St James’s Park

Tree Walk

London Plane trees were extensively planted during the Victorian era when London was black with soot from the Industrial Revolution. They were one of the few trees that could thrive in such polluted air. Today this species makes up 4% of the inner London tree population but accounts for 9% of the total leaf area.

From 1603

James I laid out the park, the first deer park in England, and the park opened to the public in 1650. The park was later transformed into a formal French-style landscape by John Nash in 1827, which was replaced by an Italian suspension bridge in 1857. The current bridge dates from 1957 and from it you will be treated to spectacular views across the lake to Buckingham Palace.

Pelican Rock - pelicans have a long history in St James’s Park; they first arrived in 1664, when they were gifted to King Charles II by the Russian ambassador. Since then, the pelicans have become long-term, much loved residents of the park, with thousands of them resting on Pelican Rock and feeding between 2.30pm – 3.30pm.

Exotic birds introduced, 1664

The Queen Victoria Memorial was created between 1900 and 1905, which later became the official entrance to St James’s and Buckingham Palace. As well as Victoria, the statue is an important monument to motherhood, constancy, victory, charity, truth and motherhood.

The Queen Victoria Memorial has been a feature of The Mall for many years as shown in this map from the 1800’s. The avenue of London Plane trees has been a feature of The Mall for many years as shown in this map from the 1800’s.

St James’s Park

In 1996, London Plane trees were planted as part of the Queen’s 90th Birthday Tree Appeal. The tree was named ‘The Mandela Tree’ following Nelson Mandela’s speech in St James’s Palace in July 1996. The tree was officially named ‘The Mandela Tree’ on the day of Mandela’s visit to Buckingham Palace. The tree was named ‘The Mandela Tree’ following Nelson Mandela’s speech in St James’s Palace in July 1996. The tree was named ‘The Mandela Tree’ following Nelson Mandela’s speech in St James’s Palace in July 1996. The tree was named ‘The Mandela Tree’ following Nelson Mandela’s speech in St James’s Palace in July 1996. The tree was named ‘The Mandela Tree’ following Nelson Mandela’s speech in St James’s Palace in July 1996.

1932

Acquired by Henry VIII as a deer park, St James’s Park was officially named The Queen Victoria Memorial in 1905. It was officially named The Queen Victoria Memorial in 1905, which later became the official entrance to St James’s and Buckingham Palace.

1900

The Queen Victoria Memorial has been a feature of The Mall for many years as shown in this map from the 1800’s. The avenue of London Plane trees has been a feature of The Mall for many years as shown in this map from the 1800’s.

1800

The Queen Victoria Memorial has been a feature of The Mall for many years as shown in this map from the 1800’s. The avenue of London Plane trees has been a feature of The Mall for many years as shown in this map from the 1800’s.
Indian Bean Tree

Indian bean trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. The flowers are white and clusters of 6-12 white flowers are produced in the terminal panicles. They produce beans, but these are too small to be useful. The plant is a native to the Americas and is considered a weed in some parts of the world.

Blossom, with yellow and purple flecks,
produces very distinctive long, slim, cylindrical pods. Originally from the United States, the tree is a popular ornamental plant in gardens near Buckingham Palace, tended by the King’s Mulberry Men.

Weeping Beech

Weeping beech trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Indian Chestnut

Indian chestnut trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Caucasian Wingnut

Caucasian wingnut trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Black Mulberry

Black mulberry trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Prize of India

Prize of India trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Paper Bark Maple

Paper bark maple trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Indian Horse Chestnut

Indian horse chestnut trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

 hack elementary school banners posters worksheets images on the tree. The leaves turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Silver Birch

Silver birch trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Ginkgo

Ginkgo trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

London Plane

London plane trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Italian Maple

Italian maple trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Weeping Cherry

Weeping cherry trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Tibetan Cherry

Tibetan cherry trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Swamp Cypress

Swamp cypress trees are large, irregular and fast producing trees. They have a distinctive drooping habit and are a popular choice for landscaping. The leaves are deeply lobed and turn a rich autumnal red. The tree is native to Europe and Asia.

Beech foliage is eaten by the beech moth larvae. Mulberry age quickly, and at about 25 years can develop galls. The original beech trees were brought to this era. Beech foliage is eaten by the beech moth larvae. Mulberry age quickly, and at about 25 years can develop galls. The original beech trees were brought.

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