


Pine


Pines typically live for between 100–1000 years, some even longer. The longest-lived is the Great Basin bristlecone pine, *Pinus longaeva*. One individual of this species, dubbed "Methuselah", is one of the world's oldest living organisms at around 4,600 years old.

There are over 20 different species of pine throughout Europe.




Oak

Wood from the oak (*Quercus robur*) has great strength and hardness. The wood is very resistant to insect attack because of its high tannin content. It has appealing grain markings when the log is first quartered lengthwise, to make right-angled wedges.



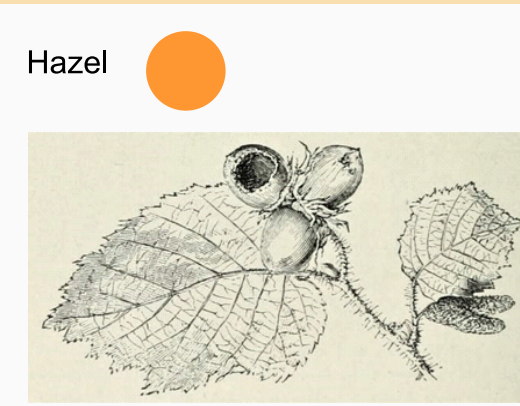
Hornbeam

The name of the Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) derives from the hardness of the woods (likened to horn) and the Old English *beam* "tree". The wood can be used as gear pegs in machines, including traditional windmills. It is also used for making chess pieces.




Sweet gum

American sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) is a deciduous tree native to warm temperate areas of eastern North America and tropical mountainous regions of Mexico and Central America. Sweet gum is one of the main valuable forest trees in temperate climates. It is recognisable by the combination of its five-pointed star-shaped leaves and its hard, spiked fruits.



Hazel


Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) is a traditional material used for making fences and baskets. The Celts believed hazelnuts gave one wisdom. An ancient tale tells of hazel trees growing around a pool, dropping nuts into the water that were eaten by salmon, which absorbed the wisdom.



Cherry


A cherry is the fruit of many plants of the genus *Prunus*, which the plum also belongs to, and is a fleshy drupe (stone fruit). Cherry trees (*Prunus avium*) were introduced into Kent, by order of Henry VIII, who had tasted them in Flanders.

Cherry wood is valued for its rich colour and straight grain in manufacturing fine furniture such as tables and chairs.



Yew

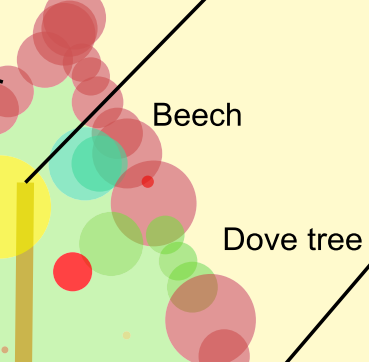
Taxus baccata can reach 400 to 600 years of age. Some specimens live longer but the age of yews is often overestimated. Ten yews in Britain are believed to predate the 10th century. The potential age of yews is impossible to determine accurately and is subject to much dispute.



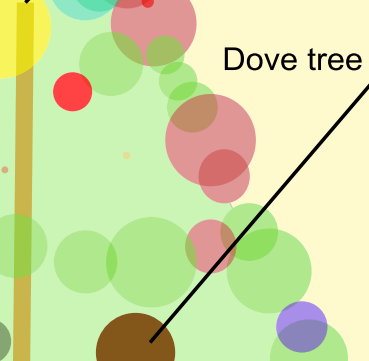
Maple

Acer pseudoplatanus is the most common maple in Europe, of which there are over 20 species. They have easily recognisable leaves and distinctive winged fruits.


Maple syrup is made from the sap of some maple species.



Beech




Dove tree



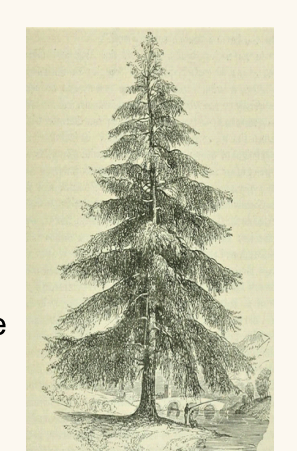
Judas Tree

The Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*) is noted for its prolific display of pink flowers. There is a myth that Judas Iscariot hanged himself from a tree of this species, causing its white flowers to turn red.




Maidenhair tree

Ginkgo biloba, known as the maidenhair tree, is a very old species, with some fossils dating back 270 million years. Native to China, the tree is widely grown, and was cultivated early in human history. It has various uses in traditional medicine and as a source of food.




Larch

Larches (e.g. *Larix decidua*) are conifers that grow to 45m. They are native to much of the cooler northern hemisphere. They are among the dominant plants in the forests of Siberia and Canada. They are conifers, but lose their needles in autumn.




Willow

The willow tree has soft, usually pliant, tough wood, slender branches, and large, fibrous roots. The willow in Waterloo Park (*Salix babylonica*) is instantly recognisable.



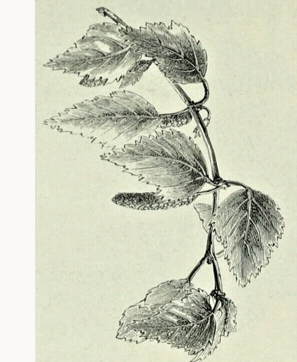
Lime

The limes in the park are pruned by a method called 'pleaching', so that the branches grow and become linked together. *Tilia x europaea* can grow to reach heights of 30m.



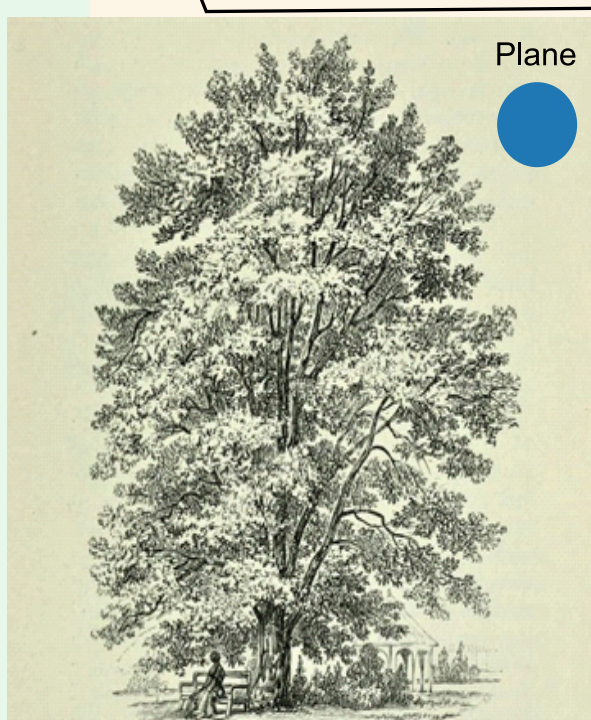
Holly

The berries of *Ilex aquifolium* are an important food for wild animals. In the autumn the fruits are hard and unpalatable. After being frozen during the winter, the fruits soften. Male and female flowers grow on separate trees.







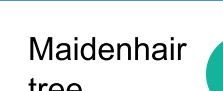
Birch





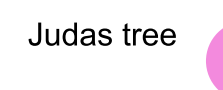
The bark and the gracefully weeping branches of the silver birch (*Betula pendula*) are instantly recognisable. Mature trees can reach a height of 30m. The catkins contain tiny flowers, which are yellow and drooping in the males, and upright and green in the females.





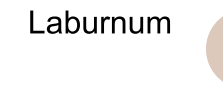






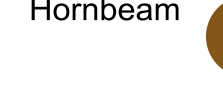
Plane






Plane trees (*Platanus x acerifolia*) are tall, reaching 30–50 m in height. Most are deciduous, and most are found between the land and water or other wetland habitats in the wild, though proving drought-tolerant in cultivation. The hybrid London plane has proved particularly tolerant of urban conditions because of its ability to absorb pollution particles. It has been widely planted in the UK.

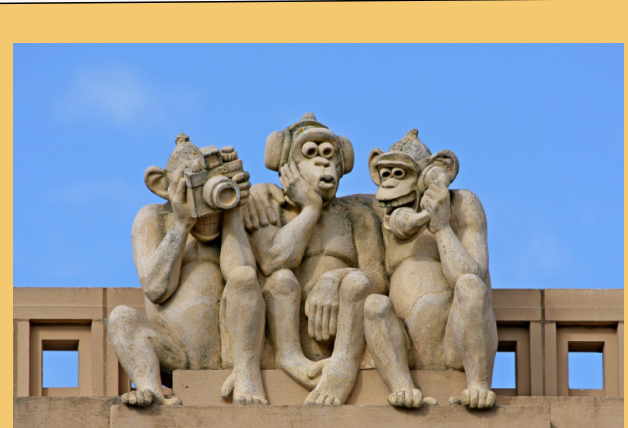










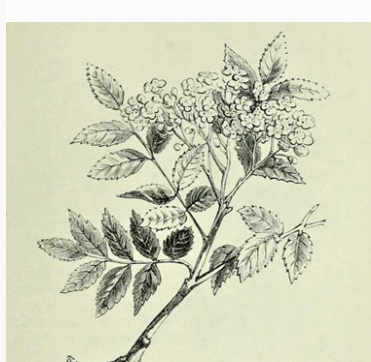


Waterloo Park, its pavilion, pagodas, bandstand and front gates are historically important, and have all been designated as Grade II* listed structures, as the park is considered to be a good example of an early twentieth century municipal park.

The buildings, steps and walls are all built from a form of reconstituted stone which looks natural.

The overall layout is largely unchanged since the 1930s - additional features include a car park, hand rails, and modern-style benches. Since the 1960s, some of the facilities have been modified, so that original features such as the school garden at the northern tip of the park, and the moat around the edge of the central garden, no longer exist.

The park has been recognised by Norwich City Council, who are responsible for the upkeep of the park, as an 'historic landscape'.



Rowan

Sorbus aucuparia, commonly called rowan and mountain-ash, is a deciduous tree or shrub in the rose family. *S. aucuparia* has a slender trunk with smooth bark, a loose and roundish crown. It blossoms from May to June, producing small yellowish white flowers. It develops small red fruit that ripen from August to October that are eaten by many bird species.

Everywhere in the park can be accessed by disabled visitors. There are 6 acres (2.4 ha) of gardens, which are dominated by the bandstand and the Art Deco central pavilion. The park has a children's playground, tennis courts, open areas (including marked football pitch with posts), and toilet facilities.

The park, which is approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km) from Norwich city centre, is bounded on the east by Angel Road. Further west from the western boundary of the park is Aylsham Road (the A1402). To the south is Angel Road Infant School and Philadelphia Lane lies to the north. It is normally locked during hours of darkness, but does not close before 5:30pm between October and February. There is parking, and two bus routes from the city centre pass nearby.

The Friends of Waterloo Park is a group of local residents who have come together to enhance the beautiful and historic park and to enrich the community spirit already present in the park and surrounding area.

Today the park is a vibrant place for families to come and relax and play. Together with Norwich City Council and Catton Grove Big Local, the Friends of Waterloo Park are working to improve the park, re-planting some of the flower beds and organising free events throughout the year.

The Friends are responsible for maintaining the southern beds near the pavilion. The City Council have responsibility for all the trees, hedges, grass areas and fences around the park.

To become involved, contact the Friends via <https://www.friendsofwaterloopark.org.uk/contact>.

Getting to the park

Waterloo Park is open throughout the year and is easily accessed by visitors. Many visitors to the park live in the city or are local residents. It is used as a route for pedestrians and cyclists going from Angel Road to Aylsham Road.


The car park is accessed from Angel Road, and three pedestrian entrances: Waterloo Park Avenue, Angel Road, and Philadelphia Lane.


The park is well served by buses along both Aylsham Road and Angel Road.

This leaflet was produced by The Friends of Waterloo Park (2021), with the assistance of Norwich City Council, and the support of Catton Grove Big Local. Any omissions or errors will be corrected for future editions.

Frends of Waterloo Park

Waterloo Park, NR3 3HX
<https://www.friendsofwaterloopark.org.uk/>



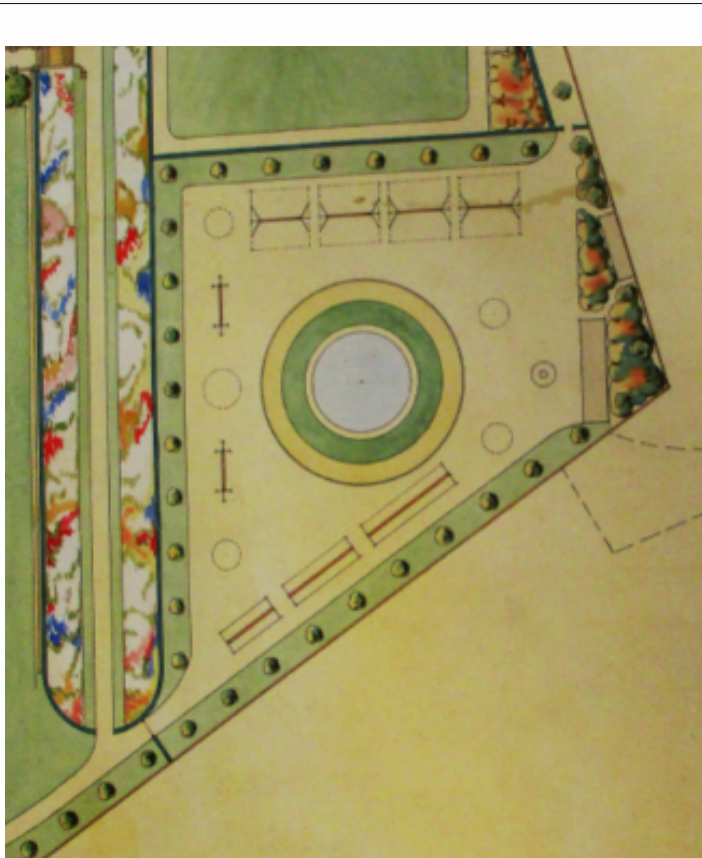


Waterloo Park, previously known as Catton Recreation Ground, was one of a series of parks that received government funding after World War I as part of a building and planting programme, providing unemployment relief. Work began in 1931 and two years later the park was reopened under its new name. The park was designed by Captain Arnold Sandys-Winsch, who also designed Wensum, Eaton, Heigham and Sloughbottom Parks.


From the Angel Road entrance, the walk was planted with an avenue of cherries (the original trees produced pink blossom) leading between two stone walls. To either side were yew-hedged bowling greens. Straight walks bordered by flower beds set into broad grass borders, again backed by yew hedges, extend north and south of the building. To the west are yew-hedged tennis courts.

The park had no mature trees when it opened in the 1930s, and its appearance has changed over the years as the original trees grew and the hedges matured. New specimens have been planted to replace those trees that died over the years. The cherry trees along the path near the main entrance were replaced several years ago. The main flower beds are believed to be the longest public herbaceous borders in England.

The yew hedges, a distinctive feature, fit well with the design of the park and are unusual in their extent and size.

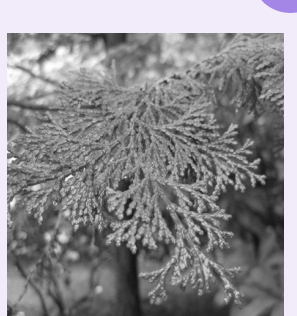


The original plans for the new park were drawn up in the 1930s. They are now held in the Norfolk Archive Centre at County Hall, Norwich.



Sycamore

The sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) can grow to a height of about 35m and the branches form a rounded crown. It reaches full growth in around 60 years. The bark is smooth when young, later flaking in irregular patches. The flowers are greenish-yellow and hang in dangling flowerheads called panicles. The winged seeds or samaras are borne in pairs and twirl to the ground when ripe. They germinate freely in the following spring.



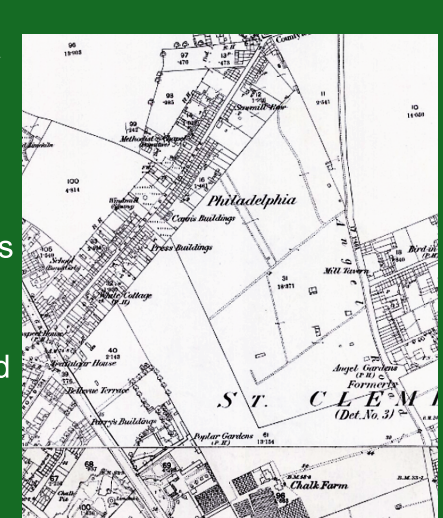
False cypress

A medium-sized evergreen tree of the genus *Chamaecyparis* growing to 70 m tall, with foliage in flat sprays. The leaves are of two types, needle-like juvenile leaves on young seedlings up to a year old, and scale-like adult leaves. The cones are arranged in opposite pairs; each scale bears 2-4 small seeds.

During the nineteenth century the area where Waterloo Park is now located was open fields, scattered farms and houses close by. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows Philadelphia and the encroaching suburbs. The land was owned by the Great Hospital Trust.

In 1899 the Norwich Playing Fields and Open Spaces Society persuaded the city authorities to lease the land from the Trust.

In 1904 the land comprising a number of large fields was given over to be used for recreational use but was not landscaped. Over the years, the park, known as Catton Recreational Ground, became a green island surrounded by housing and allotments.





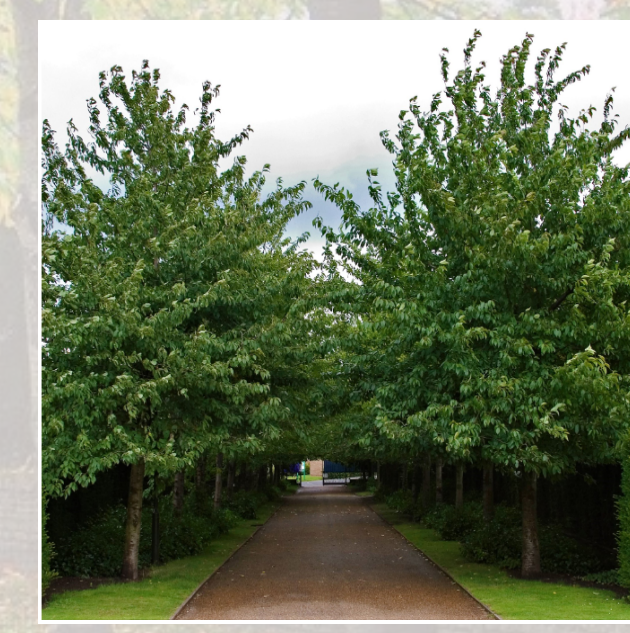

Tree of Heaven

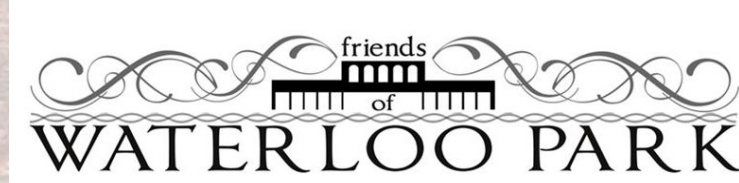
Ailanthus altissima is a deciduous tree. It is native to China and Taiwan. It grows rapidly, the species however rarely lives more than 50 years.

It can clone itself, and is one of the worst invasive plant species in Europe and North America. It thrives in warm cities, where it is commonly planted.


The Trees of Waterloo Park







friends of WATERLOO PARK



CattonGrove Big Local