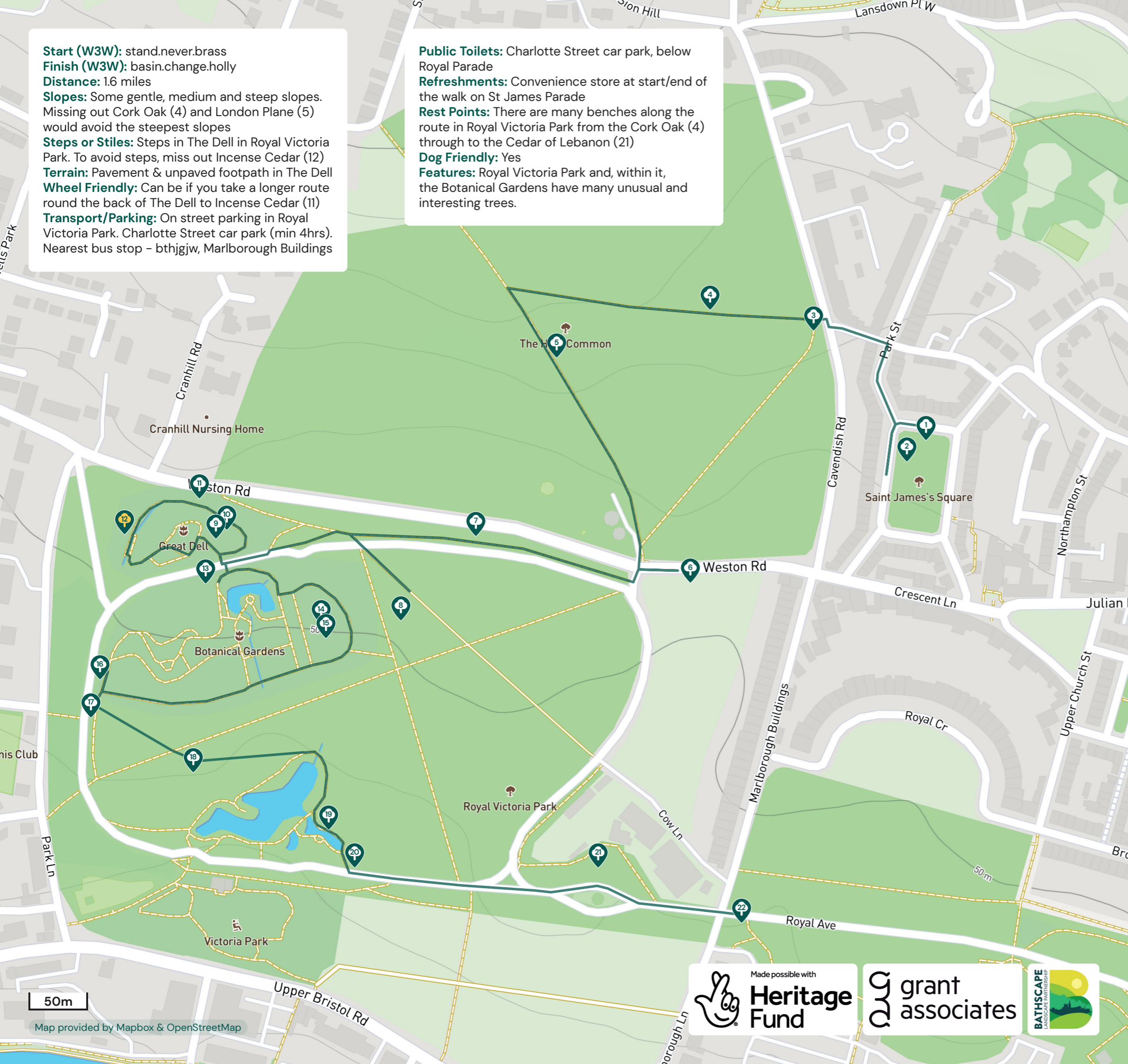


Start (W3W): stand.never.brass
Finish (W3W): basin.change.holly
Distance: 1.6 miles
Slopes: Some gentle, medium and steep slopes. Missing out Cork Oak (4) and London Plane (5) would avoid the steepest slopes
Steps or Stiles: Steps in The Dell in Royal Victoria Park. To avoid steps, miss out Incense Cedar (12)
Terrain: Pavement & unpaved footpath in The Dell
Wheel Friendly: Can be if you take a longer route round the back of The Dell to Incense Cedar (11)
Transport/Parking: On street parking in Royal Victoria Park. Charlotte Street car park (min 4hrs). Nearest bus stop - bthjgfw, Marlborough Buildings

Public Toilets: Charlotte Street car park, below Royal Parade
Refreshments: Convenience store at start/end of the walk on St James Parade
Rest Points: There are many benches along the route in Royal Victoria Park from the Cork Oak (4) through to the Cedar of Lebanon (21)
Dog Friendly: Yes
Features: Royal Victoria Park and, within it, the Botanical Gardens have many unusual and interesting trees.



Map and website designed by Joseph Lavington.
 Imagination and Bath & North East Somerset Council Public Health.
 Southside Family Project, Youth Connect South West, Forest of
 Bath Festivals, St John's Foundation, the APEx City of Bath hotel,
 Advisory Group, Grant Associates Landscape Architects, Bath BID,
 Bathscape Landscape Partnership, the World Heritage City of Bath
 Lucy Bartlett, Fiona Bell, Antonia Johnson, Joseph Lavington, Helen
 Schofield, Hugh Williamson with support from:
 Thank you to all those who have helped us from pilot to production:
 Recommended for tree:
 sounds you can hear:
 Listen carefully under a tree. Write down 20
 Recommended for tree:
 trees trunk?
 How many people do you need to encircle this
 Feel the bark. Look up through the branches.
 Recommended for tree:
 the spaces you can see.
 Look up into the branches of the tree and draw
 Try out these activity ideas for all ages on as many
 trees as you wish. A recommended tree for each
 activity is listed below. Please remember to take a
 notebook and pencil.

Activities

- 1 Look up into the branches of the tree and draw the spaces you can see.
- 2 Feel the bark. Look up through the branches. How many people do you need to encircle this tree's trunk?
- 3 Listen carefully under a tree. Write down 20 sounds you can hear.



Tree Trail A: Botanical Bounty

Bath is a UNESCO World Heritage City with six attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, including the green setting of the city. There are many significant trees – in the parks and in the streets – which contribute indirectly to the World Heritage status and the wellbeing of the community.

Here is one of our Urban Treescape trails in digital and map form, where we share a selection of trees around beautiful parkland. We invite you to follow our trail and enjoy the shapes and colours of each tree – their flowers, fruits, seeds, leaves and bark – and learn something about each one, while seeing the city from a different perspective.

A digital map is available at:
bathurbantreescape.com



50m
 Map provided by Mapbox & OpenStreetMap

1 TULIP TREE
Liriodendron tulipifera
St James's Square



Enormous specimen with wonderful green and orange tulip-shaped flowers in June, followed by stiff upright cone-shaped seedpods. It is related to the magnolia and was on the planet before there were flying insects. Pollinated by beetles – so the petals have to be strong enough to take their weight.

2 INDIAN BEAN TREE
Catalpa bignoniodes
St James's Square



The Indian Bean Tree doesn't come from India but from N America. Its showy summer flowers are followed by seed pods that look like skinny beans.

3 COMMON WALNUT
Juglans regia
Approach Golf Course



A young and healthy tree. Walnuts are not native to Britain, but have long been grown here – perhaps first by the Romans. As well as providing fruit, walnut timber is more valuable than any other grown in Britain.

4 CORK OAK
Quercus suber
Approach Golf Course



This young tree may be a rather tatty evergreen, but it has amazing bark. In southern Spain and Portugal the cork bark is carefully stripped from mature trees on a 9 year cycle to make bottle stoppers and much more.

5 LONDON PLANE
Platanus x hispanica
Approach Golf Course



The London Plane was the world's first intercontinental hybrid, its parents being from SE Europe and North America. Here they are planted to line the path; in places they have grown wider than the metal handrail, and the trunk bulges up around it. The tree is encountering resistance, so puts on extra growth as protection.

6 BUCKEYE
Aesculus flava
Allotments opposite Approach Golf Course



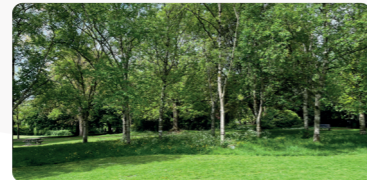
Yellow flowering horse chestnut from N America grafted onto 'common' horse chestnut halfway up the trunk. The buckeye is the state tree of Ohio.

7 TURKEY OAK AND HOLM OAK
Quercus cerris, Quercus ilex
Royal Victoria Park



Repeated alternate planting along the carriage drive of two different oak species; there are over 400 species worldwide. The Turkey oak is deciduous, the holm oak is evergreen. These probably date from the early years of the Park in the early 19th century, getting on for 200 years ago.

8 SILVER BIRCH
Betula pendula
Royal Victoria Park



Planted, appropriately, for the Queen's Silver Jubilee by the Grenadier Guards Association. Silver birches are short lived and fast growing. They can withstand intense cold and drought conditions so make good street planting. The beautiful bark has been used for bandages in the past.

9 WESTERN RED CEDAR
Thuja plicata
Royal Victoria Park Great Dell



It has grown out and layered its stems, so become a grove of at least 17 trunks. Crush a little of the foliage and you might detect a fruity, pineappley smell. The Great Dell was originally a stone quarry. In about 1840, exhausted of building stone, it was incorporated into the Park and planted with conifers, many of which were newly arrived from the Americas.

10 MONKEY PUZZLE
Araucaria araucana
Royal Victoria Park Great Dell



Just behind the cedar, this tree comes from Chile. Note the characterful bark, with the scars where whorls of branches have fallen away. When Harry Veitch, the man who founded the Chelsea Flower Show, first saw one of these trees he exclaimed, "That would puzzle a monkey!"

11 COAST REDWOOD
Sequoia sempervirens
Royal Victoria Park Great Dell



Sequoia sempervirens, or coast redwood, is the sole living species of its genus. It is an evergreen, monoecious tree living 1,200–2,200 years or more. The giant redwood, specimens of which can be seen on the N Carriage Drive, is among the tallest, widest, and longest-lived

of all organisms on Earth. The coast redwood has evergreen leaflets, somewhat like a yew tree, and small cones. There are three coast redwoods in the Dell. The first can be seen from above from the raised boardwalk. The trunks of the other two can be seen on the path after the incense cedar.

12 VARIGATED INCENSE CEDAR
Calocedrus decurrens 'Aureovariegata'
Royal Victoria Park Great Dell



A native tree of Pacific NW and with its thick basal bark, the incense cedar is one of the most fire and drought tolerant plants in California. This particular tree is a Champion in the National Tree Register. The wood is soft, light and has a pleasant odour.

13 CRUNCH-LEAF BEECH
Fagus sylvatica 'Cristata'
Royal Victoria Park Botanical Garden



Many trees have odd forms that occur spontaneously, and are then spotted and carefully cultivated; this tree is a very different native beech variation. Each leaf looks like it's been crushed.

14 FERN-LEAVED BEECH
Fagus sylvatica 'Aspleniifolia'
Royal Victoria Park Botanical Garden



One of the finest specimen trees to be seen in our parks; this enormous beech has finely cut leaves, sometimes almost to wisps.

15 PAPER MULBERRY
Broussonetia papyrifera
Royal Victoria Park Botanical Garden



Some trees are dioecious, where male and female flowers occur on separate trees. This tree is from China and is a female tree. Its flowers look like little green balls – if pollinated they become orange ones. The silky fibres of the bark can be made into paper and cloth.

16 GINKGO
Ginkgo biloba
Royal Victoria Park Botanical Garden



A pair of trees. The right-hand one is female; watch out in the autumn for its fruit, which are seriously stinky as the flesh rots. The nut inside is prized by the Chinese. The leaves are very primitive and have no veins.

17 TURKISH HAZEL
Corylus colurna
Royal Victoria Park, near southern gate of Botanical Garden



A fine mature example of this now-popular street tree. Turkish hazel generally grows as a single-stemmed tree. Stand under the tree and look up into the intricate branch structure.

18 ENGLISH OAK
Quercus robur
Royal Victoria Park, on lawn North of duck pond



A wonderful straight-grown example of the English Oak, probably the finest in Bath. From its circumference – about 4.3m – it may well be over 200 years old, and therefore here before Royal Victoria Park was laid out (1830).

19 SWAMP CYPRESS, DAWN REDWOOD
Taxodium distichum, Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Royal Victoria Park, near duck pond



Two deciduous conifers, appropriately planted near water. *Taxodium* has a fluffy look, its branchlets growing

irregularly along the twigs. *Metasequoia* has opposite branchlets. First identified from fossil record and known as the dawn redwood.

20 INDIAN HORSE CHESTNUT
Aesculus indica
Royal Victoria Park, Southern Carriage Drive



This horse chestnut is native to the Himalayas. Compared to our 'common' one, this has later flowers, and neater, smoother leaves that are unlikely to be affected by the leaf miner that tends to turn its leaves brown.

21 BLUE ATLAS CEDAR, CEDAR OF LEBANON
Cedrus atlantica, Cedrus libani
Royal Victoria Park, near obelisk



Here are two of the three cedar species hardy in the UK. They can be difficult to tell apart but generally Atlas cedars have upward pointing tips to their branches, and those of the cedar of Lebanon are flat. Cedar cones are like little barrels sitting on the tops of the branches.

22 CAUCASIAN ELM, KEAKI
Zelkova carpinifolia, Zelkova serrata
Royal Avenue, east of Marlborough Lane gates



The huge Caucasian elm is growing by the gates. Its relative, the keaki, is amongst other trees on the opposite side of the road.