

BEAULIEU WOOD, MONMOUTH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF A PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Coed Cadw

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For the Woodland Trust



A R C H A E O L E G
CAMBRIA
A R C H A E O L O G Y

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2006/14

Chwefror 2006

February 2006

BEAULIEU WOOD, MONMOUTH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF A PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE

Gan / By

K Murphy and N Ludlow

*Archaeoleg Cambria yw enw marchnata Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyfyngedig.
Cambria Archaeology is the marketing name of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited.*

*Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd
yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys*

*The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd can
accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the
information it contains.*

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Epost: cambria@cambria.org.uk
Gwefan: www.cambria.org.uk

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: cambria@cambria.org.uk
Website: www.cambria.org.uk

*Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth. The Trust is both a Limited Company (No.
1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)*

CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: C R MUSSON MBE B Arch FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: E G
HUGHES BA FSA MIFA

*Cover: View of Monmouth by Thomas Tudor in 1811, showing Beaulieu Wood and The
Kymyn in the distance bare of tree cover: Original in Monmouth Museum.*

BEAULIEU WOOD, MONMOUTH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF A PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	4
<i>Figure 1. Site location</i>	5
INTRODUCTION	6
METHODOLOGY	6
HISTORICAL NARRATIVE	8
The Beaulieu Grove (1800 description)	14
The Beaulieu Grove (1808 description)	16
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	20
SOURCES CONSULTED	23
APPENDIX 1 THE KYMIN: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH FOR COED CADW (THE WOODLAND TRUST)	28
FIGURE 2 AND FIGURE 32 IN FOLDER AT END OF REPORT	

BEAULIEU WOOD, MONMOUTH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF A PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE

SUMMARY

In the late 18th century and early 19th century a ridge high above the town of Monmouth, known as The Kymin and Beaulieu Wood, was a popular site from which to view the landscape. A banqueting house (The Round House) and a monument to the British Navy's victories (The Naval Temple) were constructed and picturesque walks laid out in woodland to the north. The Round House and the Naval Temple were one of the earliest acquisitions of the National Trust and have been restored. The picturesque walks within Beaulieu Wood are in the ownership of Coed Cadw (The Woodland Trust), and have long been forgotten. Coed Cadw had previously commissioned two desk-top archaeological and historic studies. The remit for these was limited, and so in 2005 they asked Cambria Archaeology to undertake a detailed archaeological/topographic survey of the whole ridge top, including that owned by the National Trust, and to conduct a wider search of archives and repositories than those of the earlier studies.

The historic survey showed that the popularity of the picturesque walks was short-lived. By the end of the first decade of the 19th century they seem to have been abandoned and the seats and tables along them broken up. It is, however, possible to trace sections of the walk. The main walk lies on the west side of the ridge top and consists of a series of loops running through and along the crest of rocky outcrops. Carefully designed views to the west were obtained at set positions along this walk, but for long sections a combination of trees, topography and careful planning hid the views. The locations of seats from which the views could be appreciated is not now obvious, although several locations are indicated in the maps accompanying this report, except for the terminal seat, which was located on a well constructed platform. The course of the return walk along the east side of the ridge is not clear, although a partial course and a possible seat is suggested here.



Figure 1. Site location. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2006. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100017626.

INTRODUCTION

In 2005, Coed Cadw (The Woodland Trust) commissioned Cambria Archaeology to undertake a detailed archaeological, topographic and historic survey of one of their properties known as Beaulieu Wood, and of the adjoining National Trust property known as The Kymin. Three previous studies (Latham 1988; Thomas 2001; Laws and Brooks 2004) had identified the archaeological remains in the wood and provided an historic framework. This current work builds on those studies, the remit for which was restricted. A detailed topographic survey was undertaken for this report and more archives and repositories searched than in previous studies. The study area was also increased beyond land in Coed Cadw's ownership to include part of the National Trust property (Fig. 1).

Beaulieu Wood and The Kymin lie on a prominent ridge top (NGR centred on SO52761250) at about 250m above sea level. Panoramic views in all directions are obtained from the ridge, with those to the west over the River Wye, Monmouth and beyond particularly spectacular. The northern part of the study area (Beaulieu Wood) is under ancient deciduous woodland. The central area, the highest point of the ridge and occupied by the Round House and the Naval Temple is mostly under pasture with tracks. A sloping field of pasture and bracken lies to the west of the Round House, while the slopes to the north of the Naval Temple are under deciduous woodland. Only the ridge top and the higher slopes are included in this survey; some elements of the designed landscape such as the bowling green to the east of the Round House are excluded.

There are several statutory and non-statutory cultural heritage designations relating to the site:

The Round House and Naval Temple are both Grade II Listed Buildings

The Kymin lies in the Wye Valley AONB

The area is a Registered Park and Garden, Ref. No. PGW (Gt) 5

The area lies just outside the Lower Wye Valley Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, Ref. No. HLW (Gt) 3

METHODOLOGY

A rapid walk over survey of the study area was followed by a detailed topographic survey using a Total Station Theodolite with integral data recorder. In this survey all breaks of slope, rock outcrops, lines of old path, buildings and structures and trees and stumps with a trunk diameter greater than 0.5m (some isolated trees less than 0.5m were also included in the survey) were recorded. The survey data were positioned in their correct geographical location using modern Ordnance Survey digital mapping. Heights assigned to the survey data were taken from spot heights shown on the OS mapping - no benchmarks were located in the survey area. The survey data was manipulated using Geosite software and then exported into a series of MapInfo GIS tables. These tables form the basis of this report and paper copies are reproduced here as Figures 2 and 3.

An extensive search was made of published, documentary and pictorial sources. The collections at the National Museum of Wales, Gwent Record Office, Monmouth Museum and the Duke of Beaufort's muniments at Badminton were examined, along with an extensive archive held by the National Trust. Of the published works, the most useful are the detailed topographic descriptions, including the

walks through Beaulieu Grove, that were published by Charles Heath, of Monmouth, between 1799 and 1808. These are reproduced in full in this report. A contemporary of Heath's, William Coxe, published an account of Monmouthshire in 1801 in which the Kymin is described in some detail (Coxe 1801, 300-301). A large number of published and MSS traveller's accounts from the 19th century were examined, but most of the later 19th century descriptions and accounts of the Kymin are, in fact, derived from Coxe and Heath and are therefore unreliable indicators of its later form. However, there are other useful early accounts including Manby (1802).

There is a notable lack of good pictorial source material. Despite the promotion it received, there appear to be no recognisable contemporary views from the summit of the Kymin, in the National Library or Monmouth Museum. Nor are there many views looking towards the Kymin, and those that exist don't seem to show much woodland; they were however, taken after 1808 by which time much of the wood appears to have been cut down.

The schedules of the Beaufort muniments, in both the National Library and Badminton House, were examined. Little material directly relating to the Kymin appears to exist. In particular, there is no good contemporary estate map showing the walks in Beaulieu Grove. Later, published Ordnance Survey maps are of great use in identifying the layout of the area around the Round House, and are at a level of detail that, if the walks had still existed, they would have been shown – they are not. Little relevant material was found in Gwent Record Office, Cwmbran.

There are no records relating to the Kymin in the estate papers of the Tynte family, who owned Beaulieu Wood during the later 19th century, at either the National Library of Wales, or the Gwent Record Office. Neither do there appear to be any relevant records from their predecessors, the Swinnertons, in their estate papers which are held at the Staffordshire and West Yorkshire record offices (based on internet searches).

An extensive archive of material is held by the National Trust at their Llandeilo office. It includes all editions of Heath, a number of newspaper cuttings from the *Monmouthshire Gazette* (from 1851, when restoration work was undertaken), and other primary source material, as well as accounts of work undertaken at the Kymin, by the National Trust, since the 1980s.

Finally, three previous archaeological assessments, undertaken by John Latham (1988), David Thomas (2001) and Kathy Laws & Ian Brooks of EAS (2004), were examined.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

During the 18th century, the Kymin formed part of the extensive Monmouthshire estate of the Dukes of Beaufort. Beaulieu Grove was under the ownership of the Milborne family and passed, by marriage, to Thomas Swinnerton of Wonastow, in 1793 (Heath 1800; Laws and Brooks 2004, 4).

Heath makes note of the informally dispersed cottages and gardens on the west flank of the hill - apparently they were farm labourers' cottages (Heath 1800). These are shown on the tithe map where they, with the informal arrangement of small fields, have the characteristics of post-medieval squatter or encroachment settlement. In 1802, Manby described the Kymin as 'variegated with fine coppice wood and smiling agriculture, small enclosures, and the occupation of humble industry, with a large uncultivated tract vegetating only furze, interrupted by huge masses of rock' (Manby 1802, 242).

According to Heath (1804) the original road from Monmouth to Gloucester, via Staunton, Coleford and Mitcheldean, went through Beaulieu Grove. Heath described its route thus - 'Leaving Wye Bridge, we follow the present road to Hadnock for a few hundred yards - entered the fields now occupied by Mr Avery - up the holloway near Mrs Woodward's house, to the Beaulieu Grove, through the wood to Broadstone, Staunton etc. Many parts are now in existence, particularly by the side of the fields belonging to Mr Woodward, leading from the hill to the gate of Beaulieu Grove'. However, the route described may be the same as the route marked 'Roman Road' on the 1890 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, which runs just to the north of Beaulieu Grove.

The Kymin was, during the late 18th century, the site of a regular gathering of gentleman picnickers and in 1794, the foundations of the Round House were laid by the most influential member of that group, Philip Meakins Hardwick, Esq., of Monmouth (Heath 1800). The Round House, which was completed in 1796, which is also referred to in the sources as the Banqueting House, the summer-house or the Pavilion, had a kitchen on the ground floor and a 'banqueting apartment' above, with five windows to take advantage of the views (Coxe 1801, 300). According to the *Monmouthshire Gazette* of July 1851, the foundations of the Naval Temple were laid at the same time, although one of the chief events that it celebrates, the Battle of the Nile, did not take place until 1800. The preface to Heath's 1800 edition, dated 1800, mentions the 'Summer House, Pleasure Grounds, Naval Temple & Co', indicating that the Temple was at least planned by 1800.

In 1800, the Round House comprised just the circular tower. 'In front of it' - presumably to the east - 'a light iron railing' was 'carried before it, for some yards; at the end of which a range of upright stones stretch along the brow of the hill, from one extremity to the other' (Heath 1800).

The Kymin was 'opened' on June 24 1801 with a public festival (*Monmouthshire Gazette*, July 1851). The land was provided by the Duke of Beaufort who was also a subscriber to subsequent works on the hill. The Naval Temple had been completed by 1802, 'as also the improvements and accommodations to the grove' (Heath 1802). A 'spacious Bowling Green' had also been newly 'formed and enclosed, adjoining the pavilion, with suitable accommodation'. And, 'in addition to other marks of attention, the Duke of Beaufort has lately presented Mr Hardwick with a spacious and handsome Camp House, which has been erected near the Pavilion, to serve as a dining or withdrawing room....' (Heath 1802). The site of this 'Camp House' is not known, but a possible structure is depicted the tithe map of 1845, just to the north of the Round House, as an open oval -

might this represent some temporary structure, as suggested by the term 'cam-house'? Other possible locations are discussed below.

Also established by 1802 were 'a neat walk, 180 feet long by 15 feet wide', which commenced 'on the left side of the Pavilion, and within the distance of a few yards'. It was 'walled on each side with stone, 2 feet 4 inches high, and conducts through an elegant gate, 10 feet high, to the Naval Temple'. The 'terrace of the Temple' is also mentioned.

Initially, the Kymin was approached by a path from the west, 'gently winding up the declivity' (Coxe 1801, 300), along which benches were provided for visitors. According to Heath (1800), '... (the walk up to the summit) is by a winding path, with oak benches placed at convenient distances from each other.... judiciously arranged (for the views). Passing Wye Bridge, and its turnpike house, a path on the left conducts through two fields which lead to the farmhouse on the hill. From an oak bench, in the middle of this rise (we enjoy a fine view). On gaining the first steep (we enter) the field (and) passing into the coach road, now formed for... carriage visitors.... (and) still ascending (the summit is reached)'.

The Duke had, in 1798, ordered the Carriage Road to the summit to be built (Heath 1804). Heath later stated that this was not commenced until 1802 (Heath 1800, addendum for 1803), but it was apparently completed by that year and was mentioned by Manby (Manby 1802, 243). It may have been complete by 1803, by which time a stable had been erected on the summit for the horses (Heath 1800, addendum for 1803). Previously, 'the road to the (Summer-house) was not only circuitous, but also difficult and dangerous for carriages to pass, even with the consent of the occupier of Beaulieu Farm, through which estate part of the road then led' (Heath 1808). This suggests that the 'road' and the winding path, with seats, described above, may have been one and the same. However, descriptions of the winding path remain in later editions of Heath's account, so they may have been two separate routes.

The commissioners of the turnpikes had, by 1804, 'still further improved the (carriage) road, by carrying it round the foot of the hill instead of ascending the steepest part of it, which is now nearly completed, and proves of considerable advantage to farmers and others, bringing coal and lime from the Forest of Dean' (Heath 1804).

The Naval Temple had been completed by 1802 (Heath 1802). The Duke of Beaufort subscribed £200 for the works in general - the next largest contribution was £10, subscribed by a number of individuals including Philip Hardwick and the nearby landowner Viscount Gage (Heath 1800, addendum for 1803).

By 1800, Thomas Swinnerton, the proprietor of Beaulieu Grove, had permitted walks to be made through it (Heath 1800), and all descriptions make it clear that they had been artificially cut through pre-existing woodland. They were entered from the Round House curtilage through 'a large door' (Heath 1800). Heath's description makes it clear that there were two paths running north-south through the wood, or perhaps a continuous path leading north, to turn and run south at its northern extremity (see description below). The paths terminated in seats, 'placed at the edge of abrupt declivities, and presenting in perspective, through openings in the trees, portions of the unbounded expanse seen from the pavilion'... these openings were presumably artificially cut. There were 'six of these openings, three of which comprehend views of Monmouth, stretching between the Wye and the Monnow, in different positions. At one of these seats placed on the ledge of impending rocks, I looked down on a hanging wood, clothing the sides of the declivity, and sloping gradually to the Wye, which

sweeps in a beautiful curve, from Dixton church to the mouth of the Monnow; the town appears seated on its banks, and beyond the luxuriant and undulating swells of Monmouthshire, terminated by the Great and Little Skyrrid, the Black Mountains, and the Sugar Loaf, in all the variety of sublime and controlled forms' (Coxe 1801, 300-301). Manby's description of 1802 tells us a little more about the sinuous form of these paths - '...entering the grove, the traces of the paths were bending in innumerable and fanciful forms... (I wandered) over its mazy windings...' (Manby 1802, 244).

All contemporary writers stress the wooded nature of Beaulieu Grove. Heath tells us that 'When Mr Hardwick first laid down the walks in this Grove, the wood was then in great beauty, being of many years growth; and (the views) were shown through partial breaks, forming a kind of vista, by tying the boughs of the trees together' (Heath 1808). According to Manby it was 'intersected with numerous shaded walks (in its) undulating groves (Manby 1802, 243-4), while Colt Hoare mentions its 'retired and shady walks' which had been 'cut in the woods' (Thompson 1983, 233).

On the basis of Heath, a third formal path has been suggested to have run towards the Buckstone, 1.4km to the east, but Heath's phrasing is ambiguous - 'About a mile from the Summer House, to which a pleasant path conducts the visitor, - in the wood of Stanton Meend, stands... the Buckstone' (Heath 1800) - the path sounds like it led to the Round House rather than the stone.

Nelson celebrated on the Kymin during his tour of Wales in 1802 but it appears that he confined his visit to the area of the Round House (Heath 1803). Cannon were fired, but these may have been the pieces that were formerly situated near the Naval Temple rather than those that were proposed for Beaulieu Grove.

Changes had occurred in Beaulieu Grove by 1808. The Napoleonic Wars placed a great demand on woodland for charcoal, as well as timber, and in Beaulieu Grove 'the coppice becoming valuable for charcoal it was fallen a few years ago; so that the Views from (the seats) are, in a great measure, deprived of their former interest, by exposing the objects before we arrive at the intended point. The wood, however, is fast springing up again, and will soon furnish an opportunity of exhibiting the country, agreeable to the tasteful plan of its original owner' (Heath 1808). However, 'the clumps of firs, planted by Mr Hardwick, when the carriage road was first formed, now begin to give ornament to the hill, - and since that time, a row of beech and other trees have been also added on each side of the way, which, in a few years, will form a pleasing protection from the heat of the sun, when shelter from its rays is desired'. This may not be the same as the 'avenue of pine and other trees' which occupied the summit in 1854 (Roscoe 1854, 138-139) Furthermore, a distant view, painted by Thomas Tudor, in 1811, shows the summit as much less wooded than today (Monmouth Museum). It may be an accurate representation; the patchwork of small enclosures on the western flank is clearly shown. The hill also appears comparatively little-wooded in a Bartlett's watercolour of 1839, again a distant view (National Library of Wales, Drawing Volumes 59 (46), PA8473). However, Beaulieu Grove is shown with extensive, if conventionalized tree-cover on the Ordnance Survey Old Series 1" map of 1831.

It seems that, after these changes, the Kymin may never have regained its status as a beauty spot. In 1811, the *Cambrian Weekly Advertiser* reported that 'all the seats between the town and the hill (ie. On the approach from the west), placed for the purpose of rest have been taken away'. Furthermore 'the sun-dial in the Naval Temple, as also the stone tables in the Beaulieu Grove are broken into pieces; and, with the seats which surround them, torn up, and thrown into the

wood beneath'. There appear, moreover, to be no contemporary pictorial views from the summit of the Kymin – as might be expected from a popular beauty spot – and only a small number of views looking towards the hill. However, the coronation of George IV was celebrated on the Kymin in 1820 (*Monmouthshire Gazette*, July 1851).

The Ordnance Survey Old Series 1" map of 1831 shows three buildings on the Kymin. They appear to resolve as the Round House and Temple, and the stable but their locations are very approximately shown. Also shown are three rectangular enclosures south of the stable. One must be the bowling green, but its shape is odd and again is probably an approximation only. The other two enclosures, to the south, are shown on no other maps. There is no indication of the site of the 'Camp House'.

The Dixton parish tithe map (1845) and schedule (1843) show the Kymin in detail (Public Record Office, PR30/24/24). A number of buildings are shown on the summit. They include the Round House and Temple, and the stable (and bowling green), but a further ?structure is shown immediately north of the Round House - could this be Heath's 'Camp House'? Another building is shown near the stable. A building is shown northwest of the Round House, possibly Heath's 'farmhouse'. As well as the building, the summit is occupied by a number of enclosures and boundaries. The south half of the summit is labelled 'Common', through which the path to the summit curves. No paths are shown in Beaulieu Wood. This may mean that they had been effaced, but equally, their exclusion may just mean that they were not relevant to the survey, which is otherwise very detailed. The Round House and Temple, and most of the other holdings on the summit, were under the Duke of Beaufort's ownership but under the occupancy of William and Robert Parry. Beaulieu Grove had passed to Charles Keymes-Tynte, through marriage to Thomas Swinnerton's daughter, in 1836. It remained in Tynte hands until 1907 at least (Laws and Brooks 2004, 6).

Most descriptions of the Kymin from the early and mid 19th century are copies of Coxe, Heath and Hoare (eg. Leigh 1831, Ritchie 1839, Fielding 1841, Cliffe 1854 and Black 1872). They suggest that the site was visited throughout, but give no indication of visitor numbers. However, the Temple had been allowed to fall into disrepair during first half of the 19th century and the railings and gate were removed (Rowell 1986, 29). This neglect appears to have spread to the entire site and by 1850, the Kymin was regarded as being in a 'deplorable' state. It was proposed to 'convert its desolate-looking heath into tasteful walks' (*Monmouthshire Gazette*, Sept 27 1850, 99). 'The dilapidated condition of the buildings and artificial walks on the summit (was) disgraceful' while the 'embellishments erected by our fathers on the top of the hill have long since been erased, demolished and defaced, with no effort to preserve'. The buildings erected were regarded as being 'in the worst possible taste', but 'there were always the luxuries of a smoothly kept turf and comfortable shelter for rambling excursionists'. The editor would have liked to have seen 'at least the Temple taken down, and a monument in better taste erected'. The refurbishment of the Round House was also proposed.

The Monmouthshire Gazette records that the Kymin Improvement Committee was active by 1851, and included a representative of the Duke of Beaufort. A number of 'larch trees hindering the view' had been cut down. Restoration of the Naval Temple had been commenced, and 'various eyesores' removed. Repair of the carriage road was underway. £78 13s 0d had been raised. It is not certain how much work was actually carried out, but 'The Green', the 'pleasant paths' and the 'wooded paths' were mentioned in 1851, so if they hadn't been restored they were at least still presumably discernible. If, moreover, they had been restored, it

is uncertain how faithfully the originals were followed.

The 'rather severe and harsh' restoration of the Temple may have included the construction of the veranda that was still present until removed in 1987. However, this may have been added until 1882 (Proposal for the restoration of the Naval Temple, December 2000, in NT Kymin archive) as during the intervening period, it had again been allowed to fall into disrepair the Britannia figure above the triumphal arch having apparently been broken off at the waist (Proposal for the restoration of the Naval Temple, December 2000, in NT Kymin archive).

Roscoe's description of the site, from 1854, is not particularly detailed but does give the impression that the general restoration was complete (Roscoe 1854, 138-139). He does single out the 'avenue of pine and other trees' that ran across the summit, but it is not clear whether it had been recently planted. In the same year, the 'walk from the town (of Monmouth)' had 'lately been improved' (Cliffe 1854, 46).

The Temple restoration appears to have been complete by 1882 at least (Proposal for the restoration of the Naval Temple, December 2000, in NT Kymin archive). As well as the addition of the verandah, the two columns that flanked the alcoves were removed along with many other decorative features, including two pairs of 4-pounder guns (Rowell 1986, 29). The site was still being regularly visited in 1892 when 'the castle-like cottage (ie. Round House)... caters for visitors and supplies seats from whence the view can be enjoyed' (Ward and Baddeley 1892, 15). The Round House was extended, with the addition of the rectangular block on its east side, at some point before 1890 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map). Whether the smaller rectangular extension shown here, on the tithe map of 1845, was an original feature or not is unknown.

The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1890 shows the Kymin and Beaulieu Grove, now called Beaulieu Wood, in great detail. A number of paths are shown around the Round House, but only one is shown in Beaulieu Wood and this does not appear to represent either of the early 19th century walks, leading towards the northeast. This path is lined by intermittent conifers, either singly or in pairs, but the remainder of the wood is depicted as deciduous. A number of conifers are also shown around the Round House and bowling green (one survives by the Round House); the latter appears to have lost some of its definition and is unlabelled, and presumably had gone out of use. The stable is shown, and also a cottage to the northeast, but there is no indication of the site of the 'Camp House', which had presumably gone.

The Duke of Beaufort offered up the majority of properties on the Kymin for sale in 1901 (Badminton Muniments, 1901 Sale Plan and Particulars). The sale included the Round House, Temple etc., in a Lot comprising 9 acres. That its commercial potential was still under consideration can be seen in its description as 'a desirable investment for licensed victuallers, caterers and others'. The Round House contained a living room, kitchen and two bedrooms. The ten properties included in the Lot were under the tenancy of three individuals, and included the stable ('for ponies or donkeys') and the 'four-roomed' cottage immediately to the northeast. The timber on the Lot was valued at £113 16s 6d. Beaulieu Grove was in the hands of Colonel Tynte.

The Lot was purchased by Messrs. W. Hatton and W. Hughes of Monmouth. They held the land freehold, in 'fee simple' (NT Kymin archive, Deed 0001). In 1902, they sold part of the land on the Kymin to the National Trust, becoming one of its earliest acquisitions. The holding, which comprised just over 9 acres including the

Round House, Naval Temple and four cottages, was sold for £300 (NT Kymin archive, Deed 0001). In 1907 Colonel Tynte, owner of Beaulieu Grove, leased shooting rights in the grove and allowed the tenant of Beaulieu Farm to 'take wood for the purpose of fencing on the farm from Beaulieu Wood' (Laws and Brooks 2004, 6). The east half of Beaulieu Wood was subsequently deforested. It is not known when this occurred, but it was after 1922 as trees are shown on an Ordnance Survey map of that year

In 1946 (if not before) the Round House was converted into a permanent residence. Oral testimony from the then resident, a Mrs Green, suggests that the mid 20th century was a relatively uneventful period on the Kymin (NT Kymin archive). However, a number of enhancement schemes for the site were variously proposed and undertaken during the late 20th century. From 1984 onwards, successive schemes, under the Manpower Services Commission, 'remade many of the footpaths, cleared undergrowth to open up the views from the Banqueting House and built substantial lengths of dry-stone walling' (from an anonymous typescript dated 1987, NT Kymin archive, loose). It is not known whether any detailed records of this work were made, nor how much of the present landscape may be the result of this (and later) work. At the same time, restoration work on the Temple commenced, including the removal of the Victorian verandah and the installation of new columns and a frieze, and new gates and piers; a new figure of Britannia had been installed in 1979 (*ibid.*).

An archaeological assessment undertaken by John Latham in 1988 (Latham 1988) identified, in addition to known structures and features, the possible remains of the bases of two more summer-houses (at NGRs SO52801255 - Site B below - & SO52781257 - just outside the present topographic survey), flanking the present trackway just at its entrance to Beaulieu Grove, and a probable quarry on the west side of the summit (NGR SO52731242 - this was not seen during the topographic survey). Latham considered that one of these possible summer-house bases might represent the Duke of Beaufort's 'Camp House' (Latham *op. cit.*, 10). Latham further noted that iron age hillfort defences and hut circles had apparently been seen on the Kymin in 1908, but were observed neither by him nor during an Ordnance Survey inspection in 1958. In a later document John Latham, in response to suggestions that recently-felled areas of Beaulieu Grove might reveal physical evidence of the walks, acknowledged that it was a designed landscape but noted that 'this design survives, if at all, only in the natural-looking paths that wind along the summit of the hill... these paths were probably designed in. How (other evidence) of this designed landscape might manifest itself in an area abounding with hard natural features has not been explained' (note on Beaulieu Grove by John Latham, January 2001; NT Kymin archive).

Draft proposals, dated 1994 and 1996 (NT Kymin archive), included converting the bowling green into a croquet lawn, creating walks through the 'boulder field', i.e. the field immediately west of the Round House, and enlarging the pond towards the south end of the site. They also included 're-instating paths through Beaulieu Grove and/or creating new ones. Again, how much of this work was undertaken is not known. The stable had been re-roofed, and the car park at the south end of the site had been laid out, by 1994. The stable became custodian's accommodation in 1999.

Beaulieu Grove had been 'recently acquired' by the Woodland Trust in 2001 (NT Kymin archive). The boulder field west of the Round House had been recently cleared of trees and was to be fenced for grazing, and landscape 'softening' around the field boundary was proposed. Further proposals included the planting of trees on the summit, coupled with some selective felling to re-instate the views

from the Round House.

The Beaulieu Grove (1800 description)

'Having directed the strangers attention to the different objects to be seen from the SUMMER HOUSE, we will attend him to the WOOD, on the right of the building, - where the mind will see an equal portion of delight, with that it must have received from surveying the scenes we have just described.

At the distance of fifty yards from the House, a beautified wood, called the Beaulieu Grove, extends itself on a level with the hill, through which two walks are carried along the extent of its summit, - presenting the country in the most picturesque manner, and which form an admirable conclusion to the preceding interesting scenery.

You enter it through a large door which when shut, so perfectly excludes the stranger, that he is almost induced to believe its enchantment, after being dazzled with such splendid scenery as that viewed from the Summer House. To enjoy the walks to the greatest advantage, we pursue the path on the LEFT HAND, - when, passing on a few yards we reach

SEAT, No. I

This View, which is seen through a small break in the woods, comprehends
The town of Monmouth, with the Wye Bridge and arches
The church, and entrance into town from Dixton Gate.
Looking up the valley, - the fine Mead of Cippenham, - a fine sweep of the River Monnow,
Terminated by the White Hill, Little Skerret and Blorens mountain.

SEAT, No. II

This View is seen under the same circumstances as the preceding and includes
The garden grounds belonging to Mr Addis
The County Gaol
The Iron Works of John Partridge esq., on the River Monnow
The pleasant farm of Mr Wanklyn of Osbaston
Rockfield house, the late Rev. John Harding's
A beautiful valley lies beyond it, terminated by the Welch hills.

SEAT, No. III

This View is seen as the preceding and includes
The parish church of Dixton, and reach of the River Wye,
The priory farm, Mr Powell's
The cottage, a neat house of J. Price esq., Monmouth
Rome, - the Tump, - Parthyre, - and Tregot farms.
The fertile side of Graig Hill,
And is terminated by the Black Mountains.

SEAT, No. IV

Like the foregoing, this View is seen through a break in the Wood, - which includes
Newton Place, the residence of G. Griffin esq., of Monmouth Newton Court, the farm of Mr R. Philpot, and Newton farm
The rising ground on the right is called Newton Common,
- - - - - left is the Gist castle
In the front, the Callow Hill Woods, the property of Rowland Berkeley of Spetchley
And terminated by the Herefordshire Hills

SEAT, No. V

Before the writer proceeds with the description of the View from this Seat, he admits the impossibility of his pen to do even tolerable justice to the scene

The point is a bold rise of rock. The wood, which the eye overlooks, falls down in a fine taste to the River Wye, which forms a beautiful crescent extending itself from Dixton Church to its junction with the Monnow at Chippenham. The town lies immediately in the vale, in which the Church with its light and elegant spire becomes an attractive object, and behind it lies a country so rich, so varied, so beautiful, and extensive, that the eye may be said not to know where to repose. All the charming eminences of Monmouthshire such as the Sugar-Loaf, Blorens, Great and Little Sheret, with the Hatteral hills, are contained in the view, forming the background of the landscape, - which, from their forms, and agreeable distances from each other, give an admirable finish to this highly rich and interesting picture.

The Wye, as it parades before us, receives the tributary streams of the rivers Monnow and Trothy, - which resign themselves within a few yards of each other, after having watered a considerable part of the county, - but this accession of grandeur is of short duration, for in the distance of twenty miles, the Wye resigns herself to that very river (the Severn) whose birth and outset in life were exactly similar to her own.

On a fine summer evening this scene is exquisite.

The front of the rock is secured by a neat railing and in the centre is placed a large circular stone table with commodious seats round it so that the stranger may enjoy any refreshments he chooses to attend him, in the most agreeable and pleasant manner.

Returning by the same path we make an abrupt turn to the left, which in a few yards brings us to

SEAT, No. VI

That TERMINATES the WALKS

Rocks starting up in rude forms, crown the brow of the wood which stretches itself neatly to the waters edge in a beautiful and easy slope.

A fine reach of the river, called Hadrock stream (from the force of the current) runs through the centre of the view, - its scenes formed, on both sides, by rich woody eminences and the grand hill of Doward. In looking forward from the ground we stand on, - Hadnock House, the charming residence of the Rev. Philip Griffin, LLD, the Lays, and the Fort, lie before us, - with the luxuriant vale of URCHENFIELD, comprehending a large portion of the richest part of the county of Hereford, - terminated by the Malvern hills near Worcester. This scene is greatly enlivened by the passing of vessels up and down the river, - if the wind sets in up the current a number following each other under sails give it an interesting as well as Picturesque appearance.

The attention of the visitor must be particularly engaged in contemplating the course of the WYE from the stand on this rock. - In looking the fine reach before us, the abrupt termination it meets with from Doward, makes it appear to the unprepared eye that the river flowed, or had its life from that mountain, - and when you look towards Monmouth, it seems again to emerge from a subterraneous passage. Indeed its beauty is such, that it more resembles the effort of art in a gentleman's pleasure ground, than the natural course of a public navigable river.

On the right an opening is made which overlooks another part of the county. The wood here falls down more precipitately into the vale, which is very narrow, - formed by rich oak and other trees - and the ground rising again in the same abrupt manner, presents a bold face of woody and rocky hill, - plentifully stoked with Deer, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Gage of High Meadow.

The distant woods are finely broken, - and diversified with corn, pasture, and woodland: the boundaries of which are the hills mentioned under Window No.

V in the Summer House.

This point, like the preceding seat, is furnished with a large stone table, and benches around it, - and is screened behind by a circle of rock, - whose rude appearance is softened by a coat of moss, - which added to the beauty of the surrounding scenery, invites the strangers stay to share that repose which it so enviably holds forth. With a book, or the society of a friend, where could the mind enjoy more undisturbed those pure delights which flow from such tranquil pleasures.

It is intended to place a cannon at this point. The effect which even a common gun produces, when discharged from hence, is astonishing, - little inferior to a loud clap of thunder, - running from rock to rock, and repeating its echo for many seconds. What an impression must the firing of a piece of ordnance leave on the minds of those who witness the report!

THE RETURNING PATH

Running nearly parallel with the preceding walk, conducts us to the door by which we entered the Grove.

Two openings have lately been made on the left side of this walk, - the first commands a view of the church at Stanton (sic), the other of Buckstone, which give a great relief to the otherwise uniformity of the scene.

The wood is the property of Thomas Swinnerton, esq., of Wonaston (sic), near Monmouth, and Butterton Hall, in Staffordshire, - being part of the possessions of the Milbourne family, the heiress of which he lately married'.

The Beaulieu Grove (1808 description)

Variations from the 1800 version are shown in italics

'Having directed the strangers attention to the different objects to be seen from the SUMMER HOUSE, we will attend him to the WOOD, on the right of the building, - where the mind will see an equal portion of delight, with that it must have received from surveying the scenes we have just described.

At the distance of fifty yards from the House, a beautified wood, called the Beaulieu Grove, extends itself on a level with the hill, through which two walks are carried along the extent of its summit, - presenting the country in the most picturesque manner, and which form an admirable conclusion to the preceding interesting scenery.

You enter it through a large door which when shut, so perfectly excludes the stranger, that he is almost induced to believe its enchantment, after being dazzled with such splendid scenery as that viewed from the Summer House. To enjoy the walks to the greatest advantage, we pursue the path on the LEFT HAND, - when, passing on a few yards we reach

SEAT, No. I

This View, which is seen through a small break in the woods, comprehends
The town of Monmouth, with the Wye Bridge and arches
The church, and entrance into town from Dixton Gate.
Looking up the valley, - the fine Mead of Cippenham, - a fine sweep of the River Monnow,
Terminated by the White Hill, Little Skerret and Blorens mountain.

SEAT, No. II

This View is seen under *the afore-mentioned circumstances* and includes
The garden grounds belonging to Mr Addis
The County Gaol

The Iron Works

The pleasant farm of *Mr Styant*

Mrs Harding's new house at Rockfield

A beautiful valley lies beyond it, terminated by the Welch hills.

SEAT, No. III

This View is seen as the preceding and includes

The parish church of Dixton, and reach of the River Wye,

The priory farm, Mr Addis's

The cottage, a neat *box* of J. Price esq., Monmouth

Rome, - the Tump, - Parthyre, - and Tregot farms.

The fertile side of Graig Hill,

And is terminated by the Black Mountains.

SEAT, No. IV

Like the foregoing, this View is seen through a break in the Wood, - which includes

Newton Place (a noble house) Mrs G. Griffin, with Newton Court and Newton farm

The rising ground on the right is called Newton Common,

- - - - - left is the Gist castle

In the front, the Callow Hill Woods, the property of Rowland Berkeley of Spetchley

And terminated by the Herefordshire Hills

SEAT, No. V

Before the writer proceeds with the description of the View from this Seat, he admits the impossibility of his pen to do even tolerable justice to the scene

The point is a bold rise of rock. The wood, which the eye overlooks, falls down in a fine taste to the River Wye, which forms a beautiful crescent extending itself from Dixton Church to its junction with the Monnow at Chippenham. The town lies immediately in the vale, in which the Church with its light and elegant spire becomes an attractive object, and behind it lies a country so rich, so varied, so beautiful, and extensive, that the eye may be said not to know where to repose. All the charming eminences of Monmouthshire such as the Sugar-Loaf, Blorens, Great and Little Sheret, with the Hatteral hills, are contained in the view, forming the background of the landscape, - which, from their forms, and agreeable distances from each other, give an admirable finish to this highly rich and interesting picture.

The Wye, as it parades before us, receives the tributary streams of the rivers Monnow and Trothy, - which resign themselves within a few yards of each other, after having watered a considerable part of the county, - but this accession of grandeur is of short duration, for in the distance of twenty miles, the Wye resigns herself to that very river (the Severn) whose birth and outset in life were exactly similar to her own.

On a fine summer evening this scene is exquisite.

The front of the rock is secured by a neat railing and in the centre is placed a large circular stone table with commodious seats round it so that the stranger may enjoy any refreshments he chooses to attend him, in the most agreeable and pleasant manner.

Returning by the same path *we entered the Seat (which no man of taste can leave without having received the highest gratification from the view)*, we make an abrupt turn to the left, which in a few yards brings us to

SEAT, No. VI

That TERMINATES the WALKS

Rocks starting up in rude forms, crown the brow of the wood which stretches itself neatly to the waters edge in a beautiful and easy slope.

A fine reach of the river, called Hadrock stream (from the force of the current) runs through the centre of the view, - its scenes formed, on both sides, by rich woody eminences and the grand hill of Doward. In looking forward from the ground we stand on, - Hadnock House, the charming residence of *Mrs Griffin*, the Lays, and the Fort, lie before us, - with the luxuriant vale of URCHENFIELD, comprehending a large portion of the richest part of the county of Hereford, - terminated by the Malvern hills near Worcester. This scene is greatly enlivened by the passing of vessels up and down the river. if the wind sets in up the current a number following each other under sails give it an interesting as well as Picturesque appearance.

The attention of the visitor must be particularly engaged in contemplating the course of the WYE from the stand on this rock. - In looking the fine reach before us, the abrupt termination it meets with from Doward, makes it appear to the unprepared eye that the river flowed, or had its life from that mountain, - and when you look towards Monmouth, it seems again to emerge from a subterraneous passage. Indeed its beauty is such, that it more resembles the effort of art in a gentleman's pleasure ground, than the natural course of a public navigable river.

On the right an opening is made which overlooks another part of the county. The wood here falls down more precipitately into the vale, which is very narrow, - formed by rich oak and other trees - and the ground rising again in the same abrupt manner, presents a bold face of woody and rocky hill, - plentifully stoked with Deer, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Gage of High Meadow.

The distant woods are finely broken, - and diversified with corn, pasture, and woodland: the boundaries of which are the hills mentioned under Window No. V in the Summer House.

This point, like the preceding seat, is furnished with a large stone table, and benches around it, - and is screened behind by a circle of rock, - whose rude appearance is softened by a coat of moss, - which added to the beauty of the surrounding scenery, invites the strangers stay to share that repose which it so enviably holds forth. With a book, or the society of a friend, where could the mind enjoy more undisturbed those pure delights which flow from such tranquil pleasures.

It is intended to place a cannon at this point. The effect which even a common gun produces, when discharged from hence, is astonishing, - little inferior to a loud clap of thunder, - running from rock to rock, and repeating its echo for many seconds.

THE RETURNING PATH

Running nearly parallel with the preceding walk, conducts us to the door by which we entered the Grove.

Two openings have lately been made on the left side of this walk, - the first commands a view of the church at Stanton (sic), the other of Buckstone, which give a great relief to the otherwise uniformity of the scene.

The wood is the property of Thomas Swinnerton, esq., of Wonaston (sic), near Monmouth, and Butterton Hall, in Staffordshire, - being part of the possessions of the Milbourne family, the heiress of which he lately married.

When Mr Hardwick first laid down the walks in this Grove, the wood was then in great beauty, being of many years growth; and all the objects here enumerated, were shown through partial breaks, forming a kind of vista, by tying the boughs of the trees together; while at each opening seats were placed for the accommodation of visitors. But the coppice becoming valuable for charcoal it was fallen a few years ago; so that the Views from hence, at Nos. I, II, III, IV are, in a great measure, deprived of their former interest, by exposing the objects before we arrive at the intended point. The wood, however, is fast springing up again, and will soon furnish an opportunity of exhibiting the country, agreeable to the tasteful plan of its original owner.

The clumps of firs, planted by Mr Hardwick, when the carriage road was first formed, now begin to give ornament to the hill, - and since that time, a row of beech and other trees have been also added on each side of the way, which, in a few years, will form a pleasing protection from the heat of the sun, when shelter from its rays is desired'.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The site known here as Beaulieu Wood and The Kymin is a complex natural landform, consisting of a south-southwest to north-northeast aligned ridge summit which attains a maximum height of 257m above sea level at the Round-House (see the two 1:500 maps - Fig. 2 northern part of survey and Fig. 3 southern part of survey). To the northeast of this high point the ridge crest falls gently away to 245m, some 440m from the Round House, and then falls away very steeply down to the Wye Valley. To the south the ridge crest falls away to 252m at the Naval Temple some 65m from the Round House, and then more steeply. The slopes on the eastern flanks of the ridge are fairly gentle, but on the west side a discontinuous low cliff up to 3m high above very steep slopes defines the ridge crest. Rocky outcrops and boulders litter these steep slopes, and there are further rocky outcrops scattered along the ridge crest in Beaulieu Wood. The sandstone conglomerate of these outcrops naturally erodes into blocks producing a constructed appearance. However, in some instances it would seem that boulders have been rolled together to form seats, tables and other formations. It is very difficult to separate these constructed landscape elements from the natural formations.

For ease of description the site has been divided into four zones:

1. Beaulieu Wood
2. The Kymin, including the Round House, the Naval Temple and modern car park
3. The pasture below The Kymin
4. The wood below the Naval Temple

Beaulieu Wood (1) is the most complex of these areas and is described first.

Beaulieu Wood (1:500 map - northern part of survey) is separated from The Kymin by a wire fence, approximately 80m north of the Round House. This fence seems to follow the course of an old stonewall, of which only the northwest corner (A) is now traceable. Foundations (B) of a second wall lie 8m to the southeast of A and on a different alignment. It is likely that in one of these walls, probably A, was the gate mentioned in historical accounts. Site B was recorded by Latham as the possible site of the 'Camp House'. A second possible site lies just outside the eastern side of the survey.

The vegetation of the ridge crest of Beaulieu Wood is deciduous woodland, with a coniferous plantation shelterbelt along the east side and a similar plantation on the northwest slopes. A block of cleared-felled coniferous on the west ridge flank is now dominated by birch scrub. Many of the older trees have show evidence of having been coppiced. There is also some evidence of tree groups - the most noticeable being towards the north end of the ridge, on the northeast side, where there is an oak group. It is unknown whether this is the result of planting or natural generation. From the physical remains described below and from historic descriptions it is clear that several views obtained from the paths, seats and viewing points in this area were occluded and revealed by a combination of the topography and vegetation. It is clear from the course of the path that if it were not for the recent coniferous plantation along the east side of the ridge open views would be obtained in this direction and therefore the tree and vegetation under-storey must have been far more dense 200 years ago than is now indicated by the relatively sparse deciduous trees.

A stone-built privy (C) lies 9m to the north of the wire fence. However, this area immediately to the north of the fence has been severely disturbed during the

construction of a telecommunication mast and compound (D), and any former paths or walks have been obliterated. A platform (E) built out on the steep west-facing slope has an artificial appearance and could possibly be associated with the picturesque landscape. It is, however, more likely to be the result of recent construction work connected with the telecommunication mast.

A 53m long section of path (F) starting 47m north of the wire fence is the first definite picturesque landscape feature encountered in Beaulieu Wood. It consists of a stone-free strip of land lying between two rock outcrops. Good views to the west would have been obtained from this path (now hidden by trees), while the rising rock outcrop obscures those to the east. A protruding terrace of rock (G) midway along this path could be the site of one of the seats mentioned by Heath. Certainly the views from here would have complied with those described by Heath from Seat No. I.

To the north of path F a second path section (H), 26m long, lies below a low rock outcrop and is revetted on its down-slope side by dry-stone walling. As with path F good views would have been obtained to the west; those to the east are shielded. To the north this path (H) runs up to the ridge crest and is then lost. It seems likely that from here the historic path ran along the steep break of slope, roughly the line followed by the modern worn path. Another looping terrace below the ridge crest maybe the line of the historic path (I), but this is not so convincing as F or H. Above this a natural platform (J) on the crest of the ridge could possibly have been the site for one of Heath's seats.

A curving loop of path (K) to the north, 20m long, is revetted with dry-stone walling on its down-slope side. This path once again leads down from and then up onto the ridge crest, where, again, the historic path is lost. Twenty metres to the north a path (L) may have taken advantage of the lessening of the steep slope to lead down from the ridge crest, perhaps leading to a seat, but this is very doubtful.

All of the possible proposed seats above are compatible with the views obtained from Heath's seats Nos. I - IV, although no definite locations for them could be identified. Heath's descriptions of seats V and VI, which were the highlights of the walk, are difficult to reconcile with the surviving physical evidence. However, the possible location of V and the more definite location of VI are described below.

Two groups of boulders (M and N) on the ridge crest have the appearance of having been artificially positioned. Group N in particular seems to be kerbed. One or both of these are candidates for ones of Heath's seats. However, immediately to the west and down-slope of the boulders is a terrace or platform (Y), apparently constructed from earth, damaged by a badger set, which has the appearance of a viewing platform. No obvious path leads down to it. However, this could well be Heath's Seat No. V.

The course of the historic path to the north is unclear. A possible course for it (O) lies immediately above a rocky outcrop. From this a possible path (P) leads down to a lower level in the style of path L, above, to a possible seat location. However, as with L, this path is very doubtful.

The ridge and path ends in an artificial platform (Q), supported on its north and east sides by dry-stone revetment walling and with four stone steps leading down from its northern corner. It is approached from the south where the entrance onto it is marked by a small upright stone. The platform measures about 8m across. This platform has to be Heath's Seat No. VI. All the views described by Heath are visible from here. This is the termination of the walk. The role of the

steps in the walk is unclear, as they do not seem to lead anywhere. However, it is possible that they provide a circuit walk - the walker descends them and then turns sharp right (east) around the base of the platform to regain the path. Alternatively a possible path (S) may have been followed leading from the base of the steps along a slight terrace to the east. This path leads to a possible viewing platform (T). This interpretation is uncertain, but is supported by a ring of stones (U) defining the site of a fire a few metres to the south - perhaps a picnic/barbecue site of those using the viewing platform.

If path S and platform T are not artificial features then the return path mentioned by Heath from the viewing platform Q probably followed a path marked by a slight linear hollow (V). The course of this path is quickly lost in the gentle slopes on the east side of the ridge, but possibly continues as a linear hollow (W) 55m to the southwest. Heath mentions two seats along this path. The only obvious location for one of these is a group of boulders (X) seemingly rolled together to form a roughly square arrangement - a table? - 2.2m across. To the south the path is lost.

Zone 2, **The Kymin**, occupies the ridge summit. This area has been well described by others and basically consists of the Round-House, the Naval Temple, a path or walk connecting the two, a low wall defining a viewing area to the west of the Round-House, lawns and tracks, and a modern hard-core car park. Of interest, and not apparent in other accounts, is the continuation of the wall defining the viewing area to the north along the low cliff edge. This provides a level promenade to the north of the Round House.

There is little of interest in the **Pasture below The Kymin**, Zone 3. It has been suggested that a picturesque path traverses this area, but the survey clearly shows that this is an old hedge-bank, which continues into the woodland to the south and into the private garden to the north. The flat top of the hedge-bank has the appearance of a constructed walk, an appearance that has been emphasized recently people walking along it. Large boulders in this field are natural - some have been incorporated into the hedge-bank's course.

The **Wood below the Naval Temple** (Zone 4) is of a different character to that of Beaulieu Wood. The trees here are mostly standards and at a rough estimate between 80 and 100 years old. There is little of archaeological interest here: an old hedge-bank runs down the slope below the Naval Temple and a modern path traverses the wood.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Manuscript maps and plans

National Library of Wales, Dixton parish tithe map (1845) and schedule (1843); copy in NLW, copyright held by PRO (PR30/24/24).

Published maps and plans

National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Old Series, 1" to the mile, Sheet 43, 1831.

National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition, Monmouthshire Sheet XV.1, 1890.

National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Second Edition, Monmouthshire Sheet XV.1, 1907.

Prints and pictures

Bartlett, W. H., c.1839 'Wye Scenery: Drawings', National Library of Wales, Drawing Volumes 59 (46), PA8473 (NLW MS Book)

Monmouth Museum, 'Monmouth, August 23, 1811', by Thomas Tudor.

National Library of Wales Archt. Drawings, Map 20185 'Designs for a 'Naval Temple' to be erected on Kymin Hill near Monmouth...', c. 1798.

National Library of Wales, 'A view of a cottage on Kymin Hill', 1799, R. Ackermann's Repository for Arts & Sciences (NT Kymin archive, Art 0001).

National Library of Wales, NLW Drawing Vols. 59, p.5, PA8473, 'General view of Monmouth', by W. H Bartlett, c.1839.

National Library of Wales, NLW MS 6497.C. pp. 21, 33, 'Monmouth (distant view)', by Rose Sotheby, 1809.

National Library of Wales, NLW Original Drawings, Mon. B, D804, 'Monmouth bridge and town', by Thomas Webster, 1803.

National Library of Wales, NLW Original Drawings, Mon. B, 'M', P504, 'View of Monmouth', by Thomas Webster, 1803.

National Library of Wales, NLW Original Drawings, Mon. B, PB8046, 'View of Monmouth', by Thomas Tudor, n.d..

National Library of Wales, NLW Original Drawings, Mon. C, PB2042, 'View of Monmouth', by Thomas Tudor, c.1810.

National Library of Wales, NLW Prints, Mon. Top. B10/12, B204, 'Monmouth', by David Cox Jr., c.1844.

National Library of Wales, NLW Prints, Mon. Top. B10/12, B204, 'Monmouth, from a neighbouring hill', by Samuel Ireland, 1797.

National Library of Wales, NLW Prints, Mon. Top. B10/12, B205, 'Monmouth', by W. H. Bartlett, 1845.

National Library of Wales, NLW Prints, Mon. Top. B10/12, B206, 'Monmouth', by G. R. Lewis, 1850.

Manuscripts

Badminton Muniments, Sale Plan and Particulars, Lots 120 to 142 on the Kymin, 1901

Gwent Record Office, D917, Deeds, 1790-93.

Gwent Record Office, D749.493, Sale particulars and impropriate tithes.

Gwent Record Office, D3934 4, Plan of land belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, required for the Coleford, Monmouth, Usk and Pontypool Railway, n.d., c.1860?

National Library of Wales MS6497.C, 'Journal of a Tour through parts of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan made about 1809, illustrated by Watercolour Drawings and Sketches by Rose Sotheby'.

National Library of Wales, 1946 'A Schedule of Manorial Records deposited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Badminton' Vol. 2, Monmouthshire (unpublished schedule at NLW)

National Library of Wales, 1946 'A Schedule of Manorial Records deposited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Badminton' Vol. 3, Monmouthshire (unpublished schedule at NLW)

National Library of Wales, 1946 'A Schedule of Deeds and Documents deposited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, KG, PC Badminton', Vol. 1 (unpublished schedule at NLW)

National Trust Kymin archive, anonymous typescript dated 1987

National Trust Kymin archive, 'Conveyance of freehold land... on the Kymin Hill', 1902 (Deed 0001).

National Trust Kymin archive, document dated 2001.

National Trust Kymin archive, draft proposals, dated 1994

National Trust Kymin archive, extracts from a note on Beaulieu Grove by John Latham, January 2001.

National Trust Kymin archive, NT management plan, undated (NT Kymin archive, Kymgen 0003)

National Trust Kymin archive, oral testimony of ex-resident Mrs Green.

National Trust Kymin archive, 'Proposal for the restoration of the Naval Temple, December 2000'.

Unpublished works

Evans, A. D., 2002 'The Kymin, Monmouth: Report 28 June, 2002', unpublished client report (NT Kymin archive, loose)

Evans, M. F. and Hughes, I., 1998 'Badminton Estate Records Group III: Estate Management Records' (unpublished schedule at NLW)

Griffiths, G. M., 1965 'A preliminary schedule of manuscripts and records deposited by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, KG, PC, GCVO Badminton', Group II (unpublished schedule at NLW)

Latham, J., 1988 'National Trust Archaeological Survey, The Kymin', unpublished client report (NT Kymin archive, Kymgen 0004).

Laws, K. and Brooks, I., 2004 'Beaulieu Wood, Monmouthshire: Historical and Archaeological Assessment', unpublished EAS client report, 2004/14.

National Trust Kymin archive, draft NT leaflet on the Kymin, 1999.

Thomas, D., 2001 'Beaulieu Grove: An Archaeological and Historic Assessment', unpublished client report.

Published works

Anon., 1801 *The Cambrian Directory of Cursory Sketches of the Welsh Territories*, 2nd edition (Salisbury: Cambrian Directory)

Anon., 1813 *Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, 2nd edition (London: Cambrian Traveller's Guides).

Anon., 1831 *Leigh's Guide to Wales and Monmouthshire* (London: Leigh).

Anon., 1872 *Black's Picturesque Guide to Wales* (Edinburgh: Black).

Barber, J. T., 1803 *A Tour throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire....* (London: Cadell and Davies).

Bloomfield, R., 1813 *The Banks of the Wye; a Poem in Four Books* (Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown).

Cadw/Icomos 2002, *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, PGW (Gt) 5.

Carlisle, N., 1808 *A Topographical Dictionary of England*, Vol. 1 (London: Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme).

Clark, J., 1984 'Early impressions of Monmouth', *Gwent Local History* 56.

Cliffe, C. F., 1854 *The Book of South Wales* (London).

Coxe, W., 1801 *An Historical Tour of Monmouthshire*, Part 2 (London: Cadell and Davies)

Evans, J. and Britton, J., 1810 *The Beauties of England and Wales...., Vol. 9 Monmouthshire* (London: Vernon, Hood and Sharp *et al.*)

Fielding, T. H., 1841 *A Picturesque Description of the River Wye, from the Source to the Junction with the River Severn* (London: Ackermann & co.).

Gilpin, W., 1792 *Observations on the River Wye, and Several Parts of South Wales...* 3rd edition (London: R. Blamire)

Heath, C., 1800 *A Descriptive Account of the Kymin Summer House....* Second Edition (Monmouth: Heath).

Heath, C., 1802 *The Kymin and its Pleasures. A Descriptive Account of the Kymin Pavilion, or Summer House....* (Monmouth: Heath).

Heath, C., 1804 *Historical and Descriptive Accounts of the Ancient and Present State of the Town of Monmouth....* (Monmouth: Heath).

Heath, C., 1808 *A Descriptive Account of the Kymin Pavilion, or Summer House....* (Monmouth: Heath).

Malkin, B. H., 1804 *The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales...* (London: Longman and Rees).

Manby, G. W., 1802 *An Historic and Picturesque Guide from Clifton through the Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan and Brecknock....* (Bristol: Fenley and Baylis).

Mavor, W. F., 1806, *A Tour in Wales, and through Several Counties of England....* (London: Richard Phillips).

Ritchie, L., 1839 *The Wye: Narrative of a Pedestrian Ramble* (London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green and Longmans).

Roscoe, T., 1854 *Wanderings and Excursions in South Wales with the Scenery of the River Wye* (London: Henry G. Bohn).

Rowell, C., 1986 'The Kymin, Monmouth', *Gwent Local History* 61.

Thompson, M. W. (ed.), 1983 *The Journeys of Sir Richard Colt Hoare through Wales and England 1793-1810* (Gloucester: Alan Sutton).

Ward, C. S., and Baddeley, M. J. B., 1892 *South Wales and the Wye District of Monmouthshire* (London).

Newspaper reports etc.

Monmouthshire Gazette, July 1851 (NT Kymin archive, Kymgen 0002).

Monmouthshire Gazette, July 1851 (NT Kymin archive, Kymgen 0001).

Internet resources

List of Swinnerton estate papers at Staffordshire Record Office (archives.staffordshire.gov.uk).

List of Swinnerton estate papers at West Yorkshire Record Office (archives.wyjs.org.uk).

List of Tynte estate papers at Glamorgan Record Office
(archivesnetworkwales.info).

APPENDIX 1

THE KYMIN SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH FOR COED CADW (THE WOODLAND TRUST)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Cambria Archaeology

Cambria Archaeology is dedicated to providing a high quality archaeological service. Our professional staff has vast experience of all aspects of archaeological work, including projects of this type. All projects carried out conform to best current professional practice. Cambria Archaeology has its own Health and Safety Policy and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurance.

Cambria Archaeology is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation.

Cambria Archaeology has considerable experience of the application of documentary research, GIS and modern surveying techniques on 18th and 19th century picturesque landscapes and estate landscapes in Wales.

Project team

Three members of Cambria Archaeology's staff will be dedicated to The Kymin project. K Murphy will be the project manager and will be responsible, the walkover/photographic survey, the topographic survey and reporting. H Wilson will assist with the topographic survey and other detailed recording. N Ludlow will undertake the documentary research.

METHOD STATEMENT

The area of research will consist of the core area of the The Kymin under Coed Cadw and National Trust Ownership

Documentary research

This task will be undertaken by N Ludlow. Various documentary repositories will be searched: The Badminton archive, the maps and prints department of the National Library of Wales, Monmouth Museum, and Gwent Archive Office. Initially five days have been allocated to this task, but extra time should be required has been identified as a day rate.

Walkover and photographic survey

Care will be taken to identify previously unknown archaeological features such as old walks, old boundaries, viewpoints etc. Descriptions of all features will be made and included in the final report.

Photographs of identified features will be taken, and a selection included in the final report.

Topographic Survey

The area of the topographic survey will consist of the crest of the ridge running to the north of The Pavilion together with approximately 30m-50m down-slope on either side (approximately 2ha)

A Trimble single operator total station theodolite with a prismless capability and inbuilt data recorder will be used for the survey. In certain circumstances the prismless capability eliminates the need for surveyors to stand in potentially dangerous locations. However, because of the nature of the survey areas a two-person team will be required for health and safety reasons.

Each survey will be located as close possible to OS datum and positioned in their correct geographic location and orientation on a MapInfo GIS. This allows for comparison between the survey data and OS and other data. It will be necessary to construct new GIS tables for the survey. The following are suggested:

- Survey Top of Slope
- Survey Bottom of Slope
- Survey Wall
- Survey Path
- Survey Tree
- Survey Tree Canopy
- Survey 1m Contour
- Survey 0.5m Contour
- Survey Spot Height
- Survey Misc
- Survey Watercourse
- Survey Pond
- Survey Rubble
- Survey Step
- Survey Cave
- Survey Rock outcrop

A species field will be added to the Survey Tree table.

Reporting

It is anticipated that the report on the project will consist of an assessment of all the collected data plus syntheses and appendices. Included in the report will be print outs of the topographic survey up to A1 size at appropriate scales.

**BEAULIEU WOOD, MONMOUTH:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC
SURVEY OF A PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2006/14

**Chwefror 2006
February 2006**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by K Murphy

Swydd / Position: Principal Archaeologist - Field Operations

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by E G Hughes

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Trust Director

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

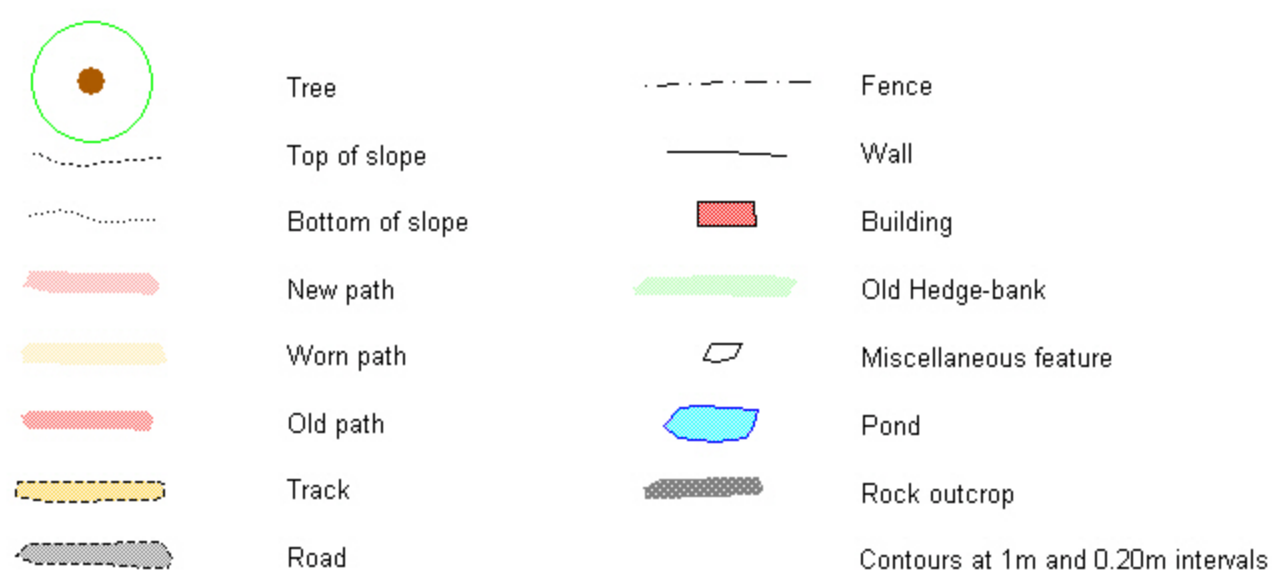
Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

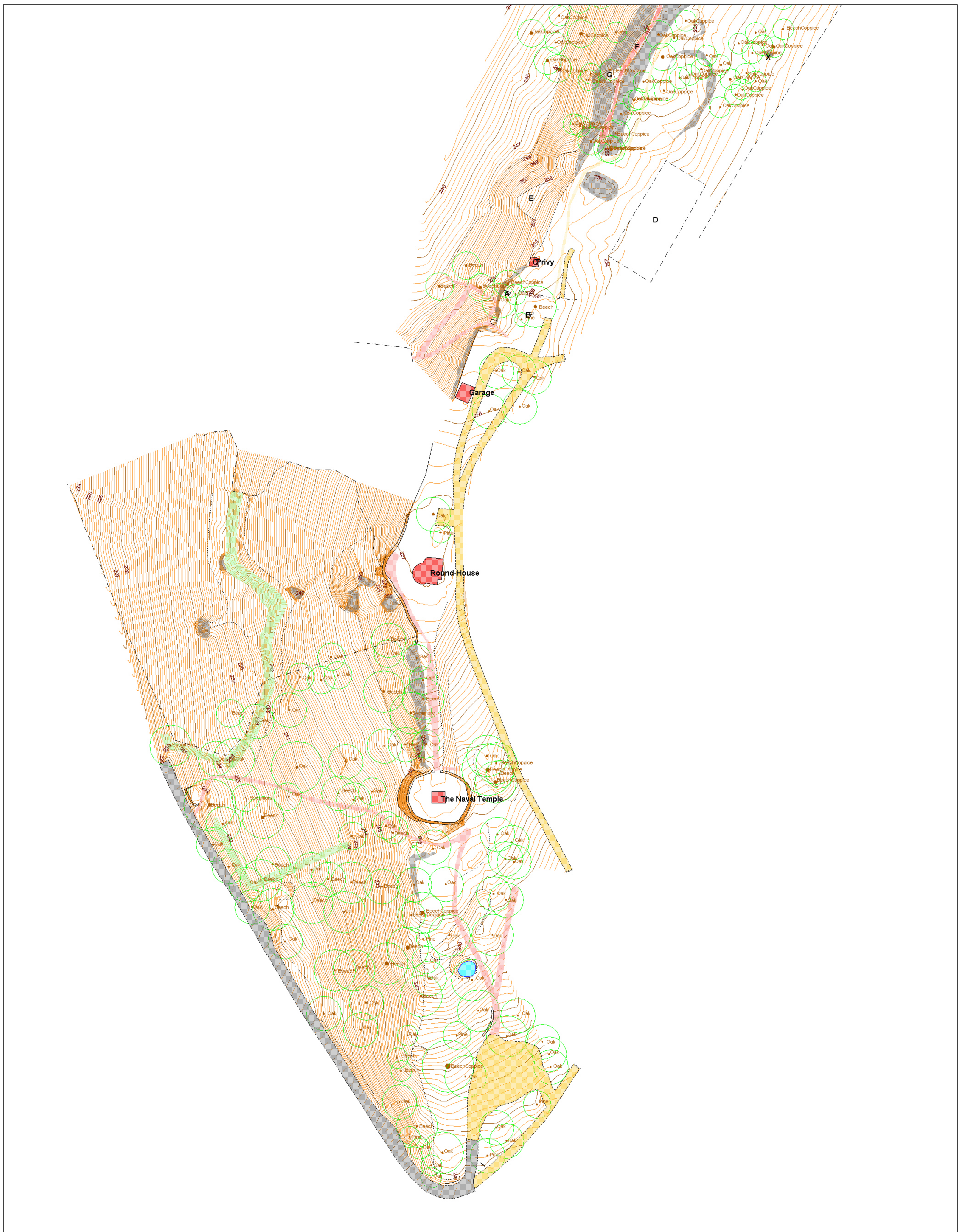
As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report



**THE KYMIN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.
TOPOGRAPHIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR COED CADW (WOODLAND TRUST)
BY CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY**

Scale 1:500
 Surveyors: K Murphy and H Wilson
 Date of survey: December 2005
 Figure 2 Northern part of survey





**THE KYMIN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.
TOPOGRAPHIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR COED CADW (WOODLAND TRUST)
BY CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY**

Scale 1:500
 Surveyors: K Murphy and H Wilson
 Date of survey: December 2005
 Figure 3 Southern part of survey

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Tree | | Fence |
| | Top of slope | | Wall |
| | Bottom of slope | | Building |
| | New path | | Old Hedge-bank |
| | Worn path | | Miscellaneous feature |
| | Old path | | Pond |
| | Track | | Rock outcrop |
| | Road | | Contours at 1m and 0.20m intervals |