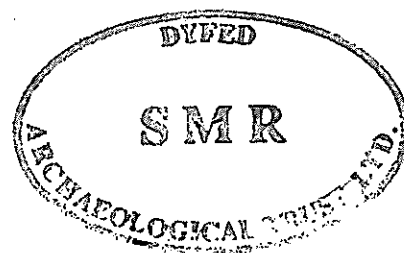


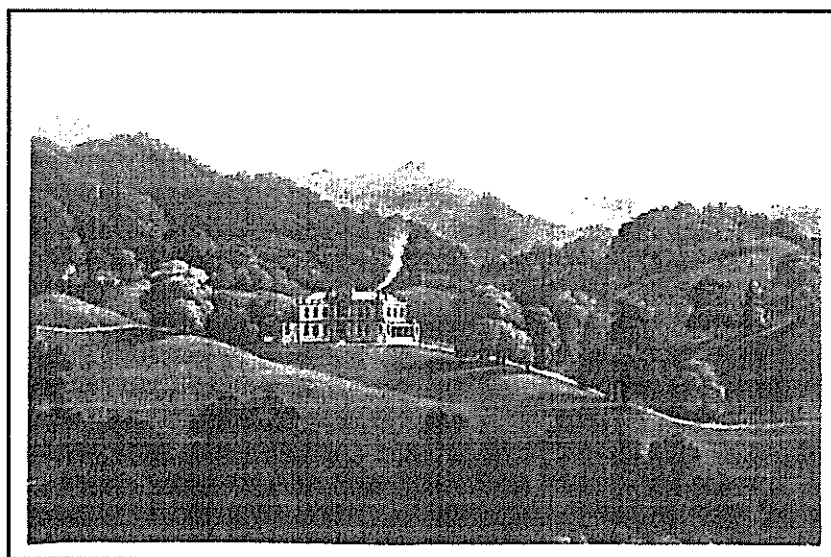
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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY



HAFOD MANSION

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUDIT,
JAN-FEB 1999

Part 1



Report prepared for the Hafod Trust
by Neil Ludlow

Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology
Shire Hall
8 Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
SA19 6AF
Tel: (01558) 823121/823131
Fax: (01558) 823133



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Project Record No. 37050

PART 1

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See also the accompanying topographic survey drawing and the Hafod Archaeological Database for form and location of features.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief

Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology were invited by Forest Enterprise, in partnership with the Hafod Trust, to draw up specifications and to undertake an archaeological audit of the site of Hafod mansion and its environs, in May 1998. The survey was to take in the service yards and buildings, the carriage drive to the south, the field to the east (Upper Lawn) as far as Hawthorn Cottage and Pendre Pond, the north-western flank of Middle Hill, and that belt of Hafod Wood that lies south of the main trackway running east-north-east towards Pendre Home Farm.

The audit was to comprise a topographic survey of the study area, building survey and analysis, photographic survey and documentary analysis, and was to include written descriptions with an assessment of archaeological potential and management suggestions.

1.2 Project objectives

The objective of the survey was to provide an archaeological and historical audit of the mansion site, Hawthorn Cottage and environs at Hafod by means of drawings, written descriptions and photographs. This audit will be critical in helping formulating future management plans for the sites. An indication will be provided of the archaeological and historical potential of the sites and their individual elements.

1.3 Project methodologies

1.3.1 Level of survey

The level of recording was to Level 2 - 3, as defined by RCHME's Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification.

1.3.2 The topographic survey

Included in the topographic survey were walls, structures, wall foundations, major pieces of dressed stone, paths, fences, relict features, changes in slope and ground level, trees (except for conifers in the plantation to the north of the mansion), tree stumps and vegetation changes. The topographic survey was undertaken using a Total Station Theodolite with data recorder. Two permanent survey stations were located for future reference. The survey was related to the OS National grid and to OS datum. Hand-detailing of other elements such as standing buildings was carried out.

1.3.3 The photographic survey

Colour slide and black and white photography was used for archive purposes and colour print photography for the presentation of results. All standing structures and major pieces of dressed stone were photographed. General photographs of the sites were taken. Each detailed photograph was furnished with an appropriate scale.

1.3.4 Building analysis

It was not intended to undertake a full drawn survey supported by an analytical descriptions of the standing buildings and cellars (see above). Analysis was undertaken to enable the structural history of the building to be unravelled. The analysis is supported by simple plans and other drawings.

1.3.5 The Historical Survey

A search of documentary, cartographic and graphic sources was undertaken. In collaboration with other individuals and organisations easily accessible material was collated to provide a full history of the site. Much of the material used was derived from Macve, J., 1998., *A Documented History of Hafod*, supplemented by further sources many of which were provided by Jennie Macve on behalf of the Hafod Trust.

1.3.6 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was undertaken in January and February 1999. It had been intended to include the area of the sewage system/cellars, beneath the house ruins, within the survey but both access-shafts had been blocked a short time previously.

2.0 RESULTS OF AUDIT

2.1 The study area

2.1.1 Site location and topography

Hafod Mansion and its environs (Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish) lie at the heart of the Hafod Estate occupying a terrace on the northern bank of the Afon Ystwyth, which, in the area of the mansion, lies in a steep-sided valley immediately south of the terrace. The terrace is fairly level in this area and averages 100 metres OD, extending east-north-east as a dry valley between a wooded hillslope to the north, 'Hafod Wood', and a ridge to the south, 'Middle Hill', which rises towards the east before levelling out at 122 metres OD. Hafod wood is cut by a number of swift-flowing streams which flow downhill, with steep-sided banks, to the south-south-west towards the Ystwyth; most of these streams have been variously culverted or diverted during the last 200 years.

The underlying solid geology comprises Palaeozoic shales with little or no drift deposits, giving rise to a relatively poor natural soil. The area around the mansion has been developed as pleasure grounds by successive owners from the mid 18th century, or earlier. Since 1950 it has been managed by the Forestry Commission (now Forest Enterprise) as mixed woodland, plantation, tenanted pasture and, for a time, a seasonal site for touring caravans.

The area falls within the Ceredigion ESA, and it is included within the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Area 2 'Upland Ceredigion', Ref. no. HLW (D) 2.

2.1.2 The study area (Fig. 1)

The study area lies within National Grid squares SN 77 SE. It comprises the mansion site, the drive to the south, the field to the east (Upper Lawn) as far as Hawthorn Cottage and Pendre Pond, the north-western flank of Middle Hill, and that belt of Hafod Wood that lies south of the main trackway running east-north-east towards Pendre Home Farm.

For convenience, in this report the site is regarded as running east-west and north-south, ie. east-north-east is treated as east.

2.2 Summary and conclusions

Hafod mansion and its environs represent a historic landscape of immense archaeological importance and potential. A range of features are represented, from a variety of periods. Possible prehistoric settlement and ritual features, and features possibly relating to relict field systems, survive in Upper Lawn and on Middle Hill (PRNs 37652-7 and 37665-8) which demonstrate the potential survivability of deposits within this area. In addition some of the pathways, tracks and leats within Hafod Wood, Upper Lawn and Middle Hill (PRNs 37671-2 and 37676) and survive from the pre-Johnesian landscape, while Hawthorn Cottage (PRN 33087) probably has origins before the 1780s. Archaeology relating to the pre-1780s mansion (PRN 26531?) may have been removed by mid 19th century landscaping of the platform (PRN 33097) immediately south of the present house ruins, but there is some evidence to suggest that the establishment of a picturesque landscape at Hafod began under Thomas Johnes' predecessor, John Paynter. Paynter was perhaps responsible for erecting the 'turiform' summerhouse on Middle Hill which appears to have become disused by c.1800 and may now be represented by an earthwork (PRN 37656).

The mansion house was rebuilt in the 1780s, on a different site (PRN 7199), under Thomas Johnes, who was responsible for the creation, or completion, of the picturesque landscape. Various alterations were made by John Nash during the 1790s, including the addition of an octagonal library and conservatory (PRN 26532), but the house was gutted by fire in 1807. The damage was mainly internal and it was rebuilt in more-or-less an identical form. A range of service buildings was situated to the north of the house.

Pendre Pond (PRN 26533) had been created by the 1790s and may always have been supplied by a leat (PRN 37699) from Hafod Wood; the leat may also have been used by Johnes to water Upper Lawn. Johnes closed off Back Road (PRN 33064), the parish road through Hafod Wood, and remodelled it as a drive with substantial masonry bridges (PRNs 32964 and 32968) over two streams which were diverted and culverted beneath the house. The area of the wood immediately behind the house, known locally as the Japanese Garden, contains various garden features (eg. PRNs 32967 and 37677); most of these were certainly present by the later 19th century but may have been augmented under W. G. Tarrant in the early 1940s, who appears to have planted ornamentals including two *Nothofagus* sp.

The two present service yards (PRNs 37658-9) in the revetted cutting (PRN 37660) north and west of the house appear to have their origins under Thomas Johnes but the buildings around them were remodelled under the Duke of Newcastle in the late 1830s; their walls contain two openings with Gibbs surrounds that may have been retained from Johnes' service wing. The Duke was also responsible for alterations within the house and he removed the conservatory (PRN 26532).

The mansion tripled in size under Henry Hoghton in 1848-55, by the architect Anthony Salvin, with the addition of a new wing to the north and west of Johnes' house. The service yards were unaltered. Hoghton established the lawn (PRN 37664), with a substantial ha-ha, to the south of the house. A level platform (PRN 33097) was terraced into Middle Hill to the south of the house, and the straightening of the southern carriage drive (PRN 32977), to follow its present line, may also date from this period.

John Waddingham rebuilt the eastern service yard (PRN 37659) in 1882, with the addition of the present stable-block (PRN 32973) and pigsties (PRN 37662). The southern ranges in both yards became disused and were demolished. The Dutch barn (PRN 32972) was constructed in Upper Lawn. The mansion lawn (PRN 37664) was terraced around the south-west and west sides of the house.

A 'labyrinthine' sewer system was constructed beneath the house under James Waddingham in 1912, possibly remodelled from an earlier system, while the 'bothy' (PRN 37661) was constructed and the north-south range between the two service yards was partially demolished and truncated into its present form between 1906 and 1932.

Demolition of the house began in 1950 and was completed in 1958 but the final phase of service buildings are still standing, as well as Hawthorn Cottage to the east (PRN 33087), the bridges, and landscape features.

2.3 Inventory of features and recommendations

This section contains detailed descriptions of archaeological/historic sites, features and buildings, listed by their individual Primary Record Number (or PRN) as allocated in the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, and the Hafod Archaeological Database.

Refer to the 1999 survey file and the accompanying print-out for feature locations and PRNs.

★ = PRNs awarded during the 1999 mansion audit project.

All sites and features identified within this report have been allocated a category. The allocation of a site to a category defines the archaeological importance of that site: -

Category A - Sites of national importance

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance

Category C - Sites of district or local importance

Category D - Minor or damaged sites

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

2.3.1 The mansion site

PRN 7199 - SN 7590 7327 - THE HOUSE RUINS
building, 18th-19th century; condition poor; Category A

See Figs. 27-36.

Description: The mansion-house was dynamited in 1958 and is now represented by a pile of rubble which is an irregular L-shape in plan, broadly conforming to the area occupied by the standing building.

The building material in both the original mansion of c.1784-1808, and the Salvin wing of 1848-55, is Cambrian slate rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, with brickwork in some of the arch-heads. All sources suggest that the original mansion was faced with Bath stone ashlar.

There is only one section of standing wall, to the north-west of the area and apparently representing the south wall of the Salvin wing (the libraries).

However the rubble does, in certain areas, perpetuate wall lines. This is mainly apparent in the area of the original mansion where three east-west running banks of masonry appear to represent external and internal walls from the south-east quarter of the house. In addition, the plan of the octagonal library is almost perfectly preserved by the rubble, proving that the demolition was undertaken in a very controlled manner.

In addition, lying within the rubble are loose sections of walling that have remained intact; these mainly lie within the area of the Salvin wing and some preserve openings with voussoirs of both stone and brick.

The remains feature a large assemblage of dressed Bath stone, concentrated exclusively within the area of the original mansion and particularly the octagonal library. The dressings relate to a variety of features - columns, finials, cornices, balustrades - and are of very good quality. An unknown quantity of Bath stone, presumably mainly the smaller dressings but including the c.1784-1808 ashlar facework, has been removed from the site, and some now occurs within the Kitchen Garden; there is a high risk of further removal for architectural salvage. The present extent of the debris suggests that some of the slate rubble has also been removed.

An area of *in situ* tile flooring is exposed towards the north-west of the site, in the area of Salvin's offices.

Beneath and around the mansion site is a 'labyrinthine sewer arrangement lined with white ceramic tiles and capped by massive cast-iron man-hole covers' (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 168). The system appears to have been installed, or redesigned, in 1912, when G. T. Bassett, Architect, of Aberystwyth, invited tenders for a drainage system beneath the house (Borron, 1992, 398) but it may incorporate some earlier features (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 168). Cellars, as distinct from sewers, are also present and may be intact; they have been observed by a 20th century estate worker. Two contemporary shafts survive that apparently lead into one or other system, and several more recent manholes appear also to link with the system(s). The former have been recently blocked and the system(s) is now inaccessible; survey for the 1999 audit project was therefore not possible.

There has been a natural regeneration of vegetation on the house ruins, and an inventory of the self-seeded trees and shrubs now present has been recently published (Little, 1992, 10-11). They are - *Buddleia davidii*, *Sambucus niger* (elder), *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Sorbus acuparia* (Rowan), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash), *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore), *Betula pendula* (Birch), *Prunus avium* (Wild Cherry), *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech), *Salix caprea* (Pussy willow), *Tilia cordata* (small-leaved Lime), *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, *Rhododendron ponticum*, and *Ulex europeus* (Gorse). The oldest are no more than 25 years old.. It has been suggested by Forest Enterprise staff that some of the older trees were deliberately planted. The absence of oaks and conifers is interesting

Management Recommendations: The mansion site is subject to no statutory protection and indeed it is difficult to imagine which category the remains would fall within. It lies within an area with no defined land-use.

Elements of the remains are highly vulnerable, particularly the dressed Bath stone which is vulnerable both to removal from the site and to deterioration; many pieces are actively exfoliating. The hard vegetation and saplings are causing root-damage to the loose masonry and possibly to the underlying foundations and deposits. The remains, moreover, represent an important resource for the understanding, interpretation and presentation of the site to the general public, the potential of which requires addressing. There are, in addition, safety considerations, notably concerning the below-ground cellar/sewer complex, the present blocking of which is only a temporary measure.

Several options present themselves, but most are subject to logistical implications and perhaps limitations:-

Option 1 - site clearance and limited restoration: The loose masonry (and vegetation) may be cleared from the site, exposing the foundations of the house and possibly truncated walls, which may then be presented for display. Problems with this option include cost, transportation and storage of the removed masonry, particularly the dressed stone, the manner in which the remains may best be presented and the safety implications from the cellar/sewer complex.

Option 2 - sealing the site, with interpretation: The vegetation may be removed and the ruins made good, perhaps with a turf capping (with the potential for grazing), and the plan of the house may be replicated at the level of the turf. Problems with this option include cost, import of material, and the manner in which the house layout may best be presented, in particular which phase would be best represented. This option would be effective in protecting the ruins, but it may physically impact upon the cellar/sewer system lying beneath the ruins.

Option 3 - sealing the site without interpretation: As with Option 2, the vegetation may be removed and the ruins sealed with a turf capping but without the replication of the house plan. Problems with this option similarly include cost and import of material, and while it protects the ruins it may again impact upon the cellar/sewer system.

Option 4 - minor clearance: An option with minor impact would comprise merely the removal of vegetation and those pieces of dressed stone which are exposed. The lowest-cost option, and that with the least physical impact on the site, it is also the least interpretative, while the knock-on effects of the removal of dressed stone are, at this stage, impossible to assess; the ruins would still require stabilisation and making good.

Option 5 - No real action: The option with the least impact would be to remove the vegetation, but to leave the ruins untouched. A strong stock fence would then be constructed around the base of the ruins. This option, however, has the disadvantage of not addressing aesthetic concerns.

It is recommended that, whichever option is adopted, a thorough survey of the below-ground sewage system is conducted, and its structural integrity assessed. In addition, all options should be subject to archaeological supervision and be accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording. Rebuilding the mansion is not an option - cost, logistics and management ethics combine to render it impossible. However, the recovery of some of the better rubble from the remains to construct a feature - a small building or sculpture - may be desirable, to provide a focal point and setting for the remainder of the mansion complex and the landscape generally.

It is not advised that the Bath stone, which will deteriorate yet further if exposed, should be used in such a construction, but should Options 1 - 4 be adopted, then the public display of the dressings should be considered.

2.3.2 The service yards

The two service yards to the north-east of the house site and their associated buildings, past and present.

Service buildings appear to have occupied this location as early as the 1790s; indeed the south wall of the yard formed part of the north wall of the 1790s conservatory (PRN 26532) and a plan from 1834 shows two yards of similar form to the present service yards (NLW, Hafod Estate Map, 1834); the yards appear to date from at least the first decade of the 19th century but may have been remodelled under the Duke of Newcastle, and were remodelled again in the 1880s.

The walls are all in roughly squared and coursed slate rubble.

PRN 26532 - SN 759 732 - THE CONSERVATORY **site of building, 18th-19th century; Category E**

See Figs. 19-21; 38-41.

Description: The site of the conservatory added to the east end of the octagonal library in the 1790s, and against the south wall of the associated yards (PRNs 37658 and 37659) which is said to feature 'at least one flue at the base suggesting it might once have been a heated wall' (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 168).

The remains of the fountain visible at the west end of the south face of the wall formerly featured a masked-head spout with a scalloped bowl (Inglis-Jones, 1990, endpiece; Fig. 19), possibly designed by Thomas Banks (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 168); it has been resited within an arched recess of Staffordshire engineering brick possibly built in the 1880s under John Waddingham - see PRN 37658 (Fig. 38), but originally stood at the 'end of the conservatory' as 'a large masked head in white marble and from the mouth issues a constant stream of pure water, that is received into an immense Vase of fine marble' (Malkin, 1804, 360). Both the bowl and the moulded spout have now gone, but are illustrated in Inglis-Jones, endpiece. The conservatory had gone by 1855 (sale plan).

Management Recommendations: The conservatory represents an area of high archaeological potential. It lies in an area with no defined land-use and has not been subsequently altered or built upon; original foundations and bedding arrangements may still survive. The area is largely overgrown with rushes which may conceal earthwork evidence. It has high potential for geophysical survey and evaluation; no further action should be taken until a strategic programme of archaeological evaluation has been formulated.

PRN 32973 - SN 7594 7329 - STABLE BLOCK
building, 19th century; good condition, Category B

See Figs. 22-23; 44-45.

Description: The present stable block was a *de novo* construction under John Waddingham in 1882, commemorated in a date-stone 'J. W., 1882', on the eastern side of the eastern service yard (PRN 37659). The building retained nothing from the earlier range of stables and sheds on the site, which are shown on the sale plans of 1855 and 1870 and had probably been built between 1839 and 1841 (see PRNs 37658 and 37659).

It is an 'L'-shaped block comprising east-west and north-south wings of equal size, with overall measurements of 20 metres from north to south and 23 metres from east to west, and walls averaging 3.5 metres in height. Walls are in shale/slate rubble, with Staffordshire engineering brick quoins and surrounds, and the roofs are slated gables with contemporary louvered ventilators.

The northern, east-west wing comprises 5 bays alternately pierced by doors and windows in the south wall, all with semicircular heads; the central window is two-light. The north wall is pierced by a similar two-light window in the east bay, and a segmental-headed door in the east bay east wall; this east bay is divided from the remainder of the wing, and from the southern wing, by internal walls. This wing housed the stables themselves, from which the stalls have survived from 1882; they are of good quality with iron columns and rails above timber partitions. The west bay features an inserted fireplace in the north wall.

The southern, north-south wing comprises four bays divided into two equal spaces by an internal wall; the west wall is pierced by, from north to south, a door, a window, and two open arches; all have semicircular heads. The east wall, and the gable end walls, are blind.

Management Recommendations: The stable block is in good condition without immediate maintenance implications, and is still in use as a store; it lies in an area with no defined land-use. At present it is without statutory protection but it is understood that it is being considered for listing. Any future usage should include the retention of all original features and fixtures, and the preservation *in situ* of the internal fittings from 1882, where this is possible.

★ PRN 37658 - SN 7589 7328- SERVICE YARD
structure, 19th century; fair condition, Category B

See Figs. 20-21; 38-43.

Description: The western of the two service yards north-east of the house site (PRN 7199); it formerly occupied an area of 30 metres².

The southern wall of the yard is slightly higher than that of the eastern yard, and, with a height of 3.2 metres, is complete to the level of the flat coping. It formed the south wall of a corridor that served a range of service buildings which, on the sale plans of 1855 and 1870, included the kitchen and pantries. Its west end formerly adjoined the octagonal library, but the wall is truncated here. The west end of the surviving stretch features a window with a segmental brick head and the stumps of two return walls on its north face; it lies just east of the library and is not depicted on the sale plans of 1855 and 1870 and may therefore be a later insertion. The south face of this wall is described under PRN 26532.

The north-south wall between the two yards survives to the level of its flat coping and at 4 metres, is higher than the south wall. It is clear from examination of the 1855 and 1870 sale plans that the wall represents the west wall of a north-south range of service buildings including the dairy and wash-house,

and a plethora of blocked openings, including doorways, is visible on its east face. Rather less are visible on the west face, but the central, blocked square-headed doorway with a 'Gibbs surround' is a prominent feature and may be a survival from the pre-1839 wall; there is a blocked doorway with a similar surround at the north end, now forming the end wall of the bothy (PRN 37661). The blockings also include first-floor level windows, some of which are truncated, demonstrating that the wall was lowered and given its present coping after the buildings went out of use, probably under James Waddingham between 1906 and 1932 - the range was still standing in 1906 and is shown on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition.

A tall yew tree occupies the south-east corner of the yard, which does not appear to be present on any earlier photographs of the house, even one taken by John Piper in 1939.

Management Recommendations: The service yard walls are in fair-good condition with only routine maintenance implications. The removal of the blocking of the central doorway within the east wall may be an option. The interior of the yard, now heavily grassed obscuring its surface material, has no defined land-use and represents an area of high archaeological potential, the early 19th century constructional history of which is uncertain but with former buildings along the south side; it has largely been free from subsequent alteration or building and has high potential for geophysical survey and evaluation. No further action should be taken until a strategic programme of archaeological evaluation has been formulated.

★ **PRN 37659 - SN 7590 7330 - SERVICE YARD**
structure, 19th century; fair condition, Category B

See Figs. 20-21; 38-43.

Description: The eastern of the two service yards north-east of the house site; it also formerly occupied an area of 30 metres².

The southern wall is complete to the level of its flat coping and is 2.7 metres high; it originally formed the north wall of the conservatory (PRN 26532). A doorway with a Classical, semicircular-headed surround, in blue engineering brick, was later inserted through the wall, probably under John Waddingham during the 1880s. The remainder of the wall is featureless although an area of random masonry towards the east end of its north face may represent blocking or alteration, and a flue that formerly heated the wall for the conservatory is apparently present (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 168), but was not observed in 1999. The wall formed the south wall of a stable and coach-house range shown on the 1855 and 1870 sale plans; these had gone by the 1880s and there is no physical evidence for their internal walls on the north face, but a linear east-west low earthwork bank, 3 metres north of the wall, represents the north wall of the range.

The yard shares its west wall, which formerly represented the west wall of a range of service buildings (see PRN 37658), with the western yard; the stump of a wall on the north face of the southern wall of the yard, immediately west of the doorway described above, represents the remains of the east wall of the range. The southern building of the range, the 'dairy maid's room', was lit or entered through an opening in the south wall for which there is now no evidence.

The east side of the yard is now represented by stable-block PRN 32973.

Management Recommendations: The service yard walls are in fair-good condition with only routine maintenance implications; however, the east half of the south wall is largely obscured by nearby vegetation, in an area where flues from the conservatory may possibly be present. The interior of the yard, now heavily grassed obscuring its surface material, has no defined land-use and represents an area of high archaeological potential with former building ranges along the west and south sides, and a further former building (PRN 37663) represented by earthworks; the interior thus has high potential for geophysical

survey and evaluation. No further action should be taken until a strategic programme of archaeological evaluation has been formulated.

★ PRN 37660 - SN 759 733 - REVETMENT WALL
structure, 19th century; condition good; Category B

See Fig. 37.

Description: The service yards (PRNs 37658 and 37659) occupy a terrace cut into the south-facing hillslope.

The cutting runs from west to east for 36 metres, north of the mansion and service yards, then turns to run southwards for 10 metres. It may date to the first decades of the 19th century and may have remodelled under the Duke of Newcastle. It is revetted by a 2 metre high rubble wall, which is shown on the 1855 sale plan, but was extended eastwards between 1855 and 1870.

There is a recess in the wall north of the western service yard (PRN 37658), which contains a spring; further east is a gap, with the remains of a return wall and possibly steps up into the 'Japanese Garden'.

Management Recommendations: The revetment wall is in fair-good condition with only routine maintenance implications and lies in an area with no defined land-use. However, the area of the possible steps to the 'Japanese garden' has been obscured and damaged by loose soil build-up, the clearance of which may be an option, while the north-south section of the cutting east of the stable-block (PRN 32973) is largely overgrown with soft vegetation and requires clearance and possibly consolidation.

★ PRN 37661 - SN 7590 7329 - 'BOTHY'
building, 20th century; condition good; Category B

See Figs. 24; 46.

Description: The bothy occupies the north side of the western service yard (PRN 37658). It occupies the site of a building shown on the 1855 and 1870 sale plans with an entirely different plan, comprising a blacksmith's shop, bottle store and other chambers, and which appears to have been present until 1906 (Ordnance Survey Second Edition). The service yards were remodelled under James Waddingham between 1906 and 1932 when the dividing range was removed; it appears that the blacksmith's shop was demolished at the same time, and the bothy was constructed retaining some of the earlier fabric.

In form it is rather unlike the other mansion buildings, having a slated hipped roof and red-brick voussoirs. It is a single-storey building of slate rubble, measuring 11 metres east-west and 4.5 metres north-south, divided into two unequal chambers by an internal wall. The western, larger chamber appears to represent *de novo* 20th century work and comprises three bays with central, opposing openings in the north and south walls; the northern opening is a window and the southern was a door, later partly blocked to form a window. Both have segmental red-brick heads. There is a second doorway in the west wall, with a small, hipped-roof porch.

The eastern, smaller chamber comprises a single bay and appears to have been retained from an earlier building; it lies against the west face of the north-south wall between the two service yards (PRNs 37658 and 37659) which retains a blocked doorway with a 'Gibbs surround' (see PRN 37658). Two blocked windows in the dividing wall also appear to be 19th century. The chamber is entered through a doorway in the north wall, and there is a blocked doorway, and a window, in the south wall; these openings have 20th century segmental red-brick heads.

Management Recommendations: The 'bothy' is in good condition without immediate maintenance implications, and is still in use as an informal office; there is no evidence for original internal fittings. Any future usage should include the retention, where possible, of all original features.

★ **PRN 37662 - SN 7594 7330 - PIGSTIES**
buildings, 19th century; condition fair; Category B

Description: Lying in the eastern service yard (PRN 37659), south of the stable block (PRN 32973), is group of four pigsties, probably constructed along with the stable block - with which they share the Staffordshire engineering brick surrounds- in 1882, on the site of sheds that are depicted on the 1855 and 1870 sale plans.

The walls survive to a height of 1.4 metres but are in rather poor condition, and the area is choked with vegetation. The cement creasing for the pitched roofs can be seen on the stable block south wall, which also features sockets for the timber troughs.

Management Recommendations: The pigsties are overgrown with soft vegetation and in poor condition having lost their roofs and the uppermost course of the walls (in some areas two courses); in addition, the original fittings eg. mangers have gone. They lie in an area with no defined land-use. Restoration work/consolidation and clearance would be desirable as part of any proposed work on the adjoining stable-block (PRN 32973).

★ **PRN 37663 - SN 7593 7324 - BUILDING**
site of building, 19th century; Category E

Description: A building is shown in the south-east corner of the eastern service yard (PRN 37659), against the west wall of the pigsties (PRN 37662), on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition of 1888 when it appears to have been roofed. The area was empty on the 1855 and 1870 sale and the building was probably also constructed in 1882. It appears to have become disused by 1906 when the Ordnance Survey Second Edition depicted it as an empty rectangle.

Management Recommendations: The building has now gone, but the stump of a return wall on the pigsty west wall represents its north wall; a slight earthwork can also be traced in this area. It lies within an area with no defined land-use but with high archaeological potential and good potential for geophysical survey and evaluation. No further action should be taken until a strategic programme of archaeological evaluation has been formulated.

2.3.3 The mansion lawns

This section takes in the area immediately south of the house - the 'mansion lawn', which is terraced to the south-west - and the terraced platform area cut into Middle Hill.

PRN 26531 - SN 760 733 - ?SITE OF BALDWIN'S OFFICES
?site of building, 18th century; Category E

See Fig. 2.

Description: The original offices of Johnes' mansion may have occupied the platform site (PRN 33097) which, it has been suggested by Kerkham and Briggs *et al.*, represent the earlier Herbert mansion house

(Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 168). However, the excavation of the platform has probably removed all evidence for the buildings. A magnetic susceptibility survey conducted in 1990, in order to test for the presence of any features associated with the buildings/offices (Sinclair, n.d.), was inconclusive although stone, encountered during boring, was thought to perhaps represent rubble debris.

Management Recommendations: See PRN 33097 below. The site of the pre-Johnesian mansion has not been conclusively identified; neither is the pre-1780s history of the site fully known. There is scope for a programme of further documentary research on the earlier history of the site, which may take in the late-medieval - early post-medieval period from which the ownership succession from Strata Florida, through Essex and the Vaughans, to the Herberts, is similarly not fully understood.

PRN 33097 - SN 7599 7318 - TERRACE
earthwork, 19th century; condition good; Category B

See Figs. 27; 47-48.

Description: A terraced platform with a regular rectangular plan, measuring 90 metres east-west and 60 metres north-south, cut into the northern slope of Middle Hill. It appears to date from the middle years of the 19th century. It may have been part of a landscaping programme under Henry Hoghton in the 1840s-50s and intended to enhance the view of the house, but it has been suggested that it may represent a bowling-green (information supplied by K. Murphy, *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*).

Management Recommendations: The platform area is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing (without plough-risk etc.). It may be archaeologically sterile, its excavation having removed any earlier deposits and never having been subsequently built upon; a magnetic susceptibility survey conducted in 1990 (Sinclair, n.d.), was inconclusive. However, features relating to its use (ie. if it was a bowling green) may survive, but may not be seen to warrant archaeological investigation.

★ PRN 37664 - SN 7595 7325 - MANSION LAWN TERRACE
structure, 19th century; condition fair; Category B

See Figs. 27; 47.

Description: The former lawned area immediately south and east of the house site.

The southern boundary of the lawn originally lay some 6 metres south of Johnes' house (NLW, Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creiddyn, tithe map, 1849), and may be represented by the slight east-west terrace now visible in this location. However Salvin, during the 1850s, extended the lawn some 25 metres to the south of the house and excavated a substantial east-west ha-ha, with near-vertical revetted sides, along its southern edge. There is little field evidence for the ha-ha but its line is preserved by the present stock fence.

At a later date, probably between 1865 and 1885, a revetted platform was constructed around the western and south-western sides of the mansion site. The revetment is in a good state of preservation and comprises two tiers of low slate/shale rubble walls either side of a central terrace, with a deeply-chamfered south-west corner. The three levels are linked by two flights of steps to the east of the corner.

The lawn is depicted with circular flower-bed in the watercolour attributed to Frederick Nash of c.1835, and traces of old paths and flowerbeds can be seen in a photograph of c.1865 or 1873 but the area has been colonised by rushes and no physical evidence for these features is now visible. The photograph also shows a mature ?horse-chestnut against the ha-ha, for which there is also now no evidence.

Kerkham and Briggs have suggested that, during the construction of Johnes' house, a mason's yard stood in the mansion lawn area (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 167).

Management Recommendations: The mansion lawn terraces, to the west, are in poor condition in areas and there is some vegetation, both soft and hard. Clearance and consolidation is a possibility, so that the masonry may be exposed and enhanced;. The steps, conversely, are in good condition making the restoration of their setting even more desirable. The lawn represents an area of high archaeological potential. It lies in an area with no defined land-use and has not been subsequently altered or built upon; original bedding arrangements, and evidence for the ha-ha, may still survive. The area is largely overgrown with rushes which may conceal earthwork evidence; it has high potential for geophysical survey and evaluation, and no further action should be taken until a strategic programme of archaeological evaluation has been formulated.

2.3.4 The drives

PRN 32974 - SN 758 732 - THE WESTERN DRIVE earthwork, 18th century; good condition; Category B

See Fig. 27.

Description: The present track leading west-north-west from the mansion site was depicted as a carriage-drive in c.1795 and appears to have survived unchanged. It is not a marked earthwork feature but is slightly terraced into the hillside. The surface is now a hardcore track.

Management Recommendations: The drive survives as a hardcore track, on a 4 metre wide terrace into the hillside, which still carries occasional wheeled traffic. The hedge forming the northern boundary of the present track requires maintenance and removal of the encroaching Rhododendron cover. See also Murphy, 1998, 4.

PRN 32977 - SN 7591 7319 - THE SOUTHERN DRIVE earthwork, 19th century; good condition; Category B

See Fig. 47.

Description: The present carriage drive leading to the house from the south was probably created after 1864 replacing a drive that followed a similar, but curving line, and leads to the house through a rock cutting (PRN 32978). The drive lies on a distinct earthwork terrace with a steep slope to the west and a low bank to the east forming a prominent landscape feature. The surface is now a hardcore track. An avenue of conifers was planted on either side of the drive between 1865 and 1885 which were still present in 1941 (Macve, 1989, 68) some of which may now be represented by stumps in the turf; these are, however, doubtful.

Management Recommendations: The carriage-drive survives as a distinct feature in an area now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing, but still carries occasional wheeled traffic. Further investigation of the intermittent earthwork features, to determine if they are tree-stumps, is a possibility. Re-instatement of the loose gravel track which appears to be represented in 19th century photographs may form part of a scheme of enhancement works at the mansion site; unless serious erosion by traffic has occurred, a programme of archaeological evaluation would determine the nature of the various former surfaces through time. The pre-1837 drive, which lay to the east of the present drive, does not appear to be represented as a physical feature but its line may be resolved through archaeological investigation. See also Murphy, 1998, 5.

2.3.5 The Lady's Walk

PRN 33088 - SN 7601 7324 - LADY'S WALK (HAFOD MANSION SECTION)
earthwork, 18th century; good condition; Category B

Description: The mansion section of the Lady's Walk, laid out before 1796, follows a line leading north-east from a point south of the house site, along the northern slope of Middle Hill towards Pendre.

The course of the walk is defined as a distinct terraced path on Middle Hill, becoming ill defined to the east before appearing again as a sunken path at the west end of Pendre Pond (PRN 26533). The course of the walk has not been established east of this point; it either ran along the northern shore of Pendre Pond, or climbed the rocky knoll, now beneath dense Rhododendron cover, between Hawthorn Cottage and Pendre Home Farm.

The west end of the Lady's' Walk appears to have been truncated in the area to the south of the house by the excavation of the cut platform, PRN 33097, in the 1850s.

Management Recommendations: The mansion section of the Lady's Walk survives as an intermittent terrace in an area now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing. Clearance of the Rhododendron cover from the knoll behind Hawthorn Cottage (which is a desirable measure in any case) may help the resolution of its line in this eastern area; similarly, any works associated with restoration of the Upper Lawn leat (PRN 37699) will be preceded and accompanied by a strategic archaeological programme which may reveal the walk in section where it may be cut by the leat. The walk lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

2.3.6 Hafod Wood

Hafod Wood, to the south of Back Road (PRN 33064), features two mature beeches (*Fagus sylvatica*), of considerable girth, and a number of stumps, in the area behind the house, and a third mature beech at the east end near Pendre Home Farm; in addition, a mature oak (*Quercus robur*) of similar girth lies in the area behind the house.

These trees are all Johnesian, at the very least, and may even be earlier; they appear to be survivals from a felling programme that was at least anticipated by Johnes in 1808 (Macve, 1998, Letters), while some of the larger stumps which lie within the wood may be a result of this programme.

The area behind the house also features a number of beeches and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) which may be later plantings. However, the wood south of Back Road (PRN 33064) is largely covered with self-seeded Red Oaks (*Quercus* sp.) and Sycamores (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), and conifers that were planted by the forestry commission after 1950; there are a large number of smaller, mixed, self-seeded saplings. In addition, behind the house are two young southern beeches (*Nothofagus* sp.) that appear to be deliberate plantings as ornamentals, relatively recently and possibly under W. G. Tarrant (1940-42). The area of forestry within this section of Hafod Wood is not subject to an intensive programme of felling.

Two north-south streams define the east and west ends of an area behind the house known locally as the 'Japanese Garden'.

PRN 32964 - SN 7582 7329 - BRIDGE
structure, ?18th century; condition fair; Category B

Description: Bridge, over a steep-sided stream forming the western end of the possible 'Japanese Garden' behind the house site, which carries Back Road (PRN 33064), the former parish road through Hafod Wood. It was probably constructed after 1790 when the road was acquired by Thomas Johnes and converted into a drive. The bridge is constructed from roughly coursed and squared slate rubble, with dry joints (but probably mortared), and has a small, square-headed arch over the stream.

Management Recommendations: The bridge is in fair condition only. The parapets have been removed to accommodate forestry traffic, allowing water to enter the core of the structure. Some small trees have taken root in the structure and the lintel slabs over the culvert are beginning to be displaced. As a result, Back Road has been closed to forestry traffic. Consolidation and repair of the bridge, including capping the parapets, is required to halt this decay, and should be accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording. See also Murphy, 1998, 4.

PRN 32965 - SN 7584 7325 - CULVERT
structure, 18th-20th century; condition fair-good; Category B

See Fig. 49.

Description: Culvert to carry the western north-south stream from bridge PRN 32964 beneath the mansion site to outlet PRN 35909 near the Afon Ystwyth. The culvert probably dates to a period early on in Johnes' tenure - no stream is shown in the mansion area on any map or pictorial source. The northern part of the culvert is open, narrow, and stone-lined, with slate slabs on the base forming a small cascade, running into a vertical shaft with an iron grating at the south end, which appears to have been altered during the 20th century.

Management Recommendations: The culvert lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the structure, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

PRN 32966 - SN 7582 7327 - LEAT
earthwork, ?18th century; condition good; Category B

See Fig. 50.

Description: The stream from bridge PRN 32968, which defines the east end of the 'Japanese Garden', had been diverted to join the western stream (PRN 32965), via the present leat, by 1888 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition), but the date of the diversion is unknown. The leat, which is still wet, is represented by a narrow earthwork channel, 0.5 metres wide and averaging 0.5 metres in depth, with a slight bank on its southern, downhill side.

Management Recommendations: The leat lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the leat, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

PRN 32967 - SN 7583 7329 - ?POND
earthwork, ?18th century; condition good; Category B

Description: An oval depression measuring 4 metre east-west and 2 metres north-south, lying on a terrace (PRN 37677) within the 'Japanese Garden' immediately south of Back Road (PRN 33064), at the foot of a steep slope. The depression does appear to be a garden feature, probably a small pond. There is an earthwork dam around its southern, downhill side which is 1 metre wide but very low (not 1.5 metres high), and is now interrupted by several breaches. A leat appears to enter the depression from the north-east. The depression may be a Johnesian feature, possibly remodelled under Tarrant in the early 1940s (Macve, 1989, 68).

Management Recommendations: The 'pond' lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the feature, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

PRN 32968 - SN 7593 7337 - BRIDGE
structure, ?18th century; condition fair; Category B

Description: Bridge, over a steep-sided stream forming the eastern end of the 'Japanese Garden' behind the house site, which carries Back Road (PRN 33064), the former parish road through Hafod Wood. It was probably constructed after 1790 when the road was acquired by Thomas Johnes and converted into a drive. The bridge is constructed from roughly coursed and squared slate rubble, with dry joints (but probably mortared), and has a small, square-headed arch over the stream.

Management Recommendations: The bridge is in fair condition only. The parapets have been removed to accommodate forestry traffic, allowing water to enter the core of the structure. The culvert has become choked with vegetation and trees have taken root in the structure causing damage and the lintel slab over the culvert has cracked. As a result, Back Road has been closed to forestry traffic. Consolidation and repair of the bridge, including capping the parapets, is required to halt this decay, and should be accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording. See also Murphy, 1998, 4.

PRN 32969 - SN 7593 7336 - BRIDGE
structure, ?18th century; condition good; Category B

Description: Small, semicircular-arched 'Japanese' or rustic masonry bridge surviving as a garden feature over the Hafod Wood eastern stream between bridge PRN 32968 and leat PRN 32966. It consists of a single arch, without any superstructure, with a span of c.2.5 metres, a width of 2 metres, and a height of 1.5 metres. Its date cannot be determined.

Management Recommendations: The bridge corework is exposed in areas and some minor consolidation is required. It lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the structure, which should be protected in its consolidated condition.

PRN 32970 - SN 7595 7338 - PATH
earthwork, ?post-medieval; condition fair; Category B

Description: A pathway running east-west for 20 metres through Hafod Wood, south of Back Road (PRN 33064) and north east of the mansion area, surviving as an earthwork terrace 1.5 metres wide with a slight bank on the southern, downhill side. Its eastern end appears to lie beneath the make-up for Back

Road which probably dates to the 1790s when Back Road was converted from a parish road into a drive; in addition, its western end appears to be truncated by leat PRN 37674. The pathway is therefore earlier; if PRN 37677 (see below) does represent the line of a former parish road, it is likely that PRN 32970 is an eastwards continuation of the road, eventually joining the present 'Back Road' (PRN 33064).

Management Recommendations: The path lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the feature, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

PRN 33064 - SN 75 73; SN 76 73 - BACK ROAD
earthwork, post-medieval; condition good; Category B

Description: The former parish road through Hafod Wood, acquired by Thomas Johnes after 1790 and converted into a drive (see also PRN 37677). It is 5 metres wide, its northern edge cut into the hillside and its southern edge terraced out by a considerable bank of material, with a very steep slope, which is probably contemporary with the bridges (PRNs 32964 and 32968) and, in areas, exhibits faint traces of a masonry parapet (truncated under the Forestry Commission/Forest Enterprise); it overlies a number of features (eg. path PRN 37676). See also PRNs 32964 and 32968.

Management Recommendations: Back Road survives as a hardcore track which until recently carried forestry and domestic traffic, but appears to have been subject to little alteration. If upgrading the road is considered (including the repair of bridges 32964 and 32968) then this should be undertaken in a manner that maintains its scale and character (see also Murphy, 1998, 8).

★ PRN 37674 - SN 7599 7337 - LEAT
earthwork, ?post-medieval; condition fair; Category B

Description: A leat flowing downhill from east to west for 85 metres, through Hafod Wood north-east of the mansion site and south of Back Road (PRN 33064). It survives as a straight, linear channel 1 metre wide, with near vertical sides. It is now dry but formerly emptied into the eastern north-south stream here, although it is not possible to discern whether this junction pre- or post-dates leat PRN 32966. It does, however, pre-date Back Road, its eastern end lying beneath the road make-up.

Management Recommendations: The leat lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the leat, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37675 - SN 7599 7337 - GULLY
earthwork, ?natural; condition fair; Category B

Description: A gully 2.5 metres wide, running north-south through Hafod Wood for 15 metres. It bisects leat PRN 37674 which it post-dates; it may, however, be a natural intermittent stream that formed when drainage systems were neglected in the later 20th century.

Management Recommendations: The gully lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the feature, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37676 - SN 7618 7347 - **PATH**
earthwork, ?post-medieval; condition fair; Category B

Description: A pathway running east-west for 30 metres through Hafod Wood, south of Back Road (PRN 33064) and east of the mansion area (ie. towards Pendre Home Farm), surviving as an earthwork terrace 1 metre wide with a slight bank on the southern, downhill side. Its western end appears to lie beneath the make-up for Back Road which probably dates to the 1790s when Back Road was converted from a parish road into a drive. If so, then the pathway is earlier, probably being a post-medieval development following the establishment of the parish road.

Management Recommendations: The path lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the feature, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37677 - SN 759 733 - **TERRACE**
earthwork, 18th-20th century; condition fair; Category B

Description: Wide terrace running east-west for 150 metres through the 'Japanese Garden'. Its date cannot be determined, but it has been suggested that it represents the line of the original parish road here, which was moved north to follow 'Back Road' (PRN 33064) after its acquisition by Johnes (J. Macve, *pers. comm.*). The terrace is 5 metres wide, slightly cut into the hillslope along its north side and banked along its southern side. The west end contains the possible pond (PRN 32967) while the east end bifurcates at the eastern stream PRN 32966; it may continue east of the stream as PRN 32970 (see above).

Management Recommendations: The terrace lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the feature, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37679 - SN 7587 7330 - **SHAFT (CISTERN?)**
slab-lined shaft, 18th-19th century; condition good; function unknown

See Fig. 51.

Description: A rectangular shaft, measuring 1 metre east-west and 0.75 metres north-south, lined with regular, rectangular limestone slabs, just north of leat PRN 32966 in the 'Japanese garden'. It appears to be 1.5 metres deep, with a firm, ?slabbed bottom, but is now choked with rotting vegetation. Its date and function are unknown, but it may be Johnesian or later, and is possibly a cistern?.

Management Recommendations: The shaft should be cleared out in order to assess its full character and function. It lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the feature, which should be protected and maintained in its enhanced condition.

★ PRN 37680 - SN 7590 7329 - **HOLLOW**
earthwork, date unknown; condition poor; Category E

Description: An irregular, rectangular earthwork hollow running from north-south in the area of the 'Japanese garden', between the leat (PRN 32966) and the mansion site revetment wall (PRN 37660). It measures 6 metres north-south and 2 metres east-west, and is 0.5m deep, but is now overgrown and damaged. It appears to be a deliberate, artificial feature but neither its date, nor function, are known. It

lies immediately north of the spring and cistern in the revetment wall and may represent the original source; however, it may be associated with access from the house to the 'Japanese garden' through the nearby opening in the revetment wall.

Management Recommendations: The hollow lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the leat, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

**★ PRN 37681 - SN 7583 7330 - MEMORIAL
slab, 19th century?; condition fair; Category B**

Description: A small, upright limestone memorial slab in the area of the 'Japanese garden', north of the leat (PRN 32966). Inscription and date unknown, but probably marking the burial of a pet.

Management Recommendations: The memorial lies in an area of forestry that is not subject to an intensive programme of felling; however, any future forest management may have implications for the slab, which should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

2.3.7 Middle Hill

Only the north-west flank of Middle Hill falls within the project area.

The 'Warwick' Smith view of c.1795 shows that the area had already acquired much of its present appearance, with scattered broadleaved trees - apparently mature - and some conifers; interestingly, a tall conifer is depicted on the site of the present mature cypress, and is unlikely to be conventionalised. It has been noted above (see Section 3.2.3) that in 1848 'some of the oaks (were) at least a century old'.

The cedar, and the two plane trees, to the west of the area are more recent but the former, at least, appears to be a Johnesian planting (Macve, 1998, Misc. H). Several large stumps lie at the foot of the hill.

**★ PRN 37656 - SN 7603 7317 - ?HUT PLATFORM/?TURRET
earthwork, unknown date; condition fair; Category E**

Description: An earthwork lying at the west end of the northern flank of Middle Hill, south of the mansion site, just above the break of slope. It comprises a large, circular depression, 7 metres in diameter, with a low, 2 metre wide bank.

The nature, and date, of the earthwork is unknown. It may mark the site of the 'small turret... happily placed' on Middle Hill (Lipscomb, 1802, 126), shown in two drawings by Thomas Jones from 1786, possibly constructed by John Paynter.

The earthwork may, however, represent a prehistoric (?bronze age) hut platform.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing (without plough-risk etc.). However, the feature may be resolved through archaeological evaluation which would demonstrate its nature without extensive damage to the deposits, which should then be protected and maintained.

★ PRN 37671 - SN 7610 7320 - **TRACKWAY**
earthwork, date unknown; fair condition; Category B

Description: A trackway running east-west across the northern flank of Middle Hill, south-east of the mansion site, for 60 metres. It survives as a linear depression 13 metres wide, with very shallow sides and a flat bottom 3 metres wide. Its date is unknown but it is probably post-medieval.

Management Recommendations: The trackway lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37672 - SN 7604 7318 - **TRACKWAY**
earthwork, date unknown; fair condition; Category B

Description: A trackway running north-south across the northern flank of Middle Hill, south of the mansion site, for 20 metres. It survives as a linear depression 3 metres wide. Its date is unknown but it is probably post-medieval, it leads towards an entrance through the boundary to the south..

Management Recommendations: The trackway lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

2.3.8 Upper (East) Lawn

The large field to the east of the house, which appears to have comprised pasture since the 1780s. It contains a number of features, some of which pre-date the estate.

PRN 32972 - SN 7596 7331 - **DUTCH BARN**
building, 19th century; condition good; Category B

See Figs. 25; 52.

Description: Dutch barn situated north-east of the mansion site, at the west end of Upper Lawn field above the service yard cutting. It was built under John Waddingham between 1872 and 1888 probably c.1882, the date of the stable-block in the yard to the west; it is first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition of 1888.

It is a large building measuring 15 metres east-west, 6 metres north-south and averaging 7 metres in height. It is constructed from slate/shale rubble, is aligned east-west and comprises five bays beneath a slate gabled roof. The central bay is occupied by the two opposing entries and the threshing floor, the floor level being raised either side. The upper halves of the two flanking bays are open to eaves level, each open area being divided by a central plain, square shaft which defines the bays. Each gable wall is pierced by three plain, square, splayed slit lights and is open at the gable apex. Unlike the contemporary buildings within the service yards it lacks engineering brick detail.

Management Recommendations: The barn lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing with no defined land-use. It is in good condition without immediate maintenance implications, and has been used as a barn at a recent period. Any future usage should include, where possible, the retention of all original features.

PRN 33089 - SN 7619 7343 - UPPER LAWN PATH
documentary evidence; 19th century; Category E

Description: A path is shown crossing Upper Lawn from east-west on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:2500 of 1888, and on the Second Edition of 1906. The only physical evidence of the path now visible is a 30 metre long section at its eastern end (towards Pendre Home Farm) which survives as a linear depression some 6 metres wide.

Management Recommendations: The path survives as field evidence only in one small area, which lies in an area now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing. It should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ **PRN 37652 - SN 7600 7335 - ?HUT PLATFORM**
earthwork, prehistoric?; condition good; Category C

Description: An earthwork lying centrally within Upper Lawn, on the north side, comprising a large, subcircular depression with a diameter of 10 metres, partly cut into the hillside, with a low, 5 metre wide bank along its southern arc. The earthwork may represent a prehistoric (?bronze age) hut platform.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ **PRN 37653 - SN 7599 7334 - ?BOUNDARY BANK**
earthwork, unknown date; condition poor; Category C

Description: A low, L-shaped bank lying centrally within Upper Lawn, on the north side and immediately west of the possible hut platform (PRN 37652). It measures 15 metres north-south and 8 metres east-west, and is 3 metres wide at its widest point. It appears to represent part of a field boundary. Its date is unknown. It may be prehistoric and associated with the possible hut platform, but may equally be medieval or later. It does, however, pre-date the 1780s.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ **PRN 37654 - SN 7623 7342 - ?BOUNDARY BANK**
earthwork, unknown date; condition poor; Category C

Description: A low, linear bank running north-south for 20 metres, towards the east end of Upper Lawn north of Pendre Pond (PRN 26533). It is 1.5 metres wide and appears to represent part of a field boundary. Its date is unknown. It may be prehistoric, but may equally be medieval or later. It does, however, pre-date the 1780s.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition. However, any works associated with restoration of the Upper Lawn leat (PRN 37699) may reveal the earthwork in section where it is cut by the leat.

★ PRN 37655 - SN 7620 7341 - ?BUILDING
earthwork, unknown date; condition poor; Category E

Description: A low, U-shaped bank, rectangular in plan, towards the east end of Upper Lawn north of Pendre Pond (PRN 26533). It measures 15 metres north-south and 8 metres east-west, with spread banks 4 metres wide, and may represent an enclosure, but it is more likely that it marks the site of a building of unknown nature. Its date is unknown; it does, however, pre-date the 1780s.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37657 - SN 7628 7347 - EARTHWORK
earthwork, unknown date; condition poor; Category E

Description: An earthwork lying towards the east end of Upper Lawn, on the north side, with a continuous bank defining a circle 7 metres in diameter; the north side is truncated by the boundary of Hafod Wood. The banks are 0.2 metres high but are very steep-sided. The earthwork is of unknown date but may be prehistoric.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37665 - SN 7618 7343 - EARTHWORK
earthwork, unknown date; condition fair; Category E

Description: An earthwork lying towards the east end of Upper Lawn, on the north side. It is a low, irregular subcircular mound with a basal diameter of 10 metres. Its nature and date are unknown, but it may be a degraded bronze age round barrow.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37666 - SN 7628 7347 - EARTHWORK
earthwork, unknown date; condition fair; Category E

Description: An earthwork lying towards the east end of Upper Lawn, on the north side. It is a low, circular mound with a basal diameter of 5 metres. Its nature and date are unknown, but it may be a degraded bronze age round barrow.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37667 - SN 7620 7338 - EARTHWORK
earthwork, unknown date; condition fair; Category E

Description: An earthwork lying towards the east end of Upper Lawn, at the foot of Middle Hill. It is a low, circular mound with a basal diameter of 3 metres. Its nature and date are unknown, but it may be a degraded bronze age round barrow.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37668 - SN 7600 7332 - EARTHWORK
earthwork, unknown date; condition fair; Category E

Description: A slight earthwork lying towards the west end of Upper Lawn, forming a large, but very low, subcircular mound with an internal depression and a diameter of 30 metres. Its nature and date are unknown, but it may be a degraded bronze age round barrow, a prehistoric hut platform or even a natural feature eg. a pingo.

Management Recommendations: The earthwork lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

★ PRN 37669 - SN 761 733 - UPPER LAWN LEAT
earthwork, ?18th century; good condition; Category B

Description: A leat running diagonally from Hafod Wood in the north-west, to supply Pendre Pond (PRN 26533) in the south-east which it enters via a sluice which was rebuilt in iron during the late 19th-20th centuries. It may have been constructed in the 1790s by Thomas Johnes, and have been also used for watering Upper Lawn. It has been partially covered, but still survives as a linear depression.

Management Recommendations: The leat lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing. It may be desirable to reinstate the leat as a supply for Pendre Pond (PRN 26533); if so, any clearance and consolidation of the channel should be undertaken under archaeological supervision and be preceded by a programme of archaeological evaluation. The leat crosses, and so may cut, the Lady's Walk (PRN 33088) and a possible boundary bank (PRN 37654), and any clearance work may expose their cut sections permitting their resolution and interpretation.

★ PRN 37670 - SN 7615 7335 - UPPER LAWN SPRING
earthwork, 18th - 19th century; good condition; Category B

Description: A spring in the centre of Upper Lawn which emerges through a stone-lined channel some 0.3 metres², running westward for 5 metres before exiting into a second culvert with an iron grating. Originally 18th century?.

Management Recommendations: The spring lies in an area which is now subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing and should be protected and maintained in its present condition.

2.3.9 Hawthorn Cottage

PRN 33087 - SN 7623 7343 - HAWTHORN COTTAGE
building, 19th century; condition good; Category A

See Figs. 26; 53-54.

Description: Hawthorn Cottage was depicted in the 'Hafod Dessert Service', on a piece manufactured in 1788, as a low, single-storeyed building with two square windows and a central square-headed doorway in the south wall. The building depicted is clearly represented by the present east wing which, in form, is in the long-house tradition as first defined by Peate, 1946, 51-84, ie. the living accommodation was at one end, and the byre at the other. This part of Hawthorn Cottage, whilst not closely dateable, may pre-date the 1780s and indeed, in this lower status agricultural function, is unlikely to have been constructed as an estate building under either Johnes or his successors. The cottage is clearly shown on the 1834 estate map by which time a building had been added to the west of the longhouse, on the site of the present two-storey block.

The earlier, east wing - the longhouse - which is constructed from slate/shale rubble, is single storeyed and comprises five bays. The western two bays are divided from the others by an internal wall and originally formed the living space, which is lit by a square window in the south wall next to a door, both with heads at eaves level. The eastern three bays represent the byre, and a dog-leg in the south wall suggests that two building phases may be represented. The wall is pierced by two windows and a door, like those in the west bays but the easternmost window is very small. The north and east walls are blind. None of the openings features a surround. The slated gable roof has very crude trusses.

Though a building stood on the site of the present Hawthorn Cottage, at the west end of the longhouse, from 1834 at least, the present two-storey building appears to be of one build, and of late 19th century character; the engineering brick used in the surrounds suggests that it may have been the work of John Waddingham, cf. his stable block of 1882 (PRN 32973). The house, which is of slate rubble, comprises two storeys beneath a slate gabled roof and comprises three bays on the ground floor. The facade is to the south, with a central doorway that probably led into a central passage but now enters the western room. Both the western and eastern room are lit by windows in the south wall. Fireplaces occupy both end walls, leading to square, brick chimneys, and the eastern room - from which a doorway leads into the longhouse - is subdivided to form a small ?pantry to the north. A staircase in the north-west corner leads to the first floor; it is probably not on the site of the original staircase which may have occupied the central passage. The first floor is divided by partitions into two main bedrooms, with two windows each occupying a gablet in the south wall. Two smaller windows pierce the north wall. All the southern openings have segmental heads and brick surrounds.

The cottage occupies a cutting, revetted by a masonry wall, in the south-facing hillslope that leads up to Pendre Home Farm. A garden lies to the south and west of the house, demarcated by low earth banks along which lie intermittent young fruit trees, while the front garden is bisected by a tiled path leading to the front door.

Management Recommendations: Hawthorn Cottage is, in the main, in good condition but has been neglected in recent years giving rise to routine maintenance implications; in particular, the earlier, east wing requires immediate attention. The western section has been occupied until comparatively recently. The garden retains evidence of paths and bedding trenches. Any future usage should include, where possible, the retention of all original features and reflect internal arrangements, and possibly include the restoration of the garden following a strategic programme of archaeological investigation.

2.3.10 Pendre Pond

PRN 26533 - SN 7622 7341- PENDRE POND
earthwork, 18th century; condition good, Category B

See Fig. 55.

Description: Pendre Pond is first depicted in a sketch by Thomas Jones of 1786, and is also shown in the 'Hafod Dessert Service', on a piece manufactured in 1788, but without the central island. It is possibly a pre-Johnesian feature. The pond may have been, at least at first, a working fishpond, the existence of two of which are revealed by Jane Johnes' correspondence between 1788 and 1790 (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 169, citing NLW, Dolaucothi MSS). However, early references appear to term it a 'Menagerie', suggesting that it was either for exotic birds, pheasants, or perhaps ducks.

The pond is oval in plan, measuring 70 metres east-west and 20m north-south, and is retained by a low earth dam 5 metres wide at its west end. It contains a small artificial 'stone island growing ?rogue shrubs' (Kerkham and Briggs, 1991, 169).

It may originally have been fed from the east (ibid.) and an ex-estate worker has suggested that the leat ran beneath the hedge immediately east of Hawthorn Cottage (PRN 33087), feeding the pond via a sluice with a substantial 'stone lintel', which is no longer visible (Tom Hughes, *pers. comm.* to Michelle Bromley); an overflow channel apparently runs south-east to connect with the mansion sewers (ibid.). However, the pond appears to have been, from an early period, supplied by a leat (PRN 37699) running diagonally across Upper Lawn from Hafod Wood to the north-west, which enters its west end via a sluice which has been rebuilt in iron during the late 19th-20th centuries. The leat has been partially covered, but still survives as a linear depression in Upper Lawn.

Management Recommendations: The pond is now heavily silted up and supports only pondweed, reeds and a few bulrushes. It may be desirable to reinstate the leat (PRN 37699) as a water-supply and to clear the pond of silt. Any clearance work should be preceded by a programme of archaeological evaluation, be undertaken under archaeological supervision and be accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording, particularly in the area of the sluice, possibly including sampling of deposits for palaeoenvironmental evidence.

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4.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive, indexed according to the National Monuments Record (NMR) material categories, will be deposited with the NMR, maintained by RCAHMW, Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ. It contains the following:

- A.1. Copy of the final report
- A.4. Disk copy of report

- B.5. Survey data - paper
- B.6. Survey data - disk

- C.1. Catalogue of field drawings
- C.2. Site drawings
- C.3. Survey drawings

- D.1. Catalogue of site photographs
- D.2. Colour slides
- D.3. Mono and colour prints and negs

- G.1. Source documentation
- G.2. Correspondence on archaeological matters

- I.4. Final report - manuscript
- I.4. Final report - typescript
- I.4. Final report - disk
- I.4. Proofs
- I.4. Paste-ups

- L.1. Project research design/specification
- L.4. General admin.

- M.1. Non-archaeological correspondence

There is no material for classes **E, F, H, J, K** and **N**.

5.0 LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Databases

National Monuments Record, curated by The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments (Wales), Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion.

Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, curated by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*, Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire - in particular, the Hafod Archaeological Database (HAD).

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