



# **Tollcross Park**

## **Tree Trail**



# Tollcross Park Tree Trail

Wemyss Road

Ponds Park

Ponds

International Road Gardens

Tollcross Road

18

17

16

15

14

13

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 25 50 100 150 Meters

North

Legend:

- Broadleaf Tree
- Conifer Tree
- Group Trees (Broadleaf or Conifer Trees)
- Sculpture

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and database right 2009.

15. Sycamore - *Acer pseudoplatanus*
16. Turkey Oak, Wainscot Oak - *Quercus cerris*
17. Lime (Avenue Feature) - *Tilia species*
18. Buck-eye - *Aesculus spp*
19. Hybrid Cockspur Thorn - *Crataegus x lavallei*  
'Carrierei'
20. Black Walnut - *Juglans nigra*
21. Common Ash - *Fraxinus excelsior*
22. 'Roble southern beech' - *Nothofagus obliqua*
23. Beech - *Fagus sylvatica*
24. Cappadocian Maple - *Acer cappadocicum*
25. Afghan Ash - *Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*
26. Purple or Copper Beech - *Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea*
27. Yew - *Taxus baccata*
28. Camperdown Elm - *Ulmus glabra*  
'Camperdown'



## **TOLLCROSS PARK TREE TRAIL**

On behalf of Glasgow City Council, welcome to Tollcross Park. Please enjoy your visit. The park is located in the heart of Glasgow's East End some 3 miles east of the City Centre. Wellshot Road, Tollcross Road and Muiryard Drive surround the park.

The trail starts at Tollcross Park Visitors Centre located just off Wellshot Road entrance. (See tree specimen 1 in the trail). As there are many varieties of tree species along these seasonal trails, it has only been possible to briefly overview a selected few within this guide.

Following the suggested numbered route (taking visitors approximately 1 hour and 45 minutes) will require walking along characteristically uneven ground and footways. Suitable footwear should be worn, and it is advised that the more remote areas of the trail are visited during drier conditions.

It is the responsibility of members of the public to ensure their own personal safety, and to please respect the privacy of those who reside along the trail's route.

The tree trail is full of points of interest and offers a welcome retreat from the busy surrounding streets. Toilet facilities are located at the Courtyard Visitors Centre, the Winter Gardens and the Leisure Centre.





## THE TREE TRAIL

The tree trail is set out to allow users to encounter some of the rare, unusual and native tree specimens contained within Tollcross Park.

On the map you will have the opportunity to see the trees featured in the guide but don't forget the array of other trees in and around the park, they too have their own individual and species characteristics. The route takes you along paths of differing surface types mostly tarmac but there is a woodchip surface path to be negotiated through the Glen and some grass to cross. The route also entails some hilly paths.

Although most of the trees can be viewed from the paths there are occasional specimens where you will have to leave the formal path, but nothing more than a short walk across grassed areas.

The featured trees are identified by number on the plan and the photo images relate directly, by number, to the trees. The photos show either an image of the tree in its full form or a leaf to help you to recognise each tree. The trees can either be found as a single specimen or as part of a group of the same species. Common and scientific names are also listed in the guide to assist in identifying each of the tree species listed.

Please enjoy discovering the trees within Tollcross Park. Remember not all of these trees are easy to find as some are located with other trees of different species. However finding them will be time well spent and using the guide will help you learn more about the Parks best specimens, their habitats and traditional uses.

## 1. Horse Chestnut



**Botanical Name:** *Aesculus hippocastanum*,  
**Family:** Hippocastanaceae.  
**Single specimen**

Native to Greece and Albania.

This tree was introduced into Britain from Turkey in the 17th century and has been known to be called the candle tree due to its upright candle-shaped spikes of pink flowers in spring and early summer.

The distinctive palmate leaves (think about your hand with fingers spread out) usually have five or seven leaflets. The fruits develop in prickly cases which ripen from September to October making the chestnut the most commonly recognisable tree in the 'conker' season.

This activity of putting the chestnut fruit on string and trying to bash your opponents 'conker' is unique to Britain. The game of conkers has different rules in different parts of the country which use their own jargon and often require the repeating of rhymes or





rituals to decide who goes first.

With their statuesque appearance and show of flowers in the spring the Horse Chestnut was often used in the formation of planting fine avenue of trees in the 17th century leading up to large stately homes.

The soft timber is not much used nowadays but at one point it was popular for the production of toy making and fruit boxes.

Only a few trees are known to be over 300 years old and in good health but mainly Horse Chestnuts reach about 150 years old before shedding branches.

### Key Features

- Leaves are opposite and palmately compound
- The tree forms a domed crown of stout branches
- The outer branches are pendulous with curled tips
- Buds open on a few early trees in early March, but mainly in April
- Flowers are produced in spring in (white and yellow) erect panicles
- Bark – reddish-brown or dark grey-brown
- Foliage – brown and red in autumn, green in spring and summer
- Fruit – green in autumn, 1-5 fruit develops on each panicle
- Tree height 18 meters



## 2. Laburnum, Golden Rain Tree



**Botanical Name:** *Laburnum species*  
**Family:** Leguminosae

**Group of trees**

Native to Central and Southern Europe, with the Scots laburnum native to Alps and Balkans.

These attractive ornamental trees have become naturalised in Britain and produce long chains of golden-yellow flowers in the spring (Flowers open from mid May to early June) and are sometimes referred to as the "Golden Rain Tree".

If it wasn't for the beguiling charm of its spectacular flower displays, the Laburnum might have been eradicated as a danger to the public. All of the trees parts are known to be poisonous, in particular the seed heads. While the seeds may be very attractive to look at it should be remembered they are not edible. This plant species is also often used as a rootstock for other members of the pea and bean family.

Before having a huge range of wood stains, the heart-wood of the Laburnum tree was often used as an ebony substitute due to its hardness and dark chocolate brown colour. The sapwood is butteryellow.





These attractive tones make the timber very much in demand among wood turners and in the past were highly sought after particularly for the production of country furniture. It is one of the most exquisite woods used for turning. It has long been used as a decorative veneer, especially as 'oysters' made by slicing small branches to create circular/oval pieces with contrasting sapwood and heartwood. Since all parts of this tree are poisonous it was probably never used as a medicinal or food resource.

### Key Features

- Flowers - produces highly attractive floral display of yellow racemes in spring
- Seed set from flowers are poisonous
- Bark - Smooth dark green then pale brown, patterned by small areas of fine orange flakes.
- Crown - ascending and arching branches, open, widest near top. Becomes thin with age and flower-racemes shorter.
- Foliage - shoot grey-green; long silky grey appressed hairs.
- Leaf- trifoliate, petiole 2-6cm, leaflets elliptic or obovate
- Growth - rapid for a few year
- Laburnum trees thrive in most soil types
- Seeds are produced in slender pea like pods (Black and shiny when ripe)
- Tree height 5.7 meters



### 3. Filberts Hazel, Red Hazel



**Botanical Name:** *Corylus maxima*  
**Family:** Betulaceae (Corylaceae).  
**Group of trees**

Native to south-eastern Europe and south-western Asia it is not known when this tree species was first introduced to Britain.

This uncommon species has superb, rich-purple foliage in spring and is festooned with pink catkins, followed by edible nuts in the autumn. Although technically a large shrub the Filberts Hazel has been included in the trail due to its rarity and unusual character.

The leaves of the Hazel are usually the first to appear in the spring and at one time were fed as browse to cattle, some believing that this produced a higher milk yield in dairy cattle. It is suggested that Saint Philbert feasted on the nuts from these trees hence the name "Filbert's Hazel". Interestingly St Philberts feast day is on the 20th of August each year around the time that hazel nuts mature.



There is long tradition of craft use of Hazel particularly Hazel coppice owing to its relatively quick rate of growth and the flexibility of the wood. Uses include thatching spars, net stakes, hurdles, furniture, and firewood

The Hazel is steeped in myth and mystique with Hazel 'Y' shaped twigs used to locate water and the nuts are said, in Celtic tradition, to contain wisdom and poetic brilliance. One old saying was ne'er do wells do with a 'drap o' Hazel oil on 'is yead', Hazel oil being another name for a cudgel made from the hazel root.

### Key Features

- Produces edible red Filbert nuts in the autumn
- Rich purple foliage turns dark green by early summer.
- Growth rate – fast growing
- Buds – obovoid (egg-shaped), rounded or bluntly pointed, with green scales
- Shape – multi-stemmed
- Crown – rounded, domed, usually on several stems.
- Spectacular in spring when it is festooned with pink catkins
- Bark – shiny grey-brown
- Tree height 7.7 meters





## 4. Tulip Tree



**Botanical Name:** *Liriodendron tulipifera*

**Family:** Magnoliaceae

***Single specimen***

Discovered in southeast Canada to mid-western USA about 1650 this species is often found in gardens and parks from southern England to the north Midlands, but is much less common in Central Scotland.

The leaf has a unique shape, unlike any other trees. The shape of the leaf can be seen as reflecting the profile of a tulip. This tree also has a brilliant yellow autumnal colour. In its native country it is called white wood, and is used for producing decorative panelling in house construction. The North American Indians called the Tulip tree the 'Canoe Tree' as this was their preferred tree timber when building canoes.

The cup-shaped flowers occur from May onwards are more profuse in hot summers and, though inconspicuous from a distance, work very well in a cut flower arrangement. A second season of display arrives in late autumn, when the leaves turn a rich yellow before falling.

The genus name *Liriodendron* derives from Greek *leirion*, lily, and *dendron*, tree.



Liriodendron are cultivated for their graceful upward habit and strangely shaped leaves which produce good autumn colour.

### Key Features

- Bark – grey-evenly ridged in a shallow network
- Buds – oval, flattened, stalked, glaucous (covered with waxy bloom) green during the summer.
- Foliage – leaves distinctively shaped with an indented or truncate apex.
- Fruit – erect narrow ovoid (egg-shaped, three dimensional) – conical cone-like structure with overlapping woody hinged scales.
- Crown – columnar-conic in young trees, densely leafed in summer
- Flowers – flower terminal, among leaves in mid June
- Growth – once above 1m high, quite hardy and fast growing
- Soil type – fertile, humus-rich, well-drained soil, sheltered from drying winds
- Oldest trees, 280 years old, now decaying
- Tree height 17 meters



## 5. Holly



**Botanical Name:** *Ilex species*  
**Family:** Aquifoliaceae  
**Group of trees**

Native except to Caithness, Orkney and Shetland.

This common Holly is the only native member of Britain's flora that is an evergreen hardwood tree. Commonly used as an under-story tree planting in most types of woodland and often found in gardens, parks and church yards there are numerous varieties of this striking evergreen tree with its jagged leaves and red berries, some are variegated (having creamy or gold margins). Holly also makes an excellent hedging plant and will tolerate hard clipping to create formal shapes in large gardens and parks. The berries are poisonous to humans but not birds which find them irresistible!

Because the timber is only available in small sizes and quantities, it's used for fancy turnery and inlays in furniture. The timber is white and heavy- freshly cut wood is so dense that it sinks in water. The fine grain of the wood makes it suitable for inlay work on furniture and chess pieces. Further uses for timber from holly trees have included the hammers in harpsichords, the butts of billiard cues and horse whips. The leaves of holly trees can also be used productively being





commonly used to make wreaths and even as a nutritious feed for livestock. Sometimes Hollies were specifically planted and managed for this purpose.

In Celtic Mythology the Holly King was said to rule over half of the year from the summer to the winter solstice, at which time the Oak King would defeat the Holly King until the summer solstice. Originally, Holly was a fertility symbol because it retained its berries and shiny foliage throughout the winter, this may explain its association with Christmas when it's extensively used in wreaths.

### Key Features

- Crown – young trees symmetrically narrow – conic, older trees irregular, dense.
- Foliage – oval or elliptic, shoot bright green or deep purple – fully spined leaves
- Bark – grey, smooth, becoming silvery-grey in old trees.
- Flowers – flower buds crowded in leaf axils
- Buds – minute, conical, side buds often shortly stalked, green.
- Fruit – globose/scarlet, 7-10mm on stalks
- Tree height 10.8 meters



## 6. Weeping Beech



**Botanical Name:** *Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula'

**Family:** Fagaceae

**Single specimen**

A species introduced from Europe in 1820, this variety is often used frequently in parks and large gardens. Planted primarily for shade and ornamental purposes the lush glossy foliage turns a bronzy-gold hue in the autumn. The Victorians frequently planted these trees as a focal point in their large gardens as they can grow to extremely large sizes. There is also a purple variety of the weeping beech, however it is not as popular or frequently used as this cultivar..

Note how the shape of this tree, along with the other weeping varieties across the garden area reflects the form of the dome of the Winter Garden.

*Fagus* are large deciduous trees with smooth grey bark, ovate leaves colouring well in autumn and inconspicuous flowers followed by usually spiny fruits

'Pendula' is a large deciduous tree forming a broad crown with wide-spreading main boughs draped with long, pendulous side-branches, or more upright with steeply drooping branches.



Beech timber ranks among one of the most important European wood species and is consistently the number one export among hardwood producing European countries

Beech wood is ideal for use in home furnishing and interior design projects. In countries throughout Europe and overseas its main areas of application are furniture, interior finishing, and floor coverings. Beech is tough enough for heavy duty, yet expressive and warm. A delight for the hand and the eye!

### Key Features

- Long pendulous shoots – new shoots at first rise vertically
- Green flowers emerge with leaves in early May.
- Male flowers pale yellowish globose bunch of stamens.
- Leaves elliptic, green
- Habit – pendulous/weeping
- Foliage – brown and orange in autumn
- Foliage – green in spring and summer
- Fruit – brown in autumn
- Stem – grey/silver
- Tree height 8 meters





## 7. Baobab Tree Sculpture



**Botanical Name:** *Adansonia grandidieri*

### The Tree of Life

As part of the legacy of the 2014 games, all school establishments in the city have been twinned with a commonwealth country, Tollcross Park is twinned with the continent of Africa.

To celebrate the twinning with Africa an intricately hand carved tree sculpture has been placed within the outdoor classroom area. The sculpture is representative of an African tree species and is just one of a number of works to help to develop global citizenship learning and teaching, and will lead to sustainable international links. The Baobab is called the Tree of Life (in Africa) with good reason. It is capable of providing shelter, food and water for the animal and human inhabitants of the African savannah regions.

At around 20 metres tall, the Baobab tree towers majestically over its neighbours on the African savannahs. The main characteristic of the tree is



its broad trunk, which can reach over 15 metres in diameter. The tree behaves much like a succulent, storing masses of water in its trunk. For this reason, the circumference of a Baobab can vary significantly between wet and dry seasons.

The enormous, crinkled white flowers last only a single day, and are pollinated by fruit bats. In time, the flowers are followed by woody seed pods, with a greyish green furry coating.

This can be quite a curious site, resembling rats hanging by their tails from the tree, giving rise to another nickname for the tree: "dead rat tree".

The cork-like bark is fire resistant and is used for cloth and rope. The leaves are used for condiments and medicines. The fruit, called "monkey bread", is rich in vitamin C and is eaten. The tree is capable of storing hundreds of litres of water, which is tapped in dry periods.

Mature trees are frequently hollow, providing living space for numerous animals and humans alike. Trees are even used as bars, barns and more. The Baobab also features as the Tree of Life in Disney's "Lion King", and is the centrepiece in Disney's Animal Kingdom. Radio-carbon dating has measured the age of some Baobab trees at over 2,000 years old. The Baobab tree sculpture will be placed within the hidden garden during 2012



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## 8. Silver Birch, Lady of the Wood



**Botanical Name:** *Betula pendula*

**Family:** Betulaceae

***Single specimen***

Silver Birch is a native species although some 40 different species are known across North America, Europe and Asia.

With male catkins in winter, female catkins in April, its triangular leaf form in summer and colourful bark, this tree species provides all year round interest.

Birch woodlands are extremely ecologically beneficial as they support many species of woodland plants, lichens, mosses and liverworts. The commonest birches are easily recognized by the white coloration of the bark, caused by the chemical betulin. This is present in all Birch species to a greater or lesser extent.





They provide a particularly good habitat for fungi. Birch trees also support more species of invertebrate than any other tree as well as broadleaved woodland bird communities and native mammals.

In Scotland, Birch is used for interior joinery and furniture making as well as a small quantity of flooring. It's also excellent for turnery and for making small items such as brush backs and utensils. In Finland and Russia, it's the principle wood used for making plywood.

### Key Features

- White bark is most prominent on silver birch, where it is interspersed with conspicuous black patches.
- On old silver Birches the bark can become corklike and deeply fissured, with parts covered by large colonies of the yellow foliose lichen, *Candelaria concolor*.
- Crown – narrow upright with ascending main branches bearing pendulous twigs
- Birches are deciduous, and before their new leaves appear in spring the twigs and buds exhibit a characteristic reddish-purple colour
- Foliage – leaves alternate on long shoots and in pairs on spur shoots, tapering to an acute or short slender-pointed apex.
- Buds – ovoid, pointed, shiny green, 4-5 mm
- Flowers appear in the spring at the same time as the new leaves
- Tree height 22.8 meters



## 9. Cut Leaved Alder



**Botanical Name:** *Alnus glutinosa* 'Imperialis'

**Family:** Betulaceae

**Single specimen**

A Native species.

This small slender tree with its deep cut leaves is rarely found outside private collections and botanical gardens. 'Imperialis' is a slow-growing medium-sized tree of conical outline and elegant habit, the leaves deeply pinnately lobed. Male catkins purplish, fruits small, cone-like.

A highly attractive cultivar of the common European alder the tree thrives in most soil types and is tolerant of pollution. A similar cultivar, called *Alnus glutinosa* 'Laciniata', possesses less finely cut leaves.

The timber from Alder can resist decay in wet environments almost indefinitely. Its uses are ancient and varied; in the Highlands it was used to make chairs and came to be known as 'Scottish mahogany'. In Southern Scotland and Lancashire it was used to make clogs for mill workers, whilst the charcoal was preferred fuel in the making of gunpowder. In ancient times timber poles were also used as piling for house and bridge building. The bark, used for tanning, imparts a hard red appearance to leather.



In more modern times Alder is one of the hardwoods to be used to some extent by the paper making industry. Furthermore burning Alder wood-chips is also a popular choice for grilling and smoking food as it provides a subtle, sweet flavour to meats such as fish, poultry small game birds and pork.

The Roman writer, Virgil, claims that the first boats were made from Alder wood.

### Key Features

- Slender tree with finely cut, feathery green foliage thrives in damp conditions
- Catkins appear in spring and false cones follow which are popular with birds.
- Yellow and brown autumn colours make this, the smaller of the *Alnus* varieties
- Flower – purple in Winter
- Bark is green-brown in youth, changing to brown and slightly ridged with maturity
- Tree type – deciduous broad leaf
- Foliage – mid-green in Spring, Mid green in Summer
- Fruit – brown in Autumn
- Tree shape - conical, Narrowly conical
- Tree height 7.1 meters





## 10. Single Leaved Ash



**Botanical Name:** *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Diversifolia'  
**Family:** Oleaceae  
**Single specimen**

Classified as native, this tree can also be found in Europe and Asia. These trees are infrequently planted except in large gardens, parks and botanical collections.

The 'Single-leaved ash' has been in cultivation since the 1780's and it is considered to be very fast growing. These trees are also tolerant of most soils types, hardy in windswept areas, exposed sites, coastal locations and tolerant to air pollution.

It can easily be mistaken for the common ash that is usually identifiable by its multiple leaves in pinnate form. However closer inspection of the buds displaying opposite and black or dark brown in colour, will confirm this tree as a single-leaved ash.

Ash species are ideal for verge plantings, even by the busiest roads.

This large Ash of pyramidal form is surely one of the most cherished or aesthetically pleasing of all the trees within the Park.



The wood is both strong and flexible. In the past ash wood was used by the Anglo-Saxons for their spears and shield-handles. More recently other uses include tool handles, furniture, sports equipment, walking sticks, tent pegs, oars, gates, wheel rims, and even aircraft wings on the De Havilland DH98 Mosquito.

The "Wooden Wonder" which flew in World War II, was constructed largely of various wood types including ash, there has never been a more successful, combat-proven warplane made of wood.

### Key Features

- It is not easily recognisable as an Ash when it is in leaf but look out for the tell tale black buds on dormant shoots to identify it.
- Bark -grey-brown bark, regularly and shallowly furrowed
- Crown - wide pyramidal
- Growth - fast growing
- Tree type - deciduous broad leaf
- Flower - inconspicuous in lateral panicles
- Fruits - very few to absent
- Wind resistance - good
- Soil type - fertile, moist
- Tree height 12.8 meters



## 11. Hornbeam, Iron wood



**Botanical Name:** *Carpinus betulus*

**Family:** Betulaceae

**Single specimen**

Native to south east England, this species can also be found throughout Europe and East Asia.

The leaves, and buds, may be confused with the Beech tree however this species can be distinguished by its twisting striped bark markings and its hanging lantern like seed that appear in late summer. Although primarily planted as a specimen tree it can also be used effectively for hedging.

In autumn the leaves turn golden yellow and it is also known for Hornbeam trees to hold some leaf during the winter period.

The hornbeam tree was once one of the main hardwood timber used in Britain and as was available generally in larger sizes than the equally prized boxwood. Its name originates from its use in oxen yokes (the beam between the horns).

Its strength and high resistance to wear gave rise to the Victorian's bestowing the nickname 'Ironwood' and it is still used today to make tool handles, hammers, skittles and the moving components in pianos.





A wood with engineering qualities in that it can produce wooden screws. Heavy and very tough, it is not commercially readily available. Its great use is for tool parts, such as plane stocks, and where a shaped block can be worked on, as in the leather trade.

### Key Features

- A tree of medium size and pyramidal habit
- Leaves- green, ribbed leaves, sharply serrated
- It grows well on most soils, including clay and chalk.
- Bark – grey and smooth becoming fluted or muscular with age
- Flower – catkins appear after leaves
- Fruit – female flowers develop into winged seeds
- At maturity this tree develops "middle age spread", reaching up to 15m wide.
- Tree height 19.4 meters



## 12. White Ash, American Biltmore Ash or Cane Ash



**Botanical Name:** *Fraxinus americana*

**Family:** Oleaceae

***Single specimen***

The Ash genus has around 60 species of deciduous trees from the northern hemisphere.

The White Ash has ridged bark and unique leaf arrangement. This Ash tree can be easily confused with the Common Walnut tree, but it's the trees silvery underside leaves that help distinguish from other varieties. White ash seldom exceeds 100 feet in and 1/2 feet in diameter. Because it is so hardy and has good form, it has been widely planted as an ornamental tree. It is rarely planted in forest plantations. It has been noted in some herbal medicinal research that the leaf properties are thought to relieve itching from mosquito bites and bee stings.

Because of its toughness, strength, and flexibility, the timber is used in the manufacture of athletic equipment, the popular production of sports bats, rackets musical instruments and furniture. It is a beautiful, light-coloured wood with a distinctive grain.



Renowned for its light weight, on average, 41lb (19 kilos) per cubic foot and its shock resistant properties. It is also considered one of the most valuable of the North American timbers from other species of ash.

### Key Features

- Bark – mostly finely and deeply fissured into very small short, grey ridges.
- Crown – ovoid, becoming tall domed, open and poplar-like
- Buds – in opposite pairs, broad ovoid, pointed, brown and hairy, with two pairs of bud scales exposed.
- Foliage – leaves oval, with five to nine leaflets which are slightly longer towards the tip, shiny brownish-green, green or brown
- Flowers – in small purplish clusters before the leaves
- Fruit – samara or winged cylindrical nutlet, green, ripening brown, with an apical wing.
- Habitat – cultivated as an ornamental, in the wild found on rich well-drained loams.
- Tree height 14.2 meters





## 13. Hungarian Oak



**Botanical Name:** *Quercus frainetto*

**Family:** Fagaceae

***Single specimen***

Native to South Italy, the Balkans and Hungary this tree was introduced to Britain in 1838.

More often found in southern England this species is a great deal rarer in Scotland.

This fast growing Oak variety presents a stately sight with its dome shape, and notable leaf size, generally about 2-3 times larger than native oak leaves.

In autumn the leaves turn yellow/brown and due to their large size they are highly visible, some leaves can remain on the trees branches until the following spring.

The seed or acorn sits in a cup or cupule, some Oaks have edible acorns. Notably the feature entrance gate piers situated at Tollcross Road and Wellshot Road are defined by sandstone Oak acorn finials. The decorative sandstone acorns are very distinctive and important to the park and the local streetscape.



Unfortunately whilst this species may appear to be able to provide good timber, due its fast growth and large size compared with other Oak groups. It is sadly prone to flaw known as 'shake' which renders its timber literally useless other than for firewood.

### Key Features

- Bark is pale grey, sometimes a little brownish, closely fissured.
- Crown - a magnificent dome of straight branches radiating outwards.
- Foliage - shoot pale brown or grey.
- Buds - red brown -ovoid -conic, 1 cm, mainly scaled, pale grey-brown, crimson on young trees as they unfold the grey-green silky leaves and shoot.
- Flowers - female flowers in sessile cluster around terminal bud or on 3 cm peduncle from terminal axils.
- Fruit - acorn ripening in the second autumn. The cupule scales are hairy, reflexed at the base but erect at the top.
- No other Oak leaf is so deeply cut into so many lobes.
- Tree height 25.5 meters



## 14. Weeping Ash



**Botanical Name:** *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula'

**Family:** Oleaceae

***Single specimen***

Frequently found in gardens and parks and was widely planted by the Victorians as a focal point specimen tree. This beautiful weeping Ash has branches that sweep to the ground. It can be grafted to different heights and some like it at a height of 10m (30ft), others prefer it on the domestic scale of a couple of meters (6ft) or so. With its large pinnate leaves it gives a light and luxurious appearance.

Dating back to the 1700s, there are several fine examples of this architectural weeping tree in the UK but as most were planted in the Victorian era, they are mostly restricted to country houses or estates.

The Weeping Ash is tolerant of most soil conditions and is resistant to pollution. This weeping form displays similar attributes to the common Ash, and is generally the last tree to come into leaf and the first to lose them in autumn.

The Morgan Motor Company of Great Britain still manufacture sports cars built around an Ash-frame, and a steel chassis. The company began using Ash





wood sub frames because of the scarcity of steel in the post war years, but now the use of timber in their cars' construction is one of the mainstays of the company's philosophy. The Aero 8 is classed in the 'super car' category also has an ash frame. This gives unique strength, flexibility and surprisingly, research showed that the frame made the car safer on impact tests.

Ash timber was also widely used by early aviation pioneers for building aircraft.

### Key Features

- Long vigorous shoots straight down to the ground
- Globose head of twisting branches
- Deciduous tree having an architectural form
- Flower – dark purple in spring
- Fruit – green in autumn
- Foliage – green in summer, yellow in autumn
- Tree shape – weeping
- Mature size – medium to large (15-20m)
- Tree type – deciduous broad leaf
- Tree height 8 meters



## 15. Sycamore



**Botanical Name:** *Acer pseudoplatanus*

**Family:** Aceraceae

**Single specimen**

Native to Central and Southern Europe extending north to Paris.

Sycamore is one of Europe's largest maples growing to at least 35 metres (115 feet) in height and is sometimes known as the Great Plane or Great Maple. It is not certain when the sycamore was introduced to Britain and became scarce in the 16th century. The sycamore tree has only re-established itself over the last two hundred years.

A freely seeding tree that will grow almost anywhere, it can be a good specimen tree. The bunches of fertilised flowers develop into winged seed or 'helicopters' that when ripe spin in the autumn winds.



The tree hosts a high number aphids and can suffer from foliar diseases. It is however good for pollution control as it removes high amounts of particle pollution from the surrounding air.

Sycamore is excellent for furniture and internal joinery, particularly in kitchens where it's ideal for kitchen tables and worktops. It's also used to make musical instruments, e.g., harps and violins, and for making domestic utensils, like rolling pins, pie moulds, and chopping boards. Rippled sycamore is used for veneers and craftwork.

### Key Features

- Leaves pointed, large, palmate in appearance, and borne on red stalks
- Crown – conic and spiky in young trees, developing through a phase with rather tiered branches and becoming round domed with a majestic broad canopy.
- The leaf buds are fat and green, (borne in opposite pairs)
- The flower buds are pink, opening to tassels of hanging flowers in May





## 16. Turkey Oak, Wainscot Oak



**Botanical Name:** *Quercus cerris*

**Family:** Fagaceae

***Single specimen***

Native to south and south-central Europe and south-west Asia. Introduced to Britain in the second half of the 19th century.

Originally pioneered as a specimen tree the Turkey Oak now regenerates from acorns throughout Britain although is not found in significant numbers in Scotland.

The leaf of this species while similar in form to native oaks has distinctive pointed lobes as opposed to the more rounded of our native Oaks.

Like some other Oak species the leaves hang on well into the winter and some may stay until the following spring.



This Oak can host up to 2500 different insects, and 35 birds and so it is important for wildlife, an important tree to breeding flora and fauna.

This tree was once renowned as the iron Oak, known for the weight of its timber. However the timber itself is of little value or merit as it warps and splits during seasoning.

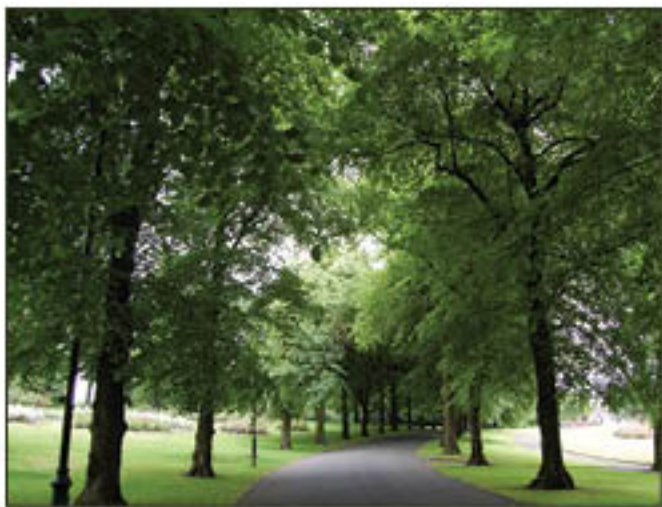
Oak wood in general varies a little in colour depending on growing conditions, but is generally described as light tan or biscuit coloured (think of the colour beige and you'll be fairly close). Scottish oak is often slightly darker than either French or German Oak. One characteristic feature of Oak wood is its broad rays, which appear to best effect on quarter sawn planks. On most Oak planks, however, the figure (the appearance of the wood) is due to the patterns formed by contrasting early and late growth and the features (thin, pale lines) in the wood are not rays, but thinner parenchyma (cells).

### Key Features

- Probably the fastest growing Oak grown in Britain.
- It does well even in chalky soils and in coastal areas.
- The dark green, lobed leaves are resistant to mildew, which affects some others of the genus.
- Tree height 18.5 meters



## 17. Lime – Avenue Feature



**Botanical Name:** *Tilia species*

**Family:** Tiliaceae

**Group of trees**

Native to Europe, including Britain, from Norway south and east to Spain, Siberia, Crimea and Caucasus and was the last major tree to reach Britain after the last Ice Age.

Observe this magnificent sweeping avenue of 'Lime trees'. This was the former original main entrance leading up to the Mansion House.

Lime is a deciduous Tree growing to 30 m (98ft) by 12 m (39ft) at a medium rate. Lime is traditionally at home in lowland and low ranging hills; it is hardy and is not frost tender and can grow in very shaded conditions. This species flowers from June to July, and the seeds ripen in October but germinate one and half years later. The flowers are hemaphrodite (have both male and female organs) and are pollinated by Bees.

These wonderful specimen trees are noted for attracting wildlife due to its dense leaf canopy. Its deep rooting habits and abundant leaf litter it produces provides benefits including improving the soil by increasing nitrogen and phosphorus levels attracting higher numbers of earthworms than any other broadleaved species.





Lime has been frequently used as a coppice tree species as well as being grown in maturity for its timber. Fibre from the inner bark is used to make mats, shoes, baskets, ropes etc. It is also suitable for cloth. It is harvested from trunks that are 15 - 30cm in diameter. The fibre can also be used for making paper. The stems are harvested in spring or summer, the leaves are removed and the stems steamed until the fibres can be stripped. The outer bark is removed from the inner bark by peeling or scraping. The fibres are cooked for 2 hours with lye and then beaten in a ball mill. The paper is beige in colour. Wood - soft, white, easily carved. It is very suitable for carving domestic items and small non-durable items. A charcoal made from the wood is used for drawing. Wood from this tree can also be used in turnery, beehives, veneer and for piano keys.

### Key Features

- 'Tilia' species are large deciduous trees, reaching typically 20 to 40 meters (66 to 130 ft) tall.
- The leaves of all the Tilia species are heart-shaped and most are asymmetrical -oblique-cordate leaves 6 to 20 centimeters (2 to 8 in) across
- Tiny fruit, looking like peas, always hang attached to a curious, ribbon-like, greenish yellow bracts.
- In particular aphids are attracted by the rich supply of sap, and are themselves often "famed" by ants for the production of the sap which the ants collect for their own use
- Tree height 23.5 meters



## 18. Buck-eye



**Botanical Name:** *Aesculus flava*  
**Family:** Hippocastanaceae  
**Single specimen**

Native to South Eastern USA the species was introduced to Britain over 200 years ago.

Usually found in botanical collections and parks this chestnut species with its twisted branches tends to be smaller than the more common horse chestnut.

The flowers are usually yellow but sometimes pink, resemble that of the horse chestnut but they are more fragile in appearance.

The name Buckeye comes from the folklore of the Native Americans who noticed that the nut of the Buckeye tree resembles the eye of a buck deer, a Buck eye. They also roasted, peeled and mashed the Buckeye nut which they called Hetuck into a nutritional meal.

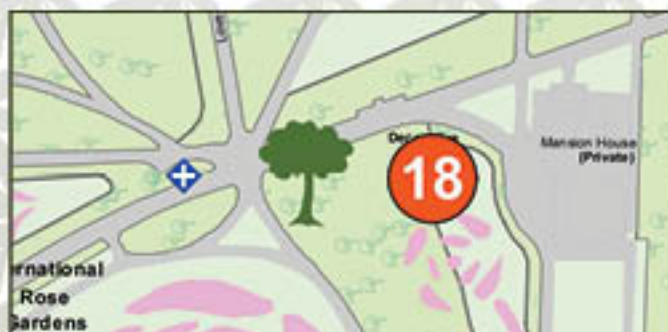


Buckeye wood is light and easily worked, and resists splitting. One important use was in the manufacture of artificial limbs. It is quite similar to and often used in place of basswood or linden for woodenware.

In 1840, General William Henry Harrison from Ohio was elected President of the United States. During his campaign, Buckeye wood cabins and Buckeye walking sticks became emblems of Ohio's first citizen to win the highest office in the land. This forever set Ohioans apart as "Buckeyes." While for many years the Ohio Buckeye was considered the state tree of Ohio, the designation was unofficial until 1953, when the Ohio Legislature adopted the tree officially.

### Key Features

- The flowers are hemaphrodite (have both male and female organs) and are pollinated by Bees.
- It is in flower from May to June, and the seeds ripen in September.
- It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. It requires moist soil.
- The thick canopy makes this tree well-suited for a tall screen or shade tree
- The leaves change to brilliant yellow before dropping in autumn.
- Tree height 8.2 meters





## 19. *Crataegus lavalleyi*



**Botanical Name:** *Crataegus x lavalleyi*  
**Single specimen**

Native to North America, Europe and Asia.

Frequently used as a street tree in southern England and gardens and rarely planted in parks.

Sometimes simply known as or Lavallée's hawthorn. This hybrid that arose between cultivated specimens of two species in the genus *Crataegus* (hawthorn), namely, the cockspur thorn, *C. crus-galli*, and a semi-evergreen Mexican species.

It is a small but densely headed deciduous tree with long glossy oval, slightly serrated dark green leaves. This variety turns a beautiful red colour in autumn and often the leaf flush lasts well in to December.

It has few stout thorns about 5 cm in length. The tree produces clusters of striking white flowers, followed by large orange-red fruits that remain throughout the winter if not eaten by birds.



Hawthorn timber is hard and tough and was used for veneer and cabinet work, boxes, tool handles, mill-wheel teeth, mallets and the ribs of small boats. It also makes excellent firewood and charcoal. Over the ages the haws and hawthorn flowers have been used to make a variety of jellies, wines, liqueurs and ketchups.

### Key Features

- Flowers - In late spring its masses of white, 3" blooms are a pleasure to behold
- Summer displays brilliant red globose fruit against a backdrop of glossy, dark green foliage.
- The alternate, 2-4" simple leaves are elliptic to obovate with serrations along the margins of the top half of the leaf.
- Crown - domed, usually broader than tall, with spreading branches.
- The bark on the hybrid cockspur thorn is an interesting combination of brown and grey, often exfoliating slightly on older wood to expose an orange-red to rust-coloured underbark.
- Buds - bluntly pointed, small, green-brown, to 2mm.
- Tree height 8.2 meters



## 20. Black Walnut



**Botanical Name:** *Juglans nigra*  
**Family:** in the hickory family, Juglandaceae

### ***Group of trees***

Native to Eastern USA, Canada and Texas,

Infrequently found in parks and gardens in South and East England. The finest trees are confined to the Thames Valley and Wiltshire areas. Black Walnut tree species are rarely found planted in Scotland and Ireland.

These trees can grow to 100 feet in height, developing a straight, clear bole with a narrow crown. With competition from other trees twigs and branches grow stoutly.

In Scotland this species does not produce any fruit bearing nuts possibly due to the cold wet climate in Scotland.





Black walnuts (nuts) are shelled commercially in the United States. The nutmeats provide a robust, distinctive, natural flavor and crunch as a food ingredient.

Ground shells provide specialized products. During World War II, airplane pistons were cleaned with a "nut shell" blaster and this idea was carried into the auto industry; manufacturers used shells to deburr precision gears. The valuable timber is also used to make furniture, flooring, and rifle stocks, and oil is pressed from the seeds.

The trees are wind-pollinated, and the flowers usually arranged in catkins.

The largest of the group was measured in 2004 by 'The Tree Register of the British Isles' (TROBI) and it is still listed as the champion tree of its species for height and girth in Scotland.

### Key Features

- The leaves of black walnut are pinnately compound - the true leaf is made up of 15-23 leaflets
- Black walnuts are monoecious. The male flowers are catkins and the female flowers are small clusters
- Black Walnut is wind pollinated.
- The black walnut is related to the pecan and hickory.
- Tree height 19 meters



## 21. Common Ash



**Botanical Name:** *Fraxinus excelsior*

**Family:** Oleaceae

**Single specimen**

Found throughout Europe and Asia

A native tree that grows in all types of soil and is tolerant of exposure and city pollution. The ash tree has a leaf formation that displays between 9 – 13 leaflets, the botanical term for this is pinnate, giving the tree a feathery outline in summer. Ash has the shortest period in leaf of all the deciduous tree species and its very distinctive black buds make it easy to identify in winter.

A tree steeped in mythology. In Norse mythology for example Odin the greatest of the gods, is said to have carved the first man out of a piece of Ash wood. And here in Britain, English folklore thought that the opening of the buds could predict the weather; if Oak buds were seen to open first, the summer would be dry, while if the Ash buds opened first the weather would be wet.



*Oak before ash, in for a splash.*

*Ash before oak, in for a soak.*

Well-grown Ash is one of the most versatile woods of all our European trees. Only Oak is stronger and Yew more elastic. Ash wood can be used for more purposes than any other timber and it has the advantage of quick growth.

### Key Features

- Ash is our tallest native deciduous trees when fully mature.
- Ash leaves are made up of many opposing leaflets, which lie along a mid rib; the whole leaf is on a stalk The leaves come out later than any other, never before the end of April
- The purple flower clusters appear in early May.
- Ash trees have an olive green bark on the trunk, which is smooth in young trees but heavily ridged when mature.
- The branches have a tendency to incline downwards before rising up near their end.
- Tree height 19 meters





## 22. Roble Southern Beech



**Botanical Name:** *Nothofagus obliqua*  
**Family:** Fagaceae  
**Group of trees**

A South American tree species that inhabits south Argentina and Chile.

The name "Roble" was established when Spanish explorers reached the areas of South America where these trees grew. The trees shape was reminiscent of Oak's trees native to their homeland, so christened them Roble, which means Oak in Spanish.

This tree species is infrequently planted, is usually to be found in large gardens and parks, and has highly attractive foliage which is displayed in shades of gold, crimson and pink autumn colours.

Following its Introduction by the Victorians, the Roble beech was soon noted as being faster growing than our native beeches. Its suitability as a timber tree is further enhanced by the fact that it does not have its bark stripped by squirrels, a regular feature of hardwood trees in Britain.

The Nothofagus or Roble Southern Beech has not been fully capitalised by the wood manufacturing industry. In cultivation this tree is hardy and fast



growing, thriving as far north as Aberdeen in Scotland and withstanding drier and colder conditions than other species within the genus such as *N. nervosa*. One advantage of using the Southern Beech for woodworking is that it is easy to work with. The wood has the combined characteristics of the western alder, Pennsylvania, and American cherry and maple.

The timber of the Southern Beech is cherry in colour and has similar uses to the Beech tree – used for flooring and furniture making.

### Key Features

- Produces leafs 5-8cm, ovate-oblong, sharply and irregularly toothed.
- Form -The trees crown is slender and conic, later opening out at the top with arching branches.
- Type- deciduous and broadleaf
- Growth – fast growing
- Hardiness – frost hardy, drought tolerant
- The bark is smooth and pale grey becoming widely fissured by shallow black cracks.
- Male flowers solitary, inconspicuous, tufts of stamens
- Tree height 23.5 meters



## 23. Beech



**Botanical Name:** *Fagus sylvatica*,

**Family:** Fagaceae

**Group of trees**

A genus of ten species of deciduous trees native to South East and Midland England, and Europe except Northern Scandinavia.

It is a magnificent (avenue) of trees that dominates the skyline, in the autumn the yellow and brown foliage tints provide good seasonal colour.

Sadly this tree line will be gradually replaced due to their age and fungal colonisation. Note how their roots entwine and assist in holding the grassy bank together. Beech also makes an excellent hedge if routinely maintained and in this form often hold their foliage through the winter period.

The Common Beech has a maximum height in the right conditions of 40 metres (132 feet) and reaches maturity at about 130 years, making it a magnificent specimen tree.

Beech is one of the strongest of homegrown timber, with medium bending strength, crushing strength and shock resistance. The timber is widely used for fuel, furniture, piles, tool handles, kitchen utensils





and sports equipment. Beech wood also burns well and is used to smoke herring fish. The nuts were also important as a source of food, particularly for pigs! They are energy rich and could be used to fatten pigs up for market. In France the nuts are still sometimes roasted as a coffee substitute and they can also yield oil which can be used in cooking or for oil lamps.

The timber is a pale creamy brown colour, with distinctive dark flecks; annual rings although visible do not result in a distinctive figure. In general, beech has a uniform appearance, with sapwood that can't be distinguished from heartwood. Steamed beech is a pale pink colour.

### Key Features

- Bark is smooth, silvery-grey, often slightly roughened
- The crown in these older trees is hugely domed, usually branched.
- The foliage shoots are purple-brown, lenticelled and slightly zigzag.
- Flowers emerge with the leaves in early May.
- Tree height 30.3 meters



## 24. Cappadocian Maple



**Botanical Name:** *Acer cappadocicum*

**Family:** Aceraceae

***Single specimen***

As the name suggests the tree originates in the Caucasus and its range extends to the Himalayas and West Asia.

The tree was introduced to Britain approximately 100 years ago. It is very hardy and fast growing and tolerates most soils.

Suckers can, and do grow from the tree roots, these suckers can quickly colonise an area and create a thicket that can grow as tall as the parent tree. This can be easily managed as a single stem specimen and seldom exceeds 12metres in height in this part of Britain.

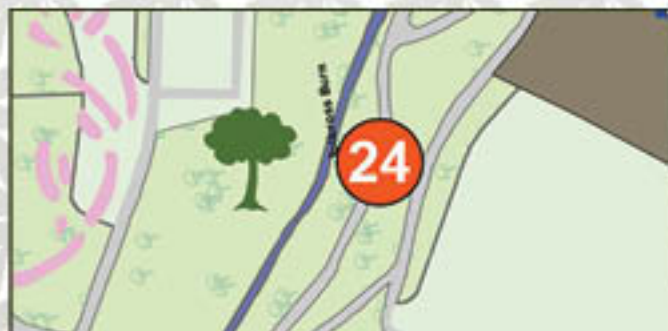
A tree of striking spring and autumn colour, the young foliage emerges bronze in spring before greening and turns a butter yellow in October, a truly magnificent sight.



Maple timber is so hard and resistant to shocks that it is often used for constructing bowling alley floors. Its diffuse evenly sized pores give the wood a fine texture and even grain. Maple that has a curly grain is often used for violin backs (the pattern formed is known as fiddleback figure). Burls, leaf figure, and birds-eye figures found in maple are used extensively for veneers. The birds eye figure in maple is said to be the result of stunted growth and is quite rare.

### Key Features

- This tree prefers sheltered conditions and is not tolerant to urban pollution.
- It is rarely seen at maturity in the UK
- It is particularly effective when planted against an evergreen backdrop as the foliage provides a vivid contrast.
- Bark - grey, finely and smoothly folded.
- Crown - a broad dense dome of twisting branches.
- Flowers - pale yellow 6-8mm with five slender obovate petals.
- This attractive tree flushes a bright yellow in the spring and retains this splendor through to the autumn.
- Tree height 13.6 meters





## 25. Afghan Ash



**Botanical Name:** *Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*

**Family:** Oleaceae

**Single specimen**

It is rare to find this particular tree species so far north and is the only known recorded mature specimen in Scotland. Note the point of grafting (the swollen area at the top of the trunk). Grafting is when a stem is joined to a compatible rootstock of a different species.

This tree has the smallest leaves of any of the Ash species. They are a dark grey/green in colour, with the flowers appearing in dense clusters before or with the young leaves on stems of the previous year's growth. The thin brown-green twigs have odd-pinnately arranged dull-green leaves that consist of 5 - 9 leaflets of 4 - 6 cm. These are oval shaped, which is in contrast with the variety *dumosa*. The central stalks are narrowly winged and its flowers are arranged in compact panicles that are followed by keys (seed).

These trees prefer dry soil conditions, although they can tolerate short term water logging. The flowers can be either male or female, but only one sex is to be found on any one plant thus both male and female plants must be grown to produce seed.

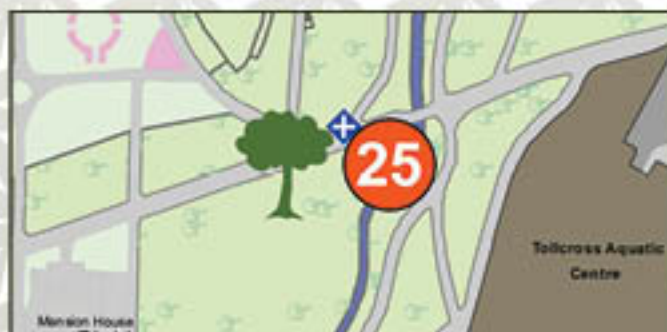


Its wood is closely grained and is hard making it ideal for tool handles. It is also a good fuel.

In Pakistan the timber is considered to be very precious and used in small quantities to make furniture. The tree inhabits the northern areas, Kaghan, Swat, Chitral and Kohistan. The Pakistan Museum of Natural History has reported this tree species is at the verge of extinction and measures should be taken to protect them.

### Key Features

- Found mainly in the dry inner valleys of the Himalayas or Afghanistan
- The flowers from this plant are 'dioecious' (each plant is either male or female, thus both genders need to be present to seed) and they are pollinated by Wind
- Fraxinus xanthoxyloides will grow in light (sandy), medium (loamy), hard (clay) soil.
- Rare park tree, suitable for planting in narrow streets.
- Prefers well-permeating, rich soil.
- Tree height 10.5 meters



## 26. Purple Beech, Copper Beech



**Botanical Name:** *Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea'  
**Family:** Fagaceae  
**Single specimen**

This magnificent Beech tree was blown over in the 1980s, yet it still survives and proves a great attraction for children to clamber over and it will continue to do so for many a year.

'Copper Beech is a 'sport' or form that occurs spontaneously as seedlings in the wild. A famous example originated in Sawbridgeworth in Hertfordshire where (apparently) the original tree still exists. Particularly fine examples are reproduced vegetatively, e.g. by cuttings or grafting, and these specimens are called clones. Seeds from Copper Beech trees produce seedlings with leaves variable in colour.'

Some of the trees are grafted and this is usually highly visible at ground level, others are grown from seed. These trees can make excellent hedge barriers and retain their copper foliage through the winter months. Beech timber is clean and odourless making it ideally suited for use in areas of food preparation and children's toys. Traditionally it has been used to make tableware, plates and bowls and is currently popular for worktops. The wood is also ideal for making chairs as it bends without breaking, has a fine grain and is





relatively free of knots.

Beech wood is easily worked in any direction, even across or at any angle to the grain. This is due to its even growth and lack of large pores or rays. It is also very stable once seasoned, ideal for steam bending and takes a stain well. This makes beech one of the most favoured woods for furniture.

Beech trees also have a history of being pollarded. Pollarding is the practice of removing all the branches to stimulate the growth of new, smaller shoots. Beeches were historically pollarded as a source of fuelwood, amongst other uses.

### Key Features

- The seeds of the Copper Beech, like the seeds of other beech trees, are small triangles known as Beech nuts
- The Copper Beech Tree owes its purple colour to high levels of anthocyanin in the tissues of the leaves
- Leaf bud - coppery colour, torpedo or cigar shaped and up to 2cm long. The bud scales have a distinctive criss-cross pattern
- It is distinguished by its purple leaves, which in some variants turn deep green by the middle of summer.
- Tree height 11.8 meters



## 27. Yew



**Botanical Name:** *Taxus baccata*

**Family:** Taxaceae

**Single specimen**

A native conifer also found throughout Europe, in Northern Africa and in Southwest Asia

This evergreen tree can grow in the shade and is tolerant of all but wet soils.

Yew trees have often been the source of myths and legends. Before the arrival of Christianity, the Yew was regarded as the "tree of eternity". They are long-lived and have a habit of starting to grow again after they are about 500 years old.

The Fortingall Yew in Glen Lyon has been estimated to be anything from over two thousand to nine thousand years old.



Yew trees are taken as symbols of immortality in many traditions but are also seen as omens of doom. For many centuries it was the custom for yew branches to be carried on Palm Sunday and at funerals. In Ireland, it was said that the Yew was 'the coffin of the vine' as wine barrels were made of Yew staves.

Extremely tolerant of trimming, Yews make an excellent hedge and is often used in topiary (the creation of shapes).

Yew timber is heavy but very elastic and was traditionally used for making longbows and spears. The world's oldest wooden artefact was a yew spear found in Essex, estimated to be 200,000 years old. The wood is so hard that a yew fence post is said to outlive one made of iron. Other uses include domestic utensils and bowls, furniture, dagger handles, cogs and wheels and parquette floors.

### Key Features

- The bark is reddish brown and purple
- The foliage will shoot green for three years, grooved below leaves
- The leaves are set spirally round erect shoots, pointing forwards.
- The leaves are also highly toxic, as too is the seed inside the red berries.
- Tree type – conifer
- Old trees will cease growth in height and growth of girth declines to 0.5cm a year.
- Tree height 12.9 meters





## 28. Camperdown Elm



**Botanical Name:** *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdown'  
**Family:** Ulmaceae  
**Single specimen**

Originates from Angus, Scotland 1850.

The tree is often confused with the much taller Weeping Wych Elm, *U. glabra* 'Pendula', owing to both being given the descriptive term 'Pendula' at some stage.

Slow growing to 4m (13 feet) it is as wide with a contorting weeping habit.

Around 1835 - 1840 the Earl of Camperdown's head forester, David Taylor, discovered a mutant contorted branch growing along the forest floor at Camperdown House, in Dundee, Scotland.

The Earl's gardener produced the first Camperdown Elm by grafting the mutant branch on to the trunk of a wych elm *U. glabra*.

Every Camperdown Elm in the world is taken from a cutting from that original mutant branch.

Elm wood is most commonly used in furniture making, but can also be used for interior joinery and for

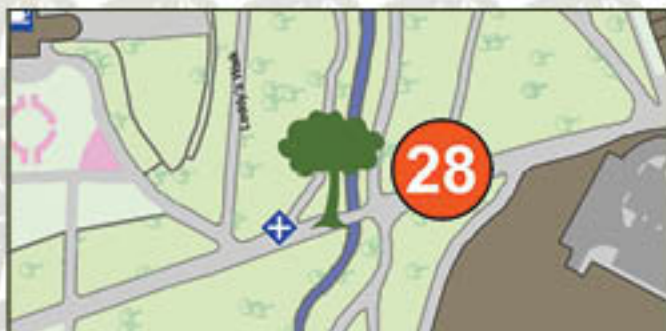


cladding. Elm is very popular with people who like a natural, wild figure in their wood. It's also used widely for turnery and small decorative articles. Elm was once used for coffins and for boat building - although only for those parts of the vessel that would be wholly submerged as it is durable if kept completely wet.

Elm is a colourful timber. The heartwood can be a dull brown of various shades, but Elm often has other colours running through it, especially purples and greens.

### Key Features

- It produces clusters of attractive hop like flowers in the spring and its lustrous leaves add well to its effect.
- It remains neat and compact, and is generally considered to be resistant to Dutch elm disease
- A small weeping tree with a dome shaped head; it looks good growing in parks and gardens.
- Tree height 5.6 meters



## HISTORIC TREES OF TOLLCROSS PARK

Two historical articles describe the maturing landscape of the park at the end of the century:

James Dunlop, moved into the new house in c.1852. MacEwing quotes Mr Buchanan of the Clyde Ironworks on the development of the landscape at this time "...and it is of interest to know that the beautiful arrangement of trees in the glen, whereby variegated foliage in Spring is assured, and the fine lime tree avenue leading to the house, was the personal selection of this lover of woodland. Mr Dunlop had this charming trait to perfection. He was not a horticulturist or a botanist, but he was simply an idolater of the beautiful in trees, and whether in his own estate, or in others in which he had interest, woe betide the despoiler upon whom he laid his hands".

The Glasgow Herald of 1897 reported on the historic trees of Tollcross as...

"The approach to no country house is perfect without its long avenue of leafy trees, and at Tollcross there is a double row of stately timber bordering the carriageway which climbs the slope from the highway to the entrance hall. To the south is the valley of the Clyde, with the ancient town of Rutherglen in the distance, and the tree-clad braes of Cathkin closing in the prospect. Northward is the rapidly-extending village of Shettleston, with the lands of Barlinnie, and a distant peep of Alexandra Park to the west, citywards can be seen a portion of Parkhead, while to the east is the old-fashioned village of Tollcross. Near though the estate is to works where many a flaring furnace pours forth its cloud of smoke to foul the air, it seems to escape most of the evil effects of this form of pollution. Vegetation flourishes, and the trees, show all the signs of vigorous growth. The old trees are the finest on the east side of Glasgow, and include some grand specimens of beech, sycamore, ash, and elm, while the younger trees, such as the limes, are growing well. Among the ornamental trees are scarlet chestnuts, purple beeches, double-flowering hawthorns and tulip trees.





## Travel Information

- **Train**– Trains travel from Glasgow Queen Street low level Station to Carntyne Station, which is a 10 minute walk from the park.
- **Bus**– Various bus routes operate from the city centre leaving every 10 minutes to Tollcross Road and Shettleston Road, bus numbers 61, 62 and the 240 operate a regular bus service. ([www.firstgroup.com](http://www.firstgroup.com) )
- **Car**– the Park is located close to the M74 motorway, junction 1 and A74 London Road. Follow the AA signs for Tollcross Leisure Centre.
- **Walking**– There are various access points available from Tollcross Road, Wellshot Road, Anstruther Street and Muirfauld Drive.
- Land and Environmental Services  
General Enquiries 0141 287 5064
- Travel Line Scotland 0871 200 2233
- [www.travelscotland.com](http://www.travelscotland.com)

For more information, or a guided tour of Tollcross Park phone 0141 287 5064



Land and Environmental Services  
Glasgow City Council 231 George Street Glasgow G1 1RX  
Phone 0141 287 5064  
E-mail les@glasgow.gov.uk

Website: [www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks](http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks)

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Email: [info@gtls33.org](mailto:info@gtls33.org)

Collins Field Guide  
Trees of Britain & Northern Europe,  
A Mitchell 1978

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Friends of Tollcross Park

