



On 20th November, we had **7,582** trees in our database and **10,902** photographs

Welcome to the latest issue of Tree Watch.

I hope you all had an enjoyable summer. The recent weather has not been particularly conducive to surveying, but these dark evenings mean we can make plans for our surveys in the spring. If you haven't done any tree surveying yet, but think you might like to get involved please let us know. We would like to recruit some more people to help us complete our veteran tree survey. If you don't want to survey, perhaps you have some ideas for new projects we could initiate.

On page 10 Linda Martin tells us about a yew forest in Sussex. Nearer to us is the Ankerwycke yew. Join us in January to see this iconic tree and learn about it from Toby Hindson from the Ancient Yew Forum (see events details). In 2015, the National Trust planned to put a



board walk around the tree to prevent root compaction.

The photos here were taken five years ago and it will be interesting to see what the site looks like now.

As I was putting the final touches to this issue, I listened to an episode of the

BBC radio 4 programme "Open Country" about ash trees (20th November). See recommended websites on page 13 for the link if you'd like to listen to it (just ignore the bit about the invention of the wheel).

The next issue of Tree Watch will be February 2019 and the copy deadline is 31st January. If you have any comments or responses to anything in this issue or contributions for future issues please send them to: Elaine Butler - datamanager@wdvta.org.uk

Main items in this issue:-

p2 Events; Apologies
p2 Tree Watching from my Chair
p4 Fox Hill Woods
p5 Veteran Tree survey
p5 Commemorative and Special Trees
p7 Sadly Departed

p7 Network Rail Management
p9 Species in Focus - Cypress Oak
p10 Yew Forest in Sussex
p10 Planting Elms for Butterflies
p11 WDVTA visit to Wytham Woods
p12 Where is it?
p12 Initialisms - local groups

Events - Dec 2018 - Feb 2019

- ❖ Winter Walk to the Ankerwycke Yew - with optional lunch at the nearby 'Perseverance' pub
Saturday 5th January 2019 - Booking required-book via website. Details will be circulated in December to those who have booked.

For up-to-date information - see the events page on our website - wdvta.org.uk/events.php

APOLOGIES ARE DUE

Apologies to those members that did not get the message that the Tony Kirkham talk planned for November 13th had been cancelled. In future an email will be circulated to all members when an advertised event has to be changed or cancelled. Planned events are included in each edition of Tree Watch, but unfortunately sometimes changes are made after Tree Watch has been published. Event information is always kept up to date on our website. This cancellation was due to Tony not being free on the date he had given us and our website did have that message on the Home page and the Events page, but we now realise that we should have also emailed everyone.

TREE WATCHING FROM MY CHAIR

Alison Griffin

Every three months I am always surprised at how many different topics there are to include in my piece for Tree Watch and this issue is no exception.

Do you remember the long hot dry weeks we had in early Summer? In August I read about a rare Chinese tree, *Emmenopterys henryi*, in Roath Park in Cardiff that had blossomed for the first time since it was planted more than 100 years ago. The creamy-white flowers on Roath Park's *Emmenopterys henryi* are thought to be the result of a cold winter followed by heatwave conditions. Botanist Ernest Wilson introduced the species to Europe in 1907, with the first known flowering in Italy in 1971. The deciduous tree has grown to be a champion - the biggest or best of its kind in the UK.



In my last piece I wondered if the long hot dry spell might herald an early Autumn. In August I noticed that quite a few trees seemed to have thinner foliage than normal, perhaps their response to the weather was to shed some leaves early, but the onset and variety of autumn colours doesn't seem to have been affected. One tree I always enjoy at this time of year is the liquid amber on the north side of the roundabout at Arborfield Cross and last week it was stunning (left).

On my very first surveying session, with Barbara showing me what to do, we saw a deciduous cypress on Barkham Road and it has stuck in my memory as I didn't know that there are deciduous cypresses. I have long thought that I should go back and find the tree again, not least to confirm if it is a dawn redwood or a swamp cypress. Last week I happened to be driving along the road and saw the tree - a lovely golden conical shape. I stopped nearby and took these photographs. Parts of



the tree were already shedding the leaves/needles but one area was still quite green and with long panicles of buds/cones. Looking at my reference books I am still confused - the leaves look opposite rather than staggered which would indicate dawn redwood, but the prominent winter panicles of buds are a feature of the swamp cypress.

We have heard of a few trees that have fallen in high winds over the last couple of months and one of the old oaks along Finchampstead Road has lost a major branch. Please do send photographs and details of major changes (fellings, limb loss, major pruning) to Elaine for any of our recorded trees. It does seem as if we are losing trees at an increasing rate, but I think it is more a sign of our awareness of the trees around us and changes to them.



Jubilee Trees

On a more cheerful note, Derek Oxbrough told me that for the first time he had seen acorns on all of the Barkham Jubilee trees this year and I saw them too on Jubilee tree 23 in Finchampstead.

Ash Trees

I hope you were inspired by the project described in the last issue for photographing the same ash trees each year to monitor the progression of ash die-back. We recently had a report of die-back in Wokingham Town, and we hope to get more details of the infected tree to check whether it is one we have recorded. I have noticed that the foliage of most of the local ash trees has been very sparse this year. Do make a note to photograph any of your local ash trees next year as we may soon start to lose them to this disease and this project Elaine alerted us to will be valuable data of the progress of the disease and a lasting record of trees we may lose.

In August it was reported that ash die-back disease had been found in three species closely related to ash (mock privet, narrow-leaved mock privet and white fringetree) at Westonbirt Arboretum in Gloucestershire

New Members, training and projects

We continue to have new members joining this year and the two training sessions we have held in Charvil were successful. New surveyors are always put in touch with their local coordinator and new tree wardens are contacted by Stephen Loyd. I hope all new members will be able to become actively involved in surveying or tree warden activities. Do get in touch if you would like to be more active. Photographing ash trees and the Wood Pasture survey project, both described in the last issue of Tree Watch, are activities you might like to undertake. Do please liaise with Elaine if you take on the survey for any of the wood pasture survey sites in the borough.

Tree Charter Day

At the recent Tree Forum meeting Stephen Loyd told us that following the successful launch of the Tree Charter last year, the last Saturday of November is being established as National Tree Charter Day. It's an opportunity to reinforce our relationship with trees and woods, and spend time enjoying and celebrating trees, woods and people. This special day can be the perfect time to enjoy and celebrate all things trees. Tree Charter Day links into National Tree Week, the last week in November, and is followed by Tree Dressing Day on the first weekend in December every year. If anyone wishes to celebrate the day locally, it would be good to hear from you, and we may be able to offer some support.

European Tree of the Year

Despite all our efforts, the nomination of 'The Walter Oak' in Sindlesham did not reach the shortlist for the English Tree of the Year competition run by The Woodland Trust. The shortlisted trees were an impressive group and I was pleased that 'The Electric Oak' I wrote about in the last Tree Watch was in the list. The winner has been announced and is 'Nellie's Tree' in Aberford in Leeds. It is a beech tree which Vic Stead created from grafting three saplings to form an 'N', over 100 years ago, along a path he daily walked to see his girlfriend Nellie. Today it is still a meeting place for lovers and a popular place to

pop the question. The four national winners were announced on 'The One Show' in October and voting has already taken place for one of the four to become the UK Tree of the Year and go into the European competition.

Looking at the trees that are successful in the UK competition, they need to have a 'story' that will appeal to the voting public as well as being locally well known and notable trees. If you know of any tree near you that fits these criteria, whether it is one we have recorded or not, then do let us know.

Wild Cookham

In the summer we were contacted by a local group called 'Wild Cookham' asking if we would talk to them about our work because they are interested in recording their local veteran trees. Elaine and I went over to talk to the group and plan to meet them again to advise them on how to get started. These initiatives take time and effort but it is well worthwhile for increasing tree records in the UK and for promoting our association and all the work and results we have achieved.

Commemorating the end of the First World War

In the last issue I asked if you know of any local tree plantings as part of any of the events marking Armistice Day this year. Do let us know so we can add them to our records of commemorative trees.

Wokingham Market Place

Many of you will have seen that the Market Place in Wokingham town centre has been completed and that the new trees planted there are hornbeams which seem to have coped with the hot summer. You may have seen on our display board the history of the 'Last Tree Standing'. At the battle of Delville Wood, one of the many fierce battles along the Somme, the whole wood was shattered, with only one tree surviving, a hornbeam. Trees propagated from that hornbeam have been planted in Hornbeam Copse at the National Arboretum in Staffordshire. We have sent a description of this connection between hornbeams and WWI to Wokingham Town and hope that it is mentioned in the events in the market place on Sunday November 11th to link to the new trees.



and finally....

In October, Derek Oxbridge sent me a link to a good news story for trees. The once bustling coal mining town of Akarmara in Abkhazia, Georgia had a population of 5,000 forty years ago, but through conflicts and economic changes there are now only 35 people left and the surrounding forest is taking over, with new trees growing around and through the Soviet-era blocks of flats. Do take a look at the video ([link on page 13](#)).

FOX HILL WOODS

Fox Hill Woods is a woodland between Woollahill, Limmerhill and Bearwood Road, opposite Bearwood Lakes Golf Club. A substantial part has been put up for sale, and there is much concern about its future, although the trees do seem to be covered by TPOs. Stephanie McKay, WDVTA Tree Warden coordinator, is closely involved with the growing local campaign to find an organisation that might purchase the land that's up for sale and manage the woodland with public access to retain it as a significant local asset. A 'Protect Fox Hill Woodland' Facebook group has been set up.



The WDVTA Committee has agreed that our position is to support any local campaign in trying to ensure the woodland is retained and managed as a public amenity. This information and the three lovely photos shown here are on the news



A public footpath through Fox Hill

page of our website. Any significant updates will be posted there. The public accessibility of Fox Hill Woods featured in last year's unsuccessful application to register Limmerhill Field as a Village Green. In his report, the Inspector clarified the name, by saying that although the name 'Foxhill Woods' was used throughout his report, the correct name is 'Fox Hill Woods'.



Guardian of the woods?

We have recorded 15 veteran trees in Fox Hill Woods. They

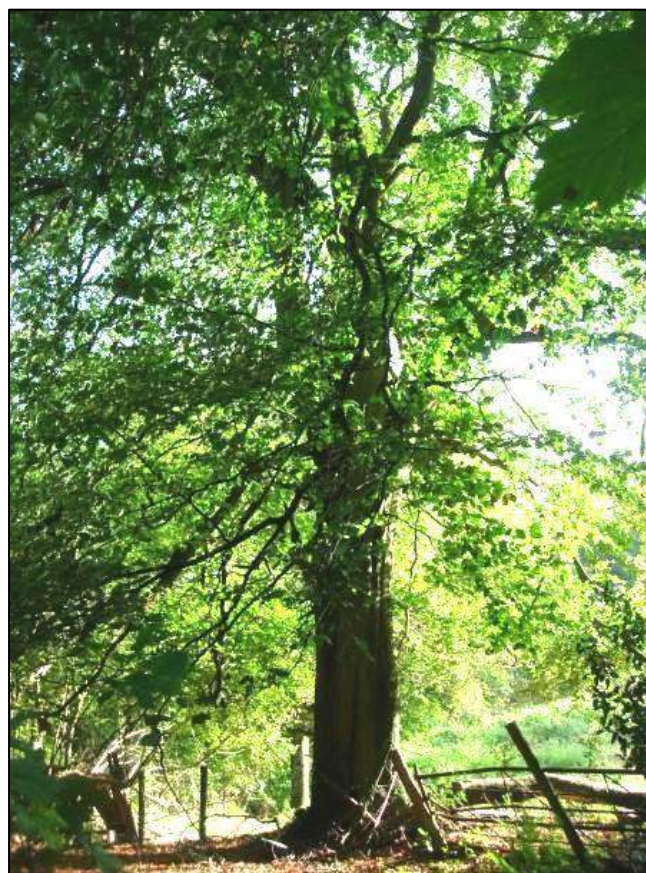
are all in Barkham now, having originally been in Wokingham Town before the parish boundary was changed in 2011. Of these, six are maidens (a beech, a sweet chestnut and two oaks) and nine are multi stems, probably lapsed coppices (eight sweet chestnuts and one oak). All were measured in 2009, when they ranged in size from 3m - 5.8m girth.



MRN 3340 has girth of 5.6m at ground level and has 8 stems (although not all are visible in this photo).



MRN 3341 is the largest sweet chestnut with 7 stems and a girth of 5.8m at ground level



The beech (MRN 3333) is the largest maiden, with a girth of 3.6m at 1.5m

"The natural capital agenda reinforces the notion that nature has no value unless you can extract cash from it."

George Monbiot (2018) The Guardian online 15-May-2018

THE VETERAN TREE SURVEY

As I hope you know we have completed the survey in a number of parishes/towns. The survey in Charvil has been revitalised and a group of keen surveyors there are photographing the trees already recorded that have no photographs, as well as aiming to complete the survey of their parish. We have a drive to complete the survey in Finchampstead, with several experienced recorders involved. If you would like to help with that - or help to complete the survey in any of the out-standing parishes, please let me know. When we started the survey (over 10 years ago!) we saw it as a snap-shot survey. We really want to complete it and that means finishing the survey in all the parishes/towns in the Borough.

Looking at the "Survey snapshot" (right) you'd be forgiven for concluding that Barkham and Swallowfield are ahead of the game. However, that is far from the truth. Whilst Barkham has completed the survey and has recorded a photo for every tree surveyed, we have had very little success in recruiting surveyors for Swallowfield. The 100% photos statistic for Swallowfield just reflects the fact that the recording there has been spasmodic, but everyone who has recorded a tree there has also taken a photo.

If you fancy taking some photos for us, please get in touch. We can give you a list of trees that don't have photos and you can choose which ones you'd like to photograph.

COMMEMORATIVE AND SPECIAL TREES

As well as our veteran tree database with its 7,582 entries, we have our **Commemorative and Special Trees Inventory**. This is for any tree that anyone considers special, but which doesn't qualify for our main database. For this inventory, we just record whatever facts you have. There is definitely no attempt to record all trees across the Borough (as there is for our veteran trees). Groups of trees as well as individual trees can be recorded, as can historic trees. Currently there are 91 entries, representing over 600 trees. Check out our website for a map of these trees and a link to the list. If you know of a tree that is special in any way it can be included in our inventory. There's a nomination form on our website. Just go to the Commemorative Trees page and click on the link below the map. In previous issues of Tree Watch we've referred to Community Orchards. We'd like to record these in this inventory, but have details of only three, two in Earley and one in Shinfield. I know there's one in Riseley (Swallowfield) but don't have any details. If you have one (or more) in your parish, please let us know.

To illustrate our records, here are just two examples:

Record W092 "The Crag Oak" in Shinfield, planted on 2nd December

Veteran Tree Survey snapshot

RECORDS WITH PHOTOS

100%

2 parishes-

Barkham & Swallowfield

>90%

4 parishes

Arborfield, Wokingham Town & Woodley

75-90%

9 parishes

Earley, Finchampstead, Hurst, Ruscombe, Shinfield, Winnersh, Wokingham Without,

50-74%

3 parishes

Charvil, Twyford, Wargrave

<50%

2 parishes

Remenham, Sonning



1998 by John Redwood, MP for Wokingham. It commemorates a successful campaign against a scheme to build 2,500 houses in Grazeley. The plaque reads "May the birds which rest in my branches always sing out over the green fields of Berkshire." So far I've been unable to find out what CRAG stands for. Does anyone know?

Record W084 The "Bound Oak" in Arborfield is marked as 'Bound oak' on the 1876 6" OS map and recorded in our veteran tree database (MRN 4197). With an estimated age is 225yrs, it germinated around 1795.

We have recorded 8 boundary oaks - five in Ruscombe, two in Swallowfield and this one in Arborfield. Do you know of any more?



SADLY DEPARTED - another five veterans lost

The latest database update included three fallen trees and two felled ones.

MRNS 1747 and 7004 have been felled. The fallen trees are MRNS 3225, 4415 and 5878.

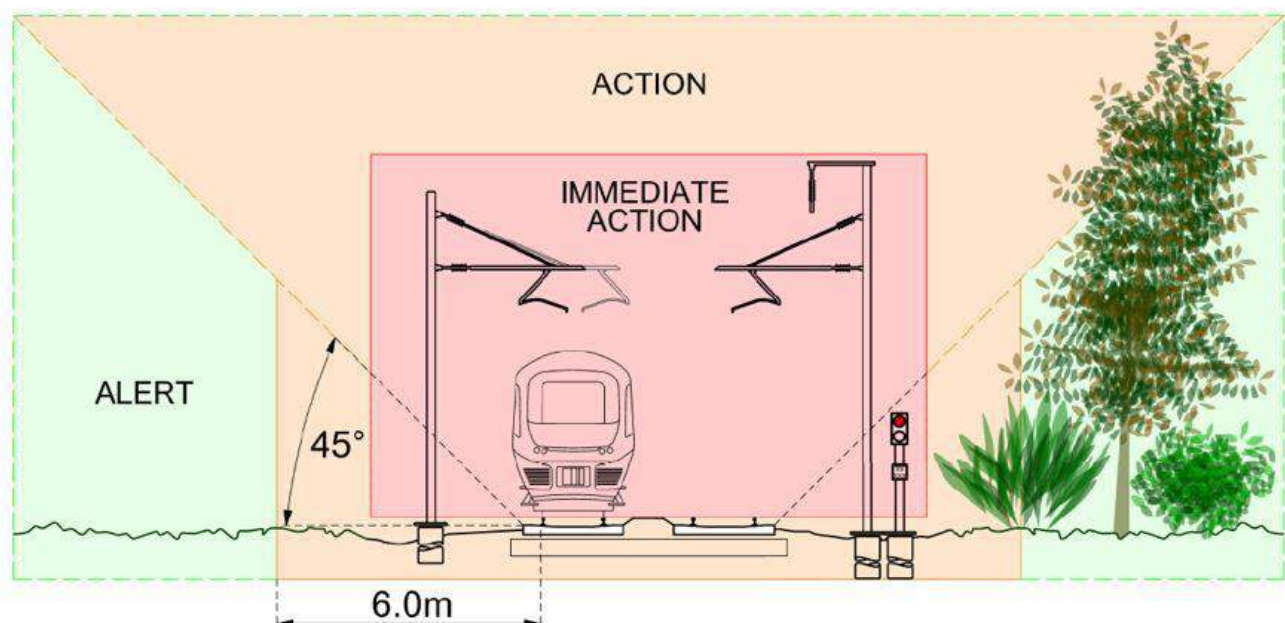
The hollow ancient oak (MRN 4415) featured on page 8 of the last issue of Tree Watch is sadly one of them.

NETWORK RAIL'S VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Sarah Hanson

In September Dr Neil Strong MICFor MArborA, Principal Engineer (Line side Vegetation Management) held a conference call with Tree Officer Representatives from across the UK to explain Network Rail's (NR) approach to vegetation management. He advised that NR's estate is approximately 51-52 thousand hectares in size and 16 thousand km long (double if you count both sides) with an average width of 12m from the track to the fence. It contains approximately 6 million trees (taken to be those 3m tall and above) with Ash being the most prevalent species (16%); other species including Sycamore, Oak and Birch. Their management guidance generally follows that indicated in the two diagrams below, in order to provide the required safety zones to both allow safe working zones for NR staff and to manage the potential risk of harm to the rail network or trains from falling trees, the effect of which can be major disruption or injury.

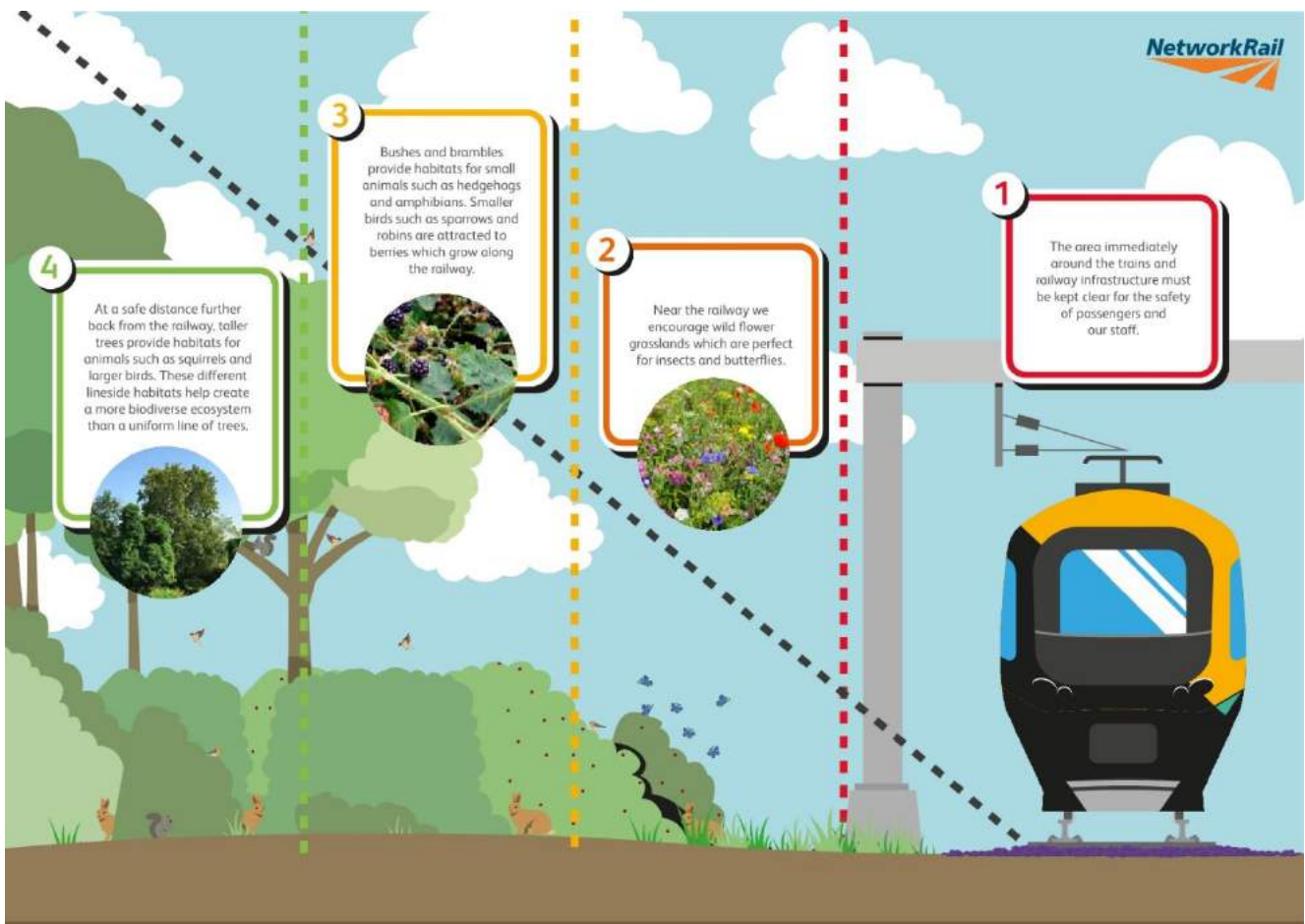
Lineside profile (generic):



Lineside biodiversity graphic:

You should be able to read the text if you zoom in, but I've reproduced it here too:

- 1**-The area immediately around the trains and railway infrastructure must be kept clear for the safety of passengers and our staff.
- 2**-Near the railway we encourage wild flower grasslands which are perfect for insects and butterflies.
- 3**-Bushes and brambles provide habitats for small animals such as hedgehogs and amphibians. Smaller birds such as sparrows and robins are attracted to berries which grow along the railway.
- 4**-At a safe distance further back from the railway, taller trees provide habitats for animals such as squirrels and larger birds. These different lineside habitats help create a more biodiverse ecosystem than a uniform line of trees.

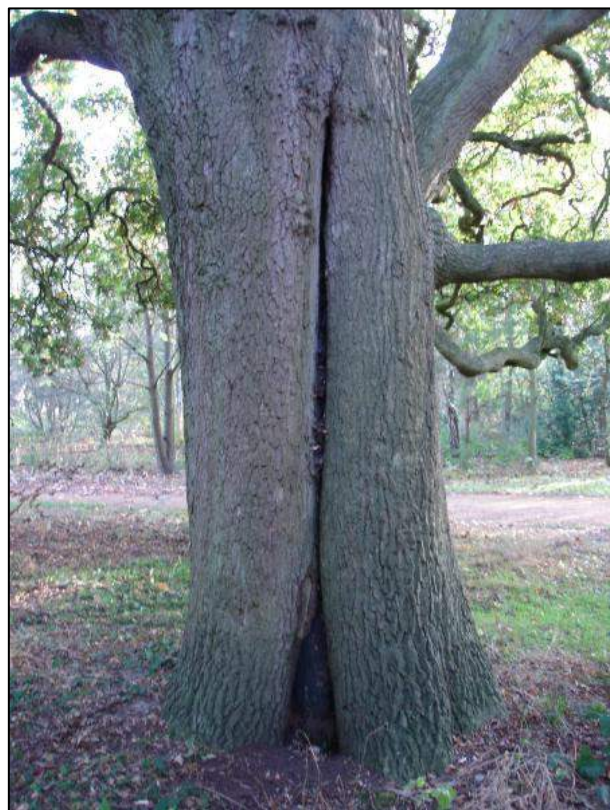


Dr Strong was asked how such 'standard' management would be appropriate to locations where deep cuttings exist, e.g. Sonning cutting, the result of which would be the felling of all trees to ground level. He explained that each location is assessed by local engineers and is treated in a site-specific manner, taking into account such factors as slope angle, vegetation type and soil type in order to determine likely root stability. Where alternatives to felling are appropriate, he confirmed that these would now be implemented. As most people in the Reading and Wokingham area will know, the tree works at Sonning cutting resulted in a public outcry, the result of which was a change from the planned felling to pollarding. NR accept that their communication, in relation to publicising planned tree works across the network, has been poor in the past. The public's response to major works resulted (following political involvement) in NR having to undertake a formal review of their procedures. As part of this, there have been improvements to their website to help explain their vegetation management policies ([link on page 13](#)). There is also a national helpline from which you can be linked to the local team in order to answer specific enquiries: 03457 114141.

SPECIES IN FOCUS - CYPRESS OAK (*QUERCUS ROBUR* 'FASTIGIATA')

10 miscellaneous facts about the Cypress Oak

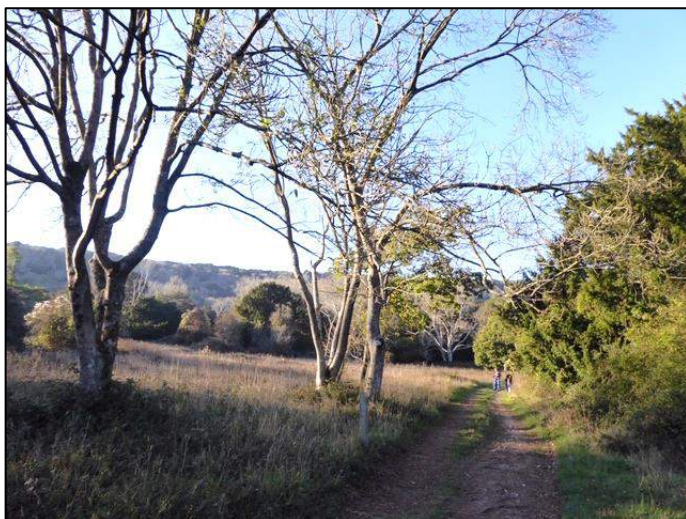
1. A variety of our English Oak, which has a fastigate (upright) growth form; it's a naturally occurring form and was first selected in Babenhausen, Germany in 1874.
2. Alternatively known as the Pyramid oak and *Quercus robur* 'Pyramidalis'.
3. If bred from seed the resultant offspring are, as expected, of variable form, and vegetative propagation is needed to preserve the fastigate form. Such trees produced vegetatively are usually classified as *Quercus robur* 'Fastigate Koster' and have a guaranteed narrow columnar shape.
4. Whilst having an upright shape, it has all the wildlife benefits of the *Quercus robur* and hence makes an excellent tree for planting in restricted spaces such as streets and narrow avenues.
5. It has the same leaf characteristic of *Quercus robur*, but the foliage turns golden brown in autumn and remains on the tree throughout winter in less exposed conditions.
6. It is particularly tolerant of surrounding hard surfaces, making it very suitable as an urban/street tree. It is also suitable for a wide variety of soils, including clay.
7. We have just one in our veteran tree database - MRN 3366 (shown in these photos) in the Harris Gardens, on the Whiteknights Campus of the University of Reading. It had a girth of 3.44m at 1.5m when measured in November 2018. The cleft on one side (seen in the photo) is the result of a lightning strike. It has reportedly been struck by lightning twice within living memory.
8. MRN 3366 is a TROBI (Tree Register of the British Isles) Britain & Ireland champion for girth and county champion for girth & height (TROBI #106463).
9. The other TROBI Britain & Ireland champion for girth is in Knole Park (National Trust) in Sevenoaks, Kent, with a girth of 4.12m at 0.8m in 2000; although you won't find any information about this tree on the Knole Park website!
10. The Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI) has only one record of this variety and it is the one we recorded. It's their record #65352 and they classify it as 'notable'.



DID YOU KNOW THERE IS A YEW FOREST IN SUSSEX?

Linda Martin

Kingley Vale, near Chichester, was one of the first National Nature Reserves to be created but most people have never heard of it. It is a wonderful place. A yew forest with chalk grassland.



The biggest yews are hollow so it is impossible to age them accurately but they are among the oldest living things in Britain. There are also signs of early human habitation and fantastic views from the hilltop. Walking round in October we saw deer, pheasants, partridges and a good range of fungi. Earlier in the year you can expect to see a wide range of butterflies and wild flowers. The groves of twisted ancient yew trees are in a valley, nearly a mile away from the nearest road. To reach the reserve take the well-used footpath from the car park in West Stoke. After about three quarters of a mile of walking between fields and woodland you reach the reserve entrance. There is a circular walk

marked by numbered posts which is said to take about an hour and a half. Don't rely on the posts; the first post we noticed was Number 4 and one we saw later was unnumbered. The marked walk also doesn't go to the top of the steep hill where there are spectacular views towards Chichester and the English Channel, so allow a bit longer if you are fit enough to climb up and take a look.



I found three official leaflets/maps about Kingley Vale on-line: a Natural England 'Visitor Leaflet' (six pages) and 'Nature Trail' (33pages) and a South Downs National Park 'Hidden Landscape Trail'.

PLANTING ELMS FOR BUTTERFLIES

The caterpillars of the white-letter hairstreak butterfly (*Satyrrium w-album*) feed on the leaves of various species of elm, including English elm (*Ulmus procera*), Small-leaved elm (*U.minor*) and Wych elm (*U.glabra*). The demise of English elms from Dutch elm disease has caused a decline of about 87% in the numbers of these butterflies since the 1970s and they are now a UK BAP priority species. The local group of 'Butterfly Conservation' has a project to plant elms in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. So far they have planted 135 elms, many close to existing colonies of white-letter hairstreaks. Wherever possible, they try to work with local volunteer groups to help with the planting and especially with the watering in the first couple of years. They hope to plant some trees in our Borough this winter and hopefully we will



be able to help. They mostly plant disease-resistant varieties, but include some Wych elm. Here the plan is to plant some standard-sized European white elm (*Ulmus laevis*) as this species, although not native to the UK, is a closely related species. The butterfly photo here was taken by Peter Cuss who's spearheading this project.

You may remember we planted a disease-resistant field elm (*Ulmus minor* subsp. *minor*) in Twyford in November 2013 (see *Tree Watch* issue 19 page 7). It is W001 in our Commemorative and Special Trees Inventory. At the end of last year, we thought it might have succumbed to Dutch elm disease, but when checked in May (and again this month) it was looking quite healthy.

WDVTA VISIT TO WYTHAM WOODS

Last month we had a fascinating walk around Oxford University's Wytham Woods, led by Nigel Fisher, the 'Conservator of the Woods'. It was a dull wet day, as Derek Oxbrough's photo shows. This was particularly unfortunate since the previous (and following) days were bright and sunny.

Nigel talked about many extremely interesting topics, some of which I'm reporting here.

Bluebells: Nigel told us that bluebells are not (as commonly believed) ancient wood indicators, but yellow archangel and herb-paris are.

Sycamore: In the 1980s it was general and recommended woodland management practice to remove all sycamore saplings. They were considered undesirable alien invasives. Ash and oak were wanted, not sycamore. However, what was not realised then was that sycamore seeds don't germinate under sycamore trees, but ash and oak seeds do. By removing the sycamore saplings, they were making conditions suitable for sycamore germination, and hence essentially this was what Nigel described as a 'job creation scheme', where by removing sycamore saplings, they were actually encouraging their success. From being considered an undesirable alien, sycamore is now thought of as a desirable future ash replacement! There is some ash die-back in Wytham Woods, but it's patchy and not spreading quickly. Some trees succumb, whilst adjacent ones don't.

Drought: Some of the oak trees in Wytham Woods are dying. Core samples taken from these trees show that they suffered drought stress in 2007. The trees showing this stress are the ones growing in hollows. These trees usually have wet roots. In the drought of 2007, the hollows dried out and they were more stressed than those trees growing in non-hollow (less wet) locations. The stress suffered then is manifesting itself a decade later.

Tree girth: Many of the trees are monitored on a regular basis. (These are marked by a red spot - which in this case certainly does not mean that they are due to be felled.) Some of their trees have shrunk this year - their girths have reduced.

Deer: Deer are the major problem here. By eating saplings, they stop the regeneration of woodland. Deer (mainly muntjac) are actively controlled.



Trees and sustainability: Trees (as well as all other green plants) use carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. In prehistoric times one oak tree would sustain one human - i.e. one oak tree would utilise the CO₂ produced by one human. Now the number of trees required runs into four figures. It is estimated that the 1,000 hectares of Wytham Wood supports 80 people (as far as CO₂ uptake is concerned).

Whether you went on this visit or not, do have a look at their web page ([link on page 13](#)) and watch a video celebrating their 75 years of research.

WHERE IS IT?

Do you know where these trees are? Answer in the next issue.



If you've seen this avenue of remarkable lime trees - with 6m of dense epicormic growth - you'll certainly remember them.

From the last issue:



MRN 2199, the magnificent coppiced ash in Pearmans Copse, Shinfield. That photo was taken in March 2017. The photo below was taken when it was recorded in February 2008. It was vandalised (set fire to) in March 2008.



This month's **A C R O N Y M S / I N I T I A L I S M S**

On our web site we have links to various local groups. Here are 12 of them. Why not make a New Year's Resolution to join one of them? There are more to check out on our links page and if you belong to a group that's not already listed, let us know.

BOC - Berkshire Ornithological Club

BGG - Berkshire Geoconservation Group

BFNHS - Bracknell Forest Natural History Society

BFVTS - Bracknell Forest Veteran Tree Survey

RDNHS - Reading and District Natural History Society

RGS - Reading Geological Society

EEG - Earley Environmental Group

FOLL - Friends of Lovell's Lake

FOTEB - Friends of the Emm Brook

HCCV - Holt Copse Conservation Volunteers

MGLG - Moor Green Lakes Group

RTWN - Reading Tree Warden Network

.... *And to make you smile:*

The entire **Pro Git book**
written by Scott Chacon and
Ben Straub is available to read
online for free. Dead tree
versions are available on
[Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com/dp/1492198812).

[N.B: *Git* is a source control program, used to keep track of changes in computer code.]

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES & READING

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/264278070815440/> - 'Protect Fox Hill Woods' Facebook page

<https://www.wythamwoods.ox.ac.uk/> - Wytham Woods website - watch the video

<https://butterfly-conservation.org/butterflies/white-letter-hairstreak> - read about the white-letter hairstreak butterfly

<https://www.conservationfoundation.co.uk/elms> - The Great British Elm Search

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m00017wg> - 'Ash to Ash' episode from 20th & 22nd November 2018 (BBC radio 4 'Open Country')

<https://www.theashproject.org.uk> - The Ash Project website

Some sources used in this issue: -all web pages accessed 23-11-2018 (unless stated otherwise)

p2-Tree Watching: www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-45142614; www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-gloucestershire-45096779; www.treecharter.uk
<http://www.delvillewood.com/wood.htm>; www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/world-europe-45825630/akarmara-abkhazia-forgotten-soviet-era-ghost-town
p4-Fox Hill Woods: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6267/1925205.pdf
<http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/roads-and-outdoor-maintenance/footpaths-and-bridleways/modification-orders/> [some broken links on this page]
p7-Network Rail: <https://www.networkrail.co.uk/communities/environment/vegetation-management/>
p9-Species in Focus: <https://www.vdberk.co.uk/trees/quercus-robur-fastigiata/>; <http://www.treeregister.org/> (database accessed May 2013)
<https://www.barcham.co.uk/products/quercus-robur-fastigiata-koster>; <https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/BTC17-Fastigate.pdf>
<https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>
p13: <https://git-scm.com/download/win>

Images may be subject to copyright, so please do not reproduce any without checking first.

The views and opinions expressed in Tree Watch are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor or the official policy or position of the Wokingham District Veteran Tree Association.

Don't forget: You can download a pdf version of our 10th anniversary report from our website - but you can also access an extended version of it, with links to the trees mentioned:

wdvta.org.uk/report10.php

Details of all trees in our database are available via the web map pages: wdvta.org.uk/WDVTS

The inventory of commemorative and special trees can also be accessed via our website:

wdvta.org.uk/commem.php

Finally, and most importantly,
THANK YOU to everyone who is out there recording our trees.
We wouldn't have a database without you.