

Start (W3W): jelly.blows.broad
Finish (W3W): jelly.blows.broad
Distance: 2.5 miles
Slopes: Some gentle slopes
Steps or Stiles: Wooden steps into woodland (you can miss this section out)
Terrain: Pavement and unpaved footpath through the woods (you can miss this section out)
Wheel Friendly: Yes
Transport/Parking: Bus stop near the start/finish (number 5), bthdmjp, Walwyn Close
Public Toilets: Nearest – Bath City Farm and Rose Cottage (when open)
Refreshments: Bath City Farm, Rose Cottage Hub, shops on High Street
Rest Points: Bench in Carr’s Wood
Dog Friendly: Yes
Features: Carr’s Wood nature reserve, trees!
Close by – Bath City Farm, Innox Park



BATH URBAN TREESCAPE

Tree Trail C: Treemendous Twerton

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 in the Twerton area. 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



- 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.
- 1 Feel the bark. Look up through the branches. How many people do you need to encircle this tree's trunk?
Recommended for tree:
 - 2 Look up into the branches of the tree and draw the spaces you can see.
Recommended for tree:
Listen carefully under a tree. Write down 20 sounds you can hear.
Recommended for tree:
 - 3 Recommended for tree:
- Thank you to all those who have helped us from pilot to production:
Lucy Bartlett, Fiona Bell, Antonia Johnson, Joseph Lavington, Helen Schofield, Hugh Williamson with support from:
Bathscape Landscape Partnership, the World Heritage City of Bath Advisory Group, Grant Associates Landscape Architects, Bath BID, Southside Family Project, Youth Connect South West, Forest of Imagination and Bath & North East Somerset Council Public Health.
Map and website designed by Joseph Lavington.



1 GIANT SEQUOIA
Sequoiadendron giganteum
St Michael's churchyard



Activity 1

Maybe the tallest tree in Twerton. 6m round trunk. The colossal trunk is as soft to the touch as a punch bag, hence the nickname 'the punch bag tree'. The bark is relatively thick; up to 2 feet (0.61 m) in mature trees. The bark protects the tree from fire and insect infestation. In the mountains of California, these trees can survive 3000+ years and grow to be 90m tall and 28m round the trunk.

2 BOX
Buxus sempervirens
St Michael's churchyard



Two trees. One is by the main path to the church, the other by the wall on the right. Given their position and age they need treating with respect. Box is a native British evergreen. Its slow-growing wood can be carved and polished into small items like chess pieces. Box wood is one of the densest woods and it doesn't float. Box is at risk of box blight, a fungal disease resulting in bare patches and die-back and the box moth caterpillar, which will defoliate the tree.

3 COMMON YEW
Taxus baccata
St Michael's churchyard



Fine, old, single-stemmed, behind church. The yew is one of the longest lived trees. Yew trees are associated with churchyards and were planted there to stop 'commoners' from grazing their cattle on church ground as yew is extremely poisonous to livestock. Yew timber is incredibly strong and durable. The wood was used to make long bows and tool handles.

4 IRISH YEW
Taxus baccata
'Fastigiata'
St Michael's churchyard



This tree makes a 'compare-and-contrast' with tree 3 the common yew. Irish yews are very common (especially in churchyards). Yet every tree is descended from one of two seedlings found by a farmer near Florence Court, Ireland in 1767. One of the the original seedlings still survives as a mature tree.

5 CARR'S WOOD



The woodland is the former grounds of Wood House. Designed and built in 1838 for Charles Wilkins by Bath architect Edward Davis, and latterly owned by the Carr family who also owned Twerton Woollen Factories. Today, flats stand on the site of the old house which was demolished in the 1960s. The stone stairs, visible at the end of the Carr's Wood section, once led from the terrace at the back of the house to the wood. Today the woodland is full of fine mature beech trees, and is home to many insects, bats and birds.

6 GINKGO
Ginkgo biloba
Woodhouse Road



A species of tree native to China, where it is often planted next to temples. Fossils very similar to this tree have been found, which extend back approximately 170 million years ago. If you look closely at a leaf, you'll see it looks like a fan and is different to any other tree leaf. Ginkgos are dioecious, meaning that male and female flowers grow on separate trees. The female fruit are rather smelly.

7 LONDON PLANE
Platanus x hispanica
Newton Road



Same as iconic trees in the middle of the Circus, Abbey Green and Kingsmead Square. Can thrive in dirty, polluted areas, as Bath used to be. Less common in outlying villages like Twerton. A hybrid tree, a cross between the American sycamore and the Oriental plane. The London plane is one of the largest of Britain's deciduous trees.

8 HORNBEAM
Carpinus betulus
Newton Road/Day Crescent entrance



Hornbeam is monoecious, meaning male and female catkins are found on the same tree. After pollination by wind, female catkins develop into papery, green winged fruits, known as samaras. Can you find any on the ground? Compare the tree to the hedge nearby – which is the same species. Hornbeam wood is very hard and is used to make chopping blocks.

9 SYCAMORE
Acer pseudoplatanus
Newton Road



The sycamore will grow almost anywhere, like a weed, but it can also be a magnificent tree as its alternative name, the 'great maple' suggests. It is attractive to aphids and therefore a variety of their predators, such as ladybirds, hoverflies and birds. The flowers provide a good source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and the seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals. A few metres from this tree there is (or used to be) another sycamore with an interesting root where it met the road.

10 NEW PLANTING AREA
Pennyquick Park



Bathscape and Parks got together to plant this group of young trees and shrubs in early 2020, and added more in November 2021. They are a mixture of native species. Tree planting is an opportunity to think about timescales and responsibility to future generations.

12 WILD SERVICE TREE
Sorbus torminalis
Pennyquick Park



Amongst the new plantings are several young wild service trees. This tree is native to the UK, but rather rare. Its berries, called 'chequers', were used to make a type of beer, from which the tree gets its name (beer in Latin is cervisia). It is also the reason why some pubs are called "The Chequers".

13 FIELD MAPLE
Acer campestre
Pennyquick Park. SW end



Dozens of mature field maples either side of path through this wood. Field maple produces the hardest, highest-density timber of all European maples. Traditional uses include wood-turning and carving. Its wood is also popular for making musical instruments, particularly harps.

14 HIMALAYAN BIRCH
Betula utilis
Above Cameley Green across from Shaws Way



Activity 2

Notice the bark – it is the whitest of all the barks. A deciduous tree native to the Western Himalayas, growing at elevations up to 4,500 m. "Utilis" means "useful", and refers to the many uses of the different parts of the tree. What do you think they are?

15 HORSE CHESTNUT
Aesculus hippocastanum
Sheridan Road



Can live for 300 years! Introduced from Turkey in the late C16th. This is an old tree with a big bole. Its branches have recently been severely cut back, which will help it survive many more years. What is distinctive about the leaves of a horse chestnut? What fruit do they produce?

16 ROWAN
Sorbus aucuparia
Poolemead Rd, near junction with Sheridan Rd



Three rowans on verge, all with very obvious, bulging graft lines on their trunks. Tree varieties with attractive flowers, leaves and/or berries are often grafted onto standard trees which have a more vigorous growth.

17 JAPANESE CHERRY
Prunus serulata
Twerton Infants School Poolemead Rd



Commemorative tree marking the opening of the school. Cherry blossoms are considered the national flower of Japan. They herald the start of spring and symbolise life, good health, and happiness. Japanese cherry is a popular ornamental tree both in its native countries and in temperate regions across the world. Collingwood Ingram, an Englishman who lived to be 100, collected, studied and bred Japanese cherry trees, famously saving a revered variety ('Tai Haku', the Great White Cherry') when it had been lost in Japan.

18 MIXED PLANTING
Twerton urban streets



Activity 3

Shaws Way mixed trees. Can you spot the trees already visited on the trail: ginkgo & hornbeam?

19 EUROPEAN HOP-HORNBEAM
Ostrya carpinifolia
Freeview Rd



Healthy example of an uncommon tree. The leaves look a lot like those of hornbeam, as both the common name and the scientific name suggest. A good example of why leaves alone are not enough to identify a tree. Native American tribes made use of this tree's close relative, *Ostrya virginiana*, to treat toothache, muscle soreness, respiratory and kidney issues.

20 MONTEREY CYPRESS
Cupressus macrocarpa
Lane between Freeview Rd & Dominion Rd



Endangered in its native California, this species has been widely cultivated in other countries. This is probably quite a young tree – they grow very broad very quickly. Visitors may know the huge example on Gravel Walk in the city. Follow our Leafy Legacies tree trail to find it!