

THE QUEEN'S GREEN CANOPY COMMUNITY ORCHARD AT WINDMILL HILL, ALTON

~ a brief history ~



THE QUEEN'S GREEN CANOPY

The Queen's Green Canopy (QGC) is a unique, UK-wide tree planting initiative created to mark Her Majesty's Platinum Jubilee in 2022, by inviting people to "Plant a Tree for the Jubilee."

Following the sad passing of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (1952-2022) and the wishes of His Majesty King Charles III, The Queen's Green Canopy planting was extended to the end of March 2023 to give people the opportunity to plant trees in memoriam to honour Her Majesty.

The Queen's Green Canopy is a living legacy with over a million trees planted in Her Majesty's name across the nation and serves as a lasting tribute to Her Majesty's extraordinary service to her country and her people.

As a nationwide initiative created to mark the Platinum Jubilee, the QGC was due to conclude in December – the end of the Jubilee year. However, as the official tree planting season in the United Kingdom is from October to March, the initiative will now be extended to include the full tree planting season, beginning in October 2022 and concluding in March 2023.

The Queen's Green Canopy is proud to be creating a living legacy with over a million trees planted in Her Majesty's name across the nation during the first planting season, October 2021 to March 2022. The extension of the QGC initiative will build on this legacy and serve as a lasting tribute to Her Majesty's extraordinary service to her country and her people.

There is an interactive map created by The Queen's Green Canopy to showcase the planting projects across the United Kingdom will also continue to the end of March 2023, giving people an opportunity to be part of this special legacy. Our new orchard is included on the official interactive map created by The Queen's Green Canopy together with a photograph. Full details of the project showcasing the various planting projects across the United Kingdom can be found at www.queensgreencanopy.org.

This project is funded by sponsorship from those residents and/or businesses who purchased a tree together with the assistance of community grants from County Councillor Andrew Joy and District Councillor Ginny Boxall.

Alton Town Council is proud to be taking part in this initiative.



The History of Orchards:

Throughout horticultural and agricultural history there has been a place for the Orchard. It is believed that from the silk routes of China, Russia & Kazakhstan, apple trees were taken from the wild and replanted nearer settlements for domestic use as long ago as 6000 BC ~ Almaty in Kazakhstan means 'the place of apples'.

For the Greeks, cultivation and enjoyment of fruit orchards became an essential part of daily life and the Romans, who introduced apples to England from other continents, introduced grafting techniques.

In Medieval times, 'flowery meads' (small meadows) and orchards played their part at a time when people felt the need to be 'enclosed' within their own territory; they were also a vital part of self-sufficient, monastic life.

Surviving throughout history, orchards remained during the long, Renaissance period and continued over the Landscape movement, both times of great change in horticulture.

In essence, the beauty and practical use of the orchard has preserved its own existence; a food and timber source or shady place for contemplation. In the past forty years however, two thirds of the traditional orchards have disappeared.



Alton Town Council's Community Orchard

The concept of a Community Orchard in Alton was born out of a wish to be included as one of the towns that would commemorate the Queen's Platinum Jubilee celebrations and like many local authorities, it was seeking how to provide its community with an original, worthwhile and sustainable commemoration of the Platinum celebrations. Alton Town Council chose to provide a Community Orchard to attempt to recapture some of the orchard's traditional functions. Providing a place for the community to wander and meet, to contemplate, remember loved ones and to sustain old and dying-out fruit varieties balanced with a mixture of new fruit varieties.

It was originally intended to plant an Orchard comprising of 50 trees and 20 fruit bushes - one for each year of the Queen's reign - during Phase 1 of the planting in November 2022. However, the number of people wishing to sponsor a tree exceeded this number and so Phase 2 for the orchard was undertaken mid-January with the designated area extended to allow for an additional 20 fruit trees to be planted, now totalling 70 trees.

Alton's new community orchard was planted by the Alton Town Council team with the assistance of a group of horticulture students from Sparsholt College.

County Councillor Andrew Joy and District Councillor Ginny Boxall's community grants have helped to fund this project along with each tree being individually sponsored by a mixture of residents and businesses. All tree sponsors' names together with their dedication messages are contained within this booklet along with information about each tree variety.

The Orchard location map and its sponsor is displayed on the interpretation panel at Windmill Hill, along with personalised dedication messages from each tree sponsors and the variety of tree on tags attached to every tree in the orchard.



Row 1	Row 2	Row 3	Row 4	Row 5	Row 6	Row 7
1. Messenger Plum 'Victoria'	9. Jamie McKell Plum 'Julilee'	21. Pat & Paul Fenwick Plum 'Opal'	32. Ocean Wise Ltd Golden Gage 'Quilins'	43. Sylvia Dorsett Apple 'Festa'	52. Parker Hamlin	62. Hughes Family Apple 'Meridian'
2. Hat Tricks, Gillian Saw Gage 'Stella's Star'	10. Peter & John Howard Apple 'Greensteaks'	22. Harvey Apple 'Kay'	33. The Brown Family Apple 'Festaff'	44. Stuart Plant Family Crib Apple 'Cowchar'	53. Parker Hamlin	63. Mini McClary Apple 'Amassy'
3. Ronald & Rose Searies Apple 'Kid's Orange Red'	11. Quaker Meeting House Gage 'Cambridge'	23. Charlie 'Gau Morceau' Pear	34. Hilary Bean Plum 'Worwickshire Drooper'	45. Gage & Josie Quick Apple 'Topaz'	54. Parker Hamlin	64. Eunice Ship Apple 'Cox's Orange Pippin'

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

4. Graham & Britt Hill Pear 'Concorde'	12. Pete & Pauline Sharp Pear 'Conference'	24. Ronald Chalmers Gage 'Stella's Star'	35. M. H & F Cole Gage 'Stella's Star'	46. Gordon & Jean Robinson Plum 'Opal'	55. Parker Hamlin Apple 'Fortune'	65. The Maton Family Apple 'Morelo'
5. Wetteone Matthews Plum 'Opal'	13. Ian Sutherland Damon 'Merryweather'	25. Whapshott Family Apple 'Discovery'	36. Plantwork Systems Crib Apple	47. Doug & Beate Parsons Apple 'Piscot'	56. Parker Hamlin Apple 'Crispin'	66. Fruity McFruit Tree Apple 'Borday'
6. Cathy & Fraser Wilson Apple 'Bramley'	14. Petra Sutherland Apple 'Bramley'	37. Wilson-Webb Family Damon 'Langleigh Bullace'	48. Peter & Christine Cozens Plum 'Victoria'	57. Parker Hamlin Plum 'Cherry Plum'	67. D. & M. Makin Apple 'Baker's Delicious'	

7. Keith Gibson Plum 'Car'	15. Ethel Georgina Hauptmann Pear 'Beurre Hardy'	27. Valerie Mary Whitaker Plum 'Car'	38. Alton Rugby Club Pear 'Williams Bon Christien'	49. Sylvia Toovey Pear 'Doyenne du Comice'	58. Parker Hamlin	68. Carol & Keith Tomlin Apple 'Golden Delicious'
8. Stephen Rainbird Apple 'Hors'	16. Victoria Blagbrough Plum 'Worwickshire Drooper'	28. Peter Tattan Apple 'Scrimbus'	39. The Vines Family Apple 'Topaz'	50. Nanny Probert Plum 'Cherry Plum'	59. Parker Hamlin	69. B.S & M.A Perkins Pear 'Royal Medlar'
17. Diane Childs Apple 'Little Pax'	17. Diane Childs Apple 'Little Pax'	29. C & G Lawrence-Jones Greenage 'Cambridge'	40. Hayleigh Baker-Towns Plum 'Julilee'	51. Digby Tricker Plum 'Julilee'	60. Parker Hamlin	70. Michael Byrne Pear 'Louise Bonne of Jersey'

18. Peter & Marilyn Lewis Golden Gage 'Quilins'	30. Susan Pickering Damon 'Langleigh Bullace'	41. Cecil Frederick George Harding Quince 'Meesies Proficue'	42. Alan Roe Apple 'James Greave'	59. Parker Hamlin	61. Parker Hamlin	70. Michael Byrne Pear 'Louise Bonne of Jersey'
19. The Abbatts Plum 'Victoria'	31. Dawn & Ray Ayres Apple 'Jonagold'	42. Alan Roe Apple 'James Greave'	50. Nanny Probert Plum 'Cherry Plum'	59. Parker Hamlin	61. Parker Hamlin	70. Michael Byrne Pear 'Louise Bonne of Jersey'

20. Medstead Gardeners Club Apple 'Elsaar'	31. Dawn & Ray Ayres Apple 'Jonagold'	42. Alan Roe Apple 'James Greave'	50. Nanny Probert Plum 'Cherry Plum'	59. Parker Hamlin	61. Parker Hamlin	70. Michael Byrne Pear 'Louise Bonne of Jersey'
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20. Medstead Gardeners Club Apple 'Elsaar'	31. Dawn & Ray Ayres Apple 'Jonagold'	42. Alan Roe Apple 'James Greave'	50. Nanny Probert Plum 'Cherry Plum'	59. Parker Hamlin	61. Parker Hamlin	70. Michael Byrne Pear 'Louise Bonne of Jersey'
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Orchard Apple Plum Pear Gage Cherry Medlar Crab Apple Quince Damson Existing Tree



Map

Key:

Row 1 – Tree 1 – Plum, Victoria

This tree was sponsored by Messenger & Sons Builders

“We are proud to plant this tree for the Queen’s Green Canopy and dedicate it to our children Alexa, Lucas & Hope Messenger”



Prunus domestica 'Victoria'

Victoria was found growing in a garden in Sussex, in the early 1800’s, and introduced for sale in the 1840’s by Denyer, a nurseryman from Brixton in south London. Victoria is by far the most popular plum variety in the UK, well-known for its very attractive plum-coloured fruit.

- Size:

2.5-4m in height and spread, ultimate height in 5-10 years.
- Flowers:

White blossom in Spring (late March/April). This tree will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.
- Fruit:

Dark red fruit in August-September. Victoria really excels as a culinary plum. It cooks to a distinctive pink/orange puree which makes a very good jam and filling for pies and crumbles.
- Pruning:

Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 1 – Tree 2 – Gage, Stella's Star

This tree was sponsored by
Gillian Saw from Hat Tricks, Alton



Gage 'Stella's Star'

Introduced by amateur plant breeder Hector Harrison in the 1990's and named after his daughter, Stella. Also known as Hector's Greengage, it is a highly productive fruit tree from a young age and easier to grow than some forms. 'Stella's Star' is a self-fertile greengage, well-suited to the climate of southern and central UK and more suited to culinary use.

Size: Slow growing eventually reaching up to 2.5m - 4m in height and spread.

Flowers: May

Fruit: Gage 'Stella's Star' produces good crops of mildly flavoured fruits that can be eaten fresh or cooked into pies and jams. The yellow fruits ripen in mid-August.

Thin heavy crops when the fruits reach the size of hazelnuts to prevent the branches from snapping under their weight. Allow one fruit every 7-10cm (3-4") along each stem.

Pruning: Care should be taken when pruning these trees to avoid winter pruning as this leaves them prone to silver leaf disease. Prune in spring to remove damaged, badly placed or diseased wood.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 1 – Tree 3 – Apple, Kidd's Orange Red

This tree was sponsored by Judith & David Searles

“In loving memory of Ronald and Rose Searles of Alton”



Malus domestica 'Kidd's Orange Red'

Raised by J.H. Kidd at Greytown, New Zealand in 1924 from Cox's Orange Pippin x Delicious. Kidd's Orange Red is a high-quality dessert apple and is a heavy and regular cropper.

- Size:** Can grow to 2.5-8m in height and width.
- Flowers:** Pale pink flowers that will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.
- Fruit:** A sweet dessert apple with a complexity that rivals its parent, ‘Cox’s Orange Pippin’. Apple ‘Kidd’s Orange Red’ is crisp, juicy, and full of flavour. The fruits are blushed red with a slight russetting when ripe. Harvest them in October/November and they will store until January.
- Pruning:** To produce the best quality, largest apples, the fruits should be thinned in July leaving two apples remaining per cluster. Pruning apple trees begins immediately after planting. Remove the central stem to just above the highest side branch. For the following 3 years, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. Aim for about six main branches which will form the frame of your tree, with fruiting subbranches growing off them. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 1 – Tree 4 – Pear, Concorde

This tree was sponsored by Graham and Britt Hill
*“In loving memory of our parents:
George & Doreen Hill and Otto & Margit Hakansson”*



Pyrus communis 'Concorde'

'Concorde' is a compact dessert pear. A new Pear from East Malling Research Station. Concorde growth is quite compact, self-fertile and a reliable and heavy cropper. Ideal for the small garden. Has Conference and Doyenne du Comice as parents. Very good flavour with melting juicy flesh. Picking time late October. Pollination group C.

- Size:** 2.5-8m tall reaching ultimate height in 5-10 years.
- Flowers:** White blossom, from pollination group 4 that will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.
- Fruits:** Green fruit from October to November. If the fruit-producing spurs are too crowded, remove some. Start with those on the underside of branches as fruit there will struggle to ripen. Shorten others to leave the strongest with plenty of space for developing fruit.
- Pruning:** It's a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 1 – Tree 5 – Plum, Opal

This tree was sponsored by

Wettone Matthews



***Prunus domestica* 'Opal'**

Opal was developed in Sweden in 1925 from a cross between Oullins Gage and Early Favourite. A superb early variety of Plum. The red fruits have a yellow flesh that parts from the stone with ease. Opal is sometimes thought of as a Gage like Plum due to its excellent flavour.

Size: 2.5-4m in height

Flowers: Flowers white in early spring. This plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.

Fruits: The fruits are a medium size. Picking time late July. Opal has a long ripening period 12-14 days so you do not get a glut of Plums all in one go. An excellent Plum to eat fresh, but it is also useful for jams and fruit crumbles.

Pruning: Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 1 – Tree 6 – Apple, Spartan

This tree was sponsored by Cathy and Fraser Wilson

“As a symbol of our love for Alton, its community & surrounding countryside”



Malus domestica 'Spartan'

Spartan was developed at the Canadian Apple Research Station in Summerland, British Columbia, in the 1920s. The female parent is McIntosh, and the male parent is thought to be the popular American variety Newtown Pippin although this is not certain. A dessert Apple Spartan fruit trees with smooth skinned dark red fruit is white fleshed, crisp and very juicy. This variety is always one of the top tasting varieties on apple day events especially with children.

- Size:** 4m - 8m
- Flowers:** 'Spartan' is an upright, spreading tree which is covered in pure white, cup-shaped flowers in mid- and late spring
- Fruits:** Crisp, juicy, dark red, dessert apples that can be harvested in early October. It's one of the best red-skinned varieties and the fruit will keep well for several months if they are stored correctly.
- Pruning:** Initial pruning should be done straight after planting, when the new tree is dormant, between leaf fall and bud burst (usually November to early March). Winter pruning is for established apples, usually starting four or five years after planting, to keep them productive and control their size. Maintaining an open-centred crown with well-spaced branches helps to ensure trees stay healthy and bear good quality fruit.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 1 – Tree 7 – Plum, Czar

This tree was sponsored by Elizabeth Gibson

“For Keith Gibson, nature lover”



Prunus domestica 'Czar'

Czar was raised in Hertfordshire in the 1870s, UK, and is a cross between Prince Englebert and Early Rivers, and named in honour of the Emperor of Russia who was visiting England at the time. Czar has been quite widely grown in the UK as a commercial plum variety.

- Size:

2.5m - 4m
- Flowers:

White flowers in spring
- Fruits:

The fruits are dark purple in colour with a yellow to green flesh which has a good acid flavour. The cooking variety that most people choose. Czar can be used as a dessert plum when fully ripe. Picking time early-mid August.
- Pruning:

Young plum trees (up to three years old) are best lightly pruned in spring. The most popular way to prune is to create a 'bush' shape with an open centre – like a goblet or wine glass. This means that light, air and sun can get to the developing fruits. Prune when the buds are just bursting, or when the tree is just beginning to flower.

Established plum trees that are more than three years old can be pruned in summer, from mid-June onwards. Again, the aim is to keep the tree a manageable size and shape, while allowing the fruit to ripen. Prune to create an open, wine glass shape. Prune the branches by about a third, then prune away shoots growing into the centre of the tree, plus any that are dead, damaged or crossing.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 1 – Tree 8 – Apple, Idared

This tree was sponsored by Stephen Rainbird
“For The Pink Space, Cancer support”



Malus domestica 'Idared'

Idared is an American dual-purpose apple introduced in 1942, it is crossed between Jonathon and Wagener. It is a late crisp dessert apple, with white flesh and a sweet, pleasant flavour.

Size: 4m – 8m

Flowers: They produce their fragrant, white apple blossoms early.

Fruits: The Idared has a white flesh with a firm body, and is tart and juicy. For these reasons, it is very well suited for making apple sauces, pies, and cakes. Idared is harvested at the end of September to the middle of October. It remains hardy and durable until the end of January, and can even last until June with proper storage.

Pruning: Initial pruning should be done straight after planting, when the new tree is dormant, between leaf fall and bud burst (usually November to early March). Winter pruning is for established apples, usually starting four or five years after planting, to keep them productive and control their size. Maintaining an open-centred crown with well-spaced branches helps to ensure trees stay healthy and bear good quality fruit.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		🌸	🌿	
Summer			🌿	
Autumn			🌿	🍏🍎
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 9 – Plum Jubilee

This tree was sponsored by Jim McKell

“Remembering Jamie; Father of Hamish and Hector, son of Jim and Sandra, brother of Des, Andy and Kevin. Always loved. Always loving”



Prunus domestica 'Jubilee'

Jubilee was developed at the SLU Balsgard research station in southern Sweden and is more correctly known as Jubileum. It is a cross between Giant and Yakima. Despite the Japanese-sounding name, Yakima is a true European plum, with a sweet flavour. Both Giant and Yakima have very large fruits, and this explains the relatively large size of Jubilee plums. It is best thought of as an improved Victoria plum, with even bigger and tastier fruit.

Size: 2.5m – 4m

Flowers: The white spring blossom is followed by an oval, blue-black fruit with whitish bloom.

Fruits: Cropping season: late August to early September. The oval purple-red plums have extra sweet, firm yellow flesh and are delicious eaten fresh off the tree whilst being equally good for jams and desserts. All in all, a superb plum variety.

Pruning: Young plum trees (up to three years old) are best lightly pruned in spring. The most popular way to prune is to create a ‘bush’ shape with an open centre – like a goblet or wine glass. This means that light, air, and sun can get to the developing fruits. Prune when the buds are just bursting, or when the tree is just beginning to flower. Established plum trees that are more than three years old can be pruned in summer, from mid-June onwards.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 10 – Apple, Greensleeves

This tree was sponsored by Susan Sinclair

“In memory of Peter David Howard (1937-2020) who was a long-time employee of the Forestry Commission at Alice Holt and his dear son John”



Malus domestica 'Greensleeves'

Dessert Apple Greensleeves fruit trees - Raised by Dr Alston at East Malling Research Station, Maidstone, Kent in 1966 from James Grieve x Golden Delicious. From 'Golden Delicious' parentage with the same characteristic yellow-green skin and crisp, juicy flesh. The flavour is slightly sharper than its well-known parent but makes a good alternative for growing in the cooler UK climate. Apple 'Greensleeves' is an excellent eating apple and makes good juices and cider. Reliable and easy to grow, this variety produces heavy crops in September that store until October.

Size: 4m – 8m

Flowers: Once the weather has warmed up the tree will produce the first green leaves which will then prompt the first blossom.

Fruits: Greensleeves is a green to yellow mid-season apple that is very prolific, very hardy, reliable, and easy to manage and comes into cropping very early. Medium size fruits. Picking time mid-September.

Pruning: Initial pruning should be done straight after planting, when the new tree is dormant, between leaf fall and bud burst (usually November to early March). Winter pruning is for established apples, usually starting four or five years after planting, to keep them productive and control their size.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 11 – Greengage, Cambridge Gage

This tree was sponsored by the Alton Quakers

“In celebration of the 350th anniversary of the building of the Quaker Meeting House”



Prunus domestica 'Cambridge Gage'

'Cambridge Gage' is a greengage with a sweet, honey flavour and an excellent fruit quality in late summer. This variety of plum comes from the 16th century Old Greengage and is easier to grow and hardier than its ancestors. Greengage or just gage, is a group of plum trees that originate in France, although the Cambridge was developed in England.

- Size:

2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:

White flowers that bloom later in the spring than those of other plum cultivars. This means that the risk of having a frost destroy the blooms and subsequent fruit harvest is lower with Cambridge gage trees.
- Fruits:

Cambridge Gage trees reliably produce heavy crops of green gages with a similar flavour to that of 'Old Greengage'. The yellowish green flesh is juicy and full of flavour. The gages are produced in early September. Enjoying it fresh is best, but this plum also holds up to canning, cooking, and baking.
- Pruning:

Prune the tree once a year to keep it healthy and happy.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 12 – Pear, Conference

This tree was sponsored by Emily Wood for Pete & Pauline Sharp

“You are missed everyday by everyone you touched. Your kind hearts will never be forgotten and will live on in our memories forever”



Pyrus communis 'Conference'

It is an autumn cultivar of the European pear (*Pyrus communis*). This variety of pear was developed in Britain by Thomas Francis Rivers from his Rivers Nursery in Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire. It owes its name to the fact that it won first prize at the National British Pear Conference in London in 1885.

Size: 2.5m – 8m

Flowers: White blossom

Fruits: A medium-sized pear with an elongated bottle shape, the 'Conference' pear is similar in appearance to the 'Bosc pear'. A table pear, it is suitable for fresh-cut processing. The fruit skin is thick greenish brown, becoming pale yellow when ripe. The flesh is white but turns pale yellow when the pear is ripe. The texture is very fine and soft, and the flavour is sweet. Harvest time from September to October.

Pruning: It's a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 13 – Damson, Merryweather

This tree was sponsored by Kima Sutherland-Dee for Ian Sutherland

“For his love of growing trees”



Prunus insititia 'Merryweather Damson'

'Merryweather' is a popular 20th century cultivar, introduced by the firm of Henry Merryweather & Sons of Southwell, Nottinghamshire in 1907. The tree's parentage is unknown; it has leaves well above the size of other damsons, and is thought to have at least some culinary plum ancestry. The fruit is deep blue, large, and noticeably sweet when ripe.

- Size:

2.5m - 4m
- Flowers:

With beautiful dainty white blossoms in spring, this will attract birds and butterflies.
- Fruits:

Producing larger fruit than is usual, Damson Merryweather variety is a vigorous spreading tree, it produces a heavy crop of delicious large dark purple-blue fruit that can be harvested from late August that is ideal for culinary dishes and desserts or eaten fresh from the tree.
- Pruning:

Thin heavy crops when the fruits reach the size of hazelnuts to prevent the branches from snapping under their weight. Allow one fruit every 7-10cm (3-4") along each stem. Avoid winter pruning as this leaves plums prone to silver leaf disease, pruning in late spring to remove damaged, badly placed or diseased wood.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 14 – Apple, Bramley

This tree was sponsored by Kima Sutherland-Dee for Peta Sutherland
“For all her volunteer work in Alton”



Malus domestica 'Bramley's Original'

Known by many as THE English cooking apple, Bramley Seedling originates from Nottingham in 1865.
It is also known as Malus domestica 'Bramley's Seedling

- Size:** 2.5m - 8m
- Flowers:** Pale pink flowers are followed by fruit that can be used from November to February
- Fruits:** Expect fruit crops in mid-October and as they store exceptionally well, they can carry you through winter. The large apples have creamy flesh that is juicy and full of mouth-watering flavour. It cooks down to a smooth, fluffy, light puree.
- Pruning:** Pruning young apple trees for the first few years after planting ensures a healthy, goblet-like shape. The tree should have one central leader and several side shoots.

In the following years, remove any shoots growing out of the trunk to maintain a clear stem. Also remove any crossing, diseased or damaged branches. If your tree is looking overcrowded, remove some of the larger branches to open up the canopy. This type of pruning should be carried out between November and March.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 15 – Pear, Beurre Hardy

This tree was sponsored by Jennifer Elizabeth Bacon

“For our Mum, Ethel Georgina Hauptmann, with love from Jenny and Sue”



Pyrus communis 'Beurré Hardy'

Dessert Pear Beurre Hardy - the connoisseur's pear. A classic French pear from the early 19th century. Although slow to bear fruit, it produces good, regular crops and is a very hardy, vigorous tree. The leaves turn red in the autumn giving exceptional autumn colour.

- Size:

4m – 8m
- Flowers:

Pear trees blossom extremely early in spring. Pyrus 'Beurre Hardy' is known for attracting bees, beneficial insects, birds, butterflies/moths and other pollinators.
- Fruits:

Pick Beurre Hardy fruit in late August whilst quite hard, then leave to ripen indoors. Conical fruit with a melting texture, distinctive excellent flavour and is fragrant with a rose-water perfume.
- Pruning:

It’s a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 16 – Plum, Warwickshire Drooper

This tree was sponsored by
Victoria Blagbrough



Prunus domestica 'Warwickshire Drooper'

An old variety that arose in the West Midlands has become well known. Its name is apt – in time having a drooping habit. A self-fertile dual-purpose plum, best used for culinary purposes. The yellow skin has some green streaks and is speckled with red spot. The flesh is bright yellow and quite sweet.

- Size:** 2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:** The white spring blossom is followed by medium sized, oval fruit.
- Fruits:** Large yellow fruits speckled red with sweet yellow juicy flesh. Cropping season: early to mid-September.
- Pruning:** Young plum trees (up to three years old) are best lightly pruned in spring. The most popular way to prune is to create a ‘bush’ shape with an open centre – like a goblet or wine glass. This means that light, air, and sun can get to the developing fruits. Prune when the buds are just bursting, or when the tree is just beginning to flower.
- Established plum trees that are more than three years old can be pruned in summer, from mid-June onwards. Prune the branches by about a third, then prune away shoots growing into the centre of the tree, plus any that are dead, damaged, or crossing. Also pull up any suckers that are growing from the base and grub out any buds growing on the trunk.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 17 – Apple, Little Pax

This tree was sponsored by Diane Childs

“In memory of my parents Ruby & George and happy times in the countryside”



Malus domestica 'Little Pax'

Little Pax was planted as a seedling tree in the gardens of St. Cecilia's Abbey, Ryde, Isle of Wight. Its parentage is unknown, although it displays the typical bell-like "Pearmain" shape associated with several Victorian varieties such as Adam's Pearmain. A late season dessert apple producing crops of sweet, aromatic, bright red apples with yellow markings that store well over the winter.

- Size:

4m – 8m
- Flowers:

Blooms prolifically in spring making a fine display.
- Fruits:

Apple ‘Little Pax’ has a sweet, aromatic flavour and crisp flesh that is best eaten fresh from the tree. The bright red, ‘pearmain’ shaped apples crop in October and will store until February. To produce the best quality, largest apples, the fruits should be thinned in July leaving two apples remaining per cluster.
- Pruning:

Pruning apple trees begins immediately after planting. Remove the central stem to just above the highest side branch. For the following 3 years, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 18 – Gage, Oullins Golden Gage

This tree was sponsored by Martin Lewis for

“Peter and Marilyn Lewis and their love for the countryside”



Prunus domestica 'Oullins Golden Gage'

Introduced from France between 1850 to 1899, Oullins golden gage gets its name from the town of Oullins near Lyon. It is a reliably fruiting self-fertile dessert gage. Crops may not be quite as prolific as some varieties, but Gage ‘Oullins Golden’ makes up for it with reliability, producing a good crop every year. Oullins golden gage is a dual-purpose gage. It can be used in cooking to make pies and jams. It is also sweet, juicy and delicious eaten straight off the tree.

Size: 2.5m – 4m

Flowers: White flowers

Fruits: Yellow-green fruit in mid-August. Gage ‘Oullins Golden’ boasts large golden fruits with sweet and juicy yellow flesh. The fruits are delicious eaten straight from the tree but also freeze well too.

Pruning: Due to the risk of silver leaf always prune in early spring to mid-summer, never in the winter like apples and pears.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		✿	🌿	
Summer			🌿	🍒🍒🍒
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 19 – Plum, Victoria

This tree was sponsored by

The Abbatts



Prunus domestica 'Victoria'

As the name suggests, Victoria dates from the Victorian era but not much is known about its origins.

It was introduced in the 1840s and rapidly became a popular garden and commercial variety - a position it has maintained ever since. A reliably fruiting, self-fertile dessert and culinary plum.

The Victoria plum is by far the most popular plum variety in the UK.

Size: 2.5-4m in height and spread, ultimate height in 5-10 years.

Flowers: White blossom in Spring (late March/April). This tree will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.

Fruit: Dark red fruit in August-September.

Pruning: Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		✿	🌿	
Summer			🌿	🍒
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 2 – Tree 20 – Apple, Elstar

This tree was sponsored by the Medstead Gardeners' Club

“As a local gardening club we wanted to participate in the tree planting project, then take enjoyment from seeing the journey of growth from the trees”



Malus domestica 'Elstar'

Elstar originates from a breeding programme of the Institute for Horticultural Plant Breeding at Wageningen University in the Netherlands. The variety was created in 1955 by crossing the varieties ‘Golden Delicious’ and ‘Ingrid Marie’, but the variety was not introduced to the market until 1975.

- Size:** 4m – 8m
- Flowers:** Due to its rather late flowering, it is not very susceptible to blossom frost.
- Fruits:** ‘Elstar’ produces heavy, regular crops of apples which are greenish-yellow flushed red with an intense flavour, honeyed and crisp. Delicious to eat straight from the tree or juiced for thirst-quenching home-made apple juice. From around mid-September, the apples are ready for picking, the apples then ripen slowly in storage. If you want to eat them straight away, harvest from the end of September.
- Pruning:** A very vigorous growing variety, which means it requires a lot of pruning. If not pruned regularly, the health of the tree and the fruit quality will suffer.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 21 – Plum, Opal

This tree was sponsored by Pat and Paul Fenwick

"In memory of Great Grandparents James and Ellen Stacey of Chawton"



Prunus domestica 'Opal'

Opal was developed in Sweden in 1925 from a cross between Oullins Gage and Early Favourite. A superb early variety of Plum. The red fruits have a yellow flesh that parts from the stone with ease. Opal is sometimes thought of as a Gage like Plum due to its excellent flavour.

- Size:

2.5 - 4m
- Flowers:

Flowers white in early spring. This plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.
- Fruits:

The fruits are a medium size. Picking time late July. Opal has a long ripening period 12-14 days so you do not get a glut of Plums all in one go. An excellent Plum to eat fresh, but it is also useful for jams and fruit crumbles.
- Pruning:

Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 22 – Apple, Katy

This tree was sponsored by Tony Bull

*“For Harvey our beloved cocker spaniel who loves this hill.
Somewhere to woo those fetching toffee-coloured cockapoos”*



Malus domestica ‘Katy’

Katy originates from Sweden, where it is known as Katya, and as such is well-suited to growing in cool temperate climates. It was developed in 1947 as a cross between James Grieve and Worcester Pearmain and is very much a mixture of these two varieties.

- Size:** 4m – 8m
- Flowers:** Flowering from April to May, this variety produces an abundance of blossom over a long period, so is very useful to aid in pollinating other apple varieties.
- Fruits:** An early-season, dessert apple for picking and eating in early to mid-autumn. A staple of children’s lunchboxes for decades, this attractive medium-sized apple, usually bright red over a light green-yellow background. Very juicy, mild in flavour and in a good year, has a hint of strawberry.
- Pruning:** The main prune should be done in the winter if it isn't frosty or freezing. Take out the 3D's (dead, dying and diseased wood) and create an open shape. Then reduce the leaders back by a third. Summer prune in August by shortening any side shoots which are longer than 20cm back to three leaves. This will allow the sun to ripen the fruit and encourage more fruit buds.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 23 – Pear, Glou Morceau

This tree was sponsored by Deborah De Souza

“Remembering Charlie the Labrador”



Pyrus communis 'Glou Morceau'

Raised by Abbe Hardenpont of Mons, Belgium in 1750 and introduced to the UK in 1820. Its name means ‘delicious morsel’. The variety has spread throughout the world including the southern hemisphere being valued for its quality and long ripening period. ‘Glou Morceau’ is an excellent dessert pear with fine, melting and juicy texture and a classic pear flavour.

- Size:** 3.5m – 5.5m
- Flowers:** Pretty white blossoms appear in the spring and dark green foliage. Very good pollinator for other pear varieties.
- Fruits:** Yellowish-green with a little russet. Fine, melting and juicy texture, classic flavour. Reliable cropper. Ready for picking from early October.
- Pruning:** It’s a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		✿	🌿	
Summer			🌿	
Autumn			🌿	🍏🍐
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 24 – Gage, Stella's Star

This tree was sponsored by Gillian, Alison and Fiona Chalmers

“In loving memory of Ronald Chalmers who loved Windmill Hill”



Gage 'Stella's Star'

Introduced by amateur plant breeder Hector Harrison in the 1990's and named after his daughter, Stella. Also known as Hector's Greengage, it is a highly productive fruit tree from a young age and easier to grow than some forms. 'Stella's Star' is a self-fertile greengage, well-suited to the climate of southern and central UK and more suited to culinary use.

Size: Slow growing eventually reaching up to 2.5m - 4m in height and spread.

Flowers: May

Fruit: Gage 'Stella's Star' produces good crops of mildly flavoured fruits that can be eaten fresh or cooked into pies and jams. The yellow fruits ripen in mid-August.

Thin heavy crops when the fruits reach the size of hazelnuts to prevent the branches from snapping under their weight. Allow one fruit every 7-10cm (3-4") along each stem.

Pruning: Care should be taken when pruning these trees to avoid winter pruning as this leaves them prone to silver leaf disease. Prune in spring to remove damaged, badly placed or diseased wood.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 25 – Apple, Discovery

This tree was sponsored by The Whapshott Family

"In memory of James 'Jim Whapshott"



Malus domestica 'Discovery'

Discovery is an attractive, well rounded, second early dessert apple. It was raised by Mr Dummer in Langham, Essex around 1949. Said to be from Worcester Pearmain crossed with Beauty of Bath. Best known because it produces some of the earliest apples in the UK.

Size: 2.5m – 8m

Flowers: White blossom.

Fruits: Fruits on Discovery are bright red, crisp, juicy with a sharp fresh flavour, picking time is from early August.

Pruning: Pruning apple trees begins immediately after planting. Remove the central stem to just above the highest side branch. For the following 3 years, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. Aim for about six main branches which will form the frame of your tree, with fruiting subbranches growing off them. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 26 – Quince, Serbian Gold

This tree was sponsored by



Cydonia oblonga 'Serbian Gold'

A compact tree with oval leaves that have grey, downy undersides. White to pale pink flowers in spring are followed by edible, roundish, aromatic yellow fruits that can be picked in early autumn. Quince 'Serbian Gold' is less vigorous growing but nevertheless highly productive self-fertile variety of Quince used in its native Serbia for both cooking and making Quince Liqueur.

- Size:** 2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:** White to pale pink flowers in early spring
- Fruits:** The aromatic fruits are picked earlier than most, in late September, and ripened indoors for at least a fortnight before use in the kitchen. Use the fruit to make jelly or combine with stewed apples.
- Pruning:** Prune quinces in winter while dormant. Remove dead, diseased, or damaged stems, and thin out any congested or unproductive stems. Aim to maintain a system of well-spaced branches on a clear stem, removing wayward stems as they're produced. Once established, only light pruning is necessary, apart from the occasional removal of crowding or low branches.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 27 – Plum, Czar

This tree was sponsored by Derek Whitaker

*“In loving memory of Valerie Mary Whitaker,
a Yorkshire rose who blooms again in a Hampshire orchard”*



Prunus domestica 'Czar'

Czar was raised in Hertfordshire in the 1870s, UK, and is a cross between Prince Englebert and Early Rivers, and named in honour of the Emperor of Russia who was visiting England at the time. Czar has been quite widely grown in the UK as a commercial plum variety.

Size: 2.5m - 4m

Flowers: White flowers in spring

Fruits: The fruits are dark purple in colour with a yellow to green flesh which has a good acid flavour. The cooking variety that most people choose. Czar can be used as a dessert plum when fully ripe. Picking time early to mid August.

Pruning: Young plum trees (up to three years old) are best lightly pruned in spring. The most popular way to prune is to create a ‘bush’ shape with an open centre – like a goblet or wine glass. Prune when the buds are just bursting, or when the tree is just beginning to flower. Established plum trees that are more than three years old can be pruned in summer, from mid-June onwards. Prune the branches by about a third, then prune away shoots growing into the centre of the tree, plus any that are dead, damaged, or crossing.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 28 – Apple, Scrumptious

This tree was sponsored by Dawn Tatman

"In memory of Peter Tatman 01.07.1935-27.06.2022. Beloved husband, father and grandfather to Rosie, Archie and Patrick Swain"



Malus domestica 'Scrumptious'

Scrumptious is an excellent modern English early dessert apple, and popular in tasting tests. It was raised by English apple enthusiast Hugh Ermen in the 1980s and intended for gardeners who wanted an early-season apple variety with a bit more flavour than other early varieties. Scrumptious is a great example of how growers are once again looking at flavour as the most important characteristic in a good apple.

Size: 4m – 8m

Flowers: Pale pink in April and May

Fruits: The red fruit have a complex, fragrant, honeyed flavour. The fruits are usually ready to harvest in September.

Pruning: The main prune should be done in the winter if it isn't frosty or freezing. Take out the 3D's (dead, dying, and diseased wood) and create an open shape. Then reduce the leaders back by a third. Aim to create an airy structure without any crisscrossing branches. In August summer prune. Shorten any side shoots (or laterals) which are longer than 20cm back to three leaves. This will allow the sun to ripen the fruit and encourage more fruit buds.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 29 – Greengage, Cambridge

This tree was sponsored by
Sir Christopher and Lady Lawrence-Jones



Prunus domestica 'Cambridge Gage'

'Cambridge Gage' is a greengage with a sweet, honey flavour and an excellent fruit quality in late summer. This variety of plum comes from the 16th century Old Greengage and is easier to grow and hardier than its ancestors. Greengage or just gage, is a group of plum trees that originate in France, although the Cambridge was developed in England.

- Size:** 2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:** White flowers that bloom later in the spring than those of other plum cultivars. This means that the risk of having a frost destroy the blooms and subsequent fruit harvest is lower with Cambridge gage trees.
- Fruits:** Cambridge Gage trees reliably produce heavy crops of green gages with a similar flavour to that of 'Old Greengage'. The yellowish green flesh is juicy and full of flavour. The gages are produced in early September. Enjoying it fresh is best, but this plum also holds up to canning, cooking, and baking.
- Pruning:** Prune the tree once a year to keep it healthy and happy.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 30 – Damson, Langley Bullace

This tree was sponsored by Susan Pickering

“In memory of my best friend and husband, Don, from Sue”



Prunus domestica 'Langley Bullace'

Langley Bullace is a late, heavy cropping variety Raised by Messrs. Veitch, nurseryman, Langley in 1902. Received an Award of Garden Merit and First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society. The tree itself has interesting, twisted branches and considered the best of the bullaces.

- Size:

2.5m - 4m
- Flowers:

Flowers white
- Fruits:

Small round to round-oblong, blue-black fruits with a good bloom. Sharp in taste but delicious when cooked into a pudding, jam or cheese!
- Pruning:

Pruning and training young trees is the most important part of Langley Bullace damson care. Pruning the tree will help shape the side branches and create a pyramid shape that helps support heavy crops. Heading back branches that haven’t forked can encourage new growth. Pruning should be done during the dormant season.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 3 – Tree 31 – Apple, Jonagold

This tree was sponsored by Dawn & Ray Ayres

“We walk Bella, the family dog, up here most days. 2023 is our Golden Wedding Anniversary so it is fitting to mark it with the planting of a Jonagold apple tree”



Malus domestica 'Jonagold'

Jonagold is high quality American apple, developed in the 1940s. As its name suggests, this is a cross between a Jonathan and a Golden Delicious. Jonagold is a large apple and makes a substantial snack.

- Size:** 3.5m – 4.5m
- Flowers:** The blossom appears in mid-May and is particularly impressive as is the case with many other triploid varieties.
- Fruits:** The large fruit is attractive with red flush and stripes over gold with crisp, honeyed taste. It can be harvested from mid-October and is extremely versatile - eat the fruits fresh, cook, juice or dry them, or make your own cider.
- Pruning:** Pruning apple trees begins immediately after planting. Remove the central stem to just above the highest side branch. For the following 3 years, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. From the fourth year, some sub branches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new sub branches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 32 – Gage, Oullins Golden Gage

This tree was sponsored by OceanWise Ltd

“OceanWise Founders and team are proud to be part of this orchard and are passionate about the wild and wonderful outdoors and the amazing positive effects it can bring to our wellbeing and that of our community”



Prunus domestica 'Oullins Golden Gage'

Introduced from France between 1850 to 1899, Oullins golden gage gets its name from the town of Oullins near Lyon. It is a reliably fruiting self-fertile dessert gage. Crops may not be quite as prolific as some varieties, but Gage ‘Oullins Golden’ makes up for it with reliability, producing a good crop every year. Oullins golden gage is a dual-purpose gage. It can be used in cooking to make pies and jams. It is also sweet, juicy and delicious eaten straight off the tree.

- Size:** 2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:** White flowers
- Fruits:** Yellow-green fruit in mid-August. Gage ‘Oullins Golden’ boasts large golden fruits with sweet and juicy yellow flesh. The fruits are delicious eaten straight from the tree but also freeze well too.
- Pruning:** Due to the risk of silver leaf always prune in early spring to mid-summer, never in the winter like apples and pears.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 33 – Apple, Falstaff

This tree was sponsored by the Brown Family

“In loving memory of Nanny Mal, Grandad Alg and Grandad Peter”



Malus domestica 'Falstaff'

Falstaff was first introduced in 1971 by East Malling Research with the parents being James Grieve and Golden Delicious. The taste is an excellent balance of sweetness and acidity. The texture is firm and crunchy with lots of refreshing juice. The flesh is creamy white.

- Size:** 4m – 8m
- Flowers:** Pale pink flowers in May. Pollination group 3 putting its flowering period firmly in the middle of season and ensuring that it will be pollinated by (and help pollinate) the majority of other apple trees.
- Fruits:** The apples are produced in September / October and if well-stored you can be eating them through until January.
- Pruning:** Pruning apple trees begins immediately after planting. Remove the central stem to just above the highest side branch. For the following 3 years, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. Aim for about six main branches which will form the frame of your tree, with fruiting sub branches growing off of them. From the fourth year, some sub branches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new sub branches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 34 – Plum, 'Warwickshire Drooper'

This tree was sponsored by Charles Kaye

*“In memory of my partner, Hilary Bean,
who for many years made Alton her second home”*



Prunus domestica 'Warwickshire Drooper'

An old variety that arose in the West Midlands has become well known. Its name is apt – in time having a drooping habit. A self-fertile dual-purpose plum, best used for culinary purposes. The yellow skin has some green streaks and is speckled with red spot. The flesh is bright yellow and quite sweet.

- Size:

2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:

The white spring blossom is followed by medium sized, oval fruit.
- Fruits:

Large yellow fruits speckled red with sweet yellow juicy flesh. Cropping season: early to mid-September.
- Pruning:

Young plum trees (up to three years old) are best lightly pruned in spring. The most popular way to prune is to create a ‘bush’ shape with an open centre – like a goblet or wine glass. This means that light, air, and sun can get to the developing fruits. Prune when the buds are just bursting, or when the tree is just beginning to flower. Established plum trees that are more than three years old can be pruned in summer, from mid-June onwards.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 35 – Gage, Stella's Star

This tree was sponsored by M, H & F Cole

"We love our family walks on this hill with the sun on our faces, remembering all the good times spent together. RIP Cristina and Chris - may your memorial benches always watch over this orchard"



Gage 'Stella's Star'

Introduced by amateur plant breeder Hector Harrison in the 1990's and named after his daughter, Stella. Also known as Hector's Greengage, it is a highly productive fruit tree from a young age and easier to grow than some forms. 'Stella's Star' is a self-fertile greengage, well-suited to the climate of southern and central UK and more suited to culinary use.

Size: Slow growing eventually reaching up to 2.5m - 4m in height and spread.

Flowers: May

Fruit: Gage 'Stella's Star' produces good crops of mildly flavoured fruits that can be eaten fresh or cooked into pies and jams. The yellow fruits ripen in mid-August.

Thin heavy crops when the fruits reach the size of hazelnuts to prevent the branches from snapping under their weight. Allow one fruit every 7-10cm (3-4") along each stem.

Pruning: Care should be taken when pruning these trees to avoid winter pruning as this leaves them prone to silver leaf disease. Prune in spring to remove damaged, badly placed or diseased wood.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		🌸	🌿	
Summer			🌿	🍇
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 36 – Crab Apple, Neville Copeman

This tree was sponsored by Plantwork Systems

*“Society grows great when individuals plant trees
in whose shade they shall never sit”*



Malus × purpurea 'Neville Copeman'

The Neville Copeman is a spreading deciduous tree with purple young foliage, later purple-flushed green, and light purple flowers followed by orange-red fruits 3cm in length.

- Size:

4m – 8m
- Flowers:

In spring, Malus × purpurea 'Neville Copeman' looks splendid covered in pink-purple blossom. Benefiting from a relatively long flowering period, 'Neville Copeman' is also an excellent choice for pollinating apple trees. The leaves have a hint of purple, which is particularly prominent when they are young.
- Fruit:

Large orange-red crab apples look stunning in autumn. Being less bitter than some crab apples, they can be eaten raw although not to everyone's taste! We recommend using them in jams, jellies and chutneys.
- Pruning:

Crab Apple Neville Copeman can be pruned in winter. It does not require hard pruning and you should not trim the tips of crab apple branches. Simply remove any dead or damaged branches and shoots at the base of the tree i.e. suckers and water sprouts which redirect energy resources from the main stem but do not produce strong branches.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 37 – Damson, Langley Bullace

This tree was sponsored by Carolyn Wilson-Webb

"In memory of the Wilson-Webb family, East Worldham"



Prunus domestica 'Langley Bullace'

Langley Bullace is a late, heavy cropping variety Raised by Messrs. Veitch, nurseryman, Langley in 1902. Received an Award of Garden Merit and First-Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society. The tree itself has interesting, twisted branches, and considered the best of the bullaces.

Size: 2.5m - 4m

Flowers: Flowers white

Fruits: Small round to round-oblong, blue-black fruits with a good bloom. Sharp in taste but delicious when cooked into a pudding, jam or cheese!

Pruning: Pruning and training young trees is the most important part of Langley Bullace damson care. Pruning the tree will help shape the side branches and create a pyramid shape that helps support heavy crops. Heading back branches that haven't forked can encourage new growth. Pruning should be done during the dormant season.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		✿	🌿	
Summer			🌿	
Autumn			🌿	🍇
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 38 – Pear, Williams Bon Chrétien

This tree was sponsored by
Alton Rugby Club



Pyrus communis ‘Williams bon Chretien’

Often simply known as 'Williams' pear, it is one of the oldest English varieties of dessert pear, first introduced in 1770 in Berkshire. Bearing heavy crops of large, golden yellow, juicy fruit, from mid to late autumn. Pyrus 'Williams Bon Chretien' is known for attracting bees, beneficial insects, birds, butterflies/moths and other pollinators. It has nectar/pollen rich flowers, provides shelter and habitat, makes a good wildlife hedge, has seeds for birds and is a caterpillar food plant.

- Size:

2.5m - 4m
- Flowers:

Early white flowers, so at risk from spring frosts.
- Fruits:

The fruits of this superb pear turn yellow as the flesh ripens. Pear 'Williams Bon Chretien' is an early fruiting variety producing large yellow non-gritty fruits with an excellent sweet and juicy flavour. This British bred pear is perfect for poaching and preserving, as well as eating fresh from mid to late September. As with most pears, pick the fruit when still firm and allow it to ripen indoors.
- Pruning:

It’s a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting woo and promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 39 – Apple, Topaz

This tree was sponsored by
The Vines Family



Malus domestica 'Topaz'

Developed at the Czech Republic’s Institute of Experimental Botany, it is a cross between Vanda and Rubin, both developed in the Czech Republic in the latter part of the 20th century. Topaz apples are crispy, medium to large apples with a distinctive, sweet-tart flavour often compared to Honeycrisp.

- Size:

4m – 8m
- Flowers:

Showy flowers in spring
- Fruits:

A late, dessert apple usually picked in October, with red-flushed, yellow-green skin and crisp, juicy, tangy, yellow flesh.

Topaz apples are usually eaten fresh or in fruit salads, but they can also be used for cooking or baking.
- Pruning:

Thin excess fruit to ensure healthier, better-tasting fruit. Prune the trees in late autumn, after Topaz apple harvest is complete. For the first 3 years after planting and the initial prune, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. Aim for about six main branches which will form the frame of your tree, with fruiting subbranches growing off them. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				  
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 40 – Plum, Jubilee

This tree was sponsored by Alton Operatic and Dramatic Society

“In memory of member Hayleigh Baker-Towns”



Prunus domestica 'Jubilee'

Dessert Plum Jubilee fruit trees - Jubilee is also known as Jubileum. It is best thought of as an improved Victoria plum, with even bigger and tastier fruit than Victoria, reliably producing heavy crops about a week earlier on trees with better resistance to pests and disease. The oval purple-red plums have extra sweet, firm yellow flesh and are delicious eaten fresh off the tree whilst being equally good for jams and desserts. All in all, a superb plum variety.

Size: 2.5m – 4m

Flowers: The white spring blossom is followed by an oval, blue-black fruit with whitish bloom.

Fruits: Cropping season: late August to early September.

Pruning: Young plum trees (up to three years old) are best lightly pruned in spring. The most popular way to prune is to create a 'bush' shape with an open centre – like a goblet or wine glass. This means that light, air, and sun can get to the developing fruits. Prune when the buds are just bursting, or when the tree is just beginning to flower. Established plum trees that are more than three years old can be pruned in summer, from mid-June onwards.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 41 – Quince, Meeches Prolific

This tree was sponsored by Charlotte Harding

"For Cecil Frederick George Harding"



Cydonia oblonga 'Meech's Prolific'

Named after a 19th century quince enthusiast, William Witler Meech, from New Jersey, USA. In 1888 Meech published a book called "Quince Culture" which remains one of the most comprehensive resources about growing quince trees. Meech states that this variety originated from Connecticut, and was called the Pear-Shaped Orange Quince - but soon became known as Meech's Prolific.

Size: 2.5m – 4m

Flowers: This quince produces a show of large soft pink flowers in the spring

Fruits: Quince produce large beautiful perfumed golden fruits. They are often used in Middle-Eastern dishes as well as being delicious added to fruit pies and crumbles. The fruit is also used to make jelly but and home-made quince vodka!

Pruning: Prune quinces in winter while dormant. Remove dead, diseased, or damaged stems, and thin out any congested or unproductive stems. Aim to maintain a system of well-spaced branches on a clear stem, removing wayward stems as they're produced. Once established, only light pruning is necessary, apart from the occasional removal of crowding or low branches.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 4 – Tree 42 – Apple, James Grieve

This tree was sponsored by Susan Jackman for Alan Roe

“Illustrator & art teacher, musician & trumpet player in his own Alan Roe Big Band, widely known in Alton in each capacity.

Trees were his passion, he would have loved this orchard”



Malus domestica 'James Grieve'

James Grieve is an old variety of apple. It gets its name from its breeder, James Grieve, who raised the apple from pollination of a Pott's Seedling or a Cox's Orange Pippin apple (most likely both) in Edinburgh, Scotland some time before 1893.

- Size:

4m – 8m
- Flowers:

Showy flowers in spring
- Fruits:

A mid-season variety that is picked in early-mid September. A culinary or dessert cultivar with yellow-green speckled and striped orange-red apples. Savoury, crisp to melting flesh; when cooked keeps shape, with juicy, delicate flavour.
- Pruning:

Thin excess fruit to ensure healthier, better-tasting fruit. Prune the trees in late autumn, after apple harvest is complete. For the first 3 years after planting and the initial prune, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. Aim for about six main branches which will form the frame of your tree, with fruiting subbranches growing off them. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 43 – Apple, Fiesta

This tree was sponsored by Susan Perks

“In loving memory of Sylvia Dorsett”



Malus domestica 'Fiesta'

Fiesta is a relatively new English apple, developed in Kent in the 1970's but with a very traditional English style and flavour. Cox's Orange Pippin is one of its parents, and it has inherited the classic Cox aromatic sweet/sharp flavour. Visually it also looks the part, with the attractive orange flush so typical of traditional English apples.

Size: 4m – 8m

Flowers: Showy pink flowers in spring

Fruits: Size is medium to large and the shape is rather flat to round. Picking time early October. Fiesta is one of the best apples for juicing. It produces copious amounts of juice, with a very good rich sweet / sharp flavour.

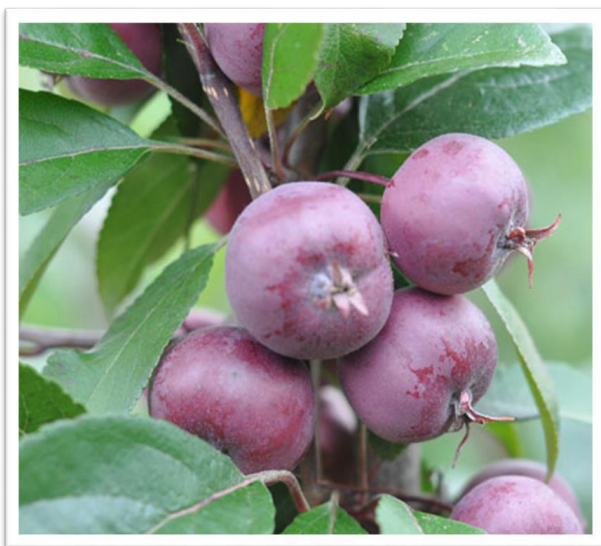
Pruning: Thin excess fruit to ensure healthier, better-tasting fruit. Prune the trees in late autumn, after apple harvest is complete.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 44 – Crab Apple, Cowichan

This tree was sponsored by The Suatt-Plant family

"In memory of Pam and Mike, much loved Mum and Dad; Grannie and Roro. They loved their garden and the countryside, this tree and the Orchard will be a place to remember them and create new memories"



Malus 'Cowichan'

This is semi-weeping, spreading, deciduous tree. Leaves are dense, ovate, often lobed, purple, green at maturity, up to 3 inches long. Flowers are rose-pink, fading to white.

Size: 3m - 4m

Flowers: In April – May large rose pink fading to white flowers, Cowichan is also a good pollinator tree for other apples.

Fruits: In late summer fruit are crimson, approximately the size of a cherry.

Pruning: Crab Apple trees can be pruned in winter. It does not require hard pruning and you should not trim the tips of crab apple branches. Simply remove any dead or damaged branches and shoots at the base of the tree i.e. suckers and water sprouts which redirect energy resources from the main stem but do not produce strong branches.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 45 – Apple, Topaz

This tree was sponsored by David Quick

*“In fond memory of our parents, George & Josie Quick,
who died in 2021 aged 98 and 99, from their four sons”*



Malus domestica 'Topaz'

Developed at the Czech Republic's Institute of Experimental Botany, it is a cross between Vanda and Rubin, both developed in the Czech Republic in the latter part of the 20th century. Topaz apples are crispy, medium to large apples with a distinctive, sweet-tart flavour often compared to Honeycrisp.

Size: 4m – 8m

Flowers: Showy flowers in spring

Fruits: A late, dessert apple usually picked in October, with red-flushed, yellow-green skin and crisp, juicy, tangy, yellow flesh.

Topaz apples are usually eaten fresh or in fruit salads, but they can also be used for cooking or baking.

Pruning: Thin excess fruit to ensure healthier, better-tasting fruit. Prune the trees in late autumn, after Topaz apple harvest is complete. For the first 3 years after planting and the initial prune, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 46 – Plum, Opal

This tree was sponsored by Kate Quick (nee Robinson)

*"In memory of my parents Gordon and Jean,
I inherited their much-loved dog Leo and we now walk daily round Windmill
Hill. They loved to garden and had many fruit trees"*



Prunus domestica 'Opal'

Opal is a superb early variety of Plum. The red fruits have a yellow flesh that parts from the stone with ease. Opal is sometimes thought of as a Gage like Plum due to its excellent flavour.

Size: 2.5 - 4m

Flowers: Flowers white in early spring. This plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.

Fruits: The fruits are a medium size. Picking time late July. Opal has a long ripening period 12-14 days so you do not get a glut of Plums all in one go. An excellent Plum to eat fresh, but it is also useful for jams and fruit crumbles.

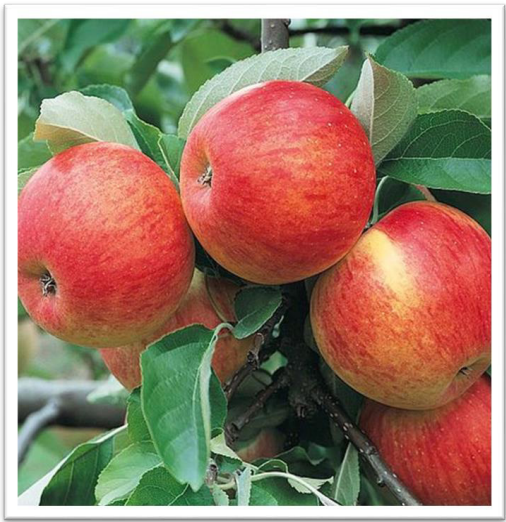
Pruning: Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 47 – Apple, Pinova

This tree was sponsored for Doug & Beat Parsons

“Whose love for the outside life will always be remembered by all the nieces and nephews who shared time with them”



Malus domestica 'Pinova'

Pinova was developed at the Institute for Fruit Research, Dresden-Pillnitz, Germany in the 1980's. It is a cross between Golden Delicious and Cox crossed with Duchess of Oldenburg.

- Size:** 2m - 4m
- Flowers:** Showy flowers in spring
- Fruits:** Pinova is an attractive conical yellow apple with a pinkish-orange flush. It crops heavily and the apples store well. Pinova is suitable for consuming fresh and making apple juice.
- Pruning:** Thin excess fruit to ensure healthier, better-tasting fruit. Prune the trees in late autumn, after apple harvest is complete. For the first 3 years after planting and the initial prune, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. Aim for about six main branches which will form the frame of your tree, with fruiting subbranches growing off them. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 48 – Plum, Victoria

This tree was sponsored for Peter & Christine Cozens

“In loving memory of mum and dad who may have left this world but will never leave our hearts and whose love of the land will continue to bear fruit”



Prunus domestica 'Victoria'

Victoria was found growing in a garden in Sussex, in the early 1800’s, and introduced for sale in the 1840’s by Denyer, a nurseryman from Brixton in south London. Its parentage is unfortunately not known. Victoria is by far the most popular plum variety in the UK and well-known for heavy crops of very attractive plum-coloured fruit.

- Size:** 2.5-4m in height and spread, ultimate height in 5-10 years.
- Flowers:** White blossom in Spring (late March/April). This tree will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of pollinating insects.
- Fruit:** Dark red fruit in August-September. Victoria really excels as a culinary plum. It cooks to a distinctive pink/orange puree which makes a very good jam and filling for pies and crumbles.
- Pruning:** Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 49 – Pear, Doyenné du Comice

This tree was sponsored for Sylvia Toovey

*"In loving memory of our beautiful mum and grandmother.
She had a zest for life, for dancing and traveling the world in her later years. We
are raising our glasses to you with your favourite tipple - Gin and bitter lemon"*



Pyrus 'Comice'

A dessert pear with a very rich flavour. Raised in the garden of the Comice Horticole, in the town of Angers in the Loire valley, France, during the mid-19th century. Although originating from France it was well-known in England by the late 19th century and the Victorian author Robert Hogg records several letters from fellow enthusiasts praising its "surpassing flavour".

Size: 4m – 8m

Flowers: Flowering time for Doyenne Du Comice in the UK is May.

Fruits: Comice is widely considered to have the best flavour of any pear. It has both the characteristic "melting" flesh of the highest quality pear varieties, along with a sweet richness and delicacy. The pears should be picked under-ripe and then ripened indoors (or in a fridge) generally ready to pick in mid-October.

Pruning: It's a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		✿	🌿	
Summer			🌿	
Autumn				🍏🍐
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 50 – Plum, Cherry Plum

This tree was sponsored for Nanny Probert

“Nanny Probert was our Mum and Nanny. The most loving, caring, unselfish lady. The maker of the best apple pies in the world! Her pastry skills were second to none. She cheated at cards and loved a Baileys on our Wednesday girlie nights; whilst secretly hoping the puppy would be really naughty! Bless her cotton socks”



Prunus cerifera 'Cherry Plum'

Prunus cerifera is a species of plum known by the common names cherry. It is native to Southeast Europe and Western Asia and is naturalised in the British Isles.

- Size:** 7m – 12m
- Flowers:** It is one of the first trees to flower in spring, often starting in mid-February before the leaves have opened. The flowers are white or pale pink and about 2 cm across, with five petals and many stamens.
- Fruits:** The fruit is an edible drupe, 2–3 cm in diameter, ripening to yellow or red from early July to mid-September.
- Pruning:** Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 5 – Tree 51 – Plum, Jubilee

This tree was sponsored by Mary Tricker for Digby Tricker

“Grandpa Digby loved his wildlife and hopefully his four grandchildren will visit his tree to pick the fruit”



Prunus domestica 'Jubilee'

Jubilee was developed at the SLU Balsgard research station in southern Sweden and is more correctly known as Jubileum. It is a cross between Giant and Yakima. Despite the Japanese-sounding name, Yakima is a true European plum, with a sweet flavour. Both Giant and Yakima have very large fruits, and this explains the relatively large size of Jubilee plums. It is best thought of as an improved Victoria plum, with even bigger and tastier fruit.

- Size:** 2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:** The white spring blossom is followed by an oval, blue-black fruit with whitish bloom.
- Fruits:** Cropping season: late August to early September. The oval purple-red plums have extra sweet, firm yellow flesh and are delicious eaten fresh off the tree whilst being equally good for jams and desserts. All in all, a superb plum variety.
- Pruning:** Young plum trees (up to three years old) are best lightly pruned in spring. The most popular way to prune is to create a ‘bush’ shape with an open centre – like a goblet or wine glass. This means that light, air, and sun can get to the developing fruits. Prune when the buds are just bursting, or when the tree is just beginning to flower. Established plum trees that are more than three years old can be pruned in summer, from mid-June onwards.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 52 – Pear, Merton Pride

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Pyrus communis 'Merton Pride'

Developed in the 1940s at the famous John Innes Institute at Merton, Surrey, England. Pedigree is often an indicator of quality and Merton Pride has an excellent one - it is related to the well-known English Williams pear, crossed with a Belgian variety of good repute called Glou Morceau. The result is undoubtedly one of the best quality English pears available, notable for its juicy buttery flesh.

- Size:** 4m – 8m
- Flowers:** Early white flowers in spring
- Fruits:** 'Merton Pride' has large fruit with melting, sweet, juicy flesh with a good pear flavour; the skin is pale yellow with variable amounts of russetting. It is in pollination group 3 and crops in September.
- Pruning:** It's a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		✿	🌿	
Summer			🌿	
Autumn			🌿	🍐🍐
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 53 – Apple, Laxton's Superb

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Malus domestica 'Laxton's Superb'

Laxton's Superb is a classic and popular English-style variety from the late Victorian period, one of the high-points in the development of English apples. Laxton Brothers were important breeders at this time and this is probably their most important variety. Laxton's Superb is essentially a Cox-style apple, but with an interesting twist in flavour inherited from its other parent Wyken Pippin, which had been popular since the 18th century but is now little knownThe colour is dull red flush over green - attractive in a subdued way.

- Size:

4m - 8m
- Flowers:

The Laxton Superb generally flowers from April to May.
- Fruits:

The fruit is well known for its sweet and aromatic taste which is likened to the parent species it is derived from, the 'Cox's Orange Pippin'. The tree will usually provide a heavy crop which is best to be harvested in October.
- Pruning:

Thin excess fruit to ensure healthier, better-tasting fruit. Prune the trees in late autumn, after apple harvest is complete. For the first 3 years after planting and the initial prune, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 54 – Apple, Gala

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Malus domestica 'Gala'

Gala was developed by New Zealand apple enthusiast J.H. Kidd from one of his earlier successes, Kidd's Orange Red, which he crossed with Golden Delicious. One of the most popular apple varieties, and a good mid-season variety.

- Size:** 4m - 8m
- Flowers:** The leaves are a deep green and the blossom is a particularly attractive white and light pink colour in spring.
- Fruits:** The sweet flavour of ripe Gala apples eaten straight from the tree is quite a surprise compared to supermarket examples. Another surprise is the fruit size, which is likely to be quite a bit larger than the small snack-size apples that are most usually sold in the shops. When home-grown (and well-thinned) Gala apples will get to a nice size, much more reminiscent of its parent Kidd's Orange Red. Gala is also a good variety for juicing, as you might expect the flavour is rich and sweet, useful for mixing with other sharper varieties. Picking time late September and fruit stores until December.
- Pruning:** Pruning fruit trees begins immediately after planting. Remove the central stem to just above the highest side branch. For the following 3 years, prune only the tips of the remaining main branches by one third in winter. Aim for about six main branches which will form the frame of your tree, with fruiting subbranches growing off them. From the fourth year, some subbranches can be pruned out at the union where they join the main branch, to allow new subbranches to take their place.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 55 – Apple, Fortune

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Malus domestica ' Laxton's Fortune'

Developed at the start of the 20th century by the famous Laxton Brothers Nursery in Bedfordshire. Laxton's Fortune (often known simply as Fortune) is a cross between Cox's Orange Pippin and a little-known American variety called Wealthy. It received a first class certificate from the RHS in 1948.

- Size:** 4m - 8m
- Flowers:** The blossom is frost tolerant and provides a heavy crop.
- Fruits:** For picking and eating September to October, the medium sized, golden yellow fruits are flushed bright red on the sunny side, and the flavour is exceptional. Sweet and aromatic with firm flesh that later becomes soft.
- Pruning:** Prone to biennial bearing is when the tree fruits heavily in alternate years, with a light crop or no crop in the intervening year. Heavy-cropping varieties which are also of low vigour - such as Laxton's Fortune - are most prone to this condition. To prevent this happening, make sure you don't let the tree set too heavy a crop, as this will trigger the cycle. The easiest way to prevent over-cropping is to thin the fruitlets at the start of June after the blossom is over - thin each cluster to one fruitlet per cluster, and then if necessary, remove some of the remaining ones as well.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 56 – Apple, Crispin

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Malus domestica 'Crispin'

Crispin was developed in Japan in the 1930's and is a cross between Golden Delicious and Indo. It has become steadily popular in both North America (where it is often known as Mutsu) and parts of Europe (where it is known as either Crispin or Mutsu).

Size: 4m - 8m

Flowers: 'Crispin' is an upright to spreading, deciduous tree with ovate, toothed, dull green leaves, pink-flushed, white flowers in spring.

Fruits: Crispin is an unusually versatile apple. Its large size and juicy acidity make it an excellent apple for the kitchen. Slices keep their shape when baked, and slices can be dried too. Crispin's Golden Delicious parentage also lends it an excellent sweet flavour for eating fresh, particularly if you like sharper apples. Mutsu or Crispin apples ripen around the end of September, although one problem with these trees is that they may only produce fruit biennially.

Pruning: Prune Crispin Apple trees in late autumn or early winter. This is done in order to protect the tree as it enters the harshest time of the year. When you prune your apple tree, you want to take back some of the growth so that the tree can focus on producing fruit in the new season.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 57 – Plum, Cherry Plum

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Prunus cerifera 'Cherry Plum'

Prunus cerifera is a species of plum known by the common name Cherry Plum. It is native to Southeast Europe and Western Asia and is naturalised in the British Isles.

- Size:** 7m – 12m
- Flowers:** It is one of the first trees to flower in spring, often starting in mid-February before the leaves have opened. The flowers are white or pale pink and about 2 cm across, with five petals and many stamens.
- Fruits:** The fruit is an edible drupe, 2–3 cm in diameter, ripening to yellow or red from early July to mid-September.
- Pruning:** Plum trees do not require as precise pruning as apples and pears, but still benefit from initial training and the thinning of old wood to ensure they produce as much fruit as possible. Plums are pruned in early spring for young trees or mid-summer for established trees to avoid infection by silver leaf disease.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 58 – Apple, Arthur Turner

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Malus domestica 'Arthur Turner'

Raised and introduced by Charles Turner at Slough, Buckinghamshire, England in 1915. Previously named as 'Turner's Prolific' in 1912 when it received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society. Renamed in 1913 and received another Award of Garden Merit for its stunning blossom in 1945. Arthur Turner is a mid-season English cooking apple, primarily used for baking.

- Size:** 4m - 8m
- Flowers:** Striking, deep pink blossom in spring. Arthur Turner has probably the finest blossom display of any apple variety, almost rivalling crab-apples with the intensity of flowers.
- Fruits:** A flavoursome cooking apple with large, golden exhibition fruit. Picking time August to September.
- Pruning:** Prune in late autumn or early winter. This is done to protect the tree as it enters the harshest time of the year. When you prune your apple tree, you want to take back some of the growth so that the tree can focus on producing fruit in the new season.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 59 – Medlar, Royal Medlar

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Mespilus germanica 'Royal'

Medlars are excellent trees for the garden. They are ornamental, with a spreading habit, pretty late-spring to early-summer blossom and good autumn colour. The edible fruits are an acquired taste and tart if eaten raw but make pleasantly flavoured jellies or desserts and can be used for making wine.

Left to soften or ‘blet’, the fruit mellows and is a traditional and unusual, treat.

- Size: 2.5m - 4m
- Flowers: Huge glossy leaves and attractive large, pure white flowers on a flat topped, spreading semi-weeping habit.
- Fruits: The taste is unique and has been compared to coarse apple sauce with a lot of cinnamon. Medlars are mainly considered to be culinary fruits for which they are used for jams and chutneys. Picking time is October – November.
- Pruning: Prune annually in winter to maintain a good shape and encourage flowering and fruiting. A 1-year-old fruit tree can easily be substantially higher than a 2 year old, this is because they are hard pruned at 1 year old to create the desired shape. Some trees have over 100cm of height removed. They can then have another pruning at 2 years old to increase fruit growing real estate. Most fruit trees will benefit from having a third to half of the seasons new growth cut back in the Autumn to prevent long whippy branches which break easily.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 60 – Apple, Ellison's Orange

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Malus domestica 'Ellison's Orange'

Ellisons Orange was developed from Cox's Orange Pippin by Rev. Ellison in Lincolnshire, England, at the start of the 20th century. Its other parent is believed to be one of the Calville varieties, originating in France and thought to be very old. A dessert cultivar producing good, regular crops of apples; skin yellowish-green flushed red with a rich aniseed flavour.

- Size:

4m - 8m
- Flowers:

'Ellison's Orange' has pink-white flowers in spring and is known for attracting bees, beneficial insects, birds, butterflies/moths and other pollinators. It has nectar/pollen rich flowers, provides shelter and habitat, has seeds for birds and is a caterpillar food plant.
- Fruits:

Ellison's Orange, unlike most of the more complex apple varieties, is actually a mid-season apple, ripening in the UK in September. Also, like other mid-season varieties, it does not keep especially well.
- Pruning:

It is a regular cropper and needs to be pruned lightly in the early years.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 6 – Tree 61 – Pear, Glou Morceau

This tree was sponsored by
Parker Hannifin - Gas Turbine Filtration Division.



Pyrus communis 'Glou Morceau'

Raised by Abbe Hardenpont of Mons, Belgium in 1750 and introduced to the UK in 1820. Its name means ‘delicious morsel’. The variety has spread throughout the world including the southern hemisphere being valued for its quality and long ripening period. ‘Glou Morceau’ is an excellent dessert pear with fine, melting and juicy texture and a classic pear flavour.

- Size:** 3.5m – 5.5m
- Flowers:** Pretty white blossoms appear in the spring and dark green foliage. Very good pollinator for other pear varieties.
- Fruits:** Yellowish-green with a little russet. Fine, melting and juicy texture, classic flavour. Reliable cropper. Ready for picking from early October.
- Pruning:** It’s a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring		✿	🌿	
Summer			🌿	
Autumn			🌿	🍏🍐
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 62 – Apple, Meridian

This tree was sponsored by The Hughes Family

“We are looking forward to exploring the orchard with the grandchildren”



Malus domestica 'Meridian'

Developed at East Malling Research Station in Kent during the late 20th century as an alternative to Cox's Orange Pippin - which is one of its parents. However, in many respects it is closer to its other parent, Falstaff. It is unfortunately not that well known, and deserves to be more widely-planted.

- Size:** 4m - 8m
- Flowers:** A deciduous tree with ovate, toothed, grey-green leaves turning yellow or orange in autumn and fragrant white flowers in mid-spring.
- Fruits:** Meridian is a notably juicy apple, typical of Falstaff (and other varieties descended from James Grieve). The flavour is very good, with plenty of sweetness but a good balance of sharp acidity as well - this is a variety that will appeal to most tastes.
- Pruning:** Spur-bearer. Thin fruit as required. Regular pruning required when dormant in winter.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 63 – Apple, Embassy

This tree was sponsored by Dorothy Bateman

“In loving memory of our beloved dog Mimi l’Oreille”



Malus domestica 'Embassy'

Developed by the Delbard nursery in France in the 1950s, this is another attempt to improve on Golden Delicious - and a successful one at that. It is very attractive in appearance, with the light yellow / green of Golden Delicious overlaid with lovely red and orange stripes. A large, crisp and juicy sweet dessert apple grown commercially and sold as Estival or Delcorf.

- Size:

4m - 8m
- Flowers:

Pale pink fragrant flowers in spring
- Fruits:

An early variety of apple for eating from September. The handsome red flushed fruits are borne very abundantly and are crisp, sweet and juicy with an excellent flavour. The flavour is fairly typical of a modern early variety, being sweet but with a bit more acid to it than Golden Delicious, and therefore rather more refreshing. There is a hint of strawberry and even pear. The flesh is cream, and quite crisp when fresh. Its main drawback is that it bruises quite easily, although unlike many early varieties it does not go soft within a couple of days of picking.
- Pruning:

Thin fruit as required. Regular pruning required when dormant in winter.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 64 – Apple, Cox’s Orange Pippin

This tree was sponsored by Eunice Shipp

“In loving memory of my husband Peter who lived in Windmill Hill
and walked here often”



Malus domestica 'Cox Orange'

This is the classic English apple, often regarded as the finest of all dessert apples. It arose in England in the 19th century as a chance seedling and has inspired apple lovers ever since. Its main two characteristics are firstly the relatively pronounced and complex "aromatic" flavour and secondly, the striking and attractive orange-red colouring. Although not considered to be the easiest variety to grow, it is well suited to the temperate UK climate.

- Size:

4m - 8m
- Flowers:

Pale pink fragrant flowers in spring
- Fruits:

Producing a good crop that can be harvested from September, the apples can either be eaten straight away or stored in a cold dark place to allow the flavour to develop - but best eaten before Christmas. A top pick for purees, tarts and tarte tatin because of its great all-round taste and texture.
- Pruning:

Thin fruit as required. Regular pruning required when dormant in winter.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 65 – Cherry, Morello

This tree was sponsored by Samantha Brown nee Maton
“Remembering all the past, present and future Maton's of Alton”



Prunus cerasus 'Morello'

The morello cherry, which originated in The Caucasus and Eastern Europe, was brought to Southern and Western Europe via the Greeks or Romans. The Roman claim is that General Lucullus introduced it in Italy from Cerasus, a Turkish city on the Black Sea. Others claim that the cherry was known in Asia three millennia ago and was consumed in Greece and Gaul way before the Romans knew about it. Notwithstanding its origins, the morello was the most desired cherry in Europe in Medieval times and continues to be one of the most versatile fruits, used to make desserts, jams and alcoholic drinks such as kirsch, but also in savoury in vegetarian, meat and fish recipes.

- Size:** 2.5m – 4m
- Flowers:** Very attractive white blossom White in spring
- Fruits:** Morello cherries, *Prunus cerasus* 'Morello', also know as sour cherries, are smaller than sweet cherries, with darker skin and a bitter, sour taste. They're used mainly in cooking, particularly for pies, jams and tarts. Morello cherries ripen later than sweet cherries, usually in July.
- Pruning:** Prune after flowering to remove damaged or crossing branches, and to create an open, bowl shape so air and light can reach developing fruits.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 66 – Apple, Bardsey

This tree was sponsored by The Davis Family and named ‘Fruity McFruit Tree’

“Dovis, Katie, Georgie and Arabella ... *for the birds*”



Malus domestica 'Bardsey'

The Bardsey apple was named after the island of Bardsey, off the west coast of Wales, where this variety was first discovered in 1998. It is sometimes also known as Merlin's apple, since the famous wizard is said to be buried on the island. It turned out that the Bardsey apple was not only rather attractive, but also very disease resistant. Bardsey apples are like the well-known James Grieve in many respects, although there is no known connection between them. Like James Grieve they have a mild sweet flavour with some acidity, and a crisp texture.

- Size:** 4m - 8m
- Flowers:** A very attractive garden apple variety that looks especially stunning in the spring with its light pink blossom.
- Fruits:** Conical, dual-purpose apple with pink-striped, pale green skin and juicy, sweet, lemon-scented flesh that cooks to a fluff. They ripen in late August / early September and are pleasant for eating fresh, can also be juiced, and cook into a sweet puree.
- Pruning:** Thin fruit as required. Regular pruning required when dormant in winter.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 67 – Apple, Baker’s Delicious

This tree was sponsored by Barry Makin

“In loving memory of Denis and Mary Makin from all the family”



Malus domestica 'Baker's Delicious'

Bakers Delicious is an apple with a misleading name as it is an eater and not a baker. Named after Baker’s Nursery of Codsall, Wolverhampton who first introduced the apple in 1932. Bakers Delicious is a very handsome, high quality second early dessert apple. Pale golden yellow flushed bright orange-red with faint broken stripes and very little russet. Deep cream flesh, rich and juicy with lots of sugar and aromatic in flavour. A fine, early cropping garden variety that tastes it's best when it's eaten straight from the tree.

- Size:** 4m - 8m
- Flowers:** Beautiful clusters of pinkish-white blossom appears during the spring.
- Fruits:** An early, medium to large, dessert apple with thin, yellow skin flushed with orange-red, and crisp, juicy, aromatic, dark cream flesh that is easily bruised. Ready to pick in September.
- Pruning:** Thin fruit as required. Regular pruning required when dormant in winter.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 68 – Apple, Golden Delicious

This tree was sponsored for Carol & Keith Tomlin

“With love to a very special Nanny and Grampy.

We hope you enjoy watching your tree grow, at this special spot on the hill.

With love from Steve, Siobhan, Caleb & Elijah x”



Malus domestica 'Golden Delicious'

Golden Delicious was discovered in West Virginia, USA, in the 1890s. Golden Delicious is almost certainly a seedling of an old American variety called Grimes Golden. The original tree survived until the 1950s, by which time Golden Delicious was firmly established as one of the most widely planted of all apples. A dessert cultivar with greenish-yellow fruit becoming yellow with age; honeyed and very sweet when well-ripened.

- Size:

4m - 8m
- Flowers:

Blossom is produced late in the season which makes Golden Delicious a good choice for frost prone areas of the UK where a late frost can damage the blossom.
- Fruits:

This is a mid to late season apple and harvest dates are somewhere between mid-October to mid-November
- Pruning:

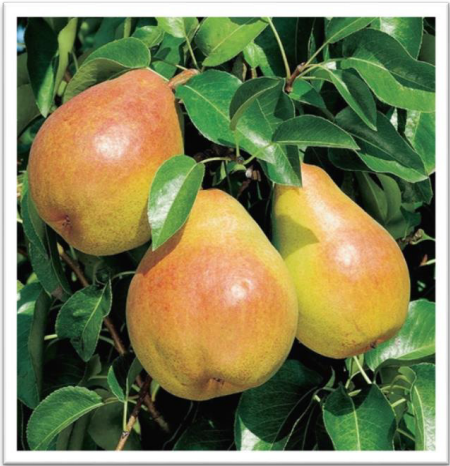
This variety is about average as far as tree vigour is concerned so you should have no particular problems pruning it when dormant in winter. Golden Delicious is a spur bearer which means that the vast majority of fruit buds are formed on short stems formed along the branches and stems but not normally at the end of branch / stem. This is the normal behaviour for most apple trees. Thin fruit as required.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 69 – Pear, Doyenné du Comice

This tree was sponsored by B.S & M.A Perkins

*“In fondest memory of Major and Millie
who enjoyed every walk on Windmill Hill”*



Pyrus 'Comice'

A dessert pear with a very rich flavour. Raised in the garden of the Comice Horticole, in the town of Angers in the Loire valley, France, during the mid-19th century. Although originating from France it was well-known in England by the late 19th century and the Victorian author Robert Hogg records several letters from fellow enthusiasts praising its "surpassing flavour".

- Size:

4m – 8m
- Flowers:

Flowering time for Doyenne Du Comice in the UK is May.
- Fruits:

Comice is widely considered to have the best flavour of any pear. It has both the characteristic "melting" flesh of the highest quality pear varieties, along with a sweet richness and delicacy. The pears should be picked under-ripe and then ripened indoors (or in a fridge) generally ready to pick in mid-October.
- Pruning:

It's a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

Row 7 – Tree 70 – Pear, Louise Bonne of Jersey

This tree was sponsored by Angie Peat

“For Michael Byrne, plantsman”



Pyrus communis 'Louise Bonne of Jersey'

This pear originated in Avranches, Normandy, France in the 1780s, where it was known as Bonne Louise or Louise d'Avranches. It was soon taken to Jersey in the nearby Channel Islands, and from there became popular in Victorian England, where it was known as Louise Bonne de Jersey.

- Size:

4m – 8m
- Flowers:

The blossom is more attractive than most pear varieties and has some resistance to frost damage.
- Fruits:

Louise Bonne has a surprisingly modern "bi-coloured" appearance - the yellow/green skin usually has an attractive red flush. Rated by the Victorian fruit enthusiast Robert Hogg as "A most delicious pear" - a description which is just as valid today. The flesh is sweet and melting, with a pronounced pear flavour. Judging the right time to pick can be tricky but keep a close eye on it from late August onwards and pick the pears when they are flushed but still quite hard - then ripen in a fruit bowl.
- Pruning:

It's a good idea to prune pear trees regularly to encourage them to crop well. Pruning stimulates the growth of new fruiting wood. It also promotes air circulation to keep your tree healthy and allows plenty of light through the canopy to help fruit to ripen. The best time to prune the pear tree is mid-winter to early March when the leaves have fallen.

	Stem	Flower	Foliage	Fruit
Spring				
Summer				
Autumn				
Winter				

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This booklet references information sourced from the following websites:

www.rhs.org.uk

www.southernfruittrees.co.uk

www.gardeningknowhow.com

www.blackmoor.co.uk

www.orangeppintrees.co.uk

Tree Supplier:

Southern Fruit Trees

Old Grain Dryer Corner, Blackmoor,

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www.southernfruittrees.co.uk



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