

This tree trail has been created by Friends of Horsham Park in association with HDC Parks and Countryside.

If you like this tree trail let us know at www.friendsofhorshampark.co.uk. We plan to create more.



There are four car parks shown as grey areas on the map. Parking is also available at nearby Swan Walk connected via the underpass to Town Centre.

Horsham Park Family Tree Trail

There are many wonderful trees in the Park – native and ornamental. Here are just a few on a short trail.

Turn over to find out more about the eight trees marked on the map: their names and some fun facts. What can you find? Use your senses to explore.





Wellingtonia Redwood (1)

English Oak (2)

Silver Maple (3)

Copper Beech (4)

Monkey Puzzle (5)

Wedding Cake Tree (6)

Common Lime (7)

Corsican Pine (8)

Sequoiadendron giganteum

Quercus robur

Acer saccharinum

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'

Araucaria araucana

Cornus controversa 'Variegata'

Tilia x europaea

Pinus nigra var.maritima

Sometimes called the Giant Redwood, this is one of the tallest trees on the planet. The tree was first introduced into England in 1853 and was named in honour of the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852).

The oak is a symbol of strength and power. Its wood has been used for ship and house building for centuries. In 1651 King Charles II hid in one to escape the Roundheads during the English Civil War.

This tree is one of the most common in the USA. It was often planted by early settlers to provide shade as it grows quickly.

This is a purple variety of the beech tree. Copper beeches are native to Europe and appeared as natural mutants of the common beech as early as the 15th century.

This is the national tree of Chile - the Chilean Pine. The leaves are thick and triangular, with an average lifespan of 24 years. It is now an endangered tree due to deforestation and forest fires.

This is an ornamental dogwood tree which comes from China or Japan. Its variegated leaves, white flowers and autumn berries make it popular with humans, insects and birds.

This avenue is planted with common lime, a deciduous native tree. Lime bark is pale grey-brown and ridged. It can be split to make strong rope.

This is a fast growing pine native to Corsica and Italy. Its wood is valued for being straight and free of knots. The resin is tapped to make turpentine and violinists use solid resin on their bows.

It is the tallest tree in the Park. How many more Redwoods can you find around the Park? Stand in the middle and look for tall trees with a distinctive conical egg-shape.

This may be the oldest tree in the Park. Compare it to the avenue of oaks between Park House and the pond. These fastigate oaks are a feature of the Park. What differences can you see?

How many balls of mistletoe can you spot on this tree? Mistletoe is a parasitic plant that attaches itself to a host tree to absorb water and nutrients.

It is easy to spot these trees because their colour stands out against the green. How many can you see in the Park? Can you find a mixed hedge with green and copper beech?

There are three Monkey Puzzle trees in the Park. Can you find the third one? It is hidden in a bank of trees but its spikey branches are easy to spot.

Look at the shape of the tree – how many tiers of ‘cake’ can you see?

Can you find any of the lime trees which have clusters of side shoots around the base? These will be trimmed away before they get in the way of people walking on the path.

Can you spot the Corsican Pine that has some braces to stop the branches splitting? How many braces can you see?

Touch its bark. It is soft and protects the tree from forest fires. Do a bark rubbing and compare it to the bark of other trees in the park.

Find an acorn and compare the feel of the smooth nut and bumpy cup? It can take 20-30 years for an oak to produce its first acorn.

Why do you think it is called a Silver Maple? Look at the underside of the leaves – imagine them shimmering in the breeze .

Stand underneath what do you see? Do you like these trees? They are a popular ornamental tree but not everyone likes them.

Touch the leaves. No wonder these trees didn't provide a nice snack for a vegetarian dinosaur.

Can you see and smell the tiny white flowers (May/June) or find any berries that will go from green to blue in Autumn?

Have a look at the leaves. Can you find any aphids on them?

Can you see any pine cones growing on the tree or find any on the ground? Where are the seeds hidden?