Further into the Top Field is a mature **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) 31. This North American tree was first cultivated in Europe in 1656 and has some form of red colour on it all year long.

Across the lawn is a **Western Red Cedar** (*Thuja plicata*) 29 and if you follow the drive in front of the old farmhouse, past this tree, and up into the Top Field, you will be rewarded for your efforts by the sight of an **ancient veteran Oak** 30. Probably one of the oldest trees on the site, this tree was until recently engulfed with Blackthorn. During the clearance of the scrub, small formal terraces were discovered, suggesting this tree was included in the formal garden structure in the past, and indeed you get some excellent views of the west lawns if you turn around and lean your back against the trunk.

Close by is the magnificent **Cedar of Lebanon** (*Cedrus libani*) **28** that forms the centre-piece of the gardens. This tree has been planted in the gardens of British mansions since the 1740's and can be a vigorous tree. Our specimen was measured at 105' (32.04m) and 20' 3" (6.17m) in 1984. It is now 37.67m high with a girth of 7.07m.

The **Maidenhair Tree** (*Ginkgo biloba*) 27 is one of a pair said to have been planted in 1919. It is known as a fossil tree, as fossilised leaves of over 270 million years old have been found that are recognisably similar to those on the modern tree. Its leaves are also used in traditional medicine and as a source of food.

Below the car park is a **Lucombe Oak** (*Quercus x hispanica* '*Lucombeana*') 26 which is a hybrid between the Turkey Oak and the Cork Oak, which gives rise to it cork-like bark and its evergreen foliage.

At the top of the car park you will find a **Yellow Catalpa** (*Catalpa ovata*) 24 this tree is a more unusual specimen of the Catalpa family, with smaller creamier flowers in late summer. Behind the Catalpa is a **Turkey Oak** (*Quercus cerris*) 25, this widely planted tree has little timber value and harbours the Knopper Gall was, whose caterpillars render the acorns of English Oaks infertile.

From the lodge step up into the field above the drive, and you will see a group of **Aspen (Populus tremula) 16** to your left. The north boundary of the field is a mix of mature trees with younger planting in between. These younger trees were planted by Nick Brabner to celebrate the new millennium. Further into the field, you will find some **stately Oaks** (Quercus robur) **17**, In comparison with the veteran trees, at **190** years they are still relatively young, but splendid none the less.

The treescape at Gliffaes is

the result of many generations of

planting by tree enthusiasts, it is

on more than one occasion, by

he renowned dendrologist Alar

Mitchell, who measured many of the state of the second s

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Between the oaks, you will find a **Yellow Buckeye** (Aesculus flava) 18. Unfortunately, this tree has a fungal infection and is not in the best of condition. But you will see that nearby a replacement Yellow Buckeye (Aesculus flava) and a Chinese Horse Chestnut (Aesculus chinensis) have been planted. These trees are part of the Gliffaes Tree Project which aims to provide continuity and enhancement of the tree collection at Gliffaes.

At the end of the field you will be met by a magnificent **Tulip Tree** (Liriodendron tulipfera) [19, which in mid-summer has a profusion of orange 'tulip' like flowers throughout its crown.

Following the path, down by the side of the Tulip Tree, you enter into the water garden and are met by a **Paper Bark Maple (Acer griseum)** 20 easily identifiable by its peeling bark. A **Swamp Cypress (Taxodium distichum)** 21, and, a **Dawn Redwood (Metasequoia glyptostroboides)** 22 are then found next to each other. They are very similar in appearance, but the Swamp Cypress

to each other. They are very similar in appearance, but the Swamp Cypress has finer foliage, while the Dawn Redwood has opposite buds. Thought to be extinct, the Dawn Redwood was only 'discovered' in China in 1941. It is critically endangered in the wild, but has achieved instant popularity as an amenity tree throughout Europe.

Across the stream and behind the Dawn Redwood is a **Paper-bark Birch** (Betula papyfera) 23. The bark of this tree was used by Mative Americans to build there canoes due to its impervious nature. The flaking nature of its bark also makes it an attractive tree within the collection.

> These trees are many hundreds of years old, and are remnants of a woodland pasture that would have been the land use associated with the original settlement and farmhouse on this site. These ancient trees would have been managed as pollards, providing the land owner with a variety of products from fodder for his cattle to but their age and size have allowed them to become home to a wide number of invertebrates, some of which will have specialist habitats on different types of dead wood or bark at specific heights within the tree's canopy. As well as their age, these trees provide a significant resource to the biodiversity here at Gliffaes.

Towards the end of the drive, is a group that contains a **Giant Redwood** (Sequoid sempervirens) [13] and two impressive **Coastal Redwood** grows to world's most massive tree in terms of volume. While the Coastal Redwood grows to be the world's tallest tree. Introduced to the British Isles in 1843, the trees at Gliffaes are reputed to have been planted in 1885. They are spectacular trees and provide a hint you will see a line of Giant Redwoods growing along the road, all the way up to the 'front door'. In the Victorian era, planting and showing off the latest trees to arrive from 'front door'. In the Victorian era, planting and showing off the latest trees to arrive from and fashionable status. Many of the houses along the Usk valley have excellent specimen trees from this time and it would appear no coincidence that the specimen trees from this time and it would appear no coincidence that the specimen trees from this time and it would appear no coincidence that the specimen trees from this time and it would appear no coincidence that the specimen trees from this time and it would appear no coincidence that the specimen trees from this time and it would appear no coincidence that the appear and Glanusk and Gliffaes show theirs off side by side.

In 1971, Alan Mitchell measured the height of the Coastal Redwoods at 102' (31.09m) with a girth of 19' 5" (5.9m), in 1984 he recorded them at 141' (42.97m) high and 20' 10" (6.35m) girth. Today, they stand at 157' 6" (48m) with a girth of 7.36m.

Although the **Japanese Maple** (Acer palmatum) [15] by the lodge is nowhere that height, it is no less impressive in terms of its size for its species. Introduced to this country in 1820, there are now many cultivars of the Japanese Maple and you will find a variety of them around the gardens at Gliffaes.



GLIFFAES

(Brachychiton populaneus) 37. Growing out of an impossibly small pot, this tree was gifted to Susie's parents when it grew too large for his greenhouse, and is now touching the conservatory roof. The tree walk and tree collection are very much a work in progress, James and Susie

have taken over the baton of caring for

and enhancing the trees, with a very firm view of handing it on to future

generations.

'dinosaur' Beech 38.
If you return to the hotel via the conservatory, and you will find the final jewel of this walk, a Kurrajong Tree (*Brachychiton populaneus*) 37. Growing out of an impossibly small pot, this tree was gifted to Susie's parents when it grew too large for his greenhouse,

chinensis), the Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica f. glauca), a Nikko Maple (Acer maximoiczianum), a Sweet Gum (Liquidamber styraciflua) and a strikingly large Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Erecta' 35. If you cross the track and walk cross the lawn towards the terrace, you will see another Cedar of Lebanon (Cedrus libani) 36. You can continue onto the terrace and enter the hotel via the conservatory, or extend your walk by follow the path down

through the pine grove and along the lower boundary to the amazing and ancient

Following the path around and into the west lawn arboretum, you will find a rather characterful **Chinese Red Cedar** () 33. Before taking in the trees of the wets lawn, follow the garden wall to the **Chinese Stewartia** (*Stewartia sinensis*) 34, which although smaller in stature has beautiful bark and delightful flowers. In the area below this, there are many specimen trees, including a **Judas Tree** (*Cercis chinensis*), the **Blue Atlas Cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica f. glauca*), a **Nikko Maple** (Acer maximoiczianum), a **Sweet Gum** (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) and a strikingly

Another North American tree, the **Western Hemlock** (*Tsuga heterophylla*) 32 is to be found at the front of the tennis court plantation. It is a relatively young tree, but will mature to be a prominent specimen.



A walk around the grounds of the hotel will give you glimpses into the history of over 600 years of habitation, the maturation of a Victorian statement of grandeur and the passion of a family's love of trees and travel. It is a tale gloriously told out by the landscape you will walk through and the trees you will meet along the way.

From the front door of the hotel, turn east to the main lawn. Our tree walk starts with the **Eucryphia** 'Nyamansay' (Eucryphia x nyamansensis 'Nymansay') (), there are a number of these in the grounds all of which give a striking floral display in late summer.

Just beyond the south side of the lawn, you can see a **European Larch (Larix decidua)** at the top of the bank, overlooking the valley. Although it is not native to this country, it is often seen as forestry planting. It is though striking in its own right, particularly in autumn colour before it sheds its needles.

The **Japanese Maple 3** on the lawn, is over a hundred years old, and has always been know to Susie as **Acer palmatum var, sanguineum heptalobum** and changes in nomenclature have moved this tree in the Acer palmatum atropurpureum group and is categorised as **Acer palmatum var. dissectum "Dissectum Atropurpureum"** these days.

On the north side of the lawn is a group of three **Sweet Chestinuts** (Castanea sativa) . These aged and stagheaded trees were originally introduced to this country by the Romans, who carried them with them as they expanded this group, is a **Western Red Cedar** (Thuja plicata) . Introduced to this country from the Pacific Northwest, this decay resistant tree had many uses in its homeland. The this decay resistant tree had many uses in its homeland. The make rope, while the settlers used it in construction as shingles.

The adjacent Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica) **6** is native to the Atlas Mountains in Morocco. The first tree of its type was introduced to Britain in 1845, planted in Herefordshire by Lord Somers and is still said to be going strong.

Following the drive you pass à **European Silver Fir** (Abies oldo) (), before entering an area where a number of younger specimen trees were planted around the time that James and specimen trees were planted around the time that James and insue began to run the hotel in 1998. You first encounter a a superb display of large white bracts in late spring. They look this tree you will find a **Lime tree** (**Tilia maximowicziana**) file a myriad of waving handkerchiefs – hence the name. Behind planted to mark James and Susie's arrival at Gliffaes. There is also a **Red Oak** (Quercus rubra) and on the edge of the bank a **Foxglove Tree** (Pawloniana tomentosa) 10. Slightly back towards the pond you will find a mature **Austrian Pine** (Pinus nigra sp.) 11.

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At this point you can continue along the main drive or descend the Fisherman's Steps to the river. Either way, keep a look out for one of our **ancient veteran** Oaks (Quercus robur) 10 that are tucked away amongst the younger planting.

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