



# Streatham Campus Tree Trail



University  
*of Exeter*

## Map key

Duryard Lawn



Birks Bank Arboretum



Reed Hall Gardens and  
Grounds



Queen's Drive Arboretum



Streatham Farm/Poole Gate/  
Old Library/Washington Singer



Plantation/Stocker Road



Lafrowda Residences



## Walks

There are a number of self-guided walks to enjoy around campus. For further information and to download these guides, please visit

[exeter.ac.uk](https://www.exeter.ac.uk)  'grounds'



A

LOWER ARGYLL ROAD

B

P

Nash Grove

C

Reed Pond

D

Washington Singer

E

Queens

F

Forum

Hatherly Labs

P

Harrison

Laver

P

LSI Biocatalysis Centre

STOCKER ROAD

PRINCE OF WALES ROAD

POOLE GATE

REININS DRIVE

STREATHAM COURT

BUILDING ONE

ST GERMAN

G

STREATHAM DRIVE

THE QUEEN'S DRIVE

ST DAVID'S HILL

BONHAY ROAD

CITY CENTRE

ST DAVID'S TRAIN STATION

STATION ROAD

COWLEY BRIDGE ROAD

NEW NORTH ROAD

KING EDWARD STREET

HIGHER HOOD

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE

St David's Train Station

St David's Station

City centre

The University of Exeter Streatham and St Luke's campuses, fields and woodland areas contain over 10,000 mature trees managed by the Grounds staff.

A number of the largest were collected as part of expeditions by famous plant hunters such as Wilson, Lobb and Douglas and date back to the middle of the 19th Century. Cumulatively the exotic and native trees on campus make a significant contribution to health and wellbeing. They help reduce water run-off, keep temperatures lower, store carbon and lock up other pollutants. They provide habitats and food source for a variety of birds, insects and mammals.

This guide has been developed to enable some of our significant trees to be visited and enjoyed. It is not a comprehensive list, but provides a flavour of some of the elements that contribute to the look and feel of the estate resource. It can start/finish at any point around the route.

### **I-tree information**

I-tree is a state-of-the-art tree evaluation software that converts measurements such as tree height, girth and canopy spread into an economic value of the natural benefits they provide.

The i-tree survey of the trees on the Exeter campuses generates the following headline environmental benefits:

- Removes 2 tonnes of pollutants each year (£11,728 pa)
- Stores 1,951 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> (£125,000 pa)
- Diverts up to 4,217 cubic metres of storm water run-off from sewers (£6,394 pa)
- Sequesters 36 tonnes of carbon (£2,300 pa)

### **• Total annual benefits £145,222**

This figure excludes impacts which can't be so easily measured, such as aesthetics, noise mitigation, habitats, the health impact of naturally cooling buildings and wellbeing trees generate in an urban setting.

The University of Exeter has adopted a tree management policy designed to sustain tree cover and the positive contributions they have to our campus. We also consider the condition and lifecycle of trees during each of our developments on campus. This helps ensure options to prune or remove trees are balanced against retention or mitigative planting, post development.

## Visiting the campus

The Line 4 bus stops at the Streatham Campus. Limited parking is available on campus. For further information on parking and directions to the campus please visit: [exeter.ac.uk](https://www.exeter.ac.uk) 🔍 **'directions'**

The campus is moderately hilly and may not be suitable for people with limited mobility.

There are many cafés and restaurants on campus for you to enjoy during your visit. Please see our website for a full list of places to eat and drink – [exeter.ac.uk](https://www.exeter.ac.uk) 🔍 **'eat and shop'**

## Guidance for visitors

- Please remember that the grounds and roads on the University are private and you visit at your own risk
- Children must be supervised at all times
- Please keep to paths, do not disturb the wildlife or pick flowers and do not cause damage to property, trees plants or lawns
- We do not allow barbecues, fires or camping
- No skateboarding, roller-skating, aggressive cycling or any other activities which cause damage or annoyance
- Please listen to any additional advice given by the University staff
- Access may be restricted or permissions withdrawn at any time
- Dogs must be kept on a lead at all times
- Dog owners are required to clean up after their dog

## A Duryard Lawn



### Judas Tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*)

*Cercis siliquastrum* derives its common name, Judas Tree, from the legend that it is the species of tree that Judas Iscariot hung himself from. Certainly it is of Mediterranean origin and is a protected species in Israel. Our tree at Duryard shows remarkable resilience with heart shaped leaves and pink spring flowers still appearing in spite of the almost horizontal position of the main stem.

## B Birks Bank Arboretum



### Rocky Mountain Bristlecone Pine (*Pinus aristata*)

In its native habitat in Colorado, California, Arizona and New Mexico, these Pines have been recorded as living for in excess of 5,000 years. Introduced in the 1860s.

This tree will be labelled with a tree tag number when it grows to 15cm girth.

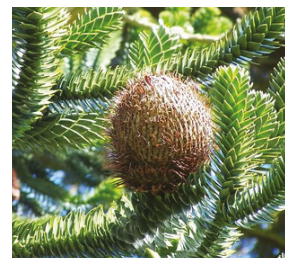
## B Birks Bank Arboretum



### Big-Cone Pine (*Pinus coulteri*)

Native to California and Mexico, needles are in groups of three, compared to two on our native Pines. Cones can measure in excess of 30cm and can weigh up to 2kg when fresh. The original trees, collected by David Douglas, were introduced to the UK in the 1830s. Tree Tag number 3306.

## C Reed Hall Gardens and Grounds



### Monkey Puzzle / Chile Pine (*Araucaria araucana*)

This is native to South America and reintroduced as hardy to the UK by William Lobb in the mid-19th Century, collecting for the Exeter based Veitch family of nurserymen. It has a unique appearance and its cones take around three years to mature.

Tree Tag number 067.

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***Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*  
'Wisselii' (Lawson's cypress 'Wisselii')**

Introduced from Dutch nurseries in the late 19th Century. This tree is distinctive for its numerous red male strobili, which appear like flowers in spring, and its fern-like, blue/green branches.  
Tree Tag number 1065.

**© Reed Hall Gardens and Grounds**



**Delavay's Magnolia  
(*Magnolia delavayi*)**

An evergreen shrub/small tree with some of the largest leaves of any plant outdoors in the UK. It produces large, parchment coloured flowers in the late summer which have a pleasant and delicate fragrance. EH Wilson, another collector employed by Veitch, brought this back from China at the end of the 19th Century. The Delavay's Magnolia is adjacent to the tree labelled  
Tree Tag number 1065.

**© Reed Hall Gardens and Grounds**



**California Nutmeg  
(*Torreya californica*)**

This tree is often mistaken for our native Yew, but the needles are much spinier. It was introduced from California in the middle of the 19th Century by William Lobb. Even in ideal conditions, its growth, in terms of girth, tends to be slow.  
Tree Tag number 1115 and 1116.

**© Reed Hall Gardens and Grounds**



**Crown of Thorns  
(*Colletia cruciata/paradoxa*)**

Native to South and Central America. It is slow growing and we think the specimen in Reed may be one of the largest in the UK. Its unique feature is its branches that flatten and become formidable spines. It produces scented white flowers in late summer/early autumn.

## C Reed Hall Gardens and Grounds



### Giant Redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

This was the largest tree on the campus, now a stump. The tree had to be felled due to an infection by a soil-borne fungus. It was an excellent example of the 'Wellingtonia', native to California (Sierra Nevada), where trees of 84m have been recorded, with a girth of 25m. Replacements have been replanted on campus, but not on the original site as the fungal infection persists.

A seat has been positioned near to the stump, made from wood from the original tree.

## D Queen's Drive Arboretum



### Dawn Redwood 'Goldrush' (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Golden Oji')

Also known as the Chinese Water Fir, native to the Shui-Sha Valley in China, this was introduced to the UK in the 1940s. Its most distinctive features are its striking autumn colour and deciduous foliage, together with a red/brown fissured and flaking bark.

Tree tag number 023.

## D Queen's Drive Arboretum



### Patagonian Cypress (*Fitzroya cupressoides*)

A rare and slow-growing single species originating from South America. It is believed to be an introduction from Charles Darwin's exploratory trips of The Beagle and named after the ship's captain. This tree will be labelled with a tree tag number when it grows to 15cm girth.



**E Streatham Farm/  
Poole Gate/Old Library/  
Washington Singer**



**Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*)**

Native to Asia Minor, introduced to the UK in the 17th Century. It has strong historical spiritual links in various cultures and forms a flat-topped, tiered appearance when mature. This tree will be labelled with a tree tag number when it grows to 15cm girth.

**E Streatham Farm/  
Poole Gate/Old Library/  
Washington Singer**



**Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*)**

This tree is native to China and was introduced to the UK in the middle of the 18th Century. It is distinctive for its fan-shaped leaves. Similar trees have been detected in fossil records. It's believed to be a link between the character of Gymnosperms, such as conifers and Angiosperms, the flowering trees.

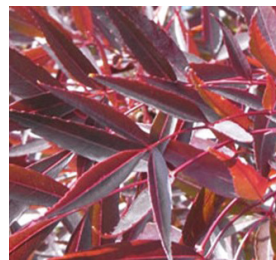
**E Streatham Farm/  
Poole Gate/Old Library/  
Washington Singer**



**Chusan Palm  
(*Trachycarpus fortunei*)**

Re-introduced to the UK from China by Robert Fortune around 1850. These tree palms have fan shaped leaves and can produce yellow flowers in early summer. They are hardy and can also be found around Holland Hall. Tree tag number 0721.

**E Streatham Farm/  
Poole Gate/Old Library/  
Washington Singer**



**Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*)**

We are fortunate to have several examples of the Raywood Ash and associated clones. Their glossy leaves create an impressive autumn display as they turn purple, providing glorious colour on campus. Tree tag number 0545.

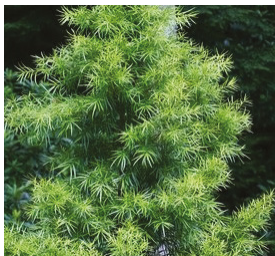
## **E** Streatham Farm/ Poole Gate/Old Library/ Washington Singer



### **Washington Singer (Cherry Orchard)**

The Cherry Orchard on the Washington Singer Lawn is planted with a wide variety of *Prunus* (predominantly Cherry) species, many of which were donated to the University. They produce an impressive display in spring and include white flowered species such as 'Ukon' and 'Tai-haku'. Species such as 'Shirofugen' produce bronze red leaves in autumn, as well as a subtle fragrance when they come into flower in late spring.

## **F** Plantation/Stocker Road



### **Willow-Leaf Podocarpus (*Podocarpus salignus*)**

South American in origin with long, needle-like leaves that are glossy green above and matt yellow-green on the underside. The tree is adjacent to the Oak labelled tree tag number 1969.

## **F** Plantation/Stocker Road



### **Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)**

Native to California, this three-needled pine was introduced to the UK in the 1830s by the famous plant collector, David Douglas. As it matures it develops deeply fissured bark. It is noted as being resistant to damage by strong winds and has often been planted on campus as a perimeter wind break.

Tree tag number 1994.

## **F** Plantation/Stocker Road



### **Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*)**

Native to South East United States. This medium sized tree produces drooping flower panicles in the summer, as they mature. Tree tag number 2292.

## F Plantation/Stocker Road



### Gum Trees (*Eucalyptus* species)

A number of Southern Hemisphere species are planted in the valley adjacent to the Amory building (Plantation). Their name originates from the gum that often exudes from the trunk. They do grow rapidly, which can make them subject to wind damage. They have distinctive, strap-like leaves when mature and white, multi-stamined flowers, giving the Plantation a sub-tropical feel.

## G Lafrowda Residences



### Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)

Introduced to the UK from California in 1830-40, this was extensively planted in estates in the South West of England as an exotic. The timber has a pleasant medicinal aroma. Tree tag number 2104.

## Summary

We hope we have provided an interesting representation of the range of trees on Streatham Campus.

We have examples of trees from most of the continents of the world and also representatives of angiosperms (flowering trees) and gymnosperms (cone bearing trees). In combination they provide long periods of interest and a variety of habitats for biodiversity.

The landscape and trees that grow on our University campuses are living organisms. They are subject to damage, particularly during severe weather. They can also be impacted by pest/disease outbreaks, requiring positive management intervention. Typically this will include pruning

of branches and crowns or the occasional removal of trees in the interests of safety or pest/disease control. Similarly the importance of some roads and footpaths on the estate may necessitate pruning or occasional felling, to preserve access/ egress on principle routes.

Our Grounds Team care for trees on campus throughout the year and in all conditions. They also keep planting to ensure the resource is available for future generations to enjoy.



As part of our sustainability commitment, wood from a felled Cedar tree has been converted into these seats on campus.



University  
of Exeter

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