



4_Femsjøen sett fra Veden gård_NG.K&H.A.19175.jpg

VEDEN SKOG – *VEDEN* *FOREST*

Veden is a woodland area rich in natural beauty and history. This area is owned by Norske Skog and was regulated for recreational purposes.

Nature

A large part of this area, comprising around 30 hectares, is covered by deciduous forest. Birch, grey alder and willow dominate, but there are also temperate trees such as elm, ash, oak hazel and linden. Norwegian maple and European alder. Insect-eating birds find an abundance of food here. Hardly any other habitat is richer in insect and built life than this type of deciduous forest. The most interesting areas can be found between Tistedalshallen and Veden Manor, south of Tistedalshallen, on these islets in Løken and the shores of Lake Femsjøen.

Dominating bird species include wood warbler, icterine warbler, garden warbler, blackcap, lesser spotted woodpecker, marsh tit and nuthatch. Other species such as the marsh warbler, scarlet grosbeak and the long-tailed tit have also been spotted. In the spring of 2001 a nesting couple of the rare hawfinch was spotted.

Geology

The dominant type of bedrock in the Veden area is gneiss. Around 250 million years ago there was much geological activity in the Oslo fjord region and the bedrock split into many blocks. One of these split zones is today Lake Femsjøen and Tistedalen gorge.

The Veden area generally consists of sand and gravel from the last Ice Age (around 20.000 years ago). Extraction of gravel and sand started here around the beginning of the last century, but this industry closed down in 1988. Sand from this gravel pit was used in the construction of the bridge across Svinesund during World War II.

In 1990 Veden gravel pit was filled in with more than 700.000 cubic metres of stone, and the landscape has been almost partially restored to its original form.

Cultural heritage in Veden forest

Nature reserve: Kattholmen and Huskøya are regulated as nature reserve due to their birdlife. The canal was dug in 1950. In the island Kattholmen there was a saw mill and a debarking plant.

Memorial stone: 2*: Erected in 1911 to commemorate the defense against the Swedes in 1716 and 1814. 8*: Assumed to be from the Late Iron Age (400-600 AD). 10*: From the 16th century. Erected by the tenant farmer of Veden Manor and tell us some about his life and family.

Redoubts: Remnants of infantry redoubts from the attack by the Swedish King Karl XII in 1716 and the Swedish Crown Karl Johan in 1814.



2-kart med plassering av infanteriskansen (her tegnet som en innelukket skanse - redutt)_gst.mil.stat.F II vol.6 veden.jpg

the log pond at Saugbrugs paper mill.

Veden Manor: The building from about 1720. The history goes back to around 1535. The Manor lost its privileges in 1802.

River-crossing – Ford:
The only possible crossing point on the river before construction of damnation of the river – Svanedammen.

Cottage and boat slipway:
In the past accommodation for log drivers, and workshop and slipway for tugboats.

Log chain and cableway:
Waterwheel with log chain constructed to pull logs from Femsjøen and further by cableway down to