

HAFOD

Ref number	PGW (Dy) 50 (CER)
OS Map	135
Grid ref	SN 758 733
Former county	Dyfed
Unitary authority	Ceredigion
Community council	Ysbyty Ystwyth; Pontarfynach

Designations Listed buildings: Stables, coach house and haybarn (grade II); Ice house (grade II); Lower Lodge (grade II); Lower Lodge gates (grade II); Kitchen garden and associated buildings (grade II); Hawthorn Cottage (grade II); Bedford Monument (grade II)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Hafod: Cavern Cascade (Cd 171 (CER)); Hafod: Chain Bridge and Gothick Arcade (Cd 172 (CER)); Hafod: Nant Bwlch-Gwallter (Cd 173 (CER)); Hafod: Peiran Cascade (Cd 174 (CER))
SSSI (part)

Site evaluation **Grade I**

Primary reasons for grading Hafod is one of the most important and influential Picturesque landscapes of the late eighteenth century in Britain. A large area of the Ystwyth valley was landscaped by Thomas Johnes in an understated, unobtrusive way, so as to show off the landscape and its spectacular features to best advantage. This style has been dubbed the 'wilderness Picturesque'. Although the focal point of the demesne, the mansion house, has gone, and the picturesque character of the demesne has been altered by coniferous forestry plantations, the natural landscape, which was so important to this 'wilderness picturesque' style of landscaping, remains largely intact and the natural features that formed the focal points of Thomas Johnes's walks remain much as they were in the late eighteenth century.

Type of site Picturesque landscape with walks; kitchen garden

Main Phases of Construction 1780-1816; 1832-46; 1872-90

Site description

The former Hafod estate is situated in the Ystwyth valley, about 20 km to the south-east of Aberystwyth. It occupies a five-kilometre long stretch of the valley between the villages of Cwmystwyth at the east end and Pont-rhyd-y-groes at the west.

Hafod mansion, demolished in 1958, stood at the core of the estate, towards the west end of the landscaped area. Its site is a levelled area at the foot of the north

flank of the valley, reached by former drives from the west and east, the latter approaching from the south-east. The house, now reduced to a large, uneven, overgrown heap of stone, faced south-west. From it there was a fine view, still visible from the site, down the valley. The house was in a sheltered position, backed on the north by a steep, wooded slope. A large conservatory was attached to the north-east front of the house and its back wall survives to its full height. It is a well built, rubble stone wall with an arched door in it through to the stable court to its north-west. There is one flue at the base of the wall. In an arched recess in the wall, edged with engineering brick, are the remains of a marble fountain. The house rubble includes much cut Bath stone; below and around the mound are ceramic-tiled Victorian or Edwardian sewer pipes below cast-iron manhole covers.

The original house at Hafod probably stood to the east of the site of the mansion. It was built in the seventeenth century by Morgan Herbert. The family built up a sizeable estate in the area and were involved in lead mining, which had been undertaken in the vicinity since at least the medieval period. In 1704 the estate passed to the Johnes family, through the marriage of Jane, William Herbert's daughter and only child, to Thomas Johnes of Llanfair-clydogy, near Lampeter. He left the estate to a cousin, Thomas Johnes of Penybont and Dolaucothi, whose son Thomas, of Llanfair-clydogy and Croft Castle (Herefordshire) married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Knight (1693-1765). Knight was an ironmaster, who purchased Croft Castle in 1746. His grand-nephew, Richard Payne Knight, of Downton Castle, was a key proponent of the Picturesque. Thomas's son, also Thomas (1748-1816), inherited Hafod in 1780. The seventeenth-century house was renovated in the mid eighteenth century by the tenant at the time, John Paynter, Lord Powys's mining agent, who died in 1775.

Thomas Johnes, MP, gentleman scholar, agricultural improver, silviculturalist and picturesque landscaper, decided to make Hafod his home. He had the old house demolished, or possibly converted into offices and stable block, and commissioned the Bath architect, Thomas Baldwin to design a new and grander one in gothic style. Building started in 1786. Johnes's house was quite a modest, two-storey mansion which formed the south-east wing of the later, much larger house. On the south, east and west corners were small square pavilions, built between 1793 and 1795. In 1793-94 a library, conservatory and offices, designed by John Nash, were added. The domed, octagonal library, at the north end of the house, was a prominent feature. The long (160 ft) conservatory extended north-eastwards from the north-east corner and the new offices and stables lay just to the north-east, replacing the previous ones to the south-east of the house, which were demolished in 1793-95, when Nash built new ones to the north, and in order to make way for a new drive. Watercolour drawings of 1790-92 show these buildings still in existence. In March 1807 the whole was burned to the ground and Baldwin was called in again to rebuild as before.

After Johnes died, deeply in debt, in 1816, there was hiatus until the estate was bought in 1832 by Henry Pelham, 4th Duke of Newcastle. Although Hafod was only a seasonal, holiday home for the duke and his family he made many improvements to the estate, in particular to its buildings. He altered the house and built new stables to the north-east of the house, on or near the site of Nash's offices. In 1844 he claimed to have spent £50,000 in improvements to the estate. In 1845 he sold Hafod to Sir Henry de Hoghton, from Lancashire, who more than trebled the size of the mansion with Italianate additions to the north-west of Johnes's house. These, designed by Anthony Salvin, included a tall campanile tower on the front of the house. The house remained

unfinished and Sir Henry only lived sporadically at Hafod between 1846 and 1854. He sold in 1855 to William Chambers, who made little change and went bankrupt. He eventually sold Hafod in 1872 to John Waddingham (died 1890) of Guiting Grange, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. It remained in Waddingham family ownership until 1940. The only external alteration to the house made by John Waddingham was the demolition in 1873 of the pavilions at either end of the south front and of unwanted outbuildings. It was during this demolition that a stone was found, inscribed 'Mrs Jane Johnes placed this stone 14 June 1786'. By 1887 Waddingham had finished modernising the house, which included a new drainage and water supply system. His son James (died 1938) lived at Hafod and managed the estate until the 1930s. On his death the estate was sold to W.G. Tarrant, a builder from Surrey. He only lived at Hafod for two years, dying suddenly in 1942, but had intended to make it his home.

In 1950 the Forestry Commission, which had leased 5,255 acres of the Hafod estate since 1929, was given the estate through purchase by the Land Commissioners, and in 1955 obtained ownership of the house. The Salvin extension had already been partly demolished in 1950-55. The house was finally razed to the ground on 13th August 1958 as a Royal Engineers demolition exercise.

The coach house and stables lie to the north-east of the house site. They consist of a well preserved, L-shaped, single-storey block around the north-east and north-west sides of a walled court. This is bounded on the southern half of the north-east side by a low stone wall and on the remaining sides by high stone walls, that on the south-east being the back wall of the former conservatory. The south-west wall is all that remains of various outhouses, all of which, except the harness room at the north end, faced the yard beyond. There were further sheds along the inside of this wall. The stables and coach house building is of roughly coursed rubble stone, with dark engineering brick window and door surrounds and a slate roof. Window and door openings are round-headed. The stables, with well preserved interiors, occupy the north-west range; the twin-arched coach house lies at the south end of the north-east range. Between its arches is a square panel with the inscription 'J.W. 1882'. The interior of the court is grassed over but originally had a shale surface, with an apron around it of vertically laid setts. A small, single-storey bothy building is attached to the outside of the south-west wall.

Stables and other offices were first built on the present site by Thomas Johnes. These were then altered by the 4th Duke of Newcastle in 1832-46 to make a three-sided court, open on the north side. More modest stables and a coach house were built here by John Waddingham in 1882, as indicated by the datestone. He closed in most of the north side and did not replace the south range.

The landscape of the Hafod demesne, although now largely covered with forestry plantations, is picturesque and of great natural beauty. It is essentially one of an upland river valley and several important smaller tributaries. The flanks of the valleys are steep, the ground rising to over 400 m on either side. The river Ystywyth runs from east to west through the middle of the demesne, varying in character according to the width of the valley.

The landscaped area begins at the western end of a more open, gently sloping part of the valley below the village of Cwmystwyth. At this point the scenery changes dramatically, the river plunging through a deeply cut, narrow gorge which extends for about 500 m. At the end of the gorge the river is joined from the south by the tributary

Nant Gau, which plays an important role in the picturesque landscaping. It is a smaller river, cascading steeply down a narrow, steep-sided valley. In turn, it has several tributaries, one in particular on the east side contributing to the drama of the landscape as it drops down a nearly sheer rock face. All the way up the Nant Gau there are pools, waterfalls and small gorges. On the west flank of the valley, near its northern end, is an important feature of the landscape. This is a circular hill, Pant Melyn, which stands clear of the valley side.

Soon after the junction with the Nant Gau another tributary enters the main valley from the north. This is the Nant Peiran valley, which also played an important role in the picturesque landscaping. As with the Ystwyth, the landscaping starts at the point where the river becomes more dramatic, here plunging over a series of waterfalls and then running southwards in a deep, rock-cut valley, passing out into the Ystwyth over a final waterfall. At this point the valley opens out, the river winding through the valley floor, which is at first gently sloping and then a flat flood plain. To the south the ground rises very steeply. Another tributary, the Nant Bwlchgwaller, drops, in pools and waterfalls, down this slope in a less deeply cut valley than that of the Nant Gau. Below the house the flood plain disappears, the ground to the north sloping gradually down to the river. It opens out again a little on the north side of the river to allow the kitchen garden to occupy the flat ground. The western boundary of the site, south of the river, is another steeply dropping tributary valley, that of the Nant Ffin, which includes a spectacular waterfall.

While the ground rises fairly evenly on the south side of the Ystwyth valley, on the north side it is more diversified. At the west end of the landscaped area it rises steeply from the Ystwyth and from the Nant Peiran up to a ridge, Cefn Creigiau. This is elongated north-east/south-west. At its south-west end the ground drops steeply below it, giving magnificent views from this point over the whole valley. To the west of the ridge the ground drops down to a meadow sloping from north to south. To the west is an oval, rounded hill, Middle Hill, which stands clear of the north flank of the valley. West of this again is another sloping meadow leading down to the mansion house site, below which the ground drops gradually down to the river.

Much of the Hafod demesne is now covered in dense conifer plantations, mostly planted during the 1950s and 1960s. Some ornamental planting, both of deciduous and coniferous trees, still exists and there are unplanted areas where native oak woodland, with a ground covering of grasses, moss and ferns, survives. These tend to be in the side valleys and on the precipitous and rocky lower parts of the Ystwyth and Peiran valleys. Rhododendrons (*Rhododendron ponticum*) are quite pervasive in some areas but are subject to a programme of reduction. Low-lying ground flanking the river Ystwyth is open meadow.

On all but the north-west side of the house is open meadow, originally called the East and West Lawns. There are now only one or two trees in this area; below the house, on the south side of the drive which crosses the meadow, is a large, spreading oak tree and a larger beech. On the more level ground below is a single wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*). There is another on the west flank of Middle Hill. There used to be more specimen trees on the East and West Lawns, including a stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) and a hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). Coed Hafod, which occupies the ridge north of the house, is largely conifer plantation, with rhododendrons on the lower fringe. There is also a clump of rhododendrons to the north-east of the house site.

The north end of Middle Hill is covered with a conifer plantation; the south end is open, with some fine, venerable specimens of beech and oak on it. There is also a single cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) and a huge, spreading beech tree above it, near the south end of the hill, which is covered with a dense bank of rhododendrons. Hidden in undergrowth are the octagonal brick footings of a small building. This is believed to be the structure referred to by George Lipscomb in 1799 as a 'small turret ... executed with so much taste and propriety, that it can scarcely be thought artificial'. It appears as a small castellated building in a sketch of 1786 by Thomas Jones of Pencerrig. There is also an ashlar stone, installed by Thomas Johnes to commemorate the fire of 1807. Below the north end of Middle Hill, on the slope of which is another bank of rhododendrons, is a small, roughly oval pond. This is the former menagerie pond, on which ducks were kept. It is dammed with an earthen bank at its west end. On the dam is a large horse chestnut tree. A small, stone-revetted island towards the east end of the pond is covered with rhododendrons. A small, two-storey stone cottage, Hawthorn (or Pendre) Cottage, approximately on the site of the 1780s menagerie, is tucked under the slope to the north of the pond and is hemmed in by more rhododendrons and some deciduous trees. Originally an estate worker's cottage, in a Thomas Jones sketch of 1786 it is shown as single-storey.

The summit and north flank of Cefn Creigiau has been clear felled; the south-east side remains covered in conifers. Conifers occupy most of the east end of the demesne. There are some remnants of ornamental planting: above the lower part of the path up the Ystwyth, above Pont Dologau, there are some mature beech trees. Pant Melyn, the hill on the west side of the Nant Gau valley, is planted with mature beech trees, with more extending for a short distance to its south, along the lip of the valley. There is also a fine group of beeches at the western end of Allt Dihanog.

The history of extensive ornamental landscaping at Hafod begins in the late eighteenth century. Little is known of landscape development during the prehistoric to early post-medieval period. Immediately before landscaping began the area was one of scattered small farm holdings in a well wooded landscape, with sheep walks on the higher ground. The deciduous woodland was productively managed and many of the oaks were coppiced. The Hafod demesne still contains traces of settlement patterns and metal mining which pre-date the late eighteenth century. A limited amount of landscaping and some tree planting may have been carried out by the Herbert family, who owned the estate until 1704. John Paynter, the tenant at Hafod of Thomas Johnes's father, is probably unlikely to have made many alterations. Evidence that the Ystwyth valley at Hafod was well wooded at the time that Thomas Johnes took over comes in the form of a book of sketches by Thomas Jones of Pencerrig (Powys), carried out in 1786. The 34 sketches of Hafod show that the flanks of the valley and its tributaries were blanketed in deciduous woodland, much of which was probably oak coppice.

The landscaping that was to make Hafod famous, and a byword for the Picturesque, was undertaken by Thomas Johnes from the 1780s until his death in 1816. During that time Johnes revealed and enhanced the natural landscape and its woodland cover through sensitive management of the existing landscape, planting, clearing and a carefully contrived system of walks and viewpoints. Paths were generally well drained and surfaced, for ease of walking, with stony material found nearby. Built structures were few and were mostly simple; some were contrived so as to create a surprise view. Thomas Johnes was influenced in his landscaping by his

cousin, Richard Payne Knight, who had carried out picturesque landscaping at Downton (Herefordshire), by the ideas of the poet William Mason and probably by similar landscaping projects in Scotland (Johnes visited Scotland in 1768). Almost immediately Johnes's picturesque landscaping at Hafod became well known, visited and written about. The most comprehensive contemporary description, with an accompanying map, is *An attempt to describe Hafod*, by George Cumberland, published in 1796.

After Johnes's death in 1816 the estate was neglected and began to deteriorate until 1832, when it was bought by the 4th Duke of Newcastle. Much needed doing to revive and repair the estate and the duke undertook many improvements, particularly to the buildings. Some of the cottages, such as Creigiau, had to be extensively rebuilt. On the estate there was much work improving farms and managing woodland. A new, gently curving drive, which survives, was made across the West Lawn, below the house, in 1837. The duke appears largely to have left Johnes's landscaping alone, although some alteration is implied by remarks in a letter of 3rd August 1843: 'we have been very busy improving the picturesque views of the Peiran Falls so as to produce the greatest effect'. The disused leat above the falls may be connected to this enterprise.

Between 1846 and 1872, when John Waddingham bought the estate, Hafod deteriorated again. The estate produced only a low rental income; the house had been greatly enlarged and was unfinished. It is probable that Sir Henry de Hoghton consulted W.A. Nesfield over the grounds but it is not known if he produced any plans. It is thought that Hoghton was responsible for straightening the drive south of the house and making the cutting through the rock bluff at its south end in about 1850. Waddingham tackled the house and made improvements on the estate, planting larch, draining, fencing, repairing bridges and building farms and cottages. He made some improvements to the immediate surroundings of the house, building a revetment wall south-west of the house to make a terrace and planting a conifer avenue along the straight drive from the cutting. However, he appears to have made little alteration to Johnes's Picturesque landscape, merely keeping the walks in good order and the estate generally well maintained. Built ornamental structures decayed, some, such as the turret at the south end of the Middle Hill ridge and summerhouse in Mariamne's garden, disappearing altogether. The Cold Bath and temple in Mrs Johnes's garden had already gone earlier in the century. Major bridges were maintained or altered; minor, more rustic ones disappeared.

The gardens were well maintained until the head gardener of the day, Mr Dunn, retired in 1932. Thereafter, following the departure of James Waddingham and the sale of the estate in 1940, Hafod went into rapid decline. The walks, Mariamne's garden and Mrs Johnes's garden were abandoned in 1932 but the lawns around the house and kitchen garden were maintained until 1938. Major destruction came after the death of W.G. Tarrant, in 1942, when large areas of woodland were felled and parts of the estate sold. In 1950 the Forestry Commission acquired the majority of the Hafod demesne area and altered dramatically the appearance of the landscape without entirely obliterating the Picturesque landscaping. The Commission built new tracks and a concrete bridge and carried out extensive conifer planting. Forestry tracks mostly followed earlier carriage drives and tracks, thus often overlying and obliterating them, although traces of them survive. Conifer plantations have overlain parts of the walks and Mrs Johnes's garden, although the steeper, rocky valley sides have been left untouched.

Historically there were four approaches to the Hafod mansion, one from Pont-rhyd-y-groes to the west, one from Cwmystwyth to the east and two from the Cwmystwyth road, the first just north of Hafod Church, Eglwys Newydd, the other a short distance to the west. The drive from Cwmystwyth is now defunct; the other three remain in use as forestry and access tracks. The west drive, now a forestry track, was in existence as a carriage drive by 1796. Before conversion to a drive it had been part of the public road from Pont-rhyd-y-groes to Cwmystwyth, the continuation of which, to the east of the house, formed one of the other drives. At the west entrance there is an Italianate, two-storey lodge, Lower Lodge, built by John Waddingham and dating to the 1870s. It is built into the slope on the south side of the track, with its main entrance on the first floor. Flanking the entrance are two contemporary square gate piers of rubble stone construction, with rusticated quoins. The original cast-iron gates, for vehicles and pedestrians, are adjacent to the entrance but not hung. A short distance to the east is the site of an earlier lodge, in existence by 1842 and possibly built by the 4th duke of Newcastle. Further east still is the site of the first lodge on this drive, built by Thomas Johnes and possibly designed by John Nash. It was in place by 1796 and consisted of a crenellated tower and flanking wings. The drive passed under an arch in the tower. A tree was planted to mark the position of this lodge and the railings that surrounded it are still in situ.

The drive runs along the flood plain of the river Ystwyth, at the foot of a steep slope which is revetted with a stone wall at its western end. The drive passes over a small, single-arched stone bridge over a tributary stream, the Nant Lledwenau. It then climbs gently, on a terrace built on the steep slope, while continuing to follow the valley. North of the kitchen garden it is joined from the west by another former drive, now a forestry track. This runs from the B4343 public road southwards and then westwards along a steep valley side. Although it follows the original route of a drive, in existence by 1796, it is of modern construction. At the entrance, which was called the Red Gate, there is a wide turning area but no evidence remains for any lodge.

On the western edge of the West Lawn, the grass slope in front of the house site, the drive splits. The southern branch, the Duke's Drive, follows the contour across the meadow in front of the house site, then joins up with the main drive from the east. The northern track splits again, the left branch being the extension of the former public road, leading to the Cwmystwyth road, the right one, which is late eighteenth-century in date, leading to the rear of the house site and outbuildings. It is terraced into the valley side and is backed by a well built stone wall opposite the house site and outbuildings.

The former public road, converted to a drive between 1790 and 1796, runs north-eastwards from the house, rising gently up hill along the side of a steep south-facing slope. West of Pendre Farm it passes over a stone bridge, probably of late eighteenth-century date, with dry-stone walling and a square culvert at its foot. East of Pendre Farm the drive climbs more steeply and this part has preserved its late eighteenth-century structure, with a ruinous dry-stone wall along its lower side. There are now no gates or lodge at the entrance, on the B4574, although Johnes built a lodge here, 'Arch Ucha', probably in the 1790s. The site of the lodge is that of Old Rose Cottage, opposite the present Rose Cottage. Some garden walling and foundations are all that remain above ground.

The drive from the Cwmystwyth road, near the church, leads off the road at an acute angle, in which stands Upper Lodge. This is a simple, two-storey, rubble stone

cottage in use as a private dwelling. There are now no gate posts but they are known to have been similar to those at Lower Lodge. The foundation stone of the north pier stands close to the lodge. The present forestry track follows the line of one of the earliest carriage drives, established by 1796. From the lodge the track runs south-westwards, its platform cut into the steep south-east slope of Cefn Creigiau. The track drops gently down the slope and then follows the contour along the Ystwyth valley at the western end of Cefn Creigiau. It passes over a single-arched stone bridge over a tributary stream. This has dressed stone voussoirs on the lower side and rubble ones on the upper. The north side has its original, curved parapet; that on the south side has gone. Further west the former drive is built on a rock-cut terrace, the lower side of which is revetted with a substantial stone wall capped with large dressed stone slabs. Parts of this wall are in poor condition. Built out from the wall are two semi-circular viewing platforms for pedestrians, one of which has almost completely fallen down the slope. There were iron gates across the drive at this point but these have now gone. At the west end of this section the track turns north-westwards and divides. The western branch, which is the earlier, late eighteenth-century one, leads around a rocky bluff but then merges into the Duke's Drive, linking with the west drive. The eastern branch, dating to the mid nineteenth century and probably built by Sir Henry de Hoghton, passes through a rock-cut passage through the bluff and runs on a terrace straight to the south side of the former house site. At the entrance to the garden there were gates, only a pillar base of which survives.

The last drive to be built by Johnes was that from Cwmystwyth, constructed in 1814, partly as a scheme to alleviate unemployment. Johnes built a lodge at the entrance, which the Duke of Newcastle converted into a school. Although now a track, the drive has not been used for forestry operations and retains its original form. For much of its length it runs down the valley, from Cwmystwyth, through farmland. It enters the wooded demesne just to the east of the Ystwyth gorge, then follows the contours around the bluff between the Ystwyth and Peiran rivers. Here it is built on a terrace and cut into the slope, the carriageway revetted with dry-stone walling on its lower side for long sections and in places on its upper side. Where it rounds the bluff the drive is deeply rock-cut and has a high revetment wall on its lower side. The drive crossed the river Peiran near the east edge of the wooded demesne. The bridge, Pont Newydd, was constructed in the winter of 1813-14. It no longer survives, having fallen into decay following an accident in 1950. The remains consist of two massive abutments with built up approach causeways. The abutment on the south side is battered and built all the way to river level. That on the other side is straight-sided and its lower part is natural rock. An early description (Thomas Payne, 1815) indicates that it was double-arched and a drawing of about 1831 shows two stone arches, one above the other. The bridge was repaired by T.J. Waddingham in 1938. It was given supporting beams of larch and wooden decking. Only one larch beam (fallen) now survives of this superstructure.

On the north side the causeway is built over a dry ditch, which starts higher up the river and runs parallel with its north side as far as the sudden drop a short distance to the west of the bridge. It is thought that this former leat may have been built by the Duke of Newcastle to divert water over a part of the rock face below in order to increase the dramatic quality of the Peiran Falls. He mentions this scheme in a letter dated 1843. The drive continues westwards from the bridge, around the contour of a steep slope, to join the Upper Lodge drive at an acute angle.

The Picturesque walks that Thomas Johnes laid out through the Hafod demesne have survived to a varying degree. There are three main walks - the Lady's Walk, the Gentleman's Walk and the New Walk. Another walk, known as the Maen Arthur Walk, lay outside the main pleasure ground.

The Lady's Walk, constructed by 1789, when it is referred to by William Gilpin, begins and ends at the house site and is about three miles long. Following the direction taken by George Cumberland's description of the walk, in 1796, first it ran southwards along the drive towards the river. Where the drive turns eastwards there is a choice. Either one could drop down to the river at the Alpine Bridge and turn left on to a path along the river, or one could follow a sloping path eastwards down the steep slope, joining the first path to the west of a tributary, the Creigiau stream. The former path was probably the main walk. It can be followed for most of its length but parts are in poor condition or concealed by dumped material. Where the path is well preserved it is built on a narrow terrace with sections of dry-stone revetment walling on its lower side. The path appears to have been built of stony material found nearby, creating a more or less smooth, dry surface. To the east of the Creigiau stream the walk follows a wider terrace that is probably natural down to the Cow Meadow, with an alternative route to Mrs Johnes's garden.

The Cold Bath, whose remains have been excavated, was built in a south-facing spring basin immediately to the north of the path. Footings of stone walls were found during excavation indicate that the building was rectangular, its long axis aligned north-south and its north end built into the slope. Inside there was a room at the south end and a plunge pool at the north end, fed by a spring. Evidence was found that the lower part of the building had been faced with dressed limestone and the upper part was probably of rendered brick and local stone. It was also found that the building had been carefully dismantled after it had fallen into disuse. It disappears from the records in 1810 and may have been removed by Johnes himself.

To the east of the site of the Cold Bath the valley widens out and the Lady's Walk drops down on to an area of flood plain now known as the Cow Meadow. There is now no defined walk across it until the east end of the meadow, where the river flows north-south and then turns sharply to the west. Along the north-south reach there is a defined path close to the river. The northern end of this stretch, around a bend to the east, is partly cut into the rock and is overhung by trees and rhododendrons. Further eastwards the eroded path has been restored and resurfaced with gravel. It follows the river Ystwyth until just short of its junction with the Nant Peiran, where it turns northwards to run up the west side of the Peiran valley.

Near the foot of the valley a forestry track runs east-west across it. This is a modern track on the route of a drive, probably of early nineteenth-century date, which runs from the main (Upper Lodge) drive down to the former estate sawmill (converted to a private dwelling, Sawmill Cottage, in the 1940s), the sawmill office (now a holiday cottage, 'The Glen') on the opposite side of the drive, Pont Dologau and beyond. It crosses the Nant Peiran over a single-arched stone bridge, with dressed stone voussoirs. Parapets have been removed in recent years and the north side of the bridge is in poor condition. A bridge is marked in this position on the 1796 map and it is likely that the present bridge was in place by that time. As well as being utilitarian, it forms a picturesque object at the foot of the valley.

The Peiran valley is steep-sided, with rocky lower slopes covered in moss, ferns, scattered stunted oaks and some rhododendrons. The river tumbles down a rocky channel in numerous small cascades, rapids and pools. The Lady's Walk

follows the river, in places built on a rock-cut shelf, in others on a levelled natural surface. Towards the north end of the valley the path passes the rubble stone footings of a small built structure, which lies between the path and a steep drop to the river. George Cumberland, in 1796, called this a 'rustic building'. George Lipscomb, in 1799, referred to it as 'a small rustic building, furnished with a seat'. It is now generally known as the Rustic Alcove. The remains consist of a platform, built out about 2 m over the drop to the river on a substantial revetment wall, on the south end of which is a raised section of stonework. There is some evidence to suggest that a bridge across the Peiran was attached to the building. Between the platform and the path is a short wall about 1.3 m high and to the south of this the path is edged with a slight wall of stone slabs. To the north of the building the path widens slightly and is backed by a stretch of mortared rubble stone revetment wall.

Interpretation of the Rustic Alcove is difficult, but the built and archival evidence suggests that it was a building, sometimes described as a summerhouse, designed to screen the Peiran falls, to the north, from the visitor approaching from the south. The cross wall would have been part of this screening. Steps to the south of it led up to the building on the platform, which also screened the view of the falls. According to George Cumberland (1796), it was only when one left the building that the falls burst into view. However, Plumptre (see Kerkham and Briggs, 1991), described how: 'the structure was entered from the south thro' a small arch leading into a square building, there having been a seating arrangement inside, giving the visitor a view of the falls. A wooden bridge adjoined the gazebo'.

The Peiran falls, one of the chief Picturesque objects of the Hafod demesne, lie at the head of the valley. The ground drops steeply in two main stages, creating a smaller upper fall and a larger lower one. At times of spate the lower stage is greatly amplified by water pouring over a large, sloping slab of rock to the west of the main fall. At the foot is a pool, next to which the path leaves the valley floor, turns westwards and runs diagonally up the steep valley side. This slope is now clothed in conifers but Cumberland described it as a very fine grove of old, formerly pollarded, oaks. The path crosses the main (Upper Lodge) drive at an angle, and continues up the slope, half way up which it turns northwards and runs to the west side of Eglwys Newydd churchyard. From here the original path ran south-westwards along the base of Cefn Creigiau, which in Johnes's day was 'waste in wood', that is, scrubby, then across the meadow to its west and past Pendre Farm. This was Johnes's new model farm, complete with dairy, and the walk was routed in order to show it off. It then ran between the farm and Hawthorn Cottage and on down the meadow west of Middle Hill, the 'East Lawn', back to the house. The exact course of this part of the walk, from the church to the house, is difficult to make out and there are few physical remains of it.

The Gentleman's Walk, mentioned by William Gilpin in 1789 and described in detail by Cumberland in 1796, is about six miles long and ventures further into the outer parts of the demesne than the Lady's Walk. Following Cumberland's route, the walk runs south from the house, on the same line as the Lady's Walk, to the Alpine Bridge across the Ystwyth. Thomas Jones's sketch of this shows a simple, gently curved bridge with a central pier. Cumberland called this a 'rude wooden bridge', in 1796, supported in the middle by a stone buttress. William Williams, in 1796, described it as 'a wooden bridge of two trees flung across (the river) and supported in the middle by a stone buttress'. This primitive bridge was soon upgraded, replaced in 1797 by an 'alpine' bridge. In 1799 George Lipscomb commented that it was the only

bridge at Hafod where ‘the hand of art made its appearance, which is in a neat wooden bridge ...’. It was variously described as ‘Chinese’ or ‘Moorish’ and was a substantial structure of intricate timberwork arches and parapets. It was illustrated by George Wood in 1813. The bridge was probably rebuilt during the 1880s and was reconstructed again in 1938. The present bridge, built in 1996, is a modern superstructure built on to the original stone abutments and central stone support, which have been restored using a photograph from the Waddingham period of ownership as a guide.

The walk then runs eastwards along and slightly above the river Ystwyth. For a short distance east of the bridge the path, which is built over the slope, is revetted with a stone wall on its lower side. The path descends the west side of the Bwlchgwallter valley on a narrow shelf and revetted terrace. This leads to a platform at the foot of a cascade, below which is a suitably narrow crossing point. In 1796 a log or stepping stones served as a bridge. To the east the path is at first overgrown and impossible to follow; further east its route is presumably followed by the modern forestry track. After this track crosses the river over a modern bridge the path is no longer extant but originally continued along the river, around the large meadow south of the Peiran valley and then up the Nant Gau valley.

The Nant Gau valley is a narrow, steep-sided ravine, its sides clothed in light oak woodland. The valley floor and much of its sides are rocky and much covered in moss and ferns. The stream falls steeply northwards in a rocky bed much broken up by cascades, rapids and pools. At the lower, northern end of the valley the narrow path follows the stream on a rocky shelf. A dam survives that Johnes built on this section of the stream, in order to facilitate the irrigation of the hay meadows below. The path then leaves the stream and climbs the east side of Pant Melyn hill. The next section, where it descends again towards the stream, has fallen into disuse and is impassable, although it can clearly be seen clinging to the steep side of the valley. South of Pant Melyn a path from the west, which leads off a forestry track from Pont Dologau, joins the original Gentleman’s Walk path up the west side of the valley. Here the path is narrow and unsurfaced, at times cut into the rock and in places built up on a stone revetment wall. The stream is for the most part some distance below the path. Particular features noted by early visitors, and still extant, are a waterfall of about 4 m, falling into a pool, and a long waterfall of a tributary stream, entering from the east, which falls and fans out over a near vertical, smooth rock.

The culmination of the walk up the Nant Gau valley is the waterfall known as the Cavern Cascade. The path approaches a rocky bluff, behind which the stream runs in a deep, narrow, rock-cut channel. To the right a tunnel, running westwards, is cut into the bluff. Its entrance is at a higher level than the path and is now reached by clambering up a rocky slope. When Cumberland visited in 1796 a ‘few loose steps of slate’ led up this slope. The rock-cut tunnel runs straight and then turns slightly southwards towards the end; it is only after this bend that the waterfall is visible, although it is audible from the entrance. A curtain of water falls in front of the end of the tunnel into a deep, cauldron-like pool below. It appears that the cascade itself is natural, falling from a high ledge above the end of the tunnel; the dramatic effect of it, however, has been created by the tunnel. In 1796 there was also a log bridge across the stream below the steps up to the cavern.

The walk then retraces its steps down the valley and skirts the north slope of Pant Melyn, which Cumberland called ‘that remarkably-smooth, tumultously formed hill ... which seems to be marked out for a Druid’s temple’. In Johnes’s day there was

a magnificent view of the whole valley from this hill. It is now tree covered, deciduous seedlings interspersed with some huge, ancient beeches. The druid's temple, or stone circle, was never erected.

The walk then runs westwards, half way up the steep side of the Ystwyth valley. For much of its length it is now overgrown and difficult to navigate, although clearly visible, with steps in places and the remains of stony surfacing. To the south-west of the great westward bend in the river the path passes through a short, rock-cut tunnel, called 'cavern way' by Cumberland, which takes it through a bluff. The view out across the valley from the east end of this tunnel is wide-ranging and dramatic and the fall below the path precipitous. A short distance to the west a branch path, still traceable, descends the slope at an angle, down to the lower forestry track.

The next section of the walk, which clings to the side of the slope and is rock-cut in places, remains passable and leads to the Nant Bwlchgwallter valley. This is a small, steeply descending, picturesque valley, whose stream, like the Nant Gau, falls in a series of falls, torrents and pools. Where the path crosses it there is no longer a bridge and the valley floor is strewn with mossy boulders. There are remnants of a suspension bridge, probably mid nineteenth-century in origin: on the east side are two upright iron stanchion posts; on the west side there are two iron stanchion loops fixed horizontally on the slightly higher ground above the stream bed. Above, a winding cascade falls into a pool; below the stream drops steeply. In 1796 the stream was crossed by a 'bridge of two slabs, rudely placed' (Cumberland, 1796) and the cascade could be admired from a 'Mossy Seat' below it. The stone slabs remain, although displaced; both this 'bridge' and the 'Mossy Seat' were drawn by the Misses Ogländer, from which it is clear that the seat was covered. From near this spot there was a fine view of the mansion. West of the valley the path leads gently down the slope to a forestry track. The track follows the route of the Gentleman's Walk westwards along the contour of the hill. After a short distance a very steep subsidiary path descends the slope to the Alpine Bridge below. Towards the Cae Gwartheg valley the walk leaves the forestry track, running westwards to the Nant Ffin stream and then descending steeply down beside it to the site of a suspension bridge over the river Ystwyth, opposite the kitchen garden. This part of the walk is in dense plantation and has mostly disappeared, although some of its earthworks are traceable. There are no signs of the bridge, called by Cumberland a 'very long flying bridge', and its exact position is not known. The walk then returned eastwards along the track to the kitchen garden to the main drive south of the house.

The New Walk runs north-eastwards from Pont Dologau, a short distance to the east of Sawmill Cottage, up one side of the Ystwyth gorge and down the other. It is no longer possible to follow this entire route as the bridge at the north end of the gorge has gone and most of the path on the east side of the gorge is impassable. The walk was under construction when Cumberland visited in 1796 and was not finished until 1805.

Pont Dologau, sometimes known as Tyloge Bridge, is an impressive bridge and in itself a Picturesque object. It is a single-arched stone bridge across the Ystwyth gorge and was probably built soon after 1790, when Johnes acquired the north bank of the river. The arch is of undressed stone and the parapets have been removed in recent years. Just above the bridge the Nant Gau enters the Ystwyth down a long, narrow waterfall in a rock-cut channel. In Johnes's day there was a small stone bridge across this stream at a point lower than the present one leading to Nant Cae. Above Pont

Dologau, on the Ystwyth, is a large stone dam, the Dologau barrage, constructed by W.G. Tarrant in 1940-42 to supply hydro-electricity to power the sawmill below. Previously the estate sawmill, which was in existence by 1870 and was rebuilt by John Waddingham in 1880, had been water-powered. The dam is about 5 m high, built of stone with concrete additions and some iron reinforcing, and is now breached at the base. It has associated sluices on both sides and a stone-lined flume leading west from the sluice on the north side. From a sluice at its end water was originally led to a turbine generator at the west end of the sawmill in a wooden flume.

The path up the north-west side of the gorge passes through a doorway in the end of the dam, next to the stone flume. Above, the river runs through a steep-sided valley, its lower slopes similar to those of the Peiran valley. The path is cut into the valley side, at times rock-cut and skirting rock overhangs. Precipitous drops below, and the narrowness of the path, make this a dramatic, and at times dangerous, walk. In places steeper rises are negotiated by rock-cut steps and at one point the path diverts away from the river around a rocky bluff. The narrowest part of the valley is at the north end. Here the river runs east-west, dropping steeply down a deeply cut, narrow gorge with sheer rock sides. On the south side of the gorge, just east of the point where the river turns to the south-west, stand two rubble stone pillars. These are the outer piers, of an original four, of an enigmatic built structure, known as the Gothic Arcade. The only known record of this building is a drawing by John Piper (who named it the Gothic Arcade), of 1939, which shows it to be a two-dimensional eye-catcher, built on a platform, consisting of three Gothic arches. A little further up the gorge, at one of its narrowest points, are the remains of the bridge, called the Chain Bridge, that carried the walk over the river. The bridge dates to 1805. The remains consist of pairs of cast iron posts on either side of the gorge. Their upper parts are cylindrical and slightly tapering, with small ball finials on top. Their lower parts are driven into the rock. Between each pair is a low, upright, iron post driven into the rock. On the north side of the river, behind the main posts, and slightly further apart, are smaller cast-iron posts. Behind the posts on the south side there are three iron supports, driven into the ground, to which are attached horizontal iron loops. There is no visual evidence for the appearance of the bridge but it is thought that it was supported by hawsers stretched between the posts and had slatted wooden decking. For most of its length the path on the south-east side of the gorge is eroded away or impassable. However, the lowest part, above the dam, is clearly visible as a shelf cut into the slope.

Two small, detached, gardens lie within the picturesque demesne, to the east of the mansion site. The closest to the house is Miss Johnes's Garden. Mariamne (1784-1811) was Thomas Johnes's only daughter. Encouraged by her father, by the distinguished botanist Sir James E. Smith and by Dr James Anderson, a noted Scottish agriculturalist employed by him, Mariamne developed a keen interest in plants, particularly alpinists. Her own garden was laid out and planted, mainly with shrubs and alpinists, in 1795-96. Anderson, who planted the garden, established a heather garden below the west entrance. The main garden was divided into five areas, now no longer distinguishable. Features once within it, that are now long gone, include a 'moss-house', a nineteenth-century summerhouse on the north-west side and a Carrara marble urn, commemorating Mariamne's pet robin, by the sculptor Thomas Banks, now at the National Library, Aberystwyth. Mariamne died at the young age of 27 in 1811.

The garden is situated on the southern end of the Cefn Creigiau ridge, on a south-facing rocky slope. Below it, to the south, the ground drops steeply. The small area, now no longer with any garden plants growing in it, is slightly hollowed out of the hillside and is thought to have originated as a quarry for walling stone on the estate. It has a rock outcrop at its east end and was originally laid out with several gravel and quartz-surfaced paths. The garden is bounded by a restored dry-stone wall.

There are two routes in to the garden, one from the west and one from the east. In Mariamne's day the two entrances were kept locked and only family and close friends, particularly botanists, were allowed to visit. From the house, the approach would have been along the main drive and then up a steep path just east of a bridge over a stream south-east of Middle Hill. The path leads to narrow, winding stone steps, flanked by low dry-stone walls, which lead up to a narrow entrance in the garden's boundary wall. From the east the garden can be reached by a narrow, picturesque path which leads off the Lady's Walk south of the churchyard. The path runs south-westwards along the south-east flank of Cefn Creigiau, with a low, dry-stone wall above it for much of its length. A branch path, with rock-cut steps at its foot, leads off to the right to Pen-creigiau cottage. The main path also has rock-cut steps and is rock-cut in places. Near Miss Johnes's Garden it splits, one branch leading down to the drive, the other to the west path to the garden.

The west boundary wall is about 1 m high and has one wide gap in it. The gap was made by the Forestry Commission to accommodate a new trail shortly after the wall was reconstructed during a Manpower Services Commission scheme in 1985-86. Inside it are the stumps of rhododendrons and cypresses. The east boundary wall runs inside two large beeches; towards its south end it is lower and built on a rock outcrop. In the south-east corner a platform has been cut out of the rock and a flight of five rock-cut steps leads up the rock outcrop. The platform could have been a seat or a base for the urn. The wall along the south side is about 1.3 m high. It has a gap, where steps descend the slope below, and a gateway leading to a path which runs eastwards to Pen-creigiau cottage.

On a prominent, steep-sided bluff just to the south of Miss Johnes's Garden is the Bedford Monument, erected in 1805 to commemorate Francis, 5th Duke of Bedford, who was a prominent agricultural innovator. The monument was designed in 1803 by W.F. Pocock and was restored in 1988. From it there are spectacular views to the south and west over the Ystwyth valley. The monument is a tapering, sandstone column, about 4.5 m high, on a square base. The lower part is plain, with an inscription on a marble plaque, dedicating the monument to the Duke of Bedford, who had died in 1802. The upper part is fluted and topped with an urn. Behind the monument is a level viewing platform and an oak tree.

The second garden, Mrs Johnes's Garden, is situated on low-lying, level ground just west of the river Ystwyth, at the east end of the area of flood plain, south of Cefn Creigiau, known as the Cow Meadow. The garden was made in about 1786 and was influenced at first by William Mason's vision of paradise in his poem *The English Garden*, vol. IV. Although its original internal layout is not known early Ordnance Survey maps do show winding paths, now gone. During the 1790s the character of the garden was altered through the planting of many species of American origin. A single holm oak is the only remnant of ornamental planting. Malkin described the garden in 1804 as 'a gaudy flower garden, with its wreathing and fragrant plats bordered by shaven turf, with a smooth gravel walk carried round'. The two entrances had Coade stone arches and ornaments. One had probably collapsed

before the forestry track was pushed through the garden in 1964; the other remained, but in a precarious state, and was restored in the mid 1980s. The Coade Stone voussoirs were removed in 1964 for safe keeping and were returned in the late 1980s. The original Coade stone keystones, carved with heads of a nymph and satyr, are in a private collection.

Various late eighteenth-century writers mentioned a temple (Cumberland), an alcove (Lipscomb) and a triton (Plumptre) in the garden, but these have all gone. Malkin (1804) stated that the garden was 'still further to be ornamented by a doric temple from a design in Stuart's *Athens* (1762)' but there is no evidence that this was done. Some sort of temple or seating arrangement was in place by 1795, however, as indicated by Cumberland and the Derby Service. A Coade stone dolphin, now broken and removed from the site, was part of a fountain.

Mrs Johnes's garden is a roughly triangular area of about an acre surrounded by a dry-stone wall about 1.2-1.5 m high, which was rebuilt in the 1980s. The garden now lies in a coniferous forestry plantation, with a 1964 forestry track cutting across it from west to south-east. There are arched gateways, rebuilt in 1988-89, on the east and west sides of the boundary wall. That on the west side is about 3 m high, built of stone, with a flat slab top and a reproduction Coade stone arch of alternating plain and vermiculated blocks. A female face (nymph) is carved on the keystone. A simple iron gate in the archway leads to a path which soon divides. The east gateway is similar, with a similar gate, but has a male face (satyr) on the inward-facing keystone. These are both modern, of a modern approximation to Coade stone, and the heads are not reproductions of the originals. There are three flagstone steps outside the gateway leading down to a path which runs eastwards to join the Lady's Walk along the river. Part of the old drive remains hidden in undergrowth outside the gateway.

There are a number of former estate cottages scattered throughout the Hafod demesne. Most of these are now in private residential use. They are all sturdily and simply built in local stone and most are of nineteenth-century date. Some, by their proximity to walks, would have formed incidents of interest in the picturesque landscape. Such would have been Hawthorn Cottage (site of the menagerie), just north of the pond, behind which ran the Lady's Walk. Pencreigiau cottage could have been passed on the way to Mariamne's garden. The sawmill, now Sawmill Cottage, built by William Chambers in the mid nineteenth century, was next to the Pont Dologau, on the Gentleman's Walk and the New Walk. The home farm of the estate was Pendre, north of Middle Hill, which was shown off on the Lady's Walk. Eglwys Newydd church, at the north-east end of the demesne, was built in 1803, paid for by Thomas Johnes and taken from a design by James Wyatt. It replaced an earlier church, built in about 1620 by the Herbert family. The church was gutted by fire in 1932 and subsequently restored. It contains the remains of a fine marble memorial to Mariamne Johnes, sculpted by Sir Francis Chantrey, which was more or less destroyed in the fire.

Another building of interest is the well preserved ice-house. This is situated near the north end of the Alpine Bridge, just west of the track leading down to it. It is partially built into the slope above the river and has rhododendrons growing on and around it. A narrow entrance passage on the east side is flanked by stone walls about 2.5 m high. Originally this passage was vaulted in stone, but the vaulting has collapsed except for a short section next to the ice-house chamber. A short flight of steps leads down to the entrance to the circular chamber. This is built of coursed

rubble stone and has a domed top and tapering lower half. Outside, the ice-house mound has a stone roof and revetment walls, parts of which have collapsed.

The kitchen garden is situated on level, low-lying ground on the north bank of the river Ystwyth, below the open grass area, or West Lawn, 200 m to the south-west of the mansion site. It is reached from the east by a track which branches off the main drive and runs parallel with the river. Outside the east end of the garden is a two-storey cottage, now altered and in private residential use, which was formerly the head gardener's house. In front of it is a small garden bounded by iron railings. The front and rear entrances to the cottage incorporate high quality dressed stonework which is presumed to have come from the demolished mansion. The yard to the west of the cottage has a small single-storey building set at an angle within it. A track runs along the north side of the kitchen garden, with a belt of rhododendrons and some mature trees on the bank to its north.

The garden is about 1 ha in size and trapezoidal, its long axis aligned north-west/south-east. It is bounded by walls of roughly coursed, mortared, rubble stone except part of the west wall, which is brick. The north wall is about 2.8 m high on the outside and 3.5 m high on the inside, with two doors in it, one near the east end and one to the west of the glasshouses. The survival of some support wires and zinc nameplates shows that fruit trees were grown on the wall. Against the central part of the wall are the remains of two late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century glasshouses. The east one is larger and is marked on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. It was manufactured by Messenger and Co. of Loughborough for T.J. Waddingham. It has a brick and stone base and wooden superstructure, now covered in corrugated asbestos sheeting. The wall backing it is rendered and parts of the glasshouse ventilation system remain. Inside, there are a low dividing wall and traces of a path. Behind, on the north side of the wall, are three stone bothies, with pent roofs, one of which was a boiler house. To the west is a smaller glasshouse, also by Messenger & Co., built between 1888 and 1905. It has a brick and stone base, wooden superstructure, with some of its glazing intact. Parts of the ventilation system and iron heating grills in the floor remain. To the west are the brick remains of some cold frames.

The interior of the garden is now largely grassed over and the original layout is not discernible, although the path layout shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map can be made out by probing, and some box edging remains. The main plants of interest are some ancient fruit trees, a large clump of box in the middle of the garden and an overgrown box hedge along the south side. The east and west walls are about 2.8 m high, the east wall, which runs parallel with the river, stopping short of the gardener's cottage. The south wall is about 2 m high, with two buttresses on its outer side. In the centre is an entrance, formerly a gap, but now with a wooden lintel and stones over an iron gate. The wall is lower either side. Outside this wall, between the kitchen garden and the river, is a level grass area with an overgrown box hedge along the river bank. A 'flying bridge' carried the Gentleman's Walk from the south side of the valley across the Ystwyth to an unknown point in this meadow. By 1834 a narrow strip of ground, outside the south wall of the kitchen garden had been enclosed by walls, now reduced to low, collapsed walls and rubble banks. The original walls were at least 2 m high, indicated by one remaining section at the east end.

To the north of the west end of the garden, on slightly higher ground, an irregularly-shaped area is enclosed by a stone wall. This is known as the orchard and

had been built by 1864 and possibly earlier. By 1905 it had fruit trees in its eastern half and a conifer plantation in its western half. There are a few fruit trees remaining. The east wall is about 1.2 m high and of dry-stone construction. The north and west walls, parts of which are fallen and dilapidated, are of similar build to the kitchen garden walls and are of variable height up to about 1.5 m.

The kitchen garden was built in about 1784 - 94 and was under construction in 1788. Hothouses and a conservatory are mentioned from the 1790s onwards, the latter thought to have run the length of the north wall. George Lipscomb (1799) mentions it: 'an extensive range of forcing houses, which occupy almost the whole of the north side of the garden'. The map accompanying George Cumberland's *An attempt to describe Hafod* (1796) shows the garden as it is now, with a conservatory the full length of the north side. Included in this was a 'stove house', in existence by 1795, and at least 'ten large hot-houses' referred to by J.C. Loudon (1806). The 1834 estate map shows the enclosure, without buildings, and an enclosed strip of land between it and the river. At this time there was no gardener's cottage at the east end of the garden, which was square ended. The present cottage is not shown on the 1847 tithe map but was in place by 1851. The Newcastle papers mention plans for the cottage in 1845 and it may have been built at that time but not shown on the tithe map. The garden was extended at the east end, to its present shape, at the same time. A sale catalogue of 1870 listed an old vinery, melon pits and potting shed, the Gardener's Cottage, a tree nursery and an outer slip by the river. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows the garden's layout of cross and perimeter paths and one glasshouse centrally placed against the north wall. The 1888 map also shows some kind of longitudinal division down the area between the garden and the river and the present overgrown box hedge would appear to indicate a path along the river bank. By 1905 (2nd edition Ordnance Survey map) there had been changes: the cottage had been modified, another glasshouses, hotbeds and pigsty had been added. The garden remained in full productive use, and the glasshouses in good order, until 1932, when James Waddingham died. Thereafter it changed hands a number of times and became derelict.

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