



huge veteran alder along with birch, rowan and hazel at the top of Inverchorachan wood, Glen Fyne

Scrub communities

Above the tree-line can be found growing the dwarf and prostrate shrubs like juniper and prostrate willows, which make up the low-growing vegetation of **montane scrub**. Natural populations of montane scrub species such as dwarf birch (*Betula nana*) are possibly remnants of previously more extensive woodland ecosystems which stretched from river valley to mountain top. Montane scrub may thus have been linked in the past with natural woodlands in the same way as wood pastures once were, especially near the treeline and in the vicinity of natural refugia. However this is mostly speculation, but an interesting area to research.

Another relict woodland type that may be similar in origins to wood pasture in the uplands is **juniper scrub**. It is of a similar open structure, sometimes with a few emergent trees growing from it, and usually heavily grazed. Juniper may also be a component of a native pine and birch wood, as is common in Speyside and less so elsewhere (*pinewoods as wood pasture are described below*).



There are situations like Glen Artney near Comrie where a notable juniper wood SSSI is sited close to areas of wood pasture, which were themselves once part of an extensive royal hunting forest. Perhaps this is a case of 'convergent survival' of these old landscape features? More work would need to be done on the distribution of these vegetation types to explain this coincidence.

Juniper scrub pasture, Langdale

A similar situation exists with **hawthorn**, usually in heavily grazed situations, where old scattered hawthorn occupies mid-slope unimproved pasture. This 'savannah' structure can be quite a feature in some districts and can also occur in rocky ground and boulder screes. Like rowan, birds can spread hawthorn seeds in their droppings, and so it can be spread some distance from a seed source, which may be an old hedge. Some of the

thorn trees are undoubtedly very old, ie over 100 years, and are almost an old-growth woody feature in themselves.

Interestingly they can also be seen inside infilled wood pastures, so demonstrating a recognisable link back to a period when that wood was probably grazed and more open. Hawthorn, almost uniquely in GB, is so well adapted to heavy grazing that it can seed, establish and grow into a short tree, all under constant grazing pressure. It is in that way a true savannah species.

hawthorn pasture at The Nest



Blackthorn on the other hand, while common in wood pastures, seems to have strength in numbers, and regenerates more as small clumps, rather than as individual shrubs as does hawthorn.



hawthorn pasture in the Shropshire hills

Native pinewoods

Native pinewoods, especially those in the west, often have such a history of exploitation and subsequent grazing, that they too have a wood pasture structure. More than that, they often adjoin broadleaved wood pasture which has been formed in the same way, through centuries of grazing with little chance of extensive

regeneration. I would like to see new mapping of this interface between native pinewoods and broadleaves, as it seems to me that both have equal claims to being genuinely native woodland types. The broadleaved component has often been largely ignored in previous attempts to map and describe the native pinewood resource. This is as true of Steven and Carlisle in their survey of 1959, as it has been of my colleague Graham Tuley in his pinewood survey of the 1990s (see Jones, 1999).

It is very valuable however, to have the ***Caledonian Pinewood Inventory***, collated against strict criteria to include only those with genuine histories of being self-sown over many generations from natural origin stock. Modern GIS mapping techniques are revolutionising the way in which this sort of data is held and manipulated, and I hope this deficiency in the recording of natural origin broadleaved woodlands in the past may be remedied soon, if sufficient resources are made available to do the job. The two photos on pages 18 and 19 showed the similarity of many pinewoods to broadleaved wood pasture, and this is an area deserving more attention in future. The native pinewoods are after all unique, and contribute so much to the character of Scottish native woodlands.



rounded open grown pine in a wood pasture situation, Glen Affric

Features of Wood Pastures as Cultural Landscapes

We discussed above how some wood pastures are the product of a long history of man's intervention with certain woodland types, not only by grazing, but also by directly managing the trees themselves by pollarding. In modern times we are so used to having plentiful food, as well as materials for building and everyday life that we forget how dominant a factor in people's lives was the growing of food. If crops failed they would probably starve that winter. Similarly it is hard for us to imagine the use of wood for all manner of day to day uses, as well as being the main source of fuel, except in districts where peat was more abundant. We are also used to seeing a relatively well wooded countryside, where in fact timber is now a rather low priced commodity. During the few hundred years before the 20th C, there were very low levels of woodland cover in Scotland. Apart from areas of planted conifers on the lower lying land of the main tree planting Dukes of Atholl, Argyll, Buccleugh etc, the bulk of any woodland that existed was of native species and mainly on ancient woodland sites.



Bonawe furnace, Loch Etive

coppice oak poles, for tanning leather. The tanneries were mainly in the towns, and there was a lively trade in coppice products, their harvesting and their transport. Whole oak woodlands were coppiced and sold in leases to the iron furnace companies and

That woodland was actually quite profitable for landowners after the 1745 Jacobite rebellion, for it was about that time that a small number of major iron furnaces had been set up close to highland oakwoods to smelt iron ore with the aid of locally produced oak charcoal. Also very profitable at that time, and with both markets peaking during the Napoleonic wars in the early 1800s, was the use of oak bark peeled in springtime from 20-30 year old

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others. After cutting, those coppiced woods were protected from livestock, at least for the first 4 or 5 years, often by well built stone walls or at least by turf dykes, wooden palings and brush fences, to allow the coppice shoots to re-grow. The problems that occurred when these works were not done properly were discussed above.

Charcoal hearth, Wood of Cree



traditional fence in Scandinavia – could this be similar to the old ‘stake and rice’?

Woodland protection dykes come in all shapes and sizes, and ages, and are an archaeological study in themselves. Many dykes within wood pastures were designed for enclosing deer for hunting as much as dykes around coppices were designed to keep deer and livestock out. Some old royal hunting forests have the remains of huge old earth banks and dykes associated with them.

r: massive earth dyke at Glenartney



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coppice dyke at top of Wood of Cree

'one-sided' woodland protection dyke, Cowal

A legacy of **earthworks and ruins** has been left in our woods and wood pastures from those times. Remember that before coal was available, wood, brushwood or charcoal were used as fuel in the smelting of metals and in many other types of kilns, such as limekilns.



People also used to live in wood pastures (*it does seem more likely than living within dense woodland?*). There are now ruins of settlements, shielings, crofts, and byres within ancient wood pasture, as well as cultivation terraces, cailyards, old tracks and drove roads. Thus there are domestic and settlement features within wood pasture, as well as relicts of industrial archaeology. *A separate and full guide to archaeological features within woodlands and wood pastures would therefore be useful for field observers.*



l: field clearance cairn in wood pasture Glenartney



r: Woodland enclosure dyke, Glen Liver



l: Limekiln, Ardtornish ashwood, r: ruined dwelling (summer shieling?) in Glenfinglas wood pasture

Features at the Single Tree scale

The last two scales at which we can view wood pasture are the *tree itself*, of which there are many unusual features, and *inside the tree*. Since we cannot easily illustrate the features *within* the old tree, of rot and fungi in particular, we will finish this guide with a selection of features of single veteran trees in wood pastures (those not already covered above).

As we have seen, the landscape itself in ancient woodland and wood pastures is packed with archaeological and cultural interest. Even at the single tree level this is true. Perhaps the most obvious way of seeing people's past intervention with natural trees in wood pastures is through their pollarding and coppicing. However there are a few other effects of people on trees that can be seen today, such as the **ancient folk-life uses of wood**, like cutting candle-fir wood, or resin tapping (*not yet seen in Scotland, but known to have been a regular practice in the past*). Resinous heartwood in old native pines was often cut out by axe for 'candle-fir' cottage lighting (Grant 1995). In the example shown here, after cutting out the heart of a veteran pine in a pine/alder wood pasture stand in Abernethy Forest the wound was overgrown by the tree, then the sapwood partially rotted away, but the evidence of this past use persists.



candle-fir pine, Abernethy

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resin tapped Scots Pine (in Poland!)

r: old pine on Braulen estate, Glen Strathfarrar, with axed 'sinks' cut ready for cross-cut sawing by fellers during the second world war, who evidently never came back to these trees to finish the job!

As with every other aspect of ancient woodlands, the features on individual trees are also a mixture of cultural influences, and natural effects. So after pruning, pollarding or coppicing is carried out, nature then heals the tree, but leaving evidence of the former treatment by man, even after the tree dies. So even though **pollarding** as a rural practice ceased over a century ago in Scotland, the effects of it persist.



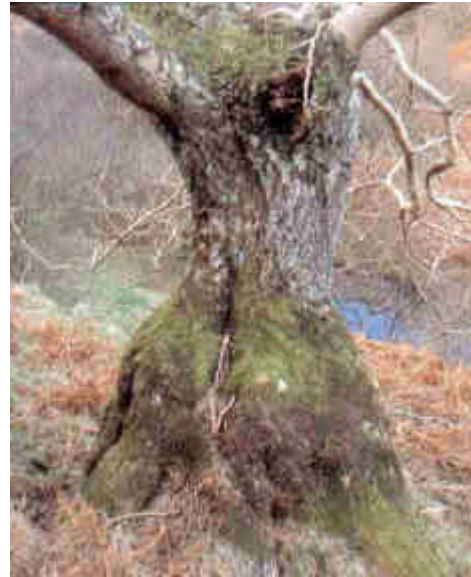
l: two stages of pollarding, oak at Rydalwater, r: sweet chestnut veteran pollard in Roslin Glen

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We have seen a number of previously pollarded trees illustrated already, but there are some trees which seem to capture a **historic pollard shape** even better than the candelabra sycamores. An ancient pollarded alder at Balnabraid Glen, S Kintyre, shown below has been dead for decades, yet retains the classic short stumpy pollard head and swollen base typical of a tree which has been grazed around, and cut for wood or possibly leaf fodder, for most of its long life. That woodland has now mainly infilled with younger alder, but the striking 19th C pollards remain within it.



alder pollard at Balnabraid Glen



ash pollard at Balnabraid, with similar shape

Notice that both these classic pollards have a distinctly bulbous **basal swelling**, caused by myriad adventitious shoots at the base of the stem being constantly grazed by livestock, and the tree responding by building up burr tissue. This feature is a very reliable indicator of a wood pasture history, even when such a tree is now found within a current woodland. It is unlikely to be found in a tree of less than say 150 years old, and more likely in those of 200+ years.



classic swelling on alder, Hallbankgate



big swelling on oak, dalkeith

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l: basal swell on alder, Glenfinglas (+rowan airtree), r: swelling on massive veteran oak, Cadzow

basal swell on what is left of an old ash tree in Golspie park!



To a lesser extent **burring** in the stem is also a characteristic feature of at least some open grown trees.

Burry oak in wood pasture at Glen Liver, Loch Etive



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Magnificent burry pollard oak at Inverbeg, Loch Lomond, with basal swelling



Birch trees in old age develop a peculiar **ropey** effect on the bark, which is a kind of strengthening mechanism. This feature only develops in old age, especially on the large horizontal branches of ex-pollard birches but also on main stems of open grown birch. Also as birch ages, deeply blocked bark develops, which is a niche habitat for many specialist species of lichen and invertebrates.



l: birch showing the ropey effect in a straight stem,



r: close up of a ropey branch

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The classic shape of pollard has a distinctly flat **bolting** at the point where its main stem was cut, at between one and three metres from the ground. From this point many branches or stems emerge in a sort of 'Medusa's head'.



l: sycamore bolting *r: big oak pollard at Balfron church showing flat topped bolting*



When arising from a low pollarding position at about one metre, a **stub tree**, or **low pollard** is formed, and these can be found in many wood pastures, on wood-banks, and on the edge of coppices, especially in oak, ash, and alder.



l: excellent example of a low ash pollard, Glen Liver *r: ash stub, Glen Liver*



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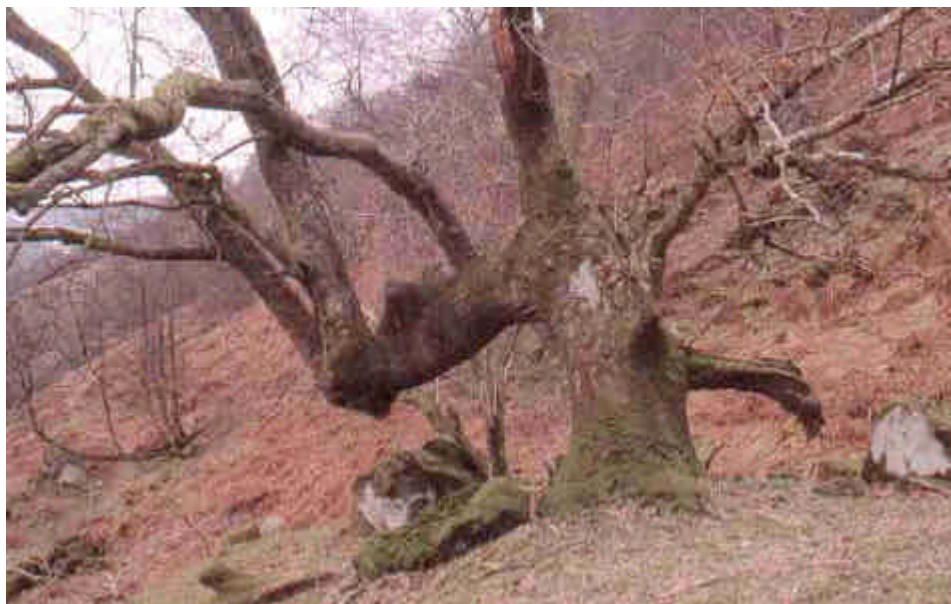
A variant on the classic pollard is when there is no flat bolling as such, but the stem takes a horizontal turn after being cut, then resumes vertical growth on more than one subsidiary branches. The result is a sort of 'cock's comb'. It can occur naturally after a tree has been truncated in the wind, but most of the best examples of a **comb tree** are right beside buildings or other artefacts in the rural landscape. Obviously, this severe pruning effect is usually a sign of a previously man-influenced tree.



l: comb oak at Kilmory, Lochgilphead



r: comb oak in wood pasture, Glen Artney



comb oak beside ruined building, in wood pasture on west Loch Lomond



decapitated oak on shores of Loch Etive showing the comb-effect in the making

The other main type of 'historic shape' is the **multi-stemmed tree**. Not all multi-stemmed trees have been coppiced, as the same effect can come about through release of browsed shoots after a period of heavy grazing. That may account for a lot of the multi-stemmed hazel, alder and birch in pasture woodlands, but probably most multi-stem oak have indeed been coppiced in the past.



l: ancient coppice stool in Drimnin hazelwood



r: burry veteran oak coppice, Golspie park

Because oak can live so long, oak coppice can survive for many centuries after it was last cut. Most oak coppice in Scotland has stems about 150 years old, dating back to the time when it was used for charcoal and tanbark as discussed above. However there are coppice stools which pre-date that era, and they have stems of over 200 years, on an even older stool. The extreme is seen in oak coppices of medieval origin, which have also gone through a long period of grazing in a park. This gives rise to the massive stools in Dalkeith park, and they can also be found in other wood pastures throughout the country.

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massive coppice oak , Dalkeith park

After a long period growing in the open conditions of wood pasture, old coppice stems on the same stool can merge and **fuse** to create odd effects. The same can happen on a smaller scale with hazel stems, which can fuse to form a sort of hollow tube. This can look similar to a hollow old stem due to internal rot, common in other species like alder.



*l: strange effects in hazel, Glenfinglas, with old coppice stems fusing and crossing over
r: fused oak coppice in wood pasture, Stonefield*

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Sometimes alder can put down **roots** inside its own hollow stem, which later become visible after the main stem rots. This is similar to the 'air-trees' discussed above, where usually a rowan or birch roots down through a hollow veteran, often an alder. However it is usually possible to see what species each part of the mixture is! As we can see from the photos below, **air-trees** are remarkable survivors, and can outlast their host tree, though not always!



l: successful rowan air tree in birch, Midgeholme burn, r: less successful rowan in alder, Loch Earn

A further type of multi-stem tree, more common in lowland parks, or at least where visible from a mansion house, is the '**bundle planted**' tree. These derive from planting of a bundle of up to 10 plants in the same hole. This was a recognised 19th C landscaping technique (see Debois, 1997). The effect today is very like a coppice stool, only the stems are fused together and do not have a hollow centre.



bundle planted beech at Carstramon wood

There was a report recently of a large fluted tree being felled in an English park, and an iron stake being found in its centre, which somewhat proves its origins! Bundle planted trees are not common in Scotland, but when found they are usually of beech. Beech in Scotland was not normally coppiced in a commercial way, (neither is it a native tree). However, there is evidence that sycamore

was coppiced in lowland woods in Scotland in the past.

Bundle trees could in theory occur naturally, eg from a cache of beechnuts made by a squirrel, but I think this is very uncommon, as natural selection would tend to favour one or two seedlings over the rest. The bundle planted group is a very artificial phenomenon, simply done to create an impressive landscape effect of a massive spreading tree, more quickly than one could obtain from a single tree. There is one other multi-stem veteran

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tree type worth mentioning in passing, the '**coppard**'. This is the hybrid name given to a multistem coppice stool where all the stems have been pollarded at perhaps 2m from the ground, leaving a very strange effect indeed. One exists close to the public road near Luss (*no image available*).



magnificent 'phoenix bundle planted beech' at Carstramon wood!



beech and sycamore double tree

- a simple mixture of species close together such as this can occur by natural seeding

Let's look a bit more at **hollows** in trees, another key feature of veteran trees, particularly those in wood pastures. The cause of the hollowness is decay of heartwood, but this does not always make the tree weaker. Far from it, as the hollowing, combined with pollarding to lower the centre of gravity, can give the tree lightness, strength in its tubular structure, and thus stability in winds. These are all adaptations which allow pollarded and hollow veteran trees to live a long life, especially in the open situation of a wood pasture.

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l: hollow veteran oak, Cadzow



r: hollow oak pollard at Rydalwater (with polypody fern)



l: hollow ash pollard at Myreton ,



r: massive hollow ash at Inversnaid

Hollows in veterans can extend right up into the rotted heartwood of branches, where they afford excellent habitat for bats and birds.



l: hollow branches in alder, Balnabraid Glen



r: hollow logs on the ground, Cadzow



l: rotting fallen oak log, Dalkeith



r: the ultimate fate of hollow veteran trees in parkland

Even after falling, the hollow veteran can however sustain fungal growth and act as a habitat for deadwood (saproxylic) beetles and their larvae for many more decades while it rots slowly.

Epiphytic plant features

One of the advantages of all these old-growth features on veteran trees is that they afford niches for so many other species, helping make wood pastures such a good habitat. Not only are there insects and fungi inside the timber, but the outside of the tree has a range of specialist niches for **epiphytic plants**, which can include mosses and liverworts, lichens, ferns (particularly the common polypody, which is a real feature of veteran trees – how many photos in this guide have polypody?), and also some flowering plants grow in hollows and niches on the tree.

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l: layers or 'terraces' of mosses and liverworts are a feature of veteran trees, especially in the western woodlands (also with polypody). r: fungi on old birch



epiphytic plants on veteran alders l: polypody fern, r: wood sorrel

Even the 'air trees' described above are really a type of epiphyte. Ivy occurs on veteran trees in wood pasture, but it is hardly a typical plant of wood pasture, probably because the grazing pressure itself prevents ivy from taking hold. Similarly honeysuckle is at low levels in wood pasture compared to less grazed woodland situations.

A special mention should be made of **epiphytic lichens**, both the very obvious foliose and fruticose lichens, and the crustose and pinhead lichens on bark and deadwood.

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Wood pastures are a very special habitat for these organisms, many species of which are only found in ancient woodlands and wood pastures.



l: lichens of acid bark on birch.
below: *L. scrobiculata* (bluish)



r: *Lobaria pulmonaria* and *L. amplissima* on oak



Platismatia glauca, with
Hypogymnia physodes,
and *Evernia prunastri*



Appendix 1

Glossary of technical terms

Air tree – jargon for a tree (usually rowan, sometimes birch or another species), which has grown in the decaying core of a hollow veteran tree, sending roots down inside.

Ancient woodland – woodland which occurred on a site prior to the dates of the earliest country-wide map survey, which in Scotland is the Roy maps of 1750, while in England the date is fixed at 1600AD

Ancient woodland indicator species – species of plants and lichens usually only found in ancient woodlands, and so a good indicator of antiquity

Black-wood – 19th C term for non-oak (ie less valuable) broadleaved woodland in the uplands, usually unenclosed and not sustainably coppiced

Coppard – jargon for a previously multi-stemmed tree which has then had stems pollarded at above a metre from the ground – a multiple treatment – not very common!

Coppice – multi-stem re-growth from a cut stump or stool of a broadleaved tree

Cultural landscape – a rural landscape formed by the hand of man over a long period

Dendrochronologist – someone who studies the pattern of growth rings in trees, which can be used to date artefacts and events in the past

Designed landscape – the landscape designed to fit in as the environs of a mansion house, including gardens, policy woodlands, parklands, scenic clumps of trees, walls, drives, ornamental buildings etc (see Debois, 1997)

Epiphyte – a plant growing on another plant, in this case on a tree (not parasitic)

Hearth – or **charcoal hearth** – the level circular platform about 3m diameter on which the ‘colliers’ used to make charcoal in a dome-shaped, earth covered clamp (some platforms may have already existed as the foundations of old dwellings)

Hollin – a grove of holly trees used for fodder pollarding for livestock feeding

Infilling – the process of regeneration into wood pasture during a lull in grazing pressure -infill is not all good news, in that dense infill can spoil the very values of open wood pasture, yet some regeneration is needed to keep continuity of wooded habitat

Layering – the process whereby a living branch roots where it touches the ground, and gives rise in time to a new individual tree

Old-growth features – those caused by the presence of mature, post-mature and decaying trees in woodland; wood pasture excels in these features

Orchard – park like area but with fruit trees rather than timber or ornamental trees

Palaeobotany- understanding the historical development of natural landscapes by studying plant fossil remains and especially pollen deposits in lake beds and peatland

Palimpsest – a series of overlain features on any site, derived from successive periods in the past

Park – a lowland area of grassland with scattered trees, often planted, usually attached to a designed landscape

PAWS – plantation on ancient woodland site (can usually be restored to native woodland, or to wood pasture)

Phoenix tree – a tree which has fallen or been knocked over and re-grows healthy shoots in the vertical plane

Pollard – a tree cut from 1-3m above ground level in order to promote growth of new shoots above the reach of cattle and deer

Pollard meadow – an old subsistence farming system, whereby scattered trees were pollarded, while the meadow around them was cut for hay, and grazed in late summer

Refugia – these are places in the landscape growing natural vegetation including native trees and shrubs; they are usually rough, steep, inaccessible and not used by man for growing crops now or in the past

Saproxyllic – used to describe usually invertebrates which live in and feed on the decaying heartwood of old trees

Savannah – open grassland with scattered trees, usually in the tropics, but see Rackham (1998)

Self-coppicing – whereby a vigorous shrub, especially hazel, can send up new shoots in response to a lull in grazing, without any coppicing or help from man

Semi-natural woodland – woodland which has arisen by natural means, ie through self seeding over the generations from naturally arisen parent trees

Stool – the ground level part of a multi-stem coppiced tree, which spreads in girth after each cutting of its constituent stems

Suckers – new shoots, each of which can form a new tree, arising from roots below ground – aspen excels in this form of regrowth, even though it can also set seed

Tanbark – a woodland product, whereby larger coppice poles, or branches and stems of oak, but also birch, rowan, willow, were stripped of bark by hand, which was dried, and later ground and dissolved in cattle-hide soaking pits to give tannins to preserve the leather

Treeline woodland – woodland or wood pasture growing up to the physical limits of elevation possible under the local circumstances of exposure, microclimate, soil fertility, and grazing pressure

Vegetative reproduction – non-sexual reproduction in trees and shrubs, which enable the tree to expand and perpetuate without setting seed, eg through layering, suckering, or 'self-coppicing'

Veteran – a deliberately imprecise term for a very old tree, which usually shows some distinct signs of age and old-growth features, as described in this guide

Appendix 2

Wood Pastures in Scotland – A Selected Reading List

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Appendix 3

Wood Pasture and Veteran Trees in Scotland

a selected list of sites open to visit

Peter Quelch, Forestry Commission

In many ways the woodlands and forests of Scotland contain such a wide array of majestic old trees, both native and non-native, that it is very difficult to pick out some examples. Many books and guides have been published, both of outstanding individual trees, and of attractive woodlands and arboreta.

However, the attached table shows a dozen or so selected larger sites which are open to the public without seeking special permission. These include three of the finest of the relatively few **lowland wood pastures** containing veteran oaks, comparable with the best of those in England.

The list also includes the well known **Fortingall Yew**, reputedly the oldest tree in Europe; but other single trees of note, of which there are very many, are not included.

The arboreal scene in Scotland differs in one significant respect to that in England and Wales, in that large areas of **natural origin woodlands** remain, both of native broadleaves and of Caledonian Pine. A user-friendly database (MS Access) of the 84 genuinely native remnant pinewoods has been published by the Forestry Commission in 1999, which is available in floppy-disc format at no charge. This **Caledonian Pinewood Inventory** gives a lot of information and a grid reference for each wood, but does not list recreational facilities or give details of access. Not all these woods are accessible to the public and of course some are more impressive than others. So a small selection of pinewoods is also included in this list, each with good access via waymarked trails.

A further type of natural origin woodland, ie **upland wood pasture**, with massive old gnarled alder and unusual single stemmed old hazel, is represented by **Upper Glenfinglas**, though many other smaller remnants may be found in the Scottish countryside, from the Borders northwards. They have persisted under more or less constant livestock and deer grazing regimes, resulting in a very open condition. Many have a very long history, in some cases from at least the middle-ages, when they were used by the Scottish royalty as hunting grounds.

Finally the list contains a small sample of **seminatural oakwoods** which have many veteran oak trees, often as coppice stools. Further examples open to the public may be found in leaflets available from Forest Enterprise, Scottish Natural Heritage, National Trust for Scotland, Woodland Trust, Scottish Wildlife Trust and others.

An Illustrated Guide to Ancient Wood Pasture in Scotland

Site Name	Grid Reference	Ownership	Site Notes
Lochwood	NY085970	Annandale Estates	Fine veteran pollard oaks beside ruined castle, informal parking
Dalkeith Country Park	NT335685	Buccleugh Estates	Veteran multi-stemmed oak; carparks and waymarked walks
Cadzow Oaks	NS732538	S. Lanarks. Council	Veteran oaks within Chatelherault Country Park accessible on a trail, from which can be viewed the privately owned oaks adjacent
Glen Nant	NN019273	Forest Enterprise	Old coppiced oakwoods; carpark, trails, and onsite interpretation
Allt Broighleachan	NN226328	Forest Enterprise	Western native pinewood with some big old pine; carpark and long trail
Upper Glen Finglas	NN520105	Woodland Trust	Veteran alder and hazel; old royal hunting forest. Access from Brig o' Turk village.
Fortingall yew	NN742470	Church of Scotland	Ancient yew in churchyard; oldest tree in Europe
Mar Lodge Estate	NO061897	National Trust for Scotland	Caledonian Pinewoods in Glen Quoich, Glen Lui etc. Carparks and trails.
Glenmore	NH977099	Forest Enterprise	Native pinewoods at foot of Cairngorm. Carparks, trails, interpretive centre.
Rothiemurchus	NH903109	Rothiemurchus Estate	Massive old pine trees. Carparks and trails – info from visitor centre
Loch Sunart Oakwoods	NM691645	Forest Enterprise	Old coppiced western oakwoods, carparks and trails
Glen Affric	NH283282	Forest Enterprise	Extensive native pinewoods, Carparks, trails.
Loch Maree	NH001650	Scottish Natural Heritage	Ancient pinewoods in Beinn Eighe NNR. Carpark and trails.

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