

50 Tree Trail

**Welcome to the 50 Tree Trail, created in 2018
to celebrate Telford's 50th anniversary.**

Trail: Circular trail over fairly gentle terrain. The natural paths can be muddy, so suitable footwear is recommended.

Length: 3.4 miles / 5.5km (see map below).

Start: Admaston House Community Centre car park TF5 0BN.
What3words: available.grocers.sparkle.

Return via: The Pheasant Inn TF5 0AD.
What3words: peach.effort.deferring.

Recommended route for wheelchair users - green route on map

Start and finish: by main entrance to Dothill Primary School,
Severn Drive TF1 3JB. What3words: pool.quicker.nosedive.

The 50 trees are listed below with tickboxes. We hope you enjoy it -
and good luck!



Friends of
Dothill
LOCAL NATURE RESERVE



Telford & Wrekin
COUNCIL

1

Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

Also known as Asiatic or dwarf elm. Aggressively invasive.



2

Common Lime (*Tilia x europaea*)

A hybrid of large-leaved and small-leaved lime, with soft, light wood loved by carvers.



3

English Oak (*Quercus robur*)

Common oak has long been used to make furniture. Supports more life forms than any other native tree.



4

European Larch (*Larix decidua*)

A deciduous larch, recognised by its bright green needles and upright brown cones.



5

Railway Poplar (*Populus x canadensis*)

The hybrid black poplar is frequently planted along railway lines, hence the name.



6

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)

Introduced from Turkey in the 16th century. Ground conkers were once used for treating horse coughs.



7

Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

This deciduous conifer has stringy red bark. It has very small cones but these are rarely seen in Britain.



8

Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)

This is where elderberry wine and elderflower cordial come from.



9

Yew (*Taxus baccata*)

All parts of the tree are poisonous. Longbows were made from yew wood.



10

Privet (*Ligustrum*)

Some species of privet are widely naturalised and invasive. Today, it is most used for ornamental hedges.



11

Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

The giant redwood, this conifer grows up to 90 metres. Introduced to Britain in the 1850s.



12

Grey Poplar (*Populus x canescens*)

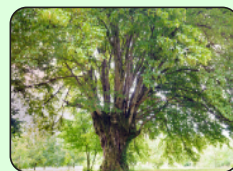
A natural hybrid of white poplar & aspen. The lightweight wood is used to make crates.



13

Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)

Most leaves don't fall, providing winter shelter and foraging opportunities for birds and small mammals.



14

Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

Known as mountain ash because it thrives in high places. Milk stirred with a rowan stick won't curdle.



15

Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)

Extremely invasive shrub that resembles bay laurel.



16

Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)

Queen Victoria tried to change its name to *Tsuga albertiana* in honour of Prince Albert.



17

White Poplar (*Populus alba*)

The leaf underside is coated in white hairs, so from a distance the tree looks as if it is covered in snow.



18

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Arrived here in the 17th century from north America. Its flower resembles a tulip.



19

Wild Service Tree (*Sorbus torminalis*)

A rare native tree. The berries (chequers) taste like dates and are used to make jam.



20

Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)

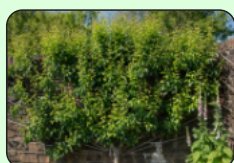
Our only native pine, this beautiful tree is often used for fencing and telegraph poles.



21

Pear (*Pyrus communis*)

Globally there are over 3000 varieties of pear. Blackbirds & thrushes eat the fruit but as far as we know they don't make cider from it!



22

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)

In its native U.S., this tree is used for furniture. Here, it is grown for its autumn splendour.



23

Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)

Easily identifiable by its dark green glossy leaves with their spiky edges.



24

Fig (*Ficus carica*)

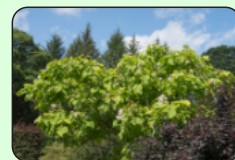
Grown globally as an ornamental plant and for its fruit, fig is native to western Asia and the Mediterranean.



25

Indian Bean Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*)

Native to southeastern U.S. and grown as an ornamental tree. The fruit is a long thin pod.



26

Bird Cherry (*Prunus padus*)

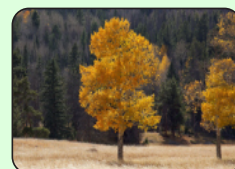
Its nectar makes great-tasting honey and the red-black cherries can be used for making liqueur.



27

Aspen (*Populus tremula*)

The leaves of the 'quaking aspen' flutter so readily because their stalks are flat and flexible.



28

Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*)

Originating in China, this tree now grows worldwide. Napoleon was buried under his favourite weeping willow.



29

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Introduced to the UK in the 17th century, this tree is ideal for city parks.



30

Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)

The name means 'like a plane tree' - the leaves are similar. The wood is ideal for carving.



31

Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)

The wood of the 'pussy willow' is only good for making pegs. The oval leaves are unusual in willows.



32

Osier (*Salix viminalis*)

60 varieties are grown in Britain for basket-making. Several types of caterpillar feed on it.



33

Apple (*Malus pumila*)

We've grown apples for centuries to eat or for cider. Globally there are 7,500 varieties.



34

Walnut (*Juglans regia*)

A non-native tree originally grown for its nuts. Its decorative grain has made it popular for furniture.



35

Damson (*Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia*)

A subspecies of plum, damsons were once used in the Lancashire mills for dyeing cloth. Today they are turned into jam or gin.



36

Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)

Bees welcome the early blossom, while the cherries are eaten by birds and mice.



37

Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

A pagan symbol of fertility and a popular hedging plant. Its wood is used for veneers.



38

Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)

The sap can be made into maple syrup, and the wood is popular for making musical instruments.



39

Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)

This tree thrives on heathland and provides food and habitat for over 300 insect species.



40

Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)

The leaves of the ash fall early, allowing vital sunlight onto the woodland floor.



41

Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)

The catkins provide vital early nectar and its seeds are loved by goldfinch, redpoll and siskin.



42

Corkscrew Willow (*Salix matsudana*)

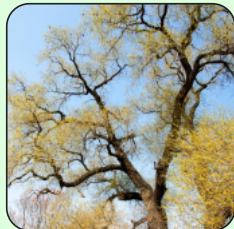
Unmistakable with its contorting branches and leaves, this tree is also called curly or twisted willow.



43

Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)

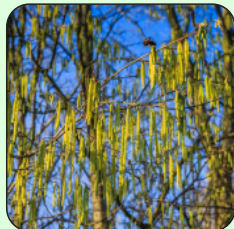
The brittle twigs snap with a 'crack' sound. Cricket bats are made from a hybrid of crack willow and white willow.



44

Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)

Its pliable stems have led to many uses over the years. Squirrels and a variety of birds feed on the nuts.



45

Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*)

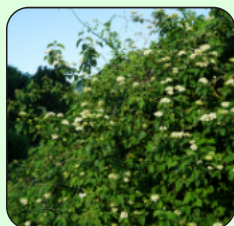
This spreading shrub is known as 'the snowball tree'. Its bright red berries are poisonous unless cooked.



46

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*)

A shrub of hedgerows and scrub. It can reach up to 5m high and the berries are poisonous!



47

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)

This stately tree is an important habitat for many butterflies, birds and wood-boring insects.



48

Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)

Blackthorn's frothy blossoms appear in March, an early sign of spring. Its fruit is the lovely blue-black sloe.



49

Wingham Elm (*Ulmus x Wingham*)

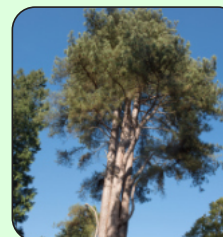
A hybrid of various elms, developed to resist Dutch Elm Disease that ravaged the UK's elms in the 1970s.



50

Black Pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Native to central and southern Europe, this tree is also known as Corsican or Austrian Pine. It can live for 500 years.



4

Trees seen from wheelchair-friendly route

1

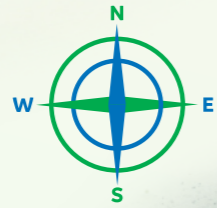
All other trees on the Trail

In 2023 we are replacing all the wooden tree markers with new signs. Please bear with us while this is in progress. Thank you.

If you have any comments or queries about the Trail or the Nature Reserve in general, please contact us at fdlnr.admn@gmail.com.



50 Tree Trail



Bridges

- A Admaston
- B Shawbirch
- C Dothill

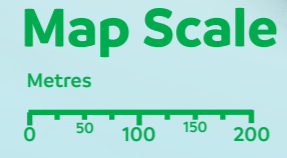
Legend

- 1 Donnerville Spinney
- 2 Millennium Wood
- 3 Wellingtonia Ring
- 4 Beanhill
- 5 Tee Lake
- 6 The Henge
- 7 Severn Drive (TF1 3JB)
- 8 Dothill Primary School
- 9 Dothill Pool
- 10 Reserve entrances



50 Tree Trail

- Hard surfaced pathway
- Natural pathway
- Wheelchair-friendly route
- 4 Trees seen from wheelchair-friendly route
- 1 All other trees on the Trail
- Reserve boundary



www.dothillnaturereserve-friends.com

