The Highway Robber Trail

The full walk is approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km) and takes about 30 minutes (30 mins).

1. Start at Warwick Arts Centre, which was built in 1974, it was the creation of the University’s first and longest serving vice-chancellor Jack Bumvemore (in office 1965) and was developed with the support of local philanthropists, Helen Martin and Philip Martin.

2. The University of Warwick was founded in 1965 and was built on a 230-acre site, formed by roughly equal gifts of land from Coventry City Council and Warwickshire County Council.

3. Leave Warwick Arts Centre. On the general area was a statue of you, will see three sculptures made from black band buildings by the artist Anne Okamoto. Forest Planter (2019) and 'Waterfall' (2019). Okamoto believes the stone holds memories. The quarry marks on these buildings are a reminder of their recent past while the forms emerging from within seem to allude to the more ancient history of this volcanic rock.

4. Go left at the road end, when you reach the Oculus building on your right-hand side, cross over. Look out for an ornamental side on the general area building is the Oculus building. This is a sculpture by the artist, Lucy Tomlinson, called Concrete Country in Red (2018). From a distance this side looks wooden but it is actually made of Corten steel. The work serves as an entrance to the Oculus building and is called Concrete Country in Red.

5. Go through the path fork, stay to the left, take the path to the left. This will bring you past a field with marble and plant equipment, feel free to have a look. Beside the path, you will find what looks to be an abandoned bandage. Made by Tom Waugh, Big Prefab (2018) was a project carried out in incredible detail but the highest points are not the only possible objects to be found along the path. Folds and creases of its manufacture and the crumpling of its use.

6. Continue on the path. At the next junction, to the right of the path, you will see a work by Laura Ellen Bacon. This is called Don’t Let Go (2018) and has been made using the ancient art of willow weaving. The oldest known woven baskets have been carbon dated to between 20,000 and 12,000 years old. This contemporary artwork consists of a colony of life forms either clinging to and multiplying on the forms, or pouring from it.

7. When you reach a set of parallel bars and the path fork, take the left fork which crosses a stream. You will then be able to see the groundworks of the Stream complex of buildings in front of you. Continue on the path, which leads past a lake on your left-hand side. This lake runs alongside the Coalbrook Stream, which was dammed in 1803 to create a network of pools that are often a mature habitat for wildfowl and water plants.

8. When you reach the next junction, you can turn right to go straight to (1) or turn left. Turning left brings you over a bridge and to Tocil Wood, an ancient oak woodland now best known for bluebells in the spring. The stream and two invertebrate landscapes that run through it has oozed for centuries. Earthworks in the wood are between 3000 and 4000 years old. There are also evidences of a ridge and furrow in the ground, left over from medieval farming. The wood’s woodland was created by the clay extraction activities of medieval potteries (as well as possibly Roman tile manufacturing). Several ponds would originally have been puddling ponds, used for preparing the clay, and the run-off running through the wood are artificial lakes, not to direct water between the gills. The modern name of Tocil Wood was Peter’s Field Coppice. The wood is today managed by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust.

9. When you reach a Warwickshire Wildlife Trust point, near the wood to your right and look for Our Student Voice canvass smaller than you trying to find where Hope was held (2018) by John Norton. This artwork is inspired in a way. John Norton has made many works that question what we value. In a series of letters to Natura, he suggests that we should try to find ‘Here’, to understand what we have left to hang from the gibbet for more than forty years as a warning to others. Gibbet Hill Road so acquired its name.

10. From John Necker’s artwork, return to the campus and (1) continue going forward. When you see a building with a white sign, take a left. This will take you between two buildings, the one on your right is the Digswell Centre.

11. During the 18th century Kenilworth Road was a haunt of highway robbers and footpads. Highway robbers on foot rather than horseback. In 1736, Thomas Edwards, a local farmer, and two friends were returning home after midnight from Coventry market when they were attacked by Edward Dyer and Robert Leeks, both private soldiers from Lord Snowdon’s Regiment of Dragoons, and Moses Baker, a ribbon weaver. The robbers, disguised and armed with pistols, ace three gunshots and eleven stabbings in all. Edwards received several head wounds; his two friends were left unconscious on the ground. Edwards died three days later. On 19 April morning, at a lonely spot two miles north of Coventry, close to the old Kenilworth Road, the three robbers were hanged, their bodies, bound in red and encased in chains, were then left to hang from the gibbet for more than forty years as a warning to others. Gibbet Hill Road so acquired its name.

12. When the path forks, stay to the left, keeping close to the lake. When you reach the next junction, you can turn right to go straight to (1) or turn left. Turning left brings you over a bridge and to Tocil Wood, an ancient oak woodland now best known for bluebells in the spring. The stream and two invertebrate landscapes that run through it has oozed for centuries. Earthworks in the wood are between 3000 and 4000 years old. There are also evidences of a ridge and furrow in the ground, left over from medieval farming. The wood’s woodland was created by the clay extraction activities of medieval potteries (as well as possibly Roman tile manufacturing). Several ponds would originally have been puddling ponds, used for preparing the clay, and the run-off running through the wood are artificial lakes, not to direct water between the gills. The modern name of Tocil Wood was Peter’s Field Coppice. The wood is today managed by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust.

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The Dinosaur Trail

The short walk is approximately 0.8 miles (1.3 km) and takes about 20 minutes (30 steps). Including ‘Habitat’, the walk is approximately 2.2 miles (3.5 km) and takes about 45 minutes (70 steps).

Come out of Warwick Arts Centre.

Go left on Gibbet Hill Road (the main road out of campus). At the roundabout, cross over the other side of the road and follow the path heading onto Leightfoot Road (the third exit off the roundabout).

Cross over Leightfoot Road and go through a gate on the opposite side of the road. You will find yourself on the edge of a cricket pitch. Go right along the path, staying parallel with the road. Look for Black Cats (2011) by Lette Thomas located to the left of this path. Made from a grey-blue limestone mined in Belgium, this cat is an engaging form which is more reminiscent of a tabby than a true cat.

Continue along the path until you arrive at Cayfield Sports Pavilion. Turn left onto the cycle path running along the side of the playing fields. On the right-hand side of this path you can find Regel Chapman’s Horse (2019). This sculpture appears as if it has been made using Japanese rather than cut-out from North African limestone.

A few hundred yards further along the path, the legendary, now almost forgotten, Forest of Arden appears as if it has been forgotten. This sculpture was made from a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space. The sculpture works as a huge drawing in space.

The surgeon, Mark R. Tague, is planning to start a tissue bank to collect and preserve frozen human tissue for research. The tissue bank will be established with the support of the Michigan State University College of Human Medicine.

The tissue bank is expected to become operational in 2022 and will be located on the campus of Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich. The tissue bank will provide researchers with access to a wide range of human tissue samples, including tissues from cancer patients and individuals with rare disorders.

The tissue bank will also provide educational opportunities for students and researchers interested in tissue banking and tissue research.

The tissue bank will be led by Dr. Mark R. Tague, a professor of pathology at Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, who has been working on the development of the tissue bank for several years. Dr. Tague is a recognized expert in tissue banking and has published numerous articles on the topic.

The tissue bank will be located in a new building on the Michigan State University campus and will be equipped with state-of-the-art facilities for tissue processing and storage.

The tissue bank will be open to researchers from around the world, and the tissue bank will provide access to tissue samples at a reasonable cost.

The tissue bank will be part of a broader effort to promote tissue banking and tissue research in the United States and around the world. The tissue bank will also be part of a national network of tissue banks, which will allow researchers to access tissue samples from multiple locations.