



On 23rd November, we had **8,651** trees in our database and **13,882** photographs

Welcome to the 60th issue of Tree Watch - making it 15 years of this newsletter. In the winter of 2012/13 sixty young oaks were planted across the Borough to celebrate the Queen's 60th Jubilee. They have been carefully monitored since then and Barbara Stagles has now produced a 10-year review (see page 2). The project was initiated by Barbara and David Lee (then the Leader of WBC) and the photo below shows them in Cantley Park at the ceremony to celebrate the planting of the last one (#60). To the right is this tree when planted, after 5 years and after 10 years.



The next issue of Tree Watch will be May 2024 and the copy deadline is 30th April. If you have any comments or responses to anything in this issue or contributions for future issues, please send them to: Elaine Butler - [TreeWatch @ wdvta.org.uk](mailto:TreeWatch@wdvta.org.uk)

Don't forget words underlined in dark green are links to further details (obviously not when printed).

Main items in this issue:- (click on title)

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| p2 | Events | Jubilee Oaks 10 year report | p7 | Local News |
| p4 | State of Nature Report | | p8 | Local artist - Heather McAteer |
| p5 | Did you know? Carbon footprint | | p9 | NT trees Resilience |
| p5 | Remarkable Trees | | p10 | Species in Focus - Alder |
| p6 | National Tree Treasures-Holme Lacy | | p11 | Recommendations |

Events - March-August 2024

- ❖ Thursday 14 March 19:30 - AGM - St Paul's Parish Rooms - AGM followed by Megan Gimber from the 'People's Trust for Endangered Species' talking about hedgerows and much more. Free, donations welcomed. Large free car park.

Non-WDVTa events:

- ❖ Wednesday 13 March 19:30 'Creating a Community Orchard' Orchard Network [webinar](#)
 - ❖ Saturday 16 March 10:00-16:30 TVERC [Spring Recorders' Conference](#), Wallingford
 - ❖ Until 28 June 10:00-17:00 "[Lovely as a Tree](#)" exhibition. Linnean Society, Piccadilly. Free
- For up-to-date information - see the events page on our website - wdvta.org.uk/events.php

JUBILEE OAKS 10 YEAR REPORT

Barbara Stagles

60 Diamond Jubilee Oak Trees

Joint Project between Wokingham Borough Council and WDVTa
2012/13 - 2022/23

It would have been difficult to predict in 2012 that, when the then Leader of Wokingham Borough Council, Councillor David Lee, proposed a joint Borough wide English oak tree planting project with WDVTa to celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, 10 years later Stephanie McKay and I would be visiting all 44 sites where the trees were growing, to survey their progress. Our [report](#) has just been published.

When first planted the trees were all welcomed with ceremonies at each site attended by local councillors, WDVTa members and interested residents. There is a splendid photographic record of these events via the map on the WDVTa [website](#). Over 160 local people of all ages and



interests were involved and many of these continued to monitor, and sometimes care for, the trees in subsequent years.

There have been very positive responses to the report so far and particularly to the news that, on at least four of the sites, Burnmoor Meadows in Finchampstead, Eversley Road in Arborfield, Elizabeth Meadows in Barkham and Bulmershe Park in Woodley, the Diamond Jubilee trees have been followed by significant further tree planting.

We are also delighted that Sara Lom, Chief Executive of The Tree Council has presented our report to the [Action Oak](#) organisation, a national body dedicated to protecting oak trees and preparing this year to produce a report on the state of the nation's oaks. We wait to see if our work is mentioned in this.

Below - left to right:

[#44](#) Eversley Road, Arborfield; [#34](#) Mumbery Field, Wargrave; [#22](#) Riverside Walk, Wokingham



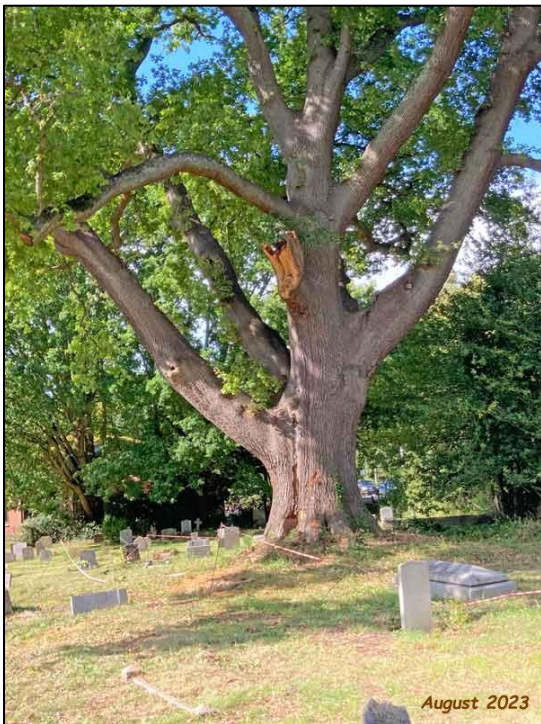
ST PAUL'S OAK - MRN 177 -

This tree, in the St Paul's Churchyard on the Wokingham Road, has certainly received a lot of press coverage in 'Wokingham Today', reflecting its significance to the visual landscape of the Wokingham Road. It lost a large limb in August last year, as featured in the [last issue](#) (page 5). It was heavily pruned at the end of December, with the Wokingham Road being closed for two days to facilitate the work. It should survive, and won't be a danger to motorists or church-goers.

Acorns have been collected from the tree, with the plan to plant the resultants saplings in the churchyard. Barbara Stagles has some of these acorns too.

In addition, the church plans to plant a new standard tree in the same area which, in some 350 years, will eventually grow to a similar size as the pruned one.

The pruning work, [reported](#) to have cost about £10,000, is documneted on the St Pauls [website](#), with lots of photos.



The photos here show the tree after it lost the limb in August last year (*left*); after pruning at the end of December (*below left & bottom*) and as originally recorded in 2008 (*below*).



STATE OF NATURE REPORT – WOODLAND IN UK

As promised in the last issue, here is a brief summary of the state of woodland in UK as reported by the ['State of Nature 2023' report](#).

There was just a 1% increase in woodland cover in UK between 1998 and 2022 (from 12% to 13%). The report divides woodland into certified and non-certified. Certified woodland meets criteria for common woodland management set down in the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS). Of the total woodland area in UK, 44% (1.4million ha) is certified: 24% in England; 47% in Wales; 61% in Scotland and 55% in Northern Ireland. Ancient woodland is estimated to cover 2.5% of the UK's land area and there are at least 123,000 ancient and veteran trees (as estimated by the Woodland Trust).

Both woodland cover and UKWAS certification in the UK has increased slightly, but woodland wildlife is decreasing. This is mainly attributed to woodland fragmentation, habitat degradation and the lack of specific woodland management practices, such as coppicing.

In 2020, Forest Research published the first systematic Woodland Ecological Condition (WEC) assessment. Woodlands were scored on 15 ecological indicators, including amount of deadwood, veteran trees, open space, diversity of tree species, ages and structure. From these scores, much like a school assessment, individual woods or woodland areas were rated as favourable, intermediate or unfavourable. In Great Britain, most (92%) native woodland stands were intermediate, with only 7% in favourable and 1% in unfavourable condition.

In England, 10% of the land is woodland, about half of which comprises non-native species, mainly conifer plantations. Another 4% of the land is covered by trees outside woodland. These areas are important for wildlife, providing food and shelter, and forming wildlife corridors allowing movements across intensively managed landscapes.

The report includes a number of case studies, one of which is the "Tiny Forest" movement, following the Miyawaki method developed in Japan in the 1970s and mentioned in previous issues of Tree Watch. [One has been planted in the grounds of Shinfield Junior School, as [described](#) in the May 2023 issue of Tree Watch-photo left].

[Earthwatch Europe](#) has planted over 200 Tiny Forests across the UK since 2020. They are particularly significant in urban areas where space is limited for tree planting.

Tree planting targets have been set, with the aim of increasing the UK

tree cover from 13% to 17% by 2050, achieved by planting 30,000ha/yr. The individual countries have set differing targets, which don't currently sum to the UK total:

England:	7,200ha/yr by 2042	180,000ha of new plantings in 25 years
Wales	5,000ha/yr	43,000ha of new woodland by 2030 and 180,000ha by 2050.
Scotland	14,000ha/yr	
N. Ireland	900ha/yr	

[There have been various reports in the media about these targets being missed.]

Finally, the report includes serious concern about the high levels of ammonia emissions in Northern Ireland. Many woodland fungi are sensitive to ammonia, and their loss would result in more CO₂ being released into the atmosphere. The adverse effect of ammonia on ectomycorrhizal species is of particular concern for tree health and poses a threat to the remaining fragments of ancient woodland.



DID YOU KNOW?... Using email and searching the web adds to your carbon footprint!

TVERC (Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre) is keen to show its environmental credentials. The images below appear at the base of its web pages. I don't know what algorithm is used to obtain this information, but it changes with time and with different pages. The examples below are from two of its pages on 15th February.

0.13g of CO₂/view Website Carbon

Cleaner than 88% of pages tested

0.2g of CO₂/view Website Carbon

Cleaner than 79% of pages tested

I've had to replace my UPS (uninterruptible power supply for my desk-top computer) and the new one displays how much CO₂ my computer has generated. I don't know what equation is used for this calculation, but between 10th January and 15th February it's apparently added 25kg CO₂ to my carbon footprint.

"The cloud is the environmental issue no-one spotted."

"A five-minute search on the internet uses as much power as boiling a kettle for a cup of tea."

Richard Bilton (2023)

REMARKABLE TREES



Barry Anderson was in Namibia in November last year and sent me these two photos.

The photo above shows how termite mounds grow around trees. In this case an acacia about 3m tall. The tunnel system extends 3m underground as well. He was told this mound was home to between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 termites. The termites built their mounds around these trees because they're able to follow the root systems in search of water.



The other photo is a quiver tree. Did the old car provide shelter for the seed as it germinated and grew, or was it deliberately planted? *Aloidendron dichotomum*, formerly *Aloe dichotoma* (it was reclassified in 2013), the quiver tree or kokerboom, is a tall, branching succulent, indigenous to Southern Africa,

specifically parts of southern Namibia and the Northern Cape province of South Africa. The stems repeatedly branch into two (dichotomous branching) as the plant grows, hence the specific name 'dichotomum'. Known as 'choje' to the indigenous San people, the quiver tree gets its English common name from the San people's practice of hollowing out its tubular branches to form quivers for their arrows.

NATIONAL (TREE) TREASURES

Sarah Swatridge

HOLME LACY HOUSE, HEREFORD

We recently spent a few days at Holme Lacy - a beautiful house occupied by the same family for 600 years before being sold off in 1902. As you can imagine, there were many trees of interest, starting with some magnificent **Cedar of Lebanon**.

The Head Gardener claims they have the UK's tallest **Monkey Puzzle**. It's 90 feet high and planted in 1875. [The gardener said that the Holme Lacy tree was planted in Edwin Francis Scudamore-Stanhope's time; but, having done some deeper research, I discovered he died in 1874. Whatever the truth is, it's an impressive tree.] It certainly



was tall, but then so are the ones in the University of Reading's **Harris Gardens**. The Harris Garden was in existence before 1875 but on their [website](#), they highlight 10 trees of interest and their Monkey Puzzle doesn't get a mention!

As you approach the property there is a **Wellingtonia** (photo right) to the left of the main gate, although this wasn't the original entrance. An impressive avenue of **Limes** line the drive leading up to the house. There are some rhododendrons planted beneath some of these lime trees, and even in December a few were in flower! The winter of 2023/2024 has been very mild.



Not surprisingly, there are many **Sessile Oaks** in the 20-acre grounds and each has been given a 'nickname'. There's the 'Tudor Oak', the 'Viking Oak' etc, but the largest of all is the 'Monarch Oak'. It's huge and although in decline, it's still alive. It was recorded, 300 years ago, as being about 1,000 years old! Unfortunately, I was unable to get a photo.

A much more recently planted Sessile Oak stands near the car park. It's got a very straight trunk and is known as 'The Fairy Tree'. At its base there is a 'door' and a collection of creatures, some dating back to Victorian times when this tree was planted.

The gardens boast several **Scots Pines**. These don't date back to Cromwell/Charles II, but were planted to show that the household had supported the Royalists.

By far, the most common trees are **Yew** trees. These have been shaped into hedges and are known as 'The Elephants'. The idea being that you look along the line of the hedge and, in theory, it looks like elephants on parade.

Other notable trees are the **Swamp Cypress** near the original jousting area and a **Foxglove Tree** near the Walled Garden.

SOME LOCAL NEWS

Local SANGS: '[Greenspace on your doorstep](#)' was mentioned in the [August issue](#) (page 14). The 2023 edition is now available for [download](#). It covers the Thames Basin Heaths area of Berkshire, Hampshire and Surrey, with 81 entries (20 more than the 2019 edition).

Woodley: [WBC](#) plan to extend the existing woodland at Ashenbury Park by adding more than 1.7ha of native British trees, probably including oak, alder, birch, wild cherry and hawthorn. It will also link up with two adjacent local wildlife sites. Where the soil is not deep enough for tree planting between the new and existing woodland, it's proposed to establish 4.8ha of wildflower meadows.

All this will contribute to Wokingham's 'biodiversity net gain' (BNG) account. (See the last issue, [November 2023](#), p5 for details of BNG.)

Barkham: In the [last issue](#) (page 4) there was news of a small patch of woodland on Sandy Lane being sold for £21,506, in spite of being valued at £5,000. Last month a slightly larger [plot](#) (0.3ha), also on Sandy Lane, was up for auction. The guide price was £80,000 and the bidding stopped at £85,000, but the auctioneer didn't have instructions to sell at that price and it wasn't sold.

In April 2023 WBC were told that the proposed [solar farm](#) wouldn't be connected to the National Grid until 2037; but now connection is scheduled for the summer of [2026](#).

Twyford: According to one survey Twyford is the [best place](#) to live. It's the only place in Berkshire to be ranked in the top twenty (Wokingham doesn't feature); but it didn't rank top in any of the main categories. With its "*pristine, pollution-free air and low crime rate*", it was ranked 15th for wellbeing, but 360th for natural beauty and flood risk. If you're interested, you can find out where your area comes by using the search box on the [Garrington website](#). [Shinfield was 876th for natural environment (583rd overall), whilst Spencers Wood and Three Mile Cross was 35th (152nd overall).]

Wokingham Without: A planning application has been submitted for a 16ha SANG straddling the border between Wokingham Without and Bracknell, east of Gardeners Green. The local press [report](#) includes a map of the proposed site.

Wokingham Town: In yet another survey, Wokingham is ranked the 4th [happiest place](#) to live in Great Britain and 2nd best in the south-east.

Vandalism in [Howard Palmer Gardens](#) on 10th February caused over £1,000 worth of damage, including damage to saplings and four trees being snapped in half.

..... and as described above, St Paul's oak has been heavily pruned.

Veteran Tree Survey snapshot

ALDERS

128

trees in our database

76%

are multi stems

9m

*largest girth
(multi stem)*

6

*parishes haven't
recorded any*

4

*parishes account for
73% of records*

1

pollard

2

stumps

15%

by rivers or streams

2

have no photos

1

has 6 photos

THE VETERAN TREE SURVEY

I had hoped to update the database for one last time this month, but we've had a few technical problems and hence the database hasn't been updated since November.

HEATHER MCATEER

Sarah Swatridge

I recently interviewed **Heather McAteer**, an artist from **Charvil** who draws and paints the most detailed pictures of trees. She's from Northern Ireland and grew up there during the troubles. Home was a housing estate built on what had been parkland belonging to a large house.

It was only years later when she returned as an adult and was able to view what Belfast had become rather, than what it had been, did she really begin to be inspired by the trees. And, rather like the Sycamore Gap tree, she became aware of the trees she'd known but not appreciated as a child.

It was the bizarre shapes of the Scots Pine that particularly drew her attention. She says they're interesting to draw and evoke so many memories.

Her graphite drawings have a melancholy, rather evocative feel and yet suggest hope, renewal and healing. Everyone can relate to a tree - as we've seen at our Favourite Tree evenings, they all have a story to tell.



Magnetic Field

Heather gained her Master of Fine Art degree with a distinction from Reading University and settled in the area along with her husband and two grown sons.

In 2020 Heather won 'The Drawing Prize' at the Annual Royal Ulster Academy exhibition, Belfast with a self-portrait called 'The Daze of Youth' and was a finalist in the 2021 "Save Reading Gaol 'Freedom' artwork" competition judged by Waldemar Januszczak.

She will be opening her home studio to visitors as part of the **Henley Arts Trail** (4th -6th May 2024). This year she's also a guest artist in the **Whiteknights Studio trail** (8th and 9th June) as well as having work included in several group exhibitions in Oxford, London and Reading between March and July.

She's now working on a book due to be launched later this year.

Belfast is home to approximately 11,500 public trees on streets and more than 100,000 in parks plus privately owned trees. Belfast City contains 13 Conservation areas including three in the city centre which

give further protection to its trees. In August last year, [Belfast's Belvoir Oak](#) was shortlisted for the Woodland's Trust 'Tree of the Year 2023'. It's 500 years old with a girth of 8.01 metres! It's thought to be the oldest oak in Northern Ireland.

To see Heather's work for yourself visit her [website](#) or follow her on [Instagram](#) and [Facebook](#) (Heather McAteer Art).

ANCIENT TREES TO VISIT AND TREE TRAILS

Brian Hunt sent me a link to a page about the National Trust's '[Ancient and notable trees](#)'

On this page they assert "We care for more ancient trees than probably any other landowner in the world - this is one of our unique responsibilities in terms of global conservation."

I do wish they'd do more to make the public visiting their sites aware of this fact. Why don't they have tree guides for all their properties that have interesting trees? Such guides should be on the websites of individual properties and available at the sites themselves. The one time I found a tree trail advertised on an NT website, the people at the site had never heard of it!

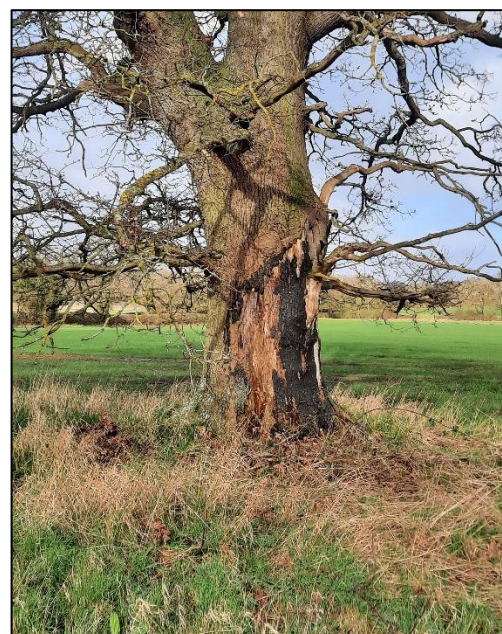
In contrast, the Ancient Tree Forum now have details of [ancient tree sites](#) to visit and some tree trails. There is a very detailed one for [Burnham Beeches](#).

RESILIENCE

In January 2016, Anne and John Booth were walking near Beech Hill, just across the Wokingham border in West Berkshire, when they were horrified to see a burnt-out car resting against a tree, which was badly damaged by the fire. They took this photo on their Nokia phone.

Anne has found a [report](#) in a local newspaper from that time, but it doesn't include any photos of the scene. Anne's photo would certainly have made a better illustration than the featured fire engine!!

The tree seemed doomed. But it wasn't. It survived, and eight years later it appears in good condition, as seen in the photos below, which Anne took this month.



SPECIES IN FOCUS - ALDER (*ALNUS GLUTINOSA*)

12 miscellaneous facts about the Alder.

1. The common alder, black alder, European alder, European black alder, or just alder is native to most of Europe, southwest Asia and northern Africa.
2. The common name 'alder' evolved from the Old English word 'alor', with the 'd' being added in the 14th century, but 'aller' was also used until the 18th century in English literature. 'Alnus' is from the tree's Latin name, 'Alu' and 'glutinosa' implies the buds and young leaves are sticky with a resinous gum.
3. Alders are monoecious (male and female flowers on the same individual) and the flowers are wind-pollinated. After shedding their seeds, the female cones remain on the tree throughout winter and into spring, making it easy to identify this species.
4. Alder pollen, along with that from birch and hazel, is one of the main causes of tree pollen allergy.
5. It's particularly found in moist areas near water; but does grow in drier locations and is a pioneer species, tolerating a range of soil types. It can grow in nutrient-poor soils because of its symbiotic relationship with the nitrogen-fixing bacterium *Frankia alni*. This bacterium lives exclusively in the root nodules of trees in the genus *Alnus*.
6. The wood is very durable in water and has been extensively used as pilings for piers, wharves and buildings. Most of the pilings that form the foundation of Venice were made from alder trees, as are the foundations of several medieval cathedrals. The Roman architect Vitruvius mentioned Alder timber being used in the construction of the causeways across the Ravenna marshes.
7. At one time, Venice was producing one warship a day made from alder. It also makes good gunpowder and high-quality charcoal. Other uses include smoking foods, joinery, carving and the manufacture of paper and fibreboard. *Alnus glutinosa* is a tonewood (see [last issue](#) page 13) commonly used in the manufacture of electric guitars.
8. Various parts of the tree have been traditionally used for dyeing fabrics, especially red from the bark and yellow from young stems, but including shades of brown and orange as well as black, depending on the mordant and the methods used,
9. Alders are used to stabilise river banks, to assist in flood control, to purify water in waterlogged soils and to moderate the temperature and nutrient status of water bodies.
10. Across the mid-west USA, they are highly invasive, being prohibited in Indiana; and they are classed as an environmental weed in New Zealand.
11. Alder is the coat of arms of the Austrian town of [Grossarl](#).
12. Alders are considered veterans with a girth of 2m. We have 126 *Alnus glutinosa* in our veteran tree database, plus one Caucasian Alder (*Alnus subcordata*) MRN [8542](#) and one Green Alder (*Alnus viridis*) MRN [3320](#). They include various forms - coppices, multi stems, a pollard and stumps as well as maidens. Our largest maiden (MRN [8039](#)), with a girth of 3.77m in 2017, is a TROBI County Champion for girth (as is the Caucasian Alder). Shown here is MRN [9126](#), not dead, but declining and showing some nice veteran features, but hardly recognisable as the elegant young and mature alders that adorn some of our river banks.



Randi Hausken - CC BY-SA 2.0



Cwmhiraeth, - CC BY-SA 3.0



RECOMMENDED READING, VIEWING AND LISTENING *Just click on the green links*

TREE COUNCIL WEBINAR RECORDINGS: [**MISTLE-GO!**](#) - Help us find Britain's mistletoe.
[**OAK AND ASH**](#) - Veterans in Art. [**TREES IN YOUR GARDEN**](#) - The benefits they provide.

THE ARBORICULTURAL ASSOCIATION WEBINAR RECORDINGS - 21 to choose from (so far).

AUTUMN COLOUR AT WINKWORTH ARBORETUM - Angus Ross sent me the link to this video.
WDVTA visited there in June 2012. Perhaps it's time for a return visit; this time in autumn.

COASTAL REDWOODS - "enduring, adaptable marvels in a warming world".

TREE SILHOUETTES
'Berkshire's Big Picture' (BBC News) for December 25th -31st featured some lovely photos of trees.

A FOREST JOURNEY - 'Mapping the Future of Forests'. This website has maps showing the extent of deciduous, evergreen and mangrove trees; the current forest cover and projected loss by 2050; as well as the growth of cities since 3,000BC.

FRANCE SPLIT OVER ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF CHRISTMAS TREES

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS
The most cost-effective and environmentally beneficial thing we can do is preserve the intact forests.

BRITISH TEMPERATE RAIN FORESTS
'JEWEL OF BRITAIN'S NATURE CROWN' - restoring Britain's temperate rain forests.
WELSH RAINFORESTS-1 - The four Welsh rainforests that are the last of their kind in Europe.
WELSH RAINFORESTS-2 - How Welsh ancient rainforests inspired folklore.
DEVON - Creating a lost rainforest.

TREE PLANTING -
WILTSHIRE - An ancient wood restoration project is almost complete -with links to related articles.
DEVON - Thousands of trees planted to improve water quality.

INDIVIDUAL TREES
THE DARWIN OAK - *"This 550-year-old tree stands for all of life."*
OAK TREE SPLIT - A 'tornado' splits a 150-year-old oak tree in Tipton St John.
NEW FOREST KING OAK - Saved from being felled.
REPRIEVE FOR OAK TREE - Oak tree scuppers Downham Market building plans.
ILLEGAL FELLING - A Cotswold man has been fined almost £9k for illegal tree felling.
SYCAMORE GAP TREE - Cuttings from this tree are growing and an artist's **TRIBUTE**.

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

Whilst visiting Holme Lacy as described above, Sarah walked along the River Wye from the estate to St Cuthbert's church. The river is bordered by several crack willows, and Sarah was amused by this notice on one of them.



And this advert caught my eye. A dual-breed sheep, providing good quality meat and wool, they are the "tree-friendly" breed, being increasingly used for grazing in tree plantations, orchards and vineyards without damaging the trees. The Shropshire breed is the oldest pedigree sheep breed registered in UK. Their website features "Two crops from one acre", a detailed guide to using them in plantations, as well as case studies describing the use of Shropshires in Christmas tree plantations and in coniferous and deciduous woodland. They even have a "Shropshire Sheep Tree Club" with its own Facebook page. So perhaps not all sheep are the "field lice" that Ted Green calls them!

Some sources used in this issue: all web pages accessed 25-02-2024 (unless stated otherwise) Links embedded in the text are not repeated here. Email me if you want a list of them.
p5 Quotation: BBC "5 minutes on the dark side of the cloud" 6-Feb-2023: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0f11prp>
p10- Species in Focus: Mitchell, Alan (1974) 'A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe' ISBN 0 00 212035 6
<http://www.treeregister.org/> (database accessed May 2013) 'Around the world in 80 trees' by Jonathan Drori
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alnus_glutinosa <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alder> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grossar>
https://www.etymonline.com/word/alder#etymonline_v_8122

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 has recorded our trees.
We wouldn't have a database without you.