

# Philips Park

Kingfisher Trail,  
Prestwich, Bury

# TREE TRAIL

Self guided nature trail  
for all ages

Credit: Guilherme Castro



**1 HAWTHORN (Native)** *Crataegus monogyna*

Generally a small, hardy, thorny shrub. Valuable hedgerow tree, acting as a natural barrier, providing food & shelter for a wide range of wildlife. Otherwise known as Quickthorn or the May tree.

**2 ASH (Native)** *Fraxinus excelsior*

One of the most common trees in the UK. However, Ash is threatened by Ash dieback disease which causes the tree to lose its leaves & for the crown to dieback.

**3 LIME (Native)** *Common lime Tilia x europaea*

We have three native lime trees in the UK, common lime being a hybrid of small-leaved & large-leaved lime. Lime trees are particularly attractive to aphids. They produce a sticky honeydew which covers the leaves.

**4 HOLLY (Native)** *Ilex aquifolium*

Holly is well known for its bright red berries & evergreen leaves which offer shelter & food for wildlife. Holly has Celtic & Christian significance & has been used to decorate homes in winter.

**5 ASPEN (Native)** *Populus tremula*

Fast growing, pioneer species & often one of the first to colonise open ground. A beautiful shimmering tree, flattened leaf stems (petioles) catch the wind causing the leaves to whisper, wobble & shimmer.

**6 SYCAMORE (Introduced)** *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Native to central & southern Europe & introduced to the UK, the sycamore has become naturalized in the UK. Seeds are colloquially known as helicopters & are used in games by children.

**7 BIRCH (Native)** *Downy birch Betula pubescens*

Birch is a relatively short-lived, medium tree, a pioneer species & were one of the first trees to colonise after the ice age.

**8 ROWAN (Native)** *Sorbus aucuparia*

Rowan grows well at high altitudes & in cooler regions, hence its other common name, Mountain ash. Its leaves are similar to Ash but the two trees are not related. Rowan berries are particularly valued by wildlife, & birds have been known to guard them jealously!

15m  
400 yrs

35m  
400 yrs

40m  
400 yrs

15m  
300 yrs

30m  
100 yrs

35m  
400 yrs

30m  
100 yrs

15m  
200 yrs

**9 ELM (Native)** *Smooth-leaved/Small-leaved/Field elm Ulmus minor*

Elms have seen huge declines since the onset of Dutch Elm disease in the 1960s, which has changed the UK landscape forever.

**10 POPLAR (Hybrid)** *Hybrid black poplar Populus x*

Poplar is a fast-growing tree that hybridises easily & native Black Poplar is now rare. The Manchester Poplar is a clone of native Black Poplar.

**11 OAK (Native)** *English or pedunculate oak Quercus robur*

UK oaks are exceptionally long lived. Known as the father of the forest, they support more wildlife than other UK tree - around 2,300 species!

**12 ALDER (Native)** *Alnus glutinosa*

A rapid growing, water-loving tree that can be found in damp areas. Alder has distinctive, rounded leaves & female catkins turn woody once pollinated & resemble small cones.

**13 HAZEL (Native)** *Corylus avellana*

Usually smaller & found in hedgerows or the understory of broadleaf woodland. Catkins known colloquially as lamb's tails are a herald of spring.

**14 WILLOW (Native)** *White willow Salix alba*

There are numerous species of willow in the UK & they readily hybridise, this can make identification of individual species difficult. Willows are fast growing trees that prefer damp ground, near water.

**15 HORSE CHESNUT (Introduced)** *Aesculus hippocastanum*

Native to the Balkan peninsula but introduced to the UK, horse chestnut trees are famous for their flowers & conkers.

**16 BEECH (Introduced to the North)** *Fagus Sylvatica*

Native to southern England but introduced further north for their majesty, Beech trees have been planted in country parks all over the country. Many of the Beech trees in the park today were planted by the Philips family.

30m  
150 yrs

30m  
200 yrs

30m  
900+ yrs

30m  
60 yrs

12m  
80 yrs

25m  
50-100 yrs

40m  
400 yrs

40m  
400 yrs

**TOP STUMPS**  
Compare the maximum height and age of each species

**HEIGHT** → meters

**AGE** → years

To learn more about each tree, visit our website: [www.lancswt.org.uk/philips-park-tree-trail](http://www.lancswt.org.uk/philips-park-tree-trail)



Lancashire  
Manchester  
North Merseyside



# Follow the Trail

Welcome to Philips Park tree trail! Enjoy a blissful walk in the woods and learn to identify sixteen tree species along the way.

Scan the QR codes to learn more about each tree.



## Accessibility

Suitable for all ages and knowledge levels, whether you're new to tree ID or a seasoned pro. This trail is not suitable for those with limited mobility as it features narrow gateways and steep, uneven ground. Dogs are welcome but please clean up after your dog. Bins are located in the car park and gardens only.

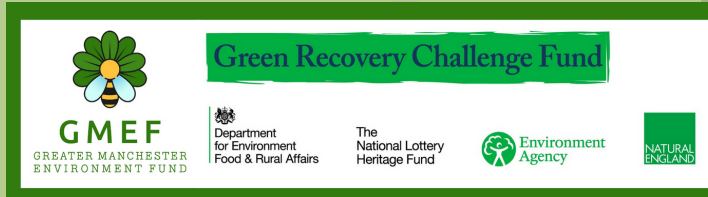


## Key:

- Location
- Tree Trail
- Road
- Caution
- Points of entry
- Car Park
- Landmark
- Waterbodies
- Picnic Area

# Acknowledgements

This project is funded by the Green Recovery Challenge Fund, accessed through the Greater Manchester Environment Fund (GMEF). Thanks to Bury Council, Friends of Philips Park, GMEF and our amazing volunteers for your support in bringing this trail to the public.



## Feeling inspired by nature?

### Share

To share your tree trail photos with us, use the hashtag: [#philipsparktreetrail](https://twitter.com/philipsparktreetrail)

### Get involved

To find out more about local wildlife, events and volunteering opportunities, visit: [www.lancswt.org.uk](http://www.lancswt.org.uk)

### Explore the Kingfisher Trail

Philips Park is part of the Kingfisher Trail, a 14-mile nature network connecting the West Pennine Moors to Bolton, Bury and Salford.

[www.lancswt.org.uk/philips-park-tree-trail](http://www.lancswt.org.uk/philips-park-tree-trail)

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Bury COUNCIL

