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WOODLAND
TRUST

Cefn Ila

Management Plan 2014-2019

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open-ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential to generate income from our estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we allow our woods to be used to support local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
- 10 Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Cefn Ila
Location:	Llanbadoc, Usk
Grid reference:	SO359005, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 171
Area:	33.89 hectares (83.74 acres)
Designations:	Local Wildlife Site

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Explore this developing woodland site in the rolling Welsh countryside, which offers a variety of habitats and many interesting features that give an insight into its intriguing past. This important 72 acre site is situated just a mile from the pretty historic town of Usk and its river, in a rolling landscape setting of small woodlands and farmed pasture at the heart of the beautiful Usk Valley. It is only a few miles from Wentwood, the largest ancient woodland site in Wales which is already partly in Woodland Trust ownership.

2.2 Extended Description

Cefn Ila sits in a rolling landscape that is an intimate mixture of small woodlands and farmed pastures in a wider area that has a particular concentration of ancient woodlands. Part of Cefn Ila is comprised of a number of unique, mostly Victorian, landscape features that are centred on the now demolished Cefn Ila House, these include a walled garden, an old orchard with apples and pears, an arboretum within ornamental gardens and a bat maternity roost. Cefn Ila house was originally a private home in that subsequently became a maternity hospital that burnt down and was demolished in 1973. The arboretum has many mature conifer species, ornamental shrubs with a mix of native and non-native broadleaved trees that give a natural woodland feel, effectively masking a once manicured terraced garden with water features, that was laid out in the mid 19th century.

The main portion of the site is now a newly planted native broadleaved woodland that was planted on farmed fields from 2007 when the Woodland Trust first acquired the site. This new woodland was planted as part of the Welsh Assembly Governments first PLANT! Project - where each one of the 36,100 trees was planted for a child born in Wales; an inspired idea at the time that is particularly appropriate here, given that Cefn Ila was once a maternity hospital and is now home to a newly built bat maternity roost that replaced the original stable block bat maternity roost.

Cefn Ila is a peaceful place to discover and is not heavily used. It has stunning views of the surrounding countryside and is well suited for informal exploration via the way-marked footpath network and circular walk. It has a car park, benches, is perfect for a picnic and can even be reached on foot from the nearby town of Usk (2km).

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By bus:

Several buses operate from Cwmbran (7.5 miles) and Newport (14 miles) to Usk, and from Usk the number 60 bus runs along the A472 and stops at St Madoc's Church in Llanbadoc.

By train:

The nearest train stations are at Cwmbran (7.5 miles) and Newport (14 miles) from where several buses run to Usk. There are also trains from Cardiff, Swansea and Abergavenny which take you to Cwmbran or Newport

For further information on public transport, contact transportdirect.info or Traveline on 0871 200 2233 / traveline.org.uk.

Walking:

The site is about one mile from the town of Usk, which is approximately 20 minutes walking distance. A public footpath leads from a point between houses just to the north of the road bridge in Usk and divides approximately half way along its length, with the northern spur linking into the access track at Cefn Ila and the southern spur just clipping the southern boundary of the site.

By bike: Using the national cycle network, the road which passes the site is on Regional Cycle Route 30.

By car:

From Usk take the A472 towards Pontypool, heading across the bridge over the River Usk. Turn left immediately after the bridge, heading towards Caerleon. After approximately half a mile, turn right at the crossroads in the village of Llanbadoc, opposite the church, sign-posted to Cefn Ila. Travel along this narrow unclassified road for approximately three quarters of a mile and the track to Cefn Ila is to the right. Look for the sign opposite a lodge house that lies in the junction of the access track.

There is a car park on the left hand side of this track at the entrance to the Woodland Trust land which has capacity for up to 10 cars. There is also a public car park in Usk plus a small County Council car park along the Pontypool Road, just to the north of the start of the public footpath.

OS Explorer 152, Landranger 171, SO359005.

3.2 Access / Walks

Cefn Ila consists of a number of gently sloping fields and is well suited for informal exploration. There are stunning views of the surrounding countryside at various points (on good clear days), looking over to the rolling hills to the more dominant Black mountains, The Skirrid, and The Sugar loaf in the distance. It can be reached on foot from the nearby town of Usk a mile away, and benches provide the perfect setting for a picnic.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

With local community involvement, the historic garden features will be maintained and restored to best show the Cefn Ila's interesting heritage interest. Features include the arboretum collection, walled garden, and orchard/meadow. Site information and interpretation is present to maximise learning opportunities for visitors at all levels. To maintain the interest at the arboretum, new trees will be planted with opportunities for public participation in planting them.

Maintain the newly planted areas as they mature mostly through minimum intervention. Wide rides will be maintained and kept open and internal/external views created and maintained.

Footpaths will be maintained. There will be an easy access circular route in the proximity of the car park and arboretum and an overall circular access route taking in all of the habitats and historic features.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 New Native Woodland

Description

Mixed planting of 36,100 native broadleaved trees and shrubs from 2007 to 2009 on previously intensively farmed land. There is a permissive footpaths throughout that enable expansive and impressive views of the local countryside. Overhead electrical powerlines with wayleaves cross the site.

Significance

Native broadleaved woodland is a vital habitat for many plants and animals found in the UK. By planting new native woodland we are helping to reverse the depletion and fragmentation of woodland. Planting on former intensive farmland provides a net gain in biodiversity that will increase as the woods develops. Consequently, increasing the area of new native woodland is one of the Trust's key corporate objectives that the creation at Cefn Ila helps to fulfil. At a local level, the woodland provides linkage between areas of ASNW around the site.

Opportunities & Constraints

The creation woodland at Cefn Ila provides the opportunity to extend and buffer the existing neighbouring woodlands.

Factors Causing Change

Maturity of the woodland may well affect views, light levels and sheltering of other parts of the site. Chalara infection of ash will lead to reduced tree cover.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Native broadleaved woodland established. Maintain views, glades and wide rides to maximise visitor experience and biodiversity value.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

To ensure that the new native broadleaved woodland is successfully established that is livestock-free.

5.2 Historic Landscape

Description

Ornamental gardens and arboretum with old trees and asserting native broadleaves (mostly ash), an old orchard and a walled garden.

Acquired from BAE Systems three years after the newly planted fields. Remnant unmanaged ornamental gardens with Rhododendrons and visible lawn terrace contours remaining with a notable arboretum with mature and exotic coniferous trees and asserting native broadleaves (ash dominates). Notable species include conifers giant redwoods (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), monkey puzzle (*Araucaria araucana*) and ginko (*Ginkgo bilboa*). An old orchard with around 26 each of apples and pears survive, and within the orchard is semi-improved grassland with yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) finer grasses and anthills. The walled garden is made of local mudstone and contains an old boiler house and parts of a greenhouse, some oak trees and other relic features from its past cultivation and fruit growing are visible. Gwent Beekeepers have an enclosure where they house hives under a license agreement. Remnants of parkland metal fencing is to be found throughout the site, particularly along the entrance track.

Significance

This historic landscape represents local cultural heritage. The arboretum has a very good collection of trees in the context of South Wales. The site is has significant remaining historic interest and is also away from roads and people, and has an intrinsic sense of 'place' and is quite unique in the local area. The area (including adjacent land in other ownership) is registered by CADW on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales'.

Opportunities & Constraints

Generally this part of the site may yield significant biodiversity interest particularly because of its relic and unaltered state. The orchard area may contain some rare and local fruit varieties. Orchard trees are all showing signs of senescence and need to be propagated before dying out. Some of the orchard grassland is semi-improved, with botanical interest that could be lost without grazing and bramble removal. New planting opportunities will arise in the arboretum as old trees die and areas of invasive laurel and *Rhododendron ponticum* are controlled/irradicated. New planting and conservation work parties controlling invasive species in the arboretum is an effective way of engaging the community.

Factors Causing Change

Spread of laurel and *Rhododendron ponticum* and bramble.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Maintain the historic features to be safe and to be well interpreted and easily visible and accessible. Local community involvement is full and self-sustaining and making an active contribution to site maintenance and management. The orchard and arboretum has a broad age structure with new recruits, thus perpetuating any unusual/local varieties. Maintain grassland as semi-improved, botanically rich open ground through light grazing. All of these items to be achieved by end of plan period. Irradicate *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Prunus laurocerasus*.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

Orchard: Maintain grassland through light grazing. Control spread of bramble to <10% of orchard area.

Historic structures: Build new storage bothy, repair pond, repair walled garden and build visitor shelter. Remove inappropriate tree species from pleasure grounds & arboretum and install new metal railings. Create and improve pathways. Implement the interpretive elements of the HLF project which includes waymarking signage, interpretive panels and an information hub in visitor shelter. Irradicate *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Prunus laurocerasus* by end of plan period.

5.3 Informal Public Access

Description

A choice of grass-surfaced pedestrian circular routes take-in all of the variety of habitats and views, starting and ending in the car park. The car park holds around 10 cars.

Currently visitor numbers to the site are low. There is a strong affiliation with the site among local people, as many people were born at the maternity hospital previously on the site.

Significance

Many people were born at the maternity hospital and therefore have an affinity with Cefn Ila. The arboretum is interesting and unusual, with the collection of significance in South Wales.

Opportunities & Constraints

There are opportunities to interpret the many interest features and the land usage past and present, through a combination of events, on-site interpretation and access to digital information.

There is a recognition that the site sits in an agricultural area away from any habitation and is served by a single track road and there is therefore a restriction to the numbers of people. There are some restrictions on future development imposed by a lack of basic facilities and the car park size.

Given that the site is currently almost unused, there is considerable potential to increase numbers given the proximity of the site to populations, easy access and the site itself being an interesting visitor destination.

The placement of an easy access circular walk and well marked and grass surfaced circular walks through all of the habitats and interest areas will largely manage the way the site is used by visitors.

Some of the management at Cefn Ila is carried out through local community volunteers, and there is potential to develop this further.

Factors Causing Change

Levels of site usage are likely to impact on the way the informal public access is managed, for example there may be an increase in dog walkers/dogs. Maturing plantations will affect ways the public use the site as open field walks become mature woodland.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The network of existing and pathways provide safe access throughout site. That Cefn Ila becomes a well known and easily accessible destination for people with a measured increase in usage by the end of HLF plan period 2017.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

Ensure Cefn Ila is easy to find from highway using signage and has a usable network of way marked pathways throughout by 2017, including a higher specification circular path from car park. Resurface the entrance driveway in 2014.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	5.99	Mixed broadleaves	2009	Wood establishment	Archaeological features, Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Legal issues, Management factors (eg grazing etc), Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access	
<p>Compartment 1 was formerly fields of improved rye grass pasture planted with mixed broadleaf trees 2007-2009. BAE systems land borders the NW edge. Planted trees and shrubs include ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.), alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campstre</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), wayfaring tree (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>), guilder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). The only mature tree is a large Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>). An overhead powerline crosses the compartment in a north/south direction. There is a permissive footpath running the length of this compartment.</p>							
2a	6.82	Mixed broadleaves	2007	Wood establishment	Archaeological features	Informal Public Access	
<p>Compartment 2 was formerly fields of rye grass pasture, planted with mixed broadleaf trees and shrubs in 2007-8. Planted trees and shrubs, including ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.), alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), wayfaring tree (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). There is a permissive footpath passing through, linking with Compartment 1 and going east to compartments 3 and 5, then car park.</p>							

2b	0.57	Alder species	1945	Min-intervention	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access	
<p>This compartment is mainly made up of streamside vegetation and mature trees referable to the NVC <i>Alnus glutinosa-fraxinus excelsior-Lysimachia nemorum</i> woodland that includes alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). The ground flora includes wood anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>) opposite-leaved golden saxifrage (<i>Chrysosplendium oppositifolium</i>) and enchanter's nightshade (<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>). This woodland is part of a larger area that is outside the site boundary. The stream itself makes the southern boundary. Ecologically this area is amongst the most important habitat on site as it is least modified and a relic of what was probably more widespread.</p>							
3a	3.98	Mixed broadleaves	2007	Wood establishment	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access	
<p>Compartment 3 is comprised of three former fields of rye grass improved pasture planted with mixed broadleaved trees and shrubs in 2007-8. Planted trees and shrubs include ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.), alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campstre</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), wayfaring tree (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>), hawthorn (<i>Cratagus monogyna</i>), and hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). An overhead electrical transmission wayleave crosses the compartment in a north/south direction. There is a permissive footpath at southern end of compartment going east-west direction.</p>							
4a	5.04	Mixed broadleaves	2008	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access	
<p>Steep south facing improved grassland planted with native broadleaved trees and shrubs in 2008-09. Planted trees and shrubs include ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.), alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), wayfaring tree (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>) and hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). This area lies in the middle of the woodland creation site and the former hospital site lies on its eastern boundary. A permissive footpath runs north to south through the sub compartment. An overhead electrical powerline crosses the compartment in a north/south direction.</p>							
5a	6.07	Mixed broadleaves	2007	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access	

Compartment 5 was formerly fields of rye grass improved pasture planted with mixed broadleaf trees and shrubs in 2007-8. Planted trees and shrubs include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus robur*), lime (*Tilia* spp.), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), cherry (*Prunus avium*), willow (*Salix caprea*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), birch (*Betula pendula*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Much of the whole site was formerly parkland as evidenced in this compartment with one live and one dead veteran oak. The arboretum is situated to the north. A permissive path passes through the compartment linking the car park to the rest of the site. The main car park is situated at the eastern end of the compartment, with a public footpath passing in the far south east corner; additionally, in this area there is an overhead electrical powerline that crosses the compartment in a north/south direction.

6a	5.12	Other	1850	Non-wood habitat	Management factors (eg grazing etc), Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access	
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Acquired three years after the newly planted fields from BAE Systems. Remnant previously unmanaged ornamental gardens with Rhododendrons and visible lawn terrace contours remaining with a notable arboretum with mature and exotic coniferous trees and native broadleaves (ash dominates). Notable species include conifers giant redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), monkey puzzle (*Araucaria araucana*) and ginko (*Ginkgo bilboa*).

7a	0.00	Mixed broadleaves	1900	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	
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Semi-natural broadleaved woodland originally part of the manor house gardens. Species mix includes wild cherry, oak, ash with hazel, hawthorn and elder understory.

8a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
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Victorian pond and dam restored in 2018 when the area was excavated, a new dam and slipway built and the pump house roofed. The entire project was supported by the HLF.

9a	0.00	Mixed broadleaves	1975	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	
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Semi-natural broadleaved woodland which has established itself over the remains of the old house and formal hospital grounds. Birch, sycamore, aspen and willow spp. dominate.

10a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
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Old bitumen driveway from site-entrance up to turning area; here there is a purpose-built bat maternity roost is present, built in 2011.							
11a	0.00	other broadleaves		Wood pasture		Informal Public Access	
Orchard - formally belonging to the house and neglected until the trust bought the land. Many of the fruit trees have died off though a good number and variety remain including species of perry pears and cider apples. Recent planting of apples has occurred with more planned in the future to fill in the gaps. The orchard is semi-improved grassland with yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), black knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>) finer grasses and anthills and currently mown in late summer though long this is best complemented with some form of grazing. Sheep have been tried previously without success and due to the windfall apples horses and not ideal. Consideration might be given to hardier forms of sheep and/or goats.							
12a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
Victorian Walled Garden - restored as part of the HLF project that ended in 2018. The wall is made of local mudstone and within is an old boiler house and parts of a greenhouse, some oak trees and other relic features from its past cultivation and fruit growing are still extant. The area is managed and maintained by the sites volunteer group. Some small cultivation of fruits and vegetables is occurring to give an indication of the former usage as the house, and later hospitals, kitchen garden. A small area is fenced off and leased to the Gwent Bee Keepers Association. Both the volunteers and the Bee Keepers share storage space 50:50 in a small stone shed abutting the outside wall of the garden in the North East corner.							
13a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
An area left unplanted due to a ca.100m wide crop-mark enclosure archaeological feature. An overhead powerline crosses the compartment in a north/south direction. There is a permissive footpath running the length of this compartment. Consideration will be given to grazing or at least cutting the area to improve its biodiversity value. At present the area if left un-cut and is very rank MG1 grassland.							
14a	0.00	Mixed broadleaves	2009	Wood establishment		Informal Public Access	
The site is separated from the rest of Cefn Ila by a health and safety exclusion fence. The public are excluded as it is within the danger zone associated with the nearby BAE systems explosives plant. It was planted at the same time as 1a and has the same species mix.							
15a	0.00	Mixed broadleaves	2007	Wood establishment		Informal Public Access	

<p>The site is separated from the rest of Cefn Ila by a health and safety exclusion fence. The public are excluded as it is within the danger zone associated with the nearby BAE systems explosives plant. It was planted at the same time as 2a and has the same species mix. An archaeological feature is present in the form of a Type 24 WW2 pillbox that is not planted around. ASNW is adjacent on land to the west within BAE Systems.</p>							
16a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
<p>A steep unplanted area with thinner soils where previous agricultural improvement has been difficult that has resulted in grassland community MG6 <i>Lolium perenne</i>-<i>Cynosorus cristatus</i> grassland which is more botanically interesting and is unplanted. Species present include red clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), white clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), cat's ear (<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>), birds foot trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), and common centaury (<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>).</p>							
17a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
Car-park							
18a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
<p>A network of wide rides and paths. The entire length is mown and flailed to a width of between 2m and 4m on several occasions in spring and summer.</p>							
19a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
Way leave for high voltage OHPL - maintained by network operator.							
20a	0.00	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
Way leave for high voltage OHPL - maintained by network operator.							

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

Conifer

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry

A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance

The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.