cent. boundary

76a-d	59780 26260	W32	X	Mature/veteran	X	4 stumps close together
77	59817 26325	E38	X	Veteran oak, in field gully	Remove deadwood	On 16 th cent. boundary, in gully
78	59875 26344	E42	X	Veteran oak, thinning crown	Leave and monitor	
79	59890 26302	E40	X	Veteran oak, crown beginning to thin	Remove major deadwood and tidy damage	
80	59903 26324	E41	X	Small oak, suppressed by (E)40 [79]	Deadwood	
81	59937 26337	E33	X	Semi-mature oak, next to (E)32 [91]	Remove upright dead wood	
82	59966 26300	E18	M33??	Veteran, moribund, it is next to path but weight on field side	Fell.	Stump. On old track A
83	59965 26356	E44	X	Semi-mature sweet chestnut, poor form, major die back	Remove upright deadwood	
84	59855 26395	E45	M3341	Veteran oak, in gully	Fell	Existing. In 16 th cent. boundary, gully.
85	59928 26389	E46	X	Veteran oak, next to group of three sweet chestnuts (E47) [86, 88, 87],	Remove deadwood	
86	59922 26392	E47(a)	X	[One of] 3 sweet chestnut, all dead or dying	Fell	Existing
87	59936 36399	E47(b)	X	[One of] 3 sweet chestnut, all dead or dying	Fell	Stump
88	59932 26403	E47(c)	X	[One of] 3 sweet chestnut, all dead or dying	Fell	Existing
89	59998	E17	M3355	Mature lime, good condition		On old track A

	26398					
90	59808 26312	X	X	X	X	Stump. On 16 th cent. boundary, in gully
91	59940 26326	E32[?]	X	Veteran oak, very large good condition		? 2004 survey identity.
92	59547 26492	W41	X	Mature oak,		
93	59550 26500	W42	X	Mature oak, moribund	Fell	Stump
94	59585 26510	W44	X	Semi-mature beech		
95	59586 26507	X	X	X	X	Stump
96	59538 26565	W43	X	Mature ash, large wound	Fell	Existing. 18 th cent. Boundary, not 16 th cent.
97	59585 26558	W45	X	Mature oak, large wound/decay on south west side	Remove deadwood	18 th cent. Boundary, not 16 th cent.
98	59632 26548	W46	X	Veteran oak	Remove deadwood and light reduction of heavy laterals	On 18 th cent. boundary junction
99	59675 26516	W39	M3323	Veteran oak, much deadwood, very wide crown, stunning tree from drive	Remove deadwood	
100	59633 26445	W36	M3399(?)	Mature oak, group of three oaks W36, W37, W38 [100, 145, 146]	Remove deadwood	
101	59735 26401	E73	M3344	Mature oak, large, deadwood over road poss. lightning strike	Remove deadwood	On old track B

102	59746 26432	E72	M3343	Veteran oak, hollow	Remove deadwood	On old track B
103	59756 26477	E71	M3342	Veteran oak,	Remove deadwood	On old track B
104	59796 26527	E68	M3341	Veteran beech, crown dying back, but situation in middle of park. Carry out arborescent test	Remove deadwood	On old track B
105	59853 26514	E67	X	Mature turkey oak, large tree heavy crown	Thin	On 18 th cent. boundary
106	59928 26472	E52	X	Mature oak, nearest pond in middle of field next to 2 small	Dead wood	On 18 th boundary, not 18 th cent.
107	59936 26456	E51	X	Mature oak, small +		
108	59946 26438	E48	X	Mature ash, dying back in crowns with decay	Fell (western of the pair of ash trees – the other is E49 [147])	Stump.
109	59948 26441	X	X	X	X	Oak?
110	59966 26455	X	X	X	X	Semi-mature field maple.
111	59998 26420	E16	M3354	Mature/veteran oak, good condition		On old track A
112	60015 26465	E15	M3353	Veteran ash, hollow, but classic pollard and buttress	Deadwood over path	On old track A
113	60022 26480	E14	M3352	Veteran oak, very large limb overhanging field	Deadwood over path + some weight reduction	On old track A
114	60032	E13	M3351	Mature oak, good condition,	Remove major deadwood in	On old track A

	26496				lower crown and remove hanger	
115	60042 26508	E12	M3350	Veteran oak, fine tree suffering storm damage	Remove deadwood in lower crown + tidy storm damage	On old track A
116	59982 26495	E53	M3348	Veteran oak, east of pond	Remove storm damage and lower dead wood	Near 18 th cent. Pond
117	59986 26510	E54	M3340? 49?	Mature oak	Remove deadwood	Near 18 th cent. pond
118	59956 26502	X	X	X	X	Mature/veteran oak on north bank of pond.
119	60046 26536	E11	M3336?	Veteran oak, hollow but poses no threat, no upper crown		On old track A
120	60068 26568	E9	M3334?	Veteran oak, interesting shape but overhangs path	Consider reduction or fell	On old track A
121	60074 26580	E7	M3332?	Mature oak, hollow in base and overhanging path, but interesting shape?	Fell?	On old track A
122	60082 26584	E6	M3331?	Veteran oak		On old track A
123	60090 26598	E5	M333?	Mature oak, badly decayed, hollow in base	Fell overhanging field footpath	On old track A, and 16 th cent field boundary
124	60025 26580	E60	M3337	Veteran oak		
125	60011 26550	E59	X	Veteran sweet chestnut	OK	
126	59987 26575	X	X	X	X	Holly
127	59984	X	X	X	X	Holly

	26573					
128	59974 26576	E61	X	Mature oak, next to holly, stagheaded	Deadwood	
129	59977 26585	E62	X	Sweet chestnut	Fell	Dead tree
130	59958 26560	E57	X	Veteran sweet chestnut, dying back. Good ancient specimen and form.	Leave as there is regrowth in upper branches. Exceptional buttressing	
131	59952 26535	E55	X	Veteran turkey oak	Remove one piece of deadwood near to ground	
132	59945 26544	E56	X	Veteran sweet chestnut, moribund	Fell	Dead tree
133	59914 26568	E65	X	Mature walnut, poor specimen	Leave and monitor	
134	59908 26595	E63	X	Veteran oak, near 2 walnuts (E64, E65) [133, 151]	Remove major deadwood	
135	59898 26538	E66	X	Mature oak, south of walnut	Remove deadwood	On 16 th century boundary?
136	59944 26634	X	X	X	X	Stump
137	59945 26645	X	X	X	X	Stump
138	59948 26642	X	X	X	X	Stump
139	60018 26627	E2	?	Veteran oak, good shape,	Remove deadwood	
140	60036 26625	E3	?	Veteran oak, dying back on one side	Remove major deadwood overhanging field footpath	
141	60058	X	X	X	X	Mature oak, over 16 th cent boundary

	26650					not in HA ownership
142	60105 26615	E4	M3331	Veteran oak, ancient pollard, stunning example of an old oak ...	Remove major deadwood over footpath with great care	On old track A
143	59592 26410	W35	X	Veteran oak, good specimen	Remove deadwood	On 16 th and 18 th cent. boundary
144	59555 26490	W40	X	Mature oak, suppressed G44 due to proximity of others in group (W40, W41, W42), [92, 93, 144]	Remove deadwood	
145	59630 26448	W37	M3399(?)	Mature oak, group of three oaks W36, W37, W38 [100, 145, 146]	Remove deadwood	
146	59640 26440	W38	M3399(?)	Mature oak, group of three oaks W36, W37, W38 [100, 145, 146]	Remove deadwood	
147	59955 26433	E49	X	Mature ash,	Crown reduction	
148	60060 26545	E10	M3335?	Veteran oak, major fork split out leaving old wound, very ho.....	Remove deadwood over path and reduce leverage of long laterals	On old track A
149	60030 26568	E8	M3333	Mature oak,	Deadwood over path + tidy	On old track A
150	60008 26542	E58	X	Mature sweet chestnut	OK	
151	59898 26590	E64	X	Mature walnut, south of oak 63 [134], poor condition	Fell	Exists
152	59968 26680	E1	X	Mature walnut, poor specimen, dying back thin	Fell, overhanging school playing field	Stump. On 16 th cent. boundary

				crown		
153	59832 26705	E69	M3340	Mature horse chestnut, OK		
154	59772 26700	W48	M3301	Veteran oak, good specimen, but extensive ganoderma at base	Remove deadwood and reduce weight over road on lower limbs. Carry out an arborescent test	On track C.
155	59650 26698	W47	M3400	Mature oak, very hollow, but retain as a park tree and monitor	Remove deadwood	Old 16 th and 18 th cent boundary
156	59640 26805	X	X	X	X	Ash outside northern boundary, overhangs. 16 th cent and 18 th cent boundary
157	59620 26808	X	M3403?	X	X	Oak, outside northern boundary. 16 th cent and 18 th cent boundary
158	59608 26810	X	M3402?	X	X	Stagheaded oak, outside northern boundary. 16 th cent and 18 th cent boundary
159	59794 26015	X	X	X	X	Stump on old track
160	59688 26105	X	X	X	X	Mature sycamore on old track B
161	59800 26645	E70	X	Small oak, moribund	Fell	Existing. Scarlet Oak (<i>Quercus Coccinea</i>) presented by American servicemen convalescing at Hazelgrove House during WWII.
162	59965 26300	X	X	X	X	On Track A, near stump 82. Visible on AP, but not cross referenced to 2004 survey

163	59580 26400	X	X	X	X	Crab apple on 16 th cent. and 18 th cent field boundary
164	59685 26140	X	X	X	X	Hedge tree
165	59685 26130	X	X	X	X	Hedge tree
166	59740 26150	X	X	X	X	Hedge tree
167	59752 26160	X	X	X	X	Hedge tree
168	59770 26165	X	X	X	X	Hedge tree
169	59850 26078	X	X	X	X	Small tree