

Liverpool ONE

Winter
Edition

Nature Trail

CHAVASSE PARK



Lots of fun for little explorers!

1
LIVERPOOL
ONE

Liverpool ONE

Nature Trail

CHAVASSE PARK

Plane Trees

Pool Lane

Sugar House Steps

Thomas Steers Way

Lyver Pool

1

LIVERPOOL ONE

10

6

7

5

4

8

9

11

FINISH

1

2

3

START

To get you warmed up...

Old Dock Porthole



LIVERPOOL



Welcome

to the Liverpool ONE Nature Trail

1

LIVERPOOL
ONE

Use the map to follow the trail around Chavasse Park, and look out for the number markers that tell you where each question is.



Chavasse Park is home to many plants, insects and other types of wildlife. Keep your eyes open as you walk around and see how many you can spot.



Some of the most common animals, birds and insects are drawn below. Keep a tally of any that you spot.



Ant

.....



Seagull

.....



Moth

.....



Bumblebee

.....

A tally is a way of counting using dashes. One dash equals one count. When you have five dashes, you can draw a diagonal line through the first four, making five. This makes it easier to count the total.

I	II	III	IIII	IIII
1	2	3	4	5



To get you warmed up...

Old Dock

FACT

The Old Dock was designed and built by a man called Thomas Steers. The road you are standing on now is named after him.



Look down the peep hole into what was the world's first ever wet dock (a place where water is trapped in by gates for ships to stop and unload their cargo).



Can you see the date that the Old Dock was built?

.....

Look at the steps in front of you.



Can you guess how many small steps there are to take you to the park? Circle your answer.

A.23

B.46

C.64

FACT

Oak trees provide a place for almost 300 different types of insects to live, which is more than any other British tree.



Climb the Sugar House Steps, head towards The Botanist and look along Pool Lane in front of you. You might need to check the map.

For a step free alternative, head to the lift by Sports Direct on South John Street and go to Level 5.

Pool Lane is home to three types of trees with different bark patterns. Explore the area to find them all.



Silver Birch



English Oak



Wild Cherry

FACT

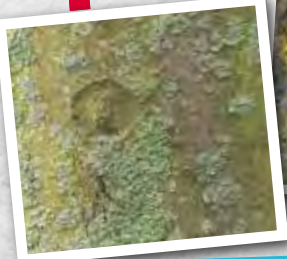
Ivy is such an important plant for autumn/winter food and can support up to at least 50 species of wildlife.

Because ivy is an evergreen plant, its leaves can be seen at any time of the year. Our ivy is trimmed but if left to grow, ivy flowers in September to November and its fruits ripen in November to January. Can you spot any creatures?



2

Look at the row of Plane trees. Can you find any lichen growing on the trees like that in the pictures below?



FACT

Plane trees are often planted to grow in cities because they can shed their bark, which helps them deal with city centre pollution.

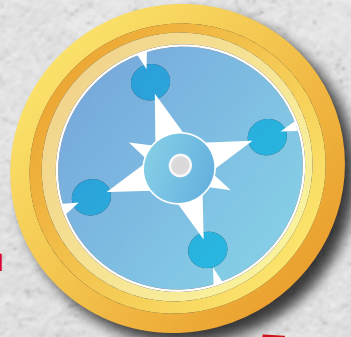
Can you see any trees that are shedding their bark?

Can you see that only one side of the bark of the Plane tree is green?

This is because algae thrives in moist conditions that get little sunlight, which is normally on the north-facing side of the tree.



Using the tree and standing looking towards the Royal Albert Dock, mark on the compass to the right which way is north. Then fill in the remaining directions for south, east and west.



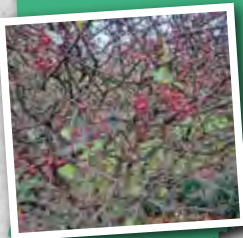
Can you see the dwarf mountain pine tree?

3

It can be recognized by its height of about the average human knee, its dark green foliage, and needle-like leaves.

It produces buds and cones that can be used to make pine syrup. Next to the small pine tree is a crab apple tree. Although bare of leaves in winter, sometimes the red berries hang on until Winter, providing a tasty and much needed treat for birds.

Not for us humans though! Berries from this tree would make us ill.



Keep an eye out for caterpillars they love to hang out on pine needles! Remember it's important to not touch any caterpillars you come across.

4

Stand still and look in front of you. Can you see the Bug Hotel?

The Bug Hotel provide snug, safe places for insects to hibernate. Can you see any capped or blocked holes in the bug house? If so, there could well be a hibernating or baby insect, also known as larvae, inside!



Draw a picture of your favourite bug

FACT



Liverpool ONE attracts a variety of wildlife including seven species of ladybirds and numerous other insects such as the Rosemary leaf beetle.

You might not see them this time of year, but our 150,000 honeybees are currently clustering together in our two beehives in one of our rooftops. Bees vibrate their muscles to keep themselves warm during winter. They store enough pollen in the Autumn to see them through the winter months. But its a good idea to plant flowers which are good sources of early and late pollen: hazel and willow for spring, and Michaelmas daisy and ivy for autumn.



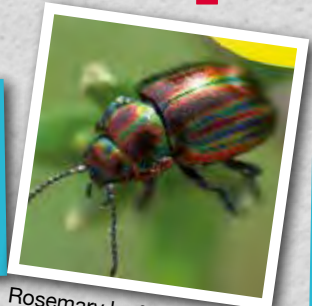
Can you spot a bird box?

CLUE: Look up at the trees nearby to find the bird box. Can you spot any with leaves still on? Are they green? If they are, this tree could be evergreen.

5

FACT

Parks and gardens are very important for cities. The plants growing turn carbon dioxide CO₂ into oxygen, which humans need to breathe.



Rosemary leaf beetle

6



Who was this park named after?

Look at the monument for a clue

- A. John Lewis
- B. Steven Gerrard
- C. Noel Godfrey Chavasse



FACT

He was one of only three people to receive two Victoria Crosses for bravery. He was also an Olympic runner.



7

Did you know grasses are really good for nature?

Here we grow an ornamental grass called 'Miscanthus'.

They have thick hairy roots which are great for holding soil in place in areas where earth easily wears away.

Our grasses are pretty all year round, with some having flowers even in winter.



Can you guess what product can be made from grass?



Circle your answer.

- A. Paper
- B. Ice Cream
- C. Paint

8

Look at the wisteria growing on the wall.

How tall is the wisteria?

Circle your answer.

- A. 1.5 metres
- B. 3.5 metres
- C. 5.5 metres



FACT

The oldest wisteria in the world is thought to be over 1,000 years old.

Look in the bug holes in the wooden posts and see if you can spot any bugs



9

Gardeners and park owners can help insects such as bees and ladybirds by giving them a place to hibernate (sleep during the winter) or to nest. Ladybirds help in our gardens and parks by eating greenfly which damages our plants.

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE



Circle the five differences.



Look back at the park.

Did you know that Chavasse Park is among the largest green roofs in the UK? Underneath the park there is a car park. The green wall you are seeing in front of you filters the air and hosts many plants and animals. How many different plant species are on the green wall? Circle your answer.

A. 10

B. 24

C. 55

10

FACT

Green roofs not only provide a great space for plants and insects, they also provide increased savings on heating and cooling energy costs.

11

Touch the stone wall behind you.

What kind of stone do you think this is? Circle your answer.

FACT

This stone was also used to build the Anglican Cathedral and can be seen as you come into Lime Street Station on the train.



A. Limestone



B. Soapstone



C. Sandstone



Congratulations on completing the trail! Take a fun picture with the Liverpool sign on Thomas Steers Way, and tag us in your photos on social media.

ANSWERS. To get you warmed up: The dock was built between 1709 and 1715. Steps: C. Q2: North at the bottom of the compass Q6: C Q7: A Q8: B Q9: Missing 3 spots, 1 leg, eye moved Q10: B Q11: C