

THE SUSSEX NATIONAL PLANT COLLECTIONS

Athyrium Species

Mr N Schroder Haywards Heath

Betula, Eucryphia, Hypericum, Nothofagus, Skimmia

Wakehurst Place Gardens Haywards Heath

Castanea & Tilia Species

Peasmarsh Place Arboretum Rye

Comber Collection, Nyman's Collection, Sussex Heathers

Nymans Garden Handcross

Correa

Judy Clark Hastings

Hebes - Douglas Chalk Collection

Plumpton College Lewes

Hedychium

Andrew Gaunt Chichester

Lathyrus

Roger Parsons Chichester

Mentha

Jean Levy Chilgrove

Myrtaceae (Tribe Myrteae), Gongora Species

Gary and Maria Firth Haywards Heath

Rhododendron (Ghent Azaleas)

Sheffield Park Gardens Uckfield

Stern, Sir F (plants selected by)

Highdown Chalk Gardens Worthing

Stewartia—Asian Species

High Beeches Gardens Handcross

Sussex Apple Cultivars

Brighton Permaculture Trust Stanmer Park, Brighton

Ulmus

Brighton and Hove Council Brighton



PLANT HERITAGE SUSSEX GROUP

Autumn 2017

Number 94



National Collection Holder Roger Parsons with Lathyrus and Echium pininana

CONTENTS

PLANT HERITAGE SUSSEX GROUP COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President	Mrs Eleni Stephenson Clarke
Chairman	Dr. Gary Firth; 01444 413626, themyrtleman@gmail.com
Council Representative	Stephen Herrington 07483127214 Stephen.Herrington@nationaltrust.org.uk
Secretary	Dr. Maria Firth; 01444 413626, drmfirth@gmail.com
Events organiser	Dr. Maria Firth
Treasurer	Peter Ward; 01444 242511, peterjward@doctors.org.uk
Newsletter	Gary Firth
Minutes Secretary	Madelaine Ward
Collections Co-ordinators	Drs Gary and Maria Firth
Publicity	Madelaine Ward, 01444 242511, madelaineward@aol.co.uk
Education Liaison Officer	Vacant
Shows Secretary	Madelaine Ward
Plant Propagation Officer	Steve Law, brighton.plants@gmail.com
Committee members	Jenny Jutson, jennyjutson@googlemail.com Andrew Gaunt, Andrew.Gaunt@apha.gsi.gov.uk Kate Berry, katehod@gmail.com Jackie Doherty, jacka.doherty1@btopenworld.com
Plant Exchange	Dr Gary Firth

3.	Plant Heritage 40th Anniversary	
4.	Chairman's Report	Gary Firth
4.	Dates for your diary	
5.	News of the Sussex Plant Collections	Gary and Maria Firth
5.	Welcome to new members	
6.	Sweet Peas without Tendrils	Roger Parsons
10.	<i>Echium pininana</i>	Roger Parsons
11.	Mistletoe	Maddy and Peter Ward
12.	AGM and Autumn Lecture	
14.	Sweet Chestnut Blight	DEFRA
16.	<i>Dahlia</i> 'Little Beeswing'	
18.	RHS Shows 2018	Gary and Maria Firth
20.	Garden Open Day	Judy Clark
21.	RHS Gardens Wisley under Threat	

Plant Heritage 40th Anniversary Gary Firth

Next year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of Plant Heritage (then the NCCPG) and ideas are being sought at national and local level to celebrate this. It occurred to me that perhaps one of the best ways that the Sussex Group could contribute to this would be by making a real local effort at plant conservation. Not everyone has the time, space, money or motivation to hold a full National Collection but if a number of members could each hold just 2 or 3 plants as part of a dispersed collection this could make a real difference. The Suffolk Group have very recently been awarded National Collection status for a Dispersed Collection of Narcissus cultivars raised by the Reverend George Engleheart, a grower from that county. Regular readers of this journal may recall from last year's autumn edition of this journal that Sussex also had a very well know Narcissus breeder, Noel Burr, who sadly died earlier this year. Sussex member, Irma Williamson has been researching his history and has discovered that only about a dozen or so of his cultivars probably still exist in cultivation. What better way to celebrate the 40th anniversary than trying to conserve what is left of the heritage of our own Sussex breeder of Narcissi. If anyone is interested in helping with this project and would like to know more we would love to hear from you.

Chairman's Report
Gary Firth

With just two weeks to go to publication date we had no articles for this edition of the Sussex Journal. Many thanks therefore to Roger Parsons, Maddy and Peter Ward, Miriam Jacob and Andrew Gaunt without whom this would have been little more than a notice of our Autumn meeting and AGM! If you think that you can contribute to future issues of this journal with information on your garden, plants or garden visits it would be great to hear from you. Copy date for our next edition will be the end of January.

Speaking of the AGM, don't forget that this years Sussex AGM will take place at Haywards Heath Town Hall on Saturday 7th October. We are delighted to have as a special guest, Tom Hart Dyke (most recently seen on the Channel More4 programme 'All gardens great and small'), who will be speaking about the World Garden that he has established at Lullingstone Castle in Kent..

Staying on the subject of AGM's, the Plant Heritage AGM and National Members Weekend next year will take place at the Springfield Hotel and Country Club near Wareham in Dorset from the 27—29th April. This would be a perfect opportunity for more Sussex members to experience a national members weekend as it is well under 3 hours drive by car from most parts of Sussex. Full details will appear in the Autumn edition of the national journal.

Dates for Your Diary
2018 (Provisional)

Seedy Saturday, Lewes, Saturday 3rd February 2018

Saturday 10th March

Spring Meeting Fergus Garrett 'Designing with Plants at Great Dixter'

27—29th April

National Members Weekend, Springfield Hotel, Wareham, Dorset

RHS Garden Wisley and over 500 of its important trees under threat from
Highways England's M25/A3 Plans

I'm getting in touch with you as we are worried that some potential Highways England plans could cause irreversible damage to Wisley in the future. I hope as a group as passionate about horticulture as we are that you might help us to protect this very special and much loved place.

Plans are now being finalised to improve the M25 Junction 10 interchange and widen the A3, which is something we support in principle.

One of the possibilities being considered by Highways England, in terms of widening the A3 only, could see over 10,000 sq. metres of RHS Garden Wisley grabbed and over 500 trees destroyed.

There are currently two options available to Highways England to widen the A3: one on the east side of the A3 and one on the west.

The RHS has carried out expert highway studies and believes the best option for Highways England is to choose the east option that does not grab RHS Wisley woodland, known as Battleston Hill and the Jubilee Arboretum. This option would not fell any of these important trees and would better improve road access to Wisley.

If Highways England decide that widening the west side is the preferred option then irreplaceable historic trees that are over 100 years old could be eliminated for a short-sighted road improvement scheme, which could increase air pollution and noise pollution and destroy the habitats of a wide range of wildlife and the beauty of the garden.

Five trees that would potentially be lost are identified as threatened and endangered in cultivation by Plant Heritage's Threatened Plants Project. Excellent specimens of giant redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) would also be at risk.

We're also concerned that some proposals for the A3 would involve additional travel for our visitors to get to Wisley, some adding over six kilometres to the journey, which is unacceptable. We need our garden to be as accessible as possible for everyone, especially with our major investment plans to make the garden better than ever before and to welcome more visitors. Therefore more direct access to and from the A3 to Wisley is vital and must surely also be a key consideration for Highways England as well.

If you are also worried about the potential destruction of these 500 trees and impact this could have on RHS Garden Wisley you can sign our petition at;
<http://www.thepetitionsite.com/en-gb/takeaction/372/679/924/>.

Sue Biggs
RHS Director General

Australasian Plant Society and Plant Heritage Sussex

30th September: Hastings, National Collection of Correa 10.30 - 1.00

Correas, also known as Australian fuchsias, can bloom from August to March and, fingers crossed, many species in the collection will have started flowering by the end of September. Judy Clark's small suburban garden also contains many other southern hemisphere plants, the majority Australian, but including plants from New Zealand, South Africa and South America.

Judy lives at 36 Collier Road, TN34 3JR for navigation aids. Her house is on the West Hill, 500 m roughly north of Hastings Castle. Be warned, the house numbers go up one side and down the other, but the front garden should be obvious. There is free on street parking in Collier Road and nearby streets. From Hastings station (trains from Victoria, Brighton and Charing Cross) it is approximately a 25 minute walk (including a steep hill), or catch the 28 bus (hourly) from the station to the West Hill and then it's a 5 minute walk.

Please contact Judy at editor@anzplantsoc.org.uk for further details, and to let her know you are coming so she can provide sufficient refreshments!

In the afternoon Dr Owen Johnson, author of the Collins Tree Guide and Arboretum, will show APS members round Hastings Alexandra Park. The tour will focus on southern hemisphere species but will not neglect other interesting trees. Plant Heritage members will be very welcome to join in. A donation to help purchase trees for the Park would be appreciated.



20

Correa pulchella orange flowered form



Correa glabra v. glabra

Congratulations to Nyman's Gardens and to Head Gardener, Stephen Herrington on being awarded a third National Plant Collection. Following the award of National Collection status for their Sussex Heathers and Coomber Collection they have now been recognised for their 'Nyman's Collection' which celebrates those plants that have been named after former owners and Head Gardeners.

After holding National Collection status for many years for his Clivia Collection, Michael Jeans has now retired but not before ensuring that much of his collection had been safely passed onto two other growers. Many thanks to Michael for his support of Plant Heritage over so many years. I am glad to say that he will remain a member of the Sussex Group.

Thank you also to Chris Clennett who will be retiring as Garden Manager at Wakehurst Place Gardens this month. Chris has been a great supporter of Plant Heritage having helped to develop no less than five National Collections at Wakehurst. I'm glad to report that Chris will be continuing his involvement with Plant Heritage by joining the Plant Conservation Committee,.

After a very busy Spring and Summer of shows and other plant based events Maria and I have finally had a chance to catch up with many of the other Sussex National Collection Holders and their plants. All collections need to be visited every two to three years and hopefully by years end we shall have seen most of those that we had not visited for some time.

Welcome to New Members

We extend a warm welcome to the following new members. We hope that you will be able to participate in the varied activities offered at local and national level and that some of you may ultimately be able to contribute to extending the range of plant collections within Sussex.

Please make yourself known to a committee member when attending any of the Sussex events:

Julia Georget
Mr and Mrs Pickard
Judith Spencer
Steve White
Mrs C Davey

Haywards Heath
Petworth
Broadbridge Heath
Chichester

5

Sweet Peas without Tendrils Roger Parsons

The non-tendrill type of Sweet Pea, also known as acacia-leaved, is rarely seen but deserves to be more widely grown. They have a more primitive leaf form than most Sweet Peas in that the leaves have more than one pair of leaflets. Most Sweet Peas have a single pair of leaflets because the other leaflets are reduced to tendrils, an adaptation that allows the plant to climb.

Origin of the type

Tall non-tendrill Sweet Peas have been known since about 1889 but the mutation must also have arisen earlier. There would have been little interest in plants which could not support themselves. It was from 1900 onwards, when early geneticists were using Sweet Peas to learn about mutation, that plants with this leaf form were selected and maintained. The adoption of the cordon method of culture, during the Edwardian period, meant that a lack of tendrils was no longer a disadvantage but they had weak flower stems and poor flowers so were not widely grown.

George Burt produced a series of tall non-tendrill varieties with Spencer flower form for E.W.King & Co. during the 1930s and 1940s. They were introduced from 1945 and included 'Daphne' (cream pink), 'Delysia' (cherry red), 'Diana' (light blue), 'Freda' (cream), 'Nancy' (cerise), 'Norma' (orange pink), 'Pauline' (cream edged pink), 'Peggy' (scarlet cerise), 'Princess Elizabeth' (lavender), 'Rosemary' (rose pink). Some of these names have been used since for better-known varieties and show that duplication of names by seedsmen is not just a modern problem.

Semi-dwarf forms

Burt's varieties were not popular because their flower form was still not as good as tendrilled varieties. All are now lost. More commonly encountered are semi-dwarf varieties with non-tendrill leaves. These derive from work done by Jim Tandy for E.W.King & Co. In 1957, he crossed George Burt's tall non-tendrill hybrids with the Spencer 'Geranium Pink Improved' in order to increase their flower size to contemporary standards. By 1962, he was able to cross the resulting progeny with Zvolanek's Pygmy series. Following much crossing, back-crossing and selection, he produced a short, multiflora, non-tendrill series known as the Snoopea series, fully introduced in 1980. Supersnoop series and Explorer series, developed in the USA, are later evolutions of this material. They can usually only be bought as mixtures.



The Australasian Plant Display at the RHS Wisley Show



The Australasian Plant Display at the RHS Hampton Court Palace Show

RHS Shows 2017
Gary and Maria Firth

Maria and I have displayed at two major RHS shows this year, both times under the banner of the Australasian Plant Society but at the same time featuring Plant Heritage National Plant Collections and Plant Guardian plants.

The RHS Specialist Plants Society Show takes place at RHS Gardens Wisley in June of each year and features up to 20 specialist plant societies each promoting their own special interest plants. We were initially allocated a 3metre background display but as the Hebe Society was unable to attend this year we ultimately found ourselves having to fill a 5 metre by 1 metre length of display. Together with Judy Clark, National Collection of *Correa* Holder from Hastings (see p.20) we were able to rise to this challenge and showed a number of plants from Australia and New Zealand, including *Hebes*, *Anigozanthos* (kangaroo paws), *Melaleuca*'s, *Arthropodiums* and many others. Following feedback from participants at previous shows the plant marquee was positioned in a much more prominent position this year and consequently attracted a significantly increased number of visitors. The next show will be in June 2018.

The Australasian Plant Society (APS) is an Organisational Member of Plant Heritage and consequently is entitled to display as part of the Plant Heritage area at the RHS Hampton Court Flower Show. As Events Organisers for the APS Maria and I volunteered to take on the role of organising this. We eventually had no less than nine National Collections of Australasian plants participating in this display which was based on a Yin-Yang design as shown in the Spring edition of this journal. In addition to plants from National Collections of *Correa*, *Corokia*, *Lophomyrtus*, *Hebes*, *Banksia*'s, *Muehlenbeckia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Araliaceae* and *Podocarpaceae*, a number of Plant Guardian plants were also shown. We were pleased to be awarded an RHS Silver medal for our efforts. Many thanks to all the members of the Australasian Plant Society and Plant Heritage for their support in making this happen.



Lathyrus 'Supersnoop'



Lathyrus 'Lakeland blizzard'

Recent developments

The semi-dwarf varieties appear to be the material from which most of the existing tall, non-tendrill varieties have originated. Harvey Albutt won awards at Trials in 1989 for a pale blue variety named 'Astronaut'. This was sold to Thompson & Morgan but was rumoured to have broken down and was never put on sale. Following Albutt's death, Peter Grayson introduced the pale blue 'Spaceman' in 1997 but always maintained it is not 'Astronaut'. In 2001, T&M finally introduced Astronaut Mixture, which remains in their catalogue.

The late J. Dickson (Dick) Place also produced modern varieties of this type. These are thought to have formed the New Century series, introduced by E.W. King & Co. from 1999. The series includes 'Aquarius' (mauve), 'Capricorn' (crimson), 'Gemini' (appleblossom pink w.g.), 'Libra' (almond pink), 'Pisces' (pale pink w.g.), 'Sagittarius' (orange red), 'Scorpio' (mid blue) and 'Virgo' (white). Whenever I grow this series, I find the blooms good enough for exhibition and 'Virgo' received an Award of Merit for Exhibition, as well as AGM, at the 1999 Wisley Trials.

Again, Kings found the series was not popular and dropped them after a few years. I have now reintroduced these in response to demand from cut flower growers. There has been a huge increase in the past 10 years in the number of people growing cut flowers for local markets or their own floristry work. Recent trials in Japan have shown that around 10% of the total time spent on producing a cut flower crop can be saved by growing non-tendrill varieties. Such a market provides incentive for plant breeders to do further work. Dick's son Richard Place has produced non-tendrill varieties including 'Lakeland Blizzard' (white), which received a Silver Medal at the 2005 Scottish Sweet Pea Trials, and 'Jacko' the first with striped flower colour. I have two other striped non-tendrill varieties in the pipeline.



Lathyrus 'Jacko'



Dahlia 'Little Beeswing'

This plant, *Dahlia* 'Little Beeswing' was one of the highlights of the Plant Heritage Plant Guardian display at Hampton Court Flower Show this year. Its fascinating story subsequently featured in the Plant Heritage 'Rare plant of the month' blog. The full story is too detailed to feature here but this and the other plants featured so far this year including *Lambertia Formosa*, *Phlox stolonifera* 'Violet Vere' and *Lathyrus belinensis* can be found at; <https://plantheritage.wordpress.com/2017/08/09/rare-plant-of-the-month>.

Many thanks to Plant Guardian Miriam Jacob for bringing this to my attention, to David Brown for the images and to Lucy Pitman at Plant Heritage National Office for permission to reproduce this information here. (Ed).



Early-flowering varieties

Dick Place also raised 'Linda Carole', a red stripe introduced by Eagle in 2004. Although sold as a Spencer, this is an early-flowering multiflora with me and excellent for cut flowers. The Miyazaki agricultural research institute in Japan has been working to produce Winter-flowering, multiflora, non-tendrill varieties for cut flower production. These are starting to emerge as Musica series, very prolific but currently limited to lavender, crimson and scarlet. They have their non-tendrill character from 'Supersnoop Red' and from 'Ceremony Lavender', a non-tendrill variety raised by Sakata. 'Ceremony Lavender' was raised by crossing 'Diana' (Denholm 1960), a winter pale pink, with Supersnoop. As usual in Miyazaki, distribution of Musica series is being closely guarded against competitors elsewhere.

If you grow Sweet Peas using the cordon method, do give this type a try. They have finally, and deservedly, found some popularity.

Echium pininana
By Roger Parsons

I first saw this majestic, exotic and imposing species in Falmouth 40 years ago. Its tall spires of blue flowers make an impressive statement in the garden and are smothered in bees during their long flowering season. And when I say tall, I really mean tall. Over the years I have twice had specimens which reach 15ft (4.5m) high but 8 to 10 ft is the norm.

A native of volcanic mountainous uplands of the Canary Isles, plants are not reliably hardy in this country. However seed in the soil seems to tolerate any amount of frost, something it must experience in its native habitat. The plants are monocarpic, which means they grow for 2 or 3 years, then set seed and die. They are prolific self-seeders which decide where they want to grow and are best moved as very young seedlings. Not all will survive a normal Winter but sufficient do to continue the life-cycle.

I first acquired the species about 20 years ago when the Sussex Group was distributing seeds. My seed from the Stern collection at Highdown was labelled as *Echum pininana* x *wildpretii* but plants have always shown the morphological characteristics of *E. pininana*. It survived a house move 17 years ago and is now completely naturalised on my Sweet Pea plot. This year has been exceptionally good for them with most plants surviving the Winter and the tallest plant making 4.5m high at the last time of measuring.

I have always had the common blue form but was very pleased to see recently in another garden in the village that their population was entirely white-flowered. I shall be seeking to swap seedlings as soon as I can find time. News also, via a friend, of a red-flowered form in a garden in a neighbouring village. I am hoping that over time my population of this wonderful species will be slowly getting more winter-hardy.

The UK is home to about 12,000 hectares of woodland where sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) is the dominant tree species, mostly in southern England.

Sweet chestnut blight was first identified in the UK in southern England in 2011 but has been present in mainland Europe for nearly a century. The UK's EU protections were strengthened in response, including a requirement that imported plants must originate from pest-free areas.

Speaking of further action people could take to curtail the spread of disease, Forestry Commission England's Tree Health Team leader Andy Hall added:

"Good biosecurity is vital to reducing disease spread - anyone visiting or working in woodland should take care not to remove twigs, leaves and branches to avoid spreading the pest further. They should also clean their footwear, tools and machinery before moving locations."

What are the symptoms?

On whole tree: The fungus attacks the bark, cambium and wood of chestnut trees, entering through bark fissures, wounds and grafts. Rough, sunken cankers are typically formed as the bark dies, followed by stem girdling and bark splitting. There can be multiple cankers on a single tree and epicormic shoots usually develop below the cankers.

On leaves: Girdling caused by the cankers leads to wilting and browning of leaves, which remain hanging on the tree.

On stems: On young, smooth-barked branches, cankered bark is bright orange/brown. On older stems the infected bark often has a roughened appearance. Cankers (swollen or sunken) develop on the stems. Masses of pin-head sized yellow-orange to reddish-brown pustules develop on infected bark.

Full information about the disease, including pictorial guides to the symptoms, is available on the Forestry Commission website at www.forestry.gov.uk/chestnutblight. Disease can also be reported to the Plant Health Seeds Inspectorate on 01904 405138 or by email at planthealth.info@apha.gsi.gov.uk.

This latest information has been provided to the Journal by Andrew Gaunt (Ed.)



SWEET CHESTNUT BLIGHT FOUND IN SOUTH EAST LONDON

Sweet chestnut blight, a disease that affects sweet chestnut trees, has been found in South East London, the UK Government's Chief Plant Health Officer has confirmed.

Action is being taken to identify and control the disease in line with the Government's plant disease contingency plans. The Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and Forestry Commission are carrying out extensive surveillance of sweet chestnut trees in the area, working closely with local stakeholders. Further action will be taken on the basis of surveillance information and the best available scientific evidence.

The disease, caused by the fungus *Cryphonectria parasitica*, causes foliage to wilt and die and cankers to develop on the tree surface, which may eventually kill the tree. Chestnut blight does not pose any risk to people, pets or livestock, and is only known to seriously affect sweet chestnut (*Castanea*) species.

Anyone who suspects Sweet chestnut blight should contact the Forestry Commission via its Tree Alert tool at www.forestry.gov.uk/trealert.

Andy Hall, Forestry Commission England's Tree Health Team leader, said:

"When disease is identified, we take prompt action and activate our contingency plans to help mitigate the impact of the threat. The first stage in this plan is to survey the infected areas so we can gain a thorough understanding of the extent of the problem and how best to respond.

"We are working in collaboration with the local council and London tree officers with the vital support of the forestry industry to identify and tackle the disease.

"Anyone who has sweet chestnut trees in their garden or on their land, or who works with the trees, should check them for symptoms such as wilting leaves, diseased orange bark and cankers across the surface of the tree, and report any suspected sightings via the Forestry Commission's Tree Alert tool."

Mistletoe (*Viscum album*)

Maddy and Peter Ward

A couple of years ago we discovered some mistletoe growing on one of our 50-60 year old espalier apple trees.

The sticky seed/berry was rubbed on the bark or into a crevice by a bird (possibly a thrush or blackbird) trying to wipe it of its beak. We think it probably came from a poplar tree 4 gardens away from ours. The single, round seed sprouted, invading the tree for nourishment. This green shoot has put out slender, pale green leaves the stalks now becoming woody. These are now repeatedly dividing into small stems. It lives partly off its host apple tree and partly by its own photosynthesis. Each of its stems ends in a flower-head and two sides buds which then repeatedly fork in to two. The spring flowers are unisexual, yellowish, inconspicuous and stalkless in the axils of the leaves: After wind pollination they are followed by the round white berries with which we are all familiar. It promotes wild life even though it is poisonous (to humans). Mistletoe is particularly common on apple, hawthorn, lime, and maple, mainly in southern England and parts of the west midlands.

'Mistletoe' derives from 2 Anglo -Saxon words 'Mistel' meaning dung and 'Tan' meaning twig or stick. The plant is native to Europe and Northern Asia. In the past it has been used as a home remedy for epilepsy and making bird-lime, and of course decoration at Christmas. It was reputedly sacred to the Druids, the custom of kissing under the mistletoe being linked to a fertility rite.



PLANT HERITAGE, SUSSEX GROUP

AUTUMN LECTURE & THE 35th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY 7th October 2017
COMMENCING AT 2.00PM (doors open at 1.30pm)

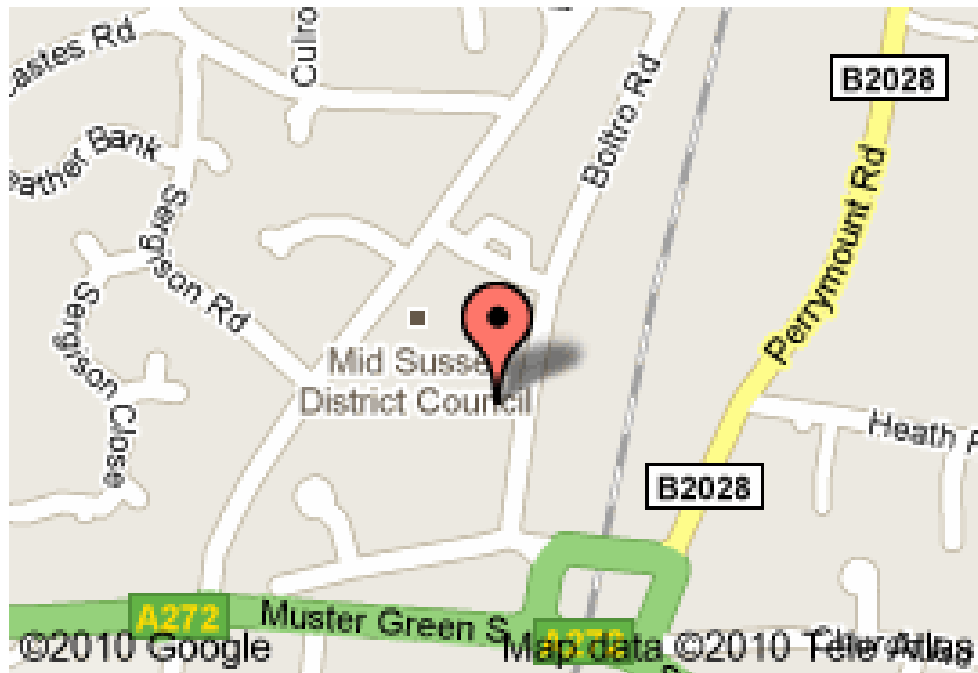
AT HAYWARDS HEATH TOWN HALL
(BOLTRO ROAD, HAYWARDS HEATH)

LECTURE: 'THE WORLD GARDEN AT LULLINGSTONE CASTLE'

BY MODERN DAY PLANT HUNTER TOM HART DYKE

TEAS PLANT SALES RAFFLE

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 35th Annual General Meeting of the Sussex Group of Plant Heritage
will take place at Haywards Heath Town Hall on Saturday 7th October
2017 commencing at 3.30pm.

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Minutes of the 34th AGM 2016
3. Matters Arising
4. Chairman's Annual Report
5. Treasurer's Report and Accounts 2017
6. Report from Sussex Plant Co-ordinators
7. Committee comments on the past year
8. Election of Officers and Committee 2017/8
9. Any Other Business

Committee

The members of the committee can be found on page 22.

We are looking to strengthen the committee with new blood as we move ahead in support of the charities mission of conserving garden worthy plants and of educating the public on the value of these plants. If you feel that you would like to get involved but would like more information please contact any of the members listed on page 22.

Nominations for all posts are invited and should be submitted to the Secretary in writing, signed by the Proposer and Seconder by the 28th 22nd September at the latest.