



Victoria Park Management Plan

Written by: Robert Holden,
Environment Manager

Previous plan: Early 2022

This plan: written Jan 2025,
approved March 2025

Next review: March 2027

Consultation: Public engagement
November 2024



Site description

Location: Victoria Park is situated c. 0.8km to the southwest of Frome town centre, at the junction of Weymouth Road and Somerset Road (ST 770 150). It is a rectangular plot defined by the line of Weymouth Road and Somerset Road.



The eastern boundary is a footpath linking Park Road with Somerset Road and separating the park from the adjacent playing field. Abutting the northern boundary are the buildings of Avanti Park school, formerly a hospital and medical centre.

It lies within Frome Town Conservation Area (Character Area 9), which incorporates the park and the late 19th century streets of Weymouth Road and Somerset Road, both lined by grand Victorian terraces and semi-detached villas overlooking the park.



Size: 2.3 hectares

Geology

The underlying geology within the park, as with much of Frome, is of Forest Marble Formation. Forest Marble is a variant type of limestone sedimentary bedrock, formed between 168.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period. It has a greenish grey colouring, is widely used for local historic buildings and within the park.¹

Soil: Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.²

Topography

Predominantly flat with an elevation of approx. 118m in the western corner and a light slope to the lowest point in the eastern corner at the junction with Mark Baily near Park Road.³

Archaeology

No records on the Somerset Historic Environment Records and no archaeological findings in the English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey: Archaeological assessment of Frome.⁴

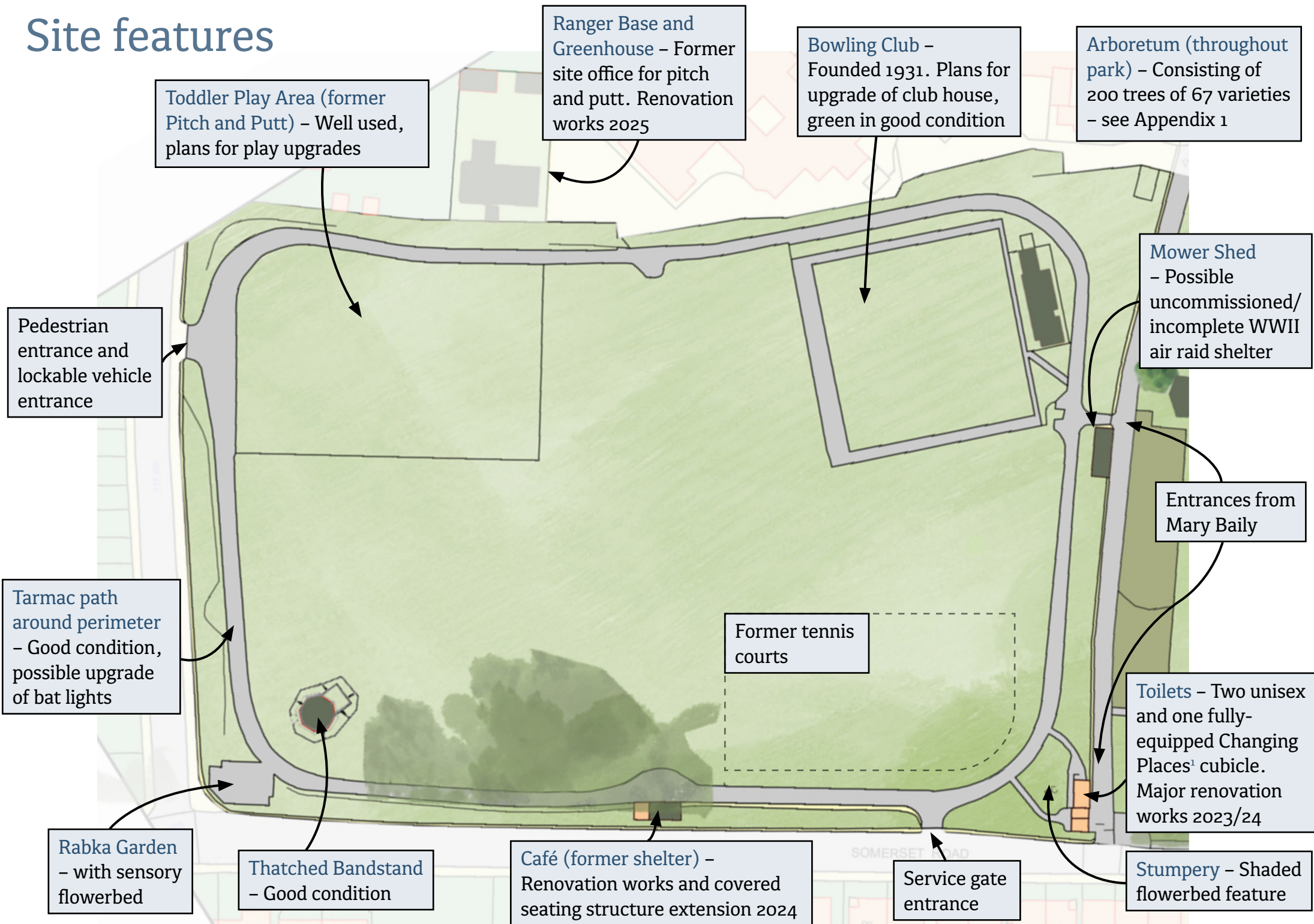
¹ British Geological Survey: <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=FMB>

² Soilscape: <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>

³ England Topographic Map: <https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/map-kb57/England>

⁴ Clare Gathercole, 2003: https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/eus/frome_eus.html

Site features



¹ 'What are Changing Places toilets?' <https://www.changing-places.org/>

Ecology

Victoria Park has a diverse mix of native and non-native flora and fauna:

Flora and habitat structure

- A mix of native and ornamental trees (e.g. English yew, Norway maple, small-leaved lime, Judas tree, whitebeam, common laburnum) provides diverse canopy layers: see tree map below.
- Herbaceous plants and shrubs (e.g. bittersweet, common chickweed, red deadnettle, common box) create understory and ground cover, supporting invertebrates and birds.
- Presence of climbing plants (e.g. Henry's honeysuckle, boxleaf honeysuckle) provides vertical structure, beneficial for nesting birds and insects.

Invertebrates

- Pollinators and beneficial insects (Greater Bee Fly, Harlequin Ladybird, Common Flower Flies, Southern Hawker dragonfly) indicate a pollinator-friendly habitat.
- Detritivores and decomposers (Southern Pill Woodlouse, Honey Fungus, Powderpuff Bracket) play a role in nutrient cycling.
- Pest species and their predators (Box Tree Moth, Green Immigrant Leaf Weevil, European Garden Spider, Common Sheetweb Spider).

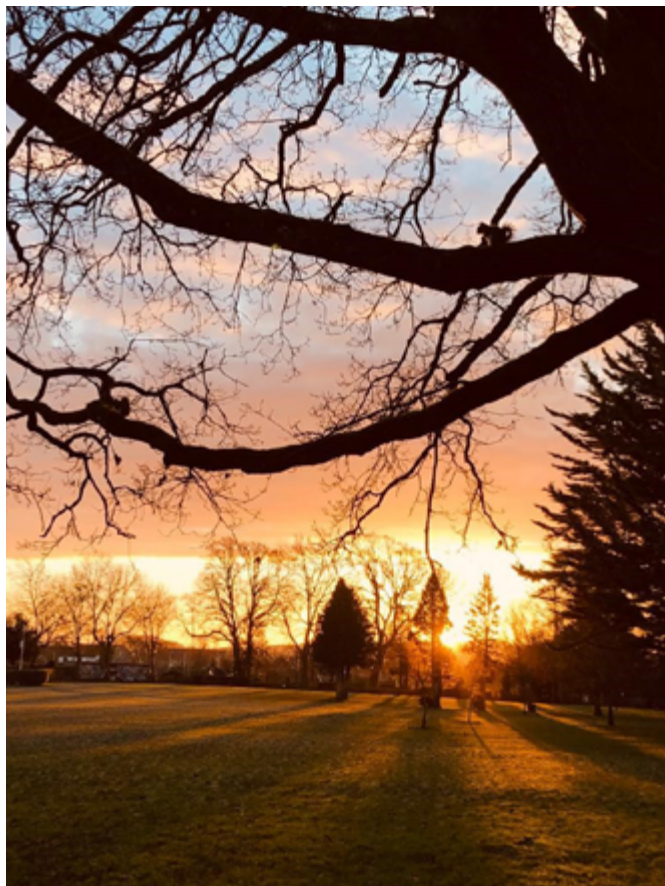
Bird and mammal life

- Resident birds (Common wood pigeon, Goldcrest) and seasonal visitors (Redwing) suggest year-round avian activity.
- Mammals include small species like the Common hedgehog (indicative of a healthy insect population) and the Eastern grey squirrel (an adaptable urban species).
- Bats (common pipistrelle, Serotine bat, common noctule) suggest the park has good nighttime insect availability and roosting spots.

General ecology and conservation notes

- The presence of fungi and insects associated with decay (honey fungus, silverleaf fungus, forest bug) supports natural decomposition and benefits soil health.
- Some non-native species (harlequin ladybird, box tree moth, false acacia, Norway maple) indicate urban planting influence and possible competition with native species.
- The mix of open and wooded habitats supports diverse species groups, from bats to pollinators.

See Appendix 2 for full list of species found in Victoria Park.



Tenancies and control of space

Tenancies:

- Bowling Club
- Victoria Park Café
- Loop:Frome

Control of space

Frome Town Council manage Victoria Park. Organisations, groups and individuals can use the space for events at no cost by submitting a request to the Events Administrator, Nykki Mehta. This process helps us avoid clashes and ensure that events are safe and have appropriate documentation.

Critchill Rangers and Ranger Toni planting a Japanese maple and Magnolia (heaven scent) in Victoria Park, 2025



Main uses

Victoria Park provides opportunities for a range of outdoor activities, including walking, running, picnicking, and sports. The park has a children's playground, which is popular with families with young children. It is also a popular spot for dog walkers.

The park is often used for community events, such as concerts, festivals, and other gatherings, with the bandstand providing a central location for people to come together and socialise.

The community café is a popular place to meet for a coffee, with a sheltered seating area and board game tables. The café also supports events by providing seating space and refreshments.

Dancing in front of the bandstand at Frome Town Council's 50th Anniversary party, August 2024



Who uses Victoria Park?

Victoria Park's layout and location make it one of Frome's most versatile spaces. In the Building a Picture of Frome report 2024¹, 63% of people said they regularly use Victoria Park and Mary Baily, making it Frome's most popular open space.

Our engagement in Autumn 2024 reflected this, with people giving a wide range of reasons for visiting the park and some mentioning the versatility as one of their favourite things about the space.

Visitors' highlights cover a wide spectrum: from socialising at bustling events to enjoying quiet solitude; from sitting on a favourite bench to running laps on the tarmac path; from using the mown grass for play to admiring the trees and nature.

The flat terrain is ideal for gentle exercise, particularly for older and disabled people. The toddler play area brings in young families. The adjacent skate park in Mary Baily is popular with teenagers. The community café and ample seating attract adults meeting with friends or looking for a nice spot for their lunch break. All of these things combined make Victoria Park a hub for intergenerational connection.

Although the park is used year-round, a lack of lighting limits use in the evenings and creates safety concerns for some.

¹ Building a Picture of Frome, 2024 <https://www.frometowncouncil.gov.uk/frome-town-profile>

Cultural and aesthetic value

Frome's first public park, Victoria Park was created & opened in May 1888 to celebrate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. It was funded by and for the use of the people of Frome.

The park's Victorian heritage can still be seen today; Victoria Park is the most formal of the town's green spaces, with boundary fences, close-cut lawns, rose beds and lots of mature trees. The park also features a circular footpath running the entire way round – the sort of walking promenade that was typical and beloved of Victorian parks.

The traditional thatched bandstand is reputed to be one of only two thatched bandstands in the country. It suffered a fire in 1986 and burned down but was then restored (reputedly with better acoustics!)

There is also a seasonal café, a bowling club and a garden dedicated to Polish town Rabka, Frome's twin town in Poland. The public toilets are open during daylight hours throughout the year.

Victoria Park remains a key cultural asset for Frome. As a versatile and accessible space, it is used for a wide array of events and gatherings including live music, storytelling, social and interest groups, and family fun days - with many events raising funds for local organisations and charities.

A memory from a visitor
 “The bandstand was built in 1929...it was used every week in summer when Frome Town Military Band played regularly. It was seen as fashionable to meet friends whilst strolling in the park and listening to the band. There was also music for dancing on a Thursday evening, at a charge of 3d in a special roped off area”



Stakeholders

- Police
- Tennis Club
- Park Bowling Club
- Café
- Residents: Park Road, Somerset Road, Weymouth Road
- YMCA (Youth outreach work)
- Community groups using site

Site access and barriers for inclusivity

Victoria Park is open year-round and has two main public entrances. The main entrance from Weymouth Road has a lockable vehicle entrance opened daily next to the always-open pedestrian entrance. The footpath between the park and Mary Baily, accessible

from Park Road and Somerset Road, also has two entrances to Victoria Park.

Access for all levels of mobility is good. There is a flat tarmac path all the way around which is in good condition, and plenty of benches to rest in sun or shade.

The refurbished public toilet facilities include two single, gender-neutral cubicles, a Changing Places accredited cubicle and a water bottle refill station.

There is limited night-time lighting from the roads, and no internal lighting - for some the impact on safety levels means this is a barrier to night-time use.

Getting to the park is a challenge for some due to lack of parking and nearby bus stops.

History of Victoria Park

Living conditions in Frome and the country in the late 19th Century

In the lead up to Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee there was a national movement towards creating public recreation grounds to improve conditions for the urban poor, by providing access to open spaces for free recreation for all.

Frome's size (12,000 people) made it an important regional town, twice the size of Wells, and even rivalling Bath. But Frome's fortunes were declining as the cloth industry lost out to competition from far-away mechanised factories.

The arrival of heavy industry (the Singer foundry and the Printworks) helped but did not limit this downturn. Frome, like many towns of this era, suffered with overcrowding, poor sanitation and access to fresh water. Frome's living conditions, as measured by mortality, were below the national average. Across the country, worsening levels of disease, combined with a growing political voice for workers agitating for change were creating mounting tensions.

The Frome Urban Health Board was established in 1865 out of the Public Health Act (1848). The board was later to evolve into the Frome Urban District Council in 1894 which in turn would become Frome Town Council in 1974. Based in Bath Street, the board's pressing task was to improve living conditions.

The plan to create Frome's first park

In April 1887 a town meeting was convened by the board, held at the Mechanic's Institute on the corner of Church Slope and Eagle Lane. Considering how to mark the Jubilee it was decided to open a 'public park and recreation ground'. The venture would be funded by voluntary public subscription, raised by a committee appointed to the task that evening.

The sub-committee went on to raise a total of £2,097 for the recreation ground solely from subscriptions from local residents (around £250,000 in today's money).

A sub-committee was set up to identify a suitable location, chaired by Alderman Edward Flatman, a prominent local board member and driving force behind the park project. Finding a relatively large and level piece of ground in a town famed for its hills was not easy.

The site

Alderman Flatman's attention was drawn to the flat farmland on the higher ground which was just a few minutes' walk from the town centre. This area was accessed by Weymouth Road, then a newly widened street that had started out as a small track called Clements' Lane. Opposite the fashionable buildings on this new terrace was an expanse of several pasture fields.

Two were selected (that were originally one large rectangular plot, known as 'At Badcox') and purchased from the Marquis of Bath.

At this time there were few features to note in this field save a dew pond along the northern edge served by a path from Weymouth Road, and two small structures (likely animal shelters) situated centrally on the shared boundaries of four pasture fields.

In addition to the main field, the sub-committee purchased a small adjoining field for the purpose of installing a 'swing and trapeze' for children to play on (which to this day remains the main play area, now incorporated into the Mary Baily field).

The board had a struggle standing up for the rights of Frome residents as the local government board had taken an exception to a clause in the deeds stating the ground would become the property of the people of Frome. The Frome Urban Health Board was successful, and the clause remained.

The empty fields were turned into a Victorian pleasure park with a design by Mr Edinger, works being supervised by Mr Chapman, and trees and shrubs supplied by Bourne and Son.

History of Victoria Park



Early plan of initial layout of recreation ground with perimeter path and boundary trees, shelter (now the café). The Bandstand and Bowling Club do not appear for another 40 years.

it was respectable for them to walk unaccompanied by men for the first time and children having a safe alternative to playing in the dirty and busy urban streets.

Early records show the annual running costs amounted to over £100 (£16,000 in today's money) and 1/3 of this was devoted to the maintenance of the mower! *Plus ça change!*

Opening and management

The recreation ground was finally opened on Tuesday 22nd May 1888 at a ceremony starting with a procession from town to the park. Dignitaries included Lord Bath and the Earl of Cork and speeches were followed by music from two brass bands. The grounds were declared 'open and free for their pleasure and enjoyment'.

At the time it was not known as Victoria Park but rather the Recreation Ground, or simply The Park. The current name only emerged many decades later after the clear recreational attraction of the new Mary Baily field took over that name. The old recreation ground emerged with the commemorative name we know now.

Such newly established parks were to play an important role, notably including women and children: women having a place where

From then to now

After two years of industrious activity, the site had transformed from a couple of fields into a popular Victorian pleasure garden. It featured a broad circular path with nine benches (donated by local friendly societies), trees around a green and a shelter.

An early addition in 1895 was a drinking fountain by the entrance to what is today the bowling club (see 1903 OS map overleaf). This was donated by Mrs Flatman in memory of Alderman Edward Flatman who had been the driving force behind the creation of the park. The fountain plinth remained until the 1980s and today the site is symbolically marked by a fountain structure in the same location (added 2024).



A fascinating view of the original open aspect of the park before the bowling and putting greens were added.



Photo c. 1905 showing drinking fountain donated in 1895 in memory of the late Alderman Flatman by his wife. The newly constructed hospital behind.



The original two-man, one-horsepower mower!

History of Victoria Park

We know how popular the park was even in these early days by an account of the visit of the premier of New South Wales in July 1911, pictured below, to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Frome's connection with a key figure on the James Cook expedition to Australia (James Matra). An oak tree was planted (which survives today, marked by a plaque near the bandstand) and around 7,000 people attended for what was described as 'one of the most picturesque and memorable scenes ever witnessed in Frome'.



For 20 years between 1919 and 1938, a WWI tank was installed near the bowling club, next to the boundary with Mary Baily. This was given to the people of Frome in recognition for the £500,000 in funds that had been raised locally for the war effort.

Tank No. 231 Mark IV Female was 30 tonnes and had had its five machine guns removed! But was driven to site under its own power (a crowd of 2,000 had watched Lt McNab drive it!). It had taken part in the battles in Arras and Ypres. It must have initially been as impressive as it was unexpected. It was finally sold for scrap to help with the WWII war effort, by which time it had become much rusted.



The tank was removed from the park and sold for scrap to Messers William G. Walter (Bath) Ltd. for £22 and 10 shillings in 1938 (£850 in today's money) with the profits of the sale going to the British Legion.

After WW1 there was a national move to relax the more formal prescriptions of parks and a growing demand for community music and sports activities.

This was reflected in a period of quite rapid change for the park, with the additions in the 1930s of the thatched bandstand (1929), pitch and putt course opposite the current ranger base (1930), tennis courts near the café (1930) and the bowling club adjacent to the pitch and putt (1931).

This fast track of changes was overseen by Mr Leonard Slaughter, the long serving Frome town surveyor. This was also the same time that recreational activities were much expanded with the dedication of the adjoining Mary Baily field for children's play.



The pitch and putt course (with ranger base greenhouse in background) in operation until the mid-2000s.



History of Victoria Park

In more recent times both the pitch and putt green and tennis courts have been removed (c. 2005 and 2015), the former becoming a very popular younger children's play area with sand pit and dogs excluded; tennis moved to Mary Baily. You can still clearly make out the flat site of the tennis courts near the café.

Further additions in the mid-20th century included the installation of a war memorial in the western corner. The memorial has since been removed and this corner of the park redeveloped in 2007 as a Japanese Zen garden to celebrate the twinning of Frome with the Polish town of Rabka. In 2024 this area was refurbished to improve the surfaced path to make more accessible and a sensory planting area was introduced.



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The current café used to be a small basic shelter, an original feature seen on the first 1903 OS map recording the park.

This was converted in the 2010s to a community café, offering hot and cold drinks and snacks for visitors and supporting community activities. In 2024 a covered outdoor seating shelter was added for increased comfort.

The wide array of trees planted now forms an interesting arboretum (see site description above).

Today the park has reached maturity in terms of the balance between tree canopy and open space and the only new trees being planted are succession trees.

The toilet block, café and ranger base have all had major renovations from 2023 to 2025.



View of the original shelter before it was converted to a café, with the commemorative oak planted in 1897 in honour of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.



Community cafe in 2024, with new covered outdoor seating area and 'chess' bench. The commemorative oak is now almost 130 years old.

OS first edition 1886: Victoria Park has not yet been created and remains as two fields.



OS 1906: The park has been created, including the shelter that will become the cafe.



OS 1930: Newly-installed bandstand appears; Bowls club will be built the following year.



Environmental or ecological concerns

Protected species such as various species of bats and hedgehogs (classified as under threat of extinction) are present at Victoria Park. Goldcrests and redwings are amber-listed Birds of Conservation Concern, meaning their populations are in decline.

Community Involvement

Many of the recommendations (see right) could be implemented involving the local community and volunteers as part of Frome's ecological emergency action plan, increasing community engagement in conservation efforts.

Recommendations

Enhancing hedgehog-friendly habitats

- Maintain hedgerows, leaf piles, and undergrowth as shelter.

Bat conservation measures

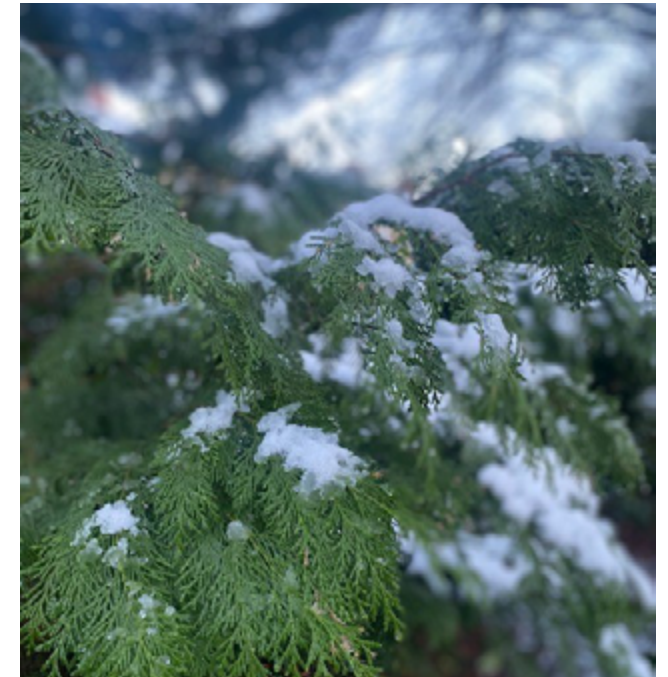
- Bat boxes: Install high up on trees.
- Careful consideration given to artificial lighting: bright nighttime lights can disrupt bat foraging and roosting.
- Enhance insect populations and incorporate night-scented flowers (e.g., honeysuckle, evening primrose) to attract moths and midges, a key food source for bats.
- Protect and maintain old trees to preserve roosting sites

Bird conservation measures

- Bird boxes: Small nest boxes placed high up and in sheltered positions.

General habitat management

- Pollinator support: Enhance insect numbers by increasing planting areas and adding small patches of native wildflowers to provide nectar for moths and other pollinators.
- The existing stumpery is proving very beneficial for wildlife and supports a wide variety of fungi. Continue to create log piles and avoid removing dead wood where possible.
- Continue with FTC's no pesticides policy.



Social concerns

During our engagement in Autumn 2024, park visitors and nearby residents mentioned issues that fit broadly into 3 categories.

Lack of lighting

Some residents mentioned feeling unsafe using the park when it was dark, especially in Winter when it starts getting dark before the end of workdays or after-school clubs.

Antisocial Behaviour

Visitors expressed safety concerns and said their experiences were sometimes affected by antisocial behaviour issues including:

- Groups of teenagers and young adults using inappropriate language, sometimes swearing or shouting at passers-by, and being noisy.
- Incidents or fears of harrasment or assault, including of passers-by, and bullying or fights within groups.
- Alcohol and substance misuse, including witnessing people dealing or using drugs and leaving dangerous items behind.
- Older children playing too roughly or behaving inappropriately in the same area as young children.
- Vandalism of the public toilets.

Issues with dogs

Some people shared experiences or concerns around dogs and dog walkers including:

- Dog walkers not picking up mess
- Dogs being walked off-lead outside of the times allowed in the Dog Control Order
- Insufficient training leading to dogs jumping up on people, invading picnics, approaching on-lead nervous dogs, etc. - and owners sometimes not understanding why this is an issue
- Dogs being brought into the play area despite the No Dogs signage

While some respondents asked for dogs to be banned from Victoria Park, others highlighted the benefits of being able to use the park with their family without leaving their dog at home and having an accessible, circular route for dog walking.

Volunteer Julian Quail with stencils for FTC's campaign reminding dog walkers to pick up, started August 2024.



People came together on a cold Autumn night in 2023 for 'Luna' - a moth and moongazing themed event.



Council Plan

The Council Plan is reviewed periodically and sets the overarching framework for all that we do. The Open Spaces that the council manages are recognised as a much cherished and highly valued community asset.

The principles set out in the 2025-27 Plan, which guide management across all FTC land, are to enhance sites to be: inclusive, biodiverse, playful, active, connected and safe with a strong sense of local ownership.

Vision

Taking into account the overarching Council Strategy and the SWOT summary, the Vision for the future of the site is:

“To maintain a well-used and much-loved formal pleasure garden & arboretum managed for people and natural beauty and respectful of its heritage.”

“A popular site with engaging activities, characterful community events and inclusive facilities for all ages.”

SWOT assessment

Strengths

- Loved
- Accessible
- Toilet and café
- Multi-generational use

Weaknesses

- Lack of lighting
- Some dog behaviour
- Some anti-social behaviour

Opportunities

- Education
- Interactive play and fun
- Facilities within spaces
 - Colour from floral displays

Threats

- Footfall could drop
- Tenancies not having enough business
- Parking pressure
- Vandalism



Aims

Turning this Vision into principles guiding the management of the site in the near future, the aims are to:

- Promote inclusivity through better access such as via lighting, drainage or surfaced paths.
- Promote a site culture that minimises antisocial behaviour.
- Enhancing natural features for interest and wildlife value including the flower beds and the trees in the arboretum.
- Promote educational interest through options such as plant signage and a tree trail.
- Extend fun activities such as sculpture trail, and games on the footpath.
- Work with the community cafe and local community groups to explore community events such as live music, workshops and led activities such as Yoga, Pilates, Mindfulness.

Site Objectives to 2027

🌟 = Priority objective

🌟 Large communal bench and possible roofed seating structure

🌟 Shade over sandpit

Bench in shaded area

Create a sculpture trail

Boards with photos and historical info for comparison (throughout park)

🌟 More formal and informal play structures

🌟 Install a welcome sign

Create a tree trail

Add more footpath play art

Create a shade tolerant flowerbed by mower shed

🌟 Introduce pollinator flowerbed

🌟 Label plants in sensory flowerbed

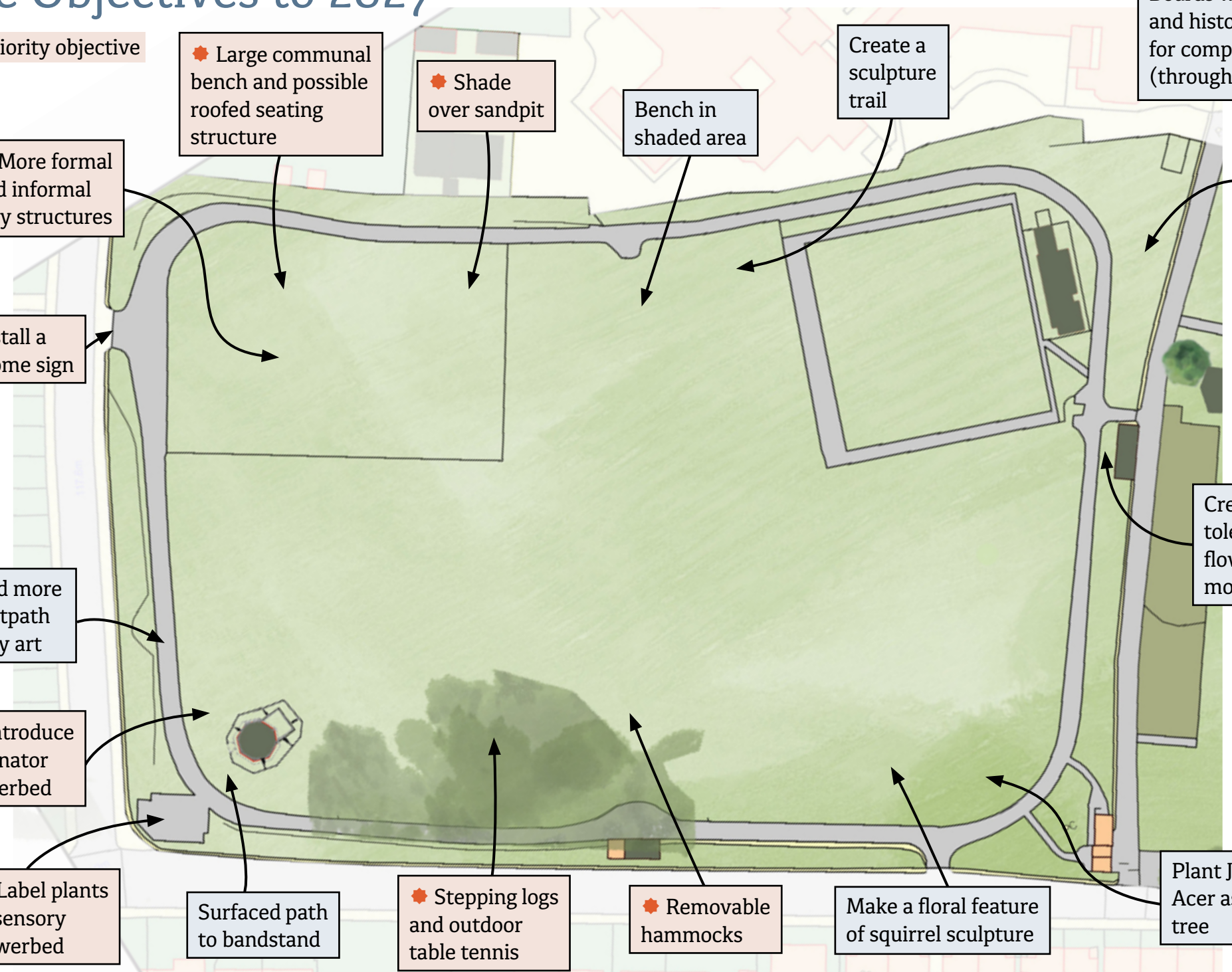
Surfaced path to bandstand

🌟 Stepping logs and outdoor table tennis

🌟 Removable hammocks

Make a floral feature of squirrel sculpture

Plant Japanese Acer as feature tree



Objectives

Our **short-term** objectives (by April 2026) for achieving the above aims are to:

- Introduce a welcome sign at the Weymouth Road entrance with site orientation information and guidance on appropriate behaviour.
- Enhance open sight lines to improve feeling of safety by removal of vegetation in key locations where it can act as a screen.
- Introduce informal play in the shaded area near the cafeteria.
- Introduce a pollinator flowerbed near Poland corner.
- Label the sensory plants in the recently refurbished sensory flowerbed in Poland corner.
- Review with café introducing an outdoor permanent table tennis table with matting underfoot and equipment loaned from the café.
- Promote fun by the café with removable hammocks.
- Improve communal use of toddler play area with a large (4m) bench and sail shade over sand pit and possible roofed seating structure.
- Add historical photos with descriptions in-situ approximately where the photos were taken.

Our **medium-term** objectives (by end 2027) for achieving the above aims are to:

- Improve the engaging appeal of the open space of the toddler play area with some new formal play installations and more natural imaginative play.
- Make a floral feature of the squirrel sculpture.
- Create an engaging shade-tolerant planting feature in the flower beds beside the mower shed.
- Create a tree trail of prominent feature trees complete with further information via QR codes.
- Introduce a Sculpture trail across the park.
- Make the Weymouth Road entrance area more engaging by extending the thermoplastic activities on the tarmac.
- Improve access across the grass to the bandstand with a short, surfaced path.
- Make the space between the toddler play area and the bowling club more accessible with a bench.

How we will get there

Work/action plans and finances: The above objectives are considered as part of the annual planning process and go towards producing a costed Work Programme for the Open Spaces. This is reviewed annually and agreed at Council in January each year. The latest work programme and finances for all departments within the Council, including Open Spaces, can be found on our website: www.frometowncouncil.gov.uk/publications

Work Programme: The above objectives, with funding allocated from the Work Programme, are turned into actionable weekly and seasonal tasks and projects through ongoing review with the rangers.

Shortfalls: There are sufficient finances for the works planned in the coming financial year.

How we know we've arrived

Review frequency

- Vision: Rarely
- Aims & objectives: Bi-annually (Council)
- Costed Work Programme: Annually
- Work action plans: Weekly/Monthly

Review team

The Management Plan for Victoria Park is reviewed by the Environment Manager with the Communities and Engagement Team, the Marketing and Communications Team, key councillors and rangers with public/stakeholder input on major updates.

Appendix 1 – Victoria Park Arboretum Map and Species

Species are listed on the following pages.

Mapped and written by Helen Viner,
Wild About Trees Project Officer



Appendix 1 – Victoria Park Arboretum Map and Species

No.	Tree	Latin Name
1	Monterey Cypress	Cupressus macrocarpa
2	False Acacia	Robinia pseudoacacia
3	Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris
4	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus
5	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
6	Variegated Holly	Ilex Aquifolium argenteomarginata
7	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
8	English Yew	Taxus baccata
9	Leyland Cypress	Cupressus x leylandii
10	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria
11	Leyland Cypress	Cupressus x leylandii
12	London Plane	Platanus x Hispanica
13	Holly	Ilex aquifolium
14	Leyland Cypress	Cupressus x leylandii
15	Large Leaf Lime	Tilia platyphyllos
16	London Plane	Platanus x Hispanica
17	Hybrid Thorn	Crataegus x sinaica
18	Norway Spruce	Picea abies
19	Small Leaf Lime	Tilia cordata
20	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
21	Leyland Cypress	Cupressus x leylandii
22	Beech	Fagus sylvatica
23	Small Leaf Lime	Tilia cordata
24	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
25	Cherry	Prunus avium
26	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
27	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
28	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
29	English Yew	Taxus baccata
30	Corsican Pine	Pinus nigra subsp. laricio
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32	Corsican Pine	Pinus nigra subsp. laricio
33	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
34	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior

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35	Corsican Pine	Pinus nigra subsp. laricio
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44	Leyland Cypress	Cupressus x leylandii
45	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
46	Hybrid Thorn	Crataegus x sinaica
47	Italian Alder	Alnus cordata
48	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria
49	Larch	Larix decidua
50	White Poplar	Populus alba
51	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
52	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
53	Silver Birch	Betula pendula
54	Silver Birch	Betula pendula
55	English Yew	Taxus baccata
56	London Plane	Platanus x Hispanica
57	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
58	London Plane	Platanus x Hispanica
59	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
60	Beech	Fagus sylvatica
61	Small Leaf Lime	Tilia cordata
62	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
63	English Oak (Royal Oak from Windsor gardens)	Quercus robur
64	London Plane	Platanus x Hispanica
65	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
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67	Beech	Fagus sylvatica

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70	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
71	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
72	Lime sp.	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
73	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
74	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
75	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
76	Corsican Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>
77	Turkish Hazel	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
78	Common Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
79	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
80	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
81	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
82	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
83	Small Leaf Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
84	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
85	London Plane	<i>Platanus x Hispanica</i>
86	London Plane	<i>Platanus x Hispanica</i>
87	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
88	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
89	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
90	Nordmann Fir	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>
91	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer Palmatum</i> <i>Osakazuki</i>
92	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
93	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
94	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
95	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
96	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
97	Cypress sp.	<i>Cupressus</i> sp
98	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
99	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
100	Cypress sp.	<i>Cupressus</i> sp
101	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>

No.	Tree	Latin Name
102	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
103	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
104	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
105	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
106	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
107	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
108	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
109	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
110	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
111	Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
112	False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
113	Copper Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>Purpurea</i>
114	False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
115	False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
116	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
117	Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
118	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> f. <i>inermis</i>
119	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
120	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
121	Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
122	Common Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
123	Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
124	White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
125	Corsican Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>
126	Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
127	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
128	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
129	False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
130	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
131	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
132	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
133	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
134	Corsican Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>
135	Corsican Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>

Appendix 1 – Victoria Park Arboretum Map and Species

No.	Tree	Latin Name
136	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
137	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
138	English Yew	Taxus baccata
139	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
140	Monkey Puzzle	Araucaria araucana
141	Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba
142	Irish Yew	Taxus baccata Fastigiata Aureomarginate
143	Silver Birch	Betula pendula
144	Cherry	Prunus avium
145	Handkerchief Tree	Davidia involucreta
146	Chinese Rowan	Sorbus commixta Olympic Flame
147	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
148	False Acacia	Robinia pseudoacacia
149	Corsican Pine	Pinus nigra subsp. laricio
150	Irish Yew	Taxus baccata Fastigiata Aureomarginate
151	Field Maple	Acer campestre
152	Elm	Ulmus glabra
153	Elm	Ulmus glabra
154	Cut-leaved Beech	Fagus sylvatica Asplenifolia
155	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria
156	English Oak	Quercus robur
157	Plum Yew	Cephalotaxus harringtonii
158	Holly	Ilex aquifolium
159	Holly	Ilex aquifolium
160	Irish Yew	Taxus baccata Fastigiata Aureomarginate
161	Holly	Ilex aquifolium
162	Silver Birch	Betula pendula
163	Elm	Ulmus glabra
164	Field Maple	Acer campestre
165	Holly	Ilex aquifolium
166	Irish Yew	Taxus baccata Fastigiata Aureomarginate
167	Variegated Holly	Ilex Aquifolium argenteomarginata
168	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
169	Elm	Ulmus glabra
170	English Yew	Taxus baccata

No.	Tree	Latin Name
171	Elm	Ulmus glabra
172	Elder	Sambucus nigra
173	Elm	Ulmus glabra
174	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
175	Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
176	Scarlet Oak	Quercus coccinea
177	Walnut	Juglans regia
178	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
179	Siberian Spruce	Picea obovata
180	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum
181	Maple sp.	Acer campestre
182	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
183	Walnut	Juglans regia
184	Small Leaf Lime	Tilia cordata
185	Field Maple	Acer campestre
186	Magnolia 'Heaven Scent'	Magnolia liliiflora x veitchii
187	Atlas Cedar	Cedrus atlantica
188	Weeping Ash	Fraxinus excelsior Pendula
189	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
190	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
191	Leyland Cypress	Cupressus x leylandii
192	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara
193	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
194	Cedar of Lebanon	Cedrus libani
195	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
196	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
197	Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera
198	Judas Tree	Cercis siliquastrum
199	Judas Tree	Cercis siliquastrum
200	Irish Yew	Taxus baccata Fastigiata Aureomarginate
201	Kanzan Japanese Cherry	Prunus serrulate kanzan
202	Copper Beech	Fagus sylvatica Purpurea
203	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
204	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus

Appendix 2 – List of species found in Victoria Park

Common name	Scientific name
Other animals	
Millipede	<i>Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus</i>
Southern Pill Woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium depressum</i>
Spiders	
European garden spider	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>
Common sheetweb spider	<i>Linyphia triangularis</i>
Harvestman	<i>Dicranopalpus</i>
Birds	
Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Fungi	
Honey fungus	<i>Armillaria mellea</i>
Powderpuff bracket	<i>Ptychogaster albus</i>
Silverleaf fungus	<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>
Insects	
Clover root weevil	<i>Sitona obsoletus</i>
Common cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>
Harlequinladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>
Greater Bee Fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>
Green Lacewing	<i>Nineta flava</i>
Summer Chafer	<i>Amphimallon solstitiale</i>
European Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Lime Hawkmoth	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>
Forest Bug	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>
Hawthorn Shield Bug	<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>
Common Flower Fly	<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>
Face fly	<i>Musca autumnalis</i>
Tapered Drone fly	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>
7-spot ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Green Immigrant Leaf Weevil	<i>Polydrusus formosus</i>
Forest Bug	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>
Common Drone fly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>
Box Tree Moth	<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>
Mammals	
Common Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Eastern grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Serotine bat	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
Plants	
Summer snowflake	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>
English yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
Henry's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera acuminata</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>

Appendix 3 – Timeline for Victoria Park and Mary Bailly

Timeline for Victoria Park and Mary Bailly

Note: some dates are approximate

	Vic Park	Mary Bailly	National / Local
1885			Growing strains on urban poor living conditions
6			
7	Park land purchased		Queen Victoria Golden Jubilee
8	Park opened		
9			
1890			
5	Fountain installed		
6			
7	Tree planted opposite Café (shelter)		Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee
1900			
5	Fountain removed		
1910			
1	Planting ceremony with premier of New South Wales		George V Coronation
4			
5			
6		Red Triangle Hut for soldiers built	WWI
7			
8			
9	WW1 Tank installed		Eduction act stressing need for greater recreation space for urban children
1920			
9	Bandstand Opened	Tennis courts moved to Vic Park?	
1930			
	Pitch and Putt and Tennis Courts	Field bestowed for children's recreation and opened May 1930	
1	Bowls Club		
8	Tank Removed		
9			
1940			
1			
2	Mower shed built - possibly as a never completed air raid shelter		WWII
3			
4			
5		Play Area features Slide, Roundabout and rocker	
1950			
8		Hut used by Oakfield School Hut removed	
1960	War Memorial by Bandstand ?		
1970			
1980			
6	Fountain plinth removed Bandstand Fire		
1990			
		Play area features tractor and multi-play	
2000			
5	Pitch and Putt changed to childrens play area		
6			
7	War Memorial removed and space dedicated to twinning with Rabka, Poland	Upgrade of Play Area	
2010			
3		Major upgrade of Play area and Skatepark	
4	Shelter Converted to Café		
5	Tennis courts moved to MB	Muga Tennis courts installed replacing basketball wall	
6			
2020			
3		Zip wire retired	
	Toilets Refurbished	Tennis Courts Flood lighting	
4	Café shelter built		
5	Ranger base refurbished		