English Oak
Quercus robur
The oak is a common symbol of strength and endurance. Oak trees support more life forms than any other native trees. The acorns are a rich food source for jays, mice and squirrels. As well as English oak trees we have a Red Oak Quercus rubra standing in the centre of the middle paddock.

Field Maple
Acer campestre
Field maple is the UK's only native maple tree. We have many in our hedgerows at the farm and a large tree in the corner of the wildlife garden. The tree grows slowly after the first few years, and takes 50 or so to reach maturity; mature trees can live for up to 350 years.

Rowan or Mountain Ash
Sorbus aucuparia
Rowan trees surround our community gardens and are stunning in autumn when hung with bright orange berries. The rowan has a long tradition in European mythology and folklore; it was thought to be a magical tree and give protection against malevolent beings.

Hazel
Corylus avellana
The hedgerows around the farm are full of "coppiced" hazel where the tree has been cut down to encourage multiple new stems. The long straight stems are very useful for gardeners for bean canes and tool handles. The yellow catkins appear before leaves in early spring and hazelnuts ripen in Autumn.
Golden Weeping Willow
*Sis x sepulcralis* ‘Crysocoma’
Our magnificent weeping willow stands at the
heart of the farmyard. Willow’s fast growth
and flexibility makes it a useful plant for living
structures: we have a willow archway into the
community gardens. Willow has many uses,
from baskets and flutes to cricket bats and
medicine.

Silver Birch
*Betula pendula*
There are many silver birch trees throughout
our gardens, distinguished by their white
papery bark. The silver birch is a pioneer
species: one of the first to appear on bare or
fire-swept land. Many bird animal species are
found in birch woodland and the tree supports
a wide range of insects.

Common Lime
*Tilia x europaea*
You will find lime trees around the paddocks
and wooded areas of the farm. (No relation
to the citrus fruit tree!) Tilia leaves are
heart-shaped, and the tree has fragrant
blossom and very small balloon shaped seed
cases. Lime blossom is used as a medicinal
herb for colds, headaches and as a sedative.

Monterey Cypress
*Cupressus macrocarpa*
This evergreen tree is a native tree of
California, where it can grow to a height of 40
meters. We have one very large Monterey
Cypress in the corner of the community
gardens, planted as a boundary marker in the
very early days of the city farm.

Pear
*Pyrus communis*
Pear trees have been grown throughout
much of Britain since 995 and many cultivars
now exist. The fruits begin as a narrow
cylinder and broaden out, creating the
well-known ‘pear shape’. Pear trees can live
up to 250 years and are considered a
symbol of immortality.

Medlar
*Mespilus germanica*
A tree with large white blossom in spring
and unusually shaped fruits in autumn. There
is a myth the fruit needs to rot before eating
but this is actually a process called "bletting",
when cold temperatures soften the medlar’s
tartness to sugars. The fruit can then be
eaten raw or cooked.

Apple
*Malus domestica*
Apple is a deciduous tree, grown worldwide
for its fruit. There are over 7,500 cultivated
varieties! At the farm we grow apple trees of
all shapes and sizes, including the trained
‘espalier’ apple trees around the picnic area
in the community garden.

Cherry
*Prunus species*
You can find examples of ornamental cherry
in our front garden, wild cherry around the
community gardens and edible cherry in our
picnic area. Cherry trees have distinctive
striped bark and showy spring blossom.
Cultivated varieties of the wild cherry, *Prunus
avium*, have been bred for edible fruit.

Ash
*Fraxinus excelsior*
Many ash trees grow around the farm
including a stand of 5 in the community
gardens. They can be identified by smooth
twigs with black leaf buds, composite leaves
and winged bunches of seeds. The timber is
one of the toughest hardwoods and is used
for tools, sport handles and furniture.

Norway Maple
*Acer platanoides*
We have a stand of Norway maple along the
edge of the farmyard behind the barn. This
native of northern Europe was introduced to
Britain in the 1600s. It is a popular choice for
urban streets and parks thanks to its tall trunk
and its tolerance of pollution and compacted
soils.

White Poplar
*Populus alba*
Several large white poplar grow on the farm
boundaries, including one multi-stemmed tree
in the woodland walk. The tree has a white
appearance, especially on a windy day, with
white twigs, and leaves white on the
underside. The bark is pale grey with black
diamond-shaped markings.

Hawthorn or May Flower
*Craetagus monogyna*
There are hawthorn trees and hedges grow
across the whole farm. The tree’s common
names come from the frothy white blossom
that appear in May; the thorny stems; and the
deep red berries or ‘haws’ that appear in late
summer and stay through autumn and winter.