

Mounton & Great Barnets Wood

A Paper Trail through the Woods

Helpa Bapur trwy'r Goedwig



A moderate circular walk of just over 6 km (4 miles) across fields, woodland, and country lanes.

Start: New Inn, A48, Pwllmeyric (ST 515 922).

There has been a pub here since at least 1663. Cross the A48 and turn right towards Chepstow for about 150 metres. Shortly after the hill starts, look for a stile which is partly hidden on the left down a wide driveway to Brook House, which was once an Inn. On the left stood Box Tree Farm, which used to be the Parish Pound where stray cattle or sheep were



New Inn / New Inn



Handkerchief Tree / Llwyn y Golomen

Taith gylchol gymedrol ychydig dros 6 km (4 milltir) o hyd ar draws caeau, coetir a lonydd cefn gwlad.

Cychwyn: New Inn, A48, Pwllmeurig (ST 515 922).

Mae tafarn wedi bod yma ers o leiaf 1663. Croeswch yr A48 a throi i'r dde tuag at Gas-gwent am tua 150 metr. Ychydig wedi gwaelod y rhiw, chwiliwch am gamfa sydd wedi'i chelu'n rhannol ar y chwith ar rodfa lydan sy'n arwain at Brook House, a oedd yn dafarn ar un adeg. Roedd Box Tree Farm ar yr ochr chwith, sef Ffald y Plwyf ers talwm, lle'r oedd gwartheg neu ddefaid coll yn cael eu "corlannu" (cael eu cadw mewn corlannau diogel) tan i'w perchnogion ddod

"impounded" (kept in secure pens) until reclaimed by their owner, who had to pay a fine for their release of their livestock.

Cross the stile, turn right and follow the path, with the hedge on your right and Mounton Brook meandering across the meadow below you to your left. Keep straight on, ignoring a stile on your right and a bridge on your left, and cross a stile at the top right hand corner of the next field boundary. Then walk down the field and cross the footbridge which is adjacent to the whitewashed Mounton Cottage.

Turn right into the hamlet of Mounton passing Mounton Church with its ancient yew tree. This charming little church is dedicated to St. Andoenus, probably a corruption of the name of the French saint Ouen (Owen). The Church was rebuilt in the 1880s on an ancient site; gravestones in the churchyard opposite date back to the 17th century. Can you find Christopher Cooper who died on 8th April, 1680? Originally known as Monkstown, Mounton was part of the Priory of

i'w hawlio. Roedd yn rhaid iddynt dalu dirwy er mwyn rhyddhau eu hanifeiliaid.

Ewch dros y gamfa, troi i'r dde a dilyn y llwybr. Bydd perth ar y dde a Nant Mounton yn ymdroelli ar draws y ddôl islaw ar y chwith. Ewch yn syth ymlaen, gan anwybyddu'r gamfa ar yr ochr dde a phont ar y chwith, a mynd dros gamfa sydd yng nghornel dde bellaf y cae nesaf. Yna cerddwch i lawr y cae a chroesi'r bompren ger Mounton Cottage sydd wedi'i wyngalchu.

Trowch i'r dde i mewn i bentref bach Mounton gan fynd heibio i Eglwys Mounton â'i choeden ywen hynafol. Enwyd yr eglwys fach hyfryd hon ar ôl Sant Andoenus, llygriad o enw'r sant Ffrengig Ouen (Owen), yn ôl pob tebyg. Ailadeiladwyd yr eglwys yn y 1880au ar safle hynafol; mae cerrig beddau yn y fynwent gyferbyn yn dyddio'n ôl i'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg. Allwch chi ddod o hyd i fedd Christopher Cooper a fu farw ar 8 Ebrill 1680? Yr enw Saesneg gwreiddiol ar Mounton oedd Monkstown, ac roedd yn arfer bod yn rhan o Briordy Cas-gwent, sydd ar lwybr y pererinion

Chepstow, located on the pilgrim trail from Chepstow to the Cistercian monastery at Tintern.

Continue on through this delightful gorge past several 16th and 17th century cottages. During May, you may be lucky enough to see the Handkerchief Tree (some 25 m beyond Church Cottage on the right) showing its glorious and unusual display of white bracts draped from the branches. Over 150 years old, this tree was brought from China as a sapling at the time of the Opium Wars (1839-1842). Because of the eerie way the tree's white bracts reflect moonlight, it was known as the Ghost Tree. Village children always ran as fast as they could to get past it on the way to Church on Sundays!

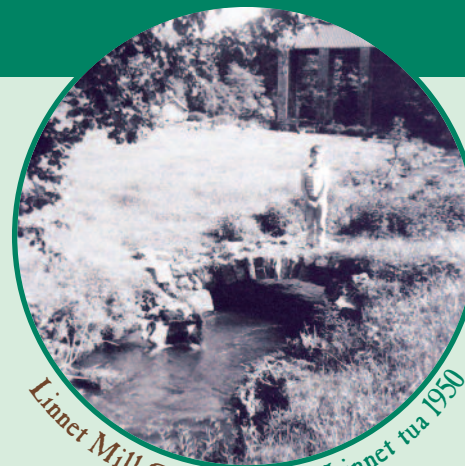
At the traffic roundabout, turn left and take the road signposted to Shirenewton, passing the site of Linnet Mill, one of three paper mills once found in the Mounton Valley. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the population of Mounton ebbed and flowed according to the fortunes of the local paper

o Gas-gwent i'r mynachdy Sistersaidd yn Nhyndyrn.

Dilynwch y ceunant godidog hwn gan fynd heibio i nifer o fythynnod o'r unfed ganrif ar bymtheg a'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg. Yn ystod mis Mai, mae'n bosibl y byddwch yn ddigon lwcus i weld Llwyn y Golomen (tua 25 metr heibio i Church Cottage ar yr ochr dde) gyda'i fantell hardd o flodau gwyn ar ei ganghennau. Mae'r goeden dros 150 oed, a daethpwyd â hi o Tsieina'n goeden ifanc adeg y Rhyfel Opiwm (1839-1842). Oherwydd y ffordd iasol y mae'r blodau gwyn yn adlewyrchu golau'r lleuad, roedd yn cael ei galw'n Goeden Ysbryd. Roedd plant y pentref bob amser yn



Mouton House / Mouton House



Linnet Mill C.1950 / Melin Linnet tua 1950

industry. Linnet Mill was demolished in the 1970s; the other two were Lark Mill and Lady Mill, located further up the Mouton Brook. Water from the brook supplied power for all these mills and from 1773 to 1876, they manufactured mainly paper, including bank notes. When paper manufacturing ceased in 1868, Linnet Mill was used to produce carpets and cloth. In the early days, goods manufactured in Mouton were taken across the River Severn via Chepstow on a steamer called 'The Wye'. This plied daily between Chepstow and Bristol and also brought in raw materials for the mills. When the railway bridge over the Wye was opened in 1852, use of the steamer ceased and transportation was entirely by

rhedeg nerth eu traed heibio i'r goeden ar eu ffordd i'r Eglwys ar ddydd Sul!

Wrth y gylchfan ar y brif ffordd, trowch i'r chwith a dilyn y ffordd tuag at Drenwydd Gelli-farch gan fynd heibio i safle Melin Linnet, un o dair melin bapur yn Nyffryn Mouton. Yn yr ail ganrif ar bymtheg a'r ddeunawfed ganrif, roedd poblogaeth Mouton yn amrywio yn ôl llwyddiant y diwydiant papur lleol. Cafodd Melin Linnet ei dymchwel yn y 1970au; y ddwy felin arall oedd Melin Lark a Melin Lady, ymhellach i fyny Nant Mouton. Dŵr o'r nant hon oedd yn cyflenwi ynni'r holl felinau, a rhwng 1773 a 1876, papur oedd prif gynnyrch y melinau, yn cynnwys arian papur. Pan ddaeth y gwaith cynhyrchu papur i ben ym 1868, defnyddiwyd Melin Linnet i gynhyrchu carpedi a brethyn. Yn y dyddiau cynnar, roedd nwyddau a gynhyrchwyd ym Mouton yn cael eu cludo ar draws Afon Hafren trwy Gas-gwent ar stemar o'r enw 'The Wye'. Roedd yn teithio'n ddyddiol rhwng Cas-gwent a Bryste ac yn dod â deunyddiau crai ar gyfer y melinau. Pan agorwyd y bont

rail. The mills closed in 1893.

After about 150 metres, cross a stile in the hedge on your right and walk across a small field to a footbridge over Mounton Brook. Two more stiles take you over the driveway to Valley Cottage, which is on your left and then, after about 50 metres, cross another stile on your left into Great Barnets Wood.

Continue straight along the valley and after about 400 metres, fork right and cross a stile into a field named 'The Leighs'. This field is known locally as the Target Field because it was here that Chepstow Home Guard trained



reilffordd dros Afon Gwy ym 1852, daeth dyddiau'r stemar i ben. Roedd y nwyddau i gyd yn cael eu cludo ar y rheilffordd. Caewyd y melinau ym 1893.

Ar ôl tua 150 metr, croeswch y gamfa yn y berth ar yr ochr dde a cherdded ar draws cae bach at bompren dros Nant Mounton. Mae dwy gamfa arall yn eich arwain dros y rhodfa i Valley Cottage, sydd ar y chwith. Yna ar ôl tua 50 metr, croeswch gamfa arall ar y chwith sy'n mynd â chi i Great Barnets Wood.

Ewch yn syth yn eich blaen ar hyd y dyffryn ac ar ôl tua 400 metr, dilyn y ffordd i'r dde wrth y fforch a chroesi camfa i mewn i gae o'r enw 'The Leighs'. Enw lleol ar y cae hwn yw Target Field oherwydd dyma lle roedd Gwarchodlu Cartref Cas-gwent yn hyfforddi ac ymarfer saethu. Trowch i'r chwith a dilyn ymyl y cae am tua 150 metr cyn i chi fynd yn ôl i mewn i'r goedwig dros gamfa arall. Mae'r llwybr yn parhau i fyny'r rhiw, gan groesi llwybr ar ôl tua 100 metr ac yna ymuno â llwybr lletach ar ôl tua 200 metr. Dilynwch y llwybr hwn tan i chi gyrraedd maes parcio'r

and carried out target practice. Turn left and follow the edge of the field for about 150 metres before re-entering the wood over another stile. The path continues uphill, crossing a track after about 100 metres and then merging into a wider track after a further 200 metres. Continue on this track until you reach the Forestry car park which is just off the main B4243 Chepstow to Usk road.

Turn right in the car park and right again after about 100 metres, to follow the wide track through the wood. Continue for about 300 metres and shortly after another wide path joins from the right, go down a short track on your right to a stile which will take you back into 'The Leighs'. Turn left and keeping to the edge of the field cross over three more stiles, to find yourself on the road at the hamlet of Bayfield.

Bear left along the road for about 50 metres and then turn right along a single track lane for about 500 metres passing the driveway to two large houses, Brynderwen, built in 1874 and



Comisiwn Coedwigaeth ger y B4243 o Gas-gwent i Frynbuga.

Trowch i'r dde yn y maes parcio ac i'r dde eto ar ôl tua 100 metr, er mwyn dilyn y llwybr llydan trwy'r goedwig. Ewch yn eich blaen am tua 300 metr ac ymhen ychydig mae llwybr llydan arall yn ymuno o'r ochr dde. Ewch i lawr llwybr bach ar y dde at gamfa a fydd yn mynd â chi yn ôl i mewn i 'The Leighs'. Trowch i'r chwith a chadw at ymyl y cae a chroesi tair camfa arall, nes y byddwch yn cyrraedd y ffordd ym mhentref Bayfield.

Dilynwch y ffordd i'r chwith am tua 50 metr ac yna troi i'r dde ar hyd lôn gul am tua 500 metr gan fynd heibio rhodfa dau dŷ mawr, Brynderwen, a adeiladwyd ym 1874, a Bigwood, a adeiladwyd ar ddechrau'r ugeinfed ganrif. Ar ôl tua 60 metr arall croeswch gamfa



Paper making / Cynhyrchu papur

Bigwood, built in the early 1900's. After a further 60 metres cross a stile on your right, turn left along the driveway to Mouton House, and then right after about 30 metres over a metal squeeze stile. In 1910, Mouton House was renovated by Henry Avray Tipping, architectural editor of Country Life magazine and a leading authority on the history and furnishings of grand country houses. He was also one of the foremost garden designers of his era and was a friend of the famous artist, writer and garden designer Gertrude Jekyll. Mouton House was his most ambitious project and he rebuilt it in the contemporary Arts and Crafts style for which he is best known. He added formal water and wilderness gardens and

ar y dde, troi i'r chwith ar hyd rhodfa Mouton House, ac yna troi i'r dde ar ôl tua 30 metr dros gamfa fetel. Ym 1910, adeiladwyd Mouton House gan Henry Avery Tipping, golygydd cylchgrawn Country Life ar y pryd ac arbenigwr blaenllaw ar hanes, archaeoleg a dodrefn plastai gwledig moethus. Ef hefyd oedd un o brif gynllunwyr gerddi ei gyfnod ac roedd yn ffrind i'r artist, yr awdur a'r cynllunydd gerddi enwog Gertrude Jekyll. Mouton House oedd ei brosiect mwyaf uchelgeisiol ac ailadeiladodd yr adeilad yn yr arddull gyfoes, sef yr arddull Celf a Chrefft, a gysylltir yn bennaf ag ef. Ychwanegodd erddi gwyllt a dŵr ffrifiol ac roedd yn cyflogi 12 o arddwyr llawn amser i'w cynnal a'u cadw. Tipping oedd yn gyfrifol hefyd am gynllunio'r ardd furiog yn Chequers (cartref gwledig swyddogol Prif Weinidog Prydain) a'r ardd Celf a Chrefft ym Mhlas Matharn gerllaw ymhlith eraill.

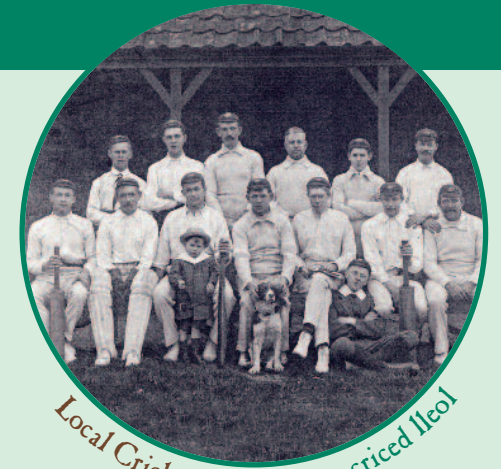
Croeswch y gamfa ac ewch tua chornel chwith bellaf y cae at gamfa arall. Tan y 1930au, hwn oedd y cae criced lleol, a chae cartref tîm criced Henry Tipping.

Croeswch y gamfa ac, ar ôl tua

employed 12 full time gardeners to maintain them. Other garden design work carried out by Tipping includes the walled garden at Chequers (the official country residence of British Prime Ministers) and the Arts and Crafts-style garden at nearby Mathern Palace.

Cross the stile and head diagonally left across the field to another stile. Until the 1930's, this field was the local cricket pitch and home ground to a cricket team founded by Henry Tipping himself.

Cross the stile and, after about 30 metres, turn half right down to a stile next to a metal gate and then carry on to the corner of the field to another stile and double gate. Keeping in the same general direction, continue diagonally left across the next field looking out for a narrow path on your right going steeply down to the field boundary. Here you bear left and follow to the stile at the end. Cross the stile and you should now recognise where you are. Turn left and continue on to the A48 where you turn right and soon find yourself back at the New Inn.



Local Cricket Team / Tîm criced lleol

30 metr, trowch tua'r dde i lawr tuag at gamfa ger gât fetel, ac yna ymlaen i gornel y cae at gamfa a gât ddwbl arall. Gan fynd i'r un cyfeiriad cyffredinol, cerddwch i gornel chwith bellaf y cae nesaf gan chwilio am lwybr cul serth ar y dde sy'n arwain i lawr at ffin y cae. Dilynwch y llwybr i'r chwith ac ymlaen at y gamfa yn y pen draw. Croeswch y gamfa a dylai'r lle hwn fod yn gyfarwydd i chi. Trowch i'r chwith a pharhau tuag at yr A48 lle rydych yn troi i'r dde a byddwch yn ôl yn New Inn o fewn dim.



All of the footpaths should be signposted from tarmac roads and way-marked with yellow arrows at various stages along the footpath. If you follow the general direction of these you are unlikely to go wrong.

All distances are approximate.

Please remember the Countryside Code:

- Be safe – plan ahead and follow any signs
- Leave gates and property as you find them
- Protect plants and animals and take your litter home
- Keep dogs under close control
- Consider other people

Although the description may indicate a stile, ongoing improvements to the Public Rights of Way System may mean that these have been replaced by gates or kissing gates.

If you come across any problems such as blocked paths, damaged stiles or gates, or missing signposts or waymarks please report these to Community Council at matherncc@googlemail.com

Dylai fod arwyddion ar y ffyrdd tarmac i ddangos pob llwybr troed a dylech weld saethau melyn bob hyn a hyn ar hyd y llwybr troed. Os ydych yn dilyn yr arwyddion hyn, mae'n annhebygol y gwnewch chi goll'i'ch ffordd.

Amcangyfrifon yw'r pellteroedd.

Cofiwch y Cod Cefn Gwlad:

- Byddwch yn ddiogel – cynlluniwch o flaen llaw a dilynwch unrhyw arwyddion
- Gadewch gatiâu ac eiddo fel ag yr oeddent
- Sicrhewch fod planhigion ac anifeiliaid yn cael eu diogelu, ac ewch â'ch ysbwriel gartref
- Rhaid cadw eich cŵn dan reolaeth
- Rhowch ystyriaeth i bobl eraill

Er bod y disgrifiad yn nodi camfa, gall gwelliannau parhaus i'r system Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus olygu mai gât neu gât mochyn sydd yno bellach.

Os ydych yn dod ar draws unrhyw broblemau fel rhwystrau ar lwybrau, camfeydd a gatiâu wedi'u difrodi, neu arwyddbyst neu arwyddion coll, a fydddech crystal â rhoi gwybod i'r Cyngor Cymuned yn matherncc@googlemail.com

For details of accommodation in the area visit:
Am fanylion lleety yn y ardal ewch i:

www.visitwyievalley.com

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The use of public transport is encouraged along this route.

The **Veolia bus number 73** from Chepstow or Newport conveniently stops on the A48 on the edge of the Village.

For bus times please refer to
www.traveline-cymru.info or **0871 200 22 33**

Anogir pobl i ddefnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus i gyrraedd y llwybr hwn. Mae **bws rhif 73 Veolia** o Gas-gwent neu Gasnewydd yn gyfleus ac yn stopio ar yr A48 ar gyrion pentref Matharn.

I gael amserau'r bws ewch i
www.traveline-cymru.info neu ffoniwch **0871 200 22 33**

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