

**HAFOD: SURVEY OF THE KITCHEN
GARDEN**
RECORD NO. 26530

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Commissioned by: Hafod Trust

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HAFOD: KITCHEN GARDEN (RECORD NO. 26530)

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Summary

A topographic survey supplemented by a photographic record and written notes has been undertaken on the kitchen garden at Hafod. The garden was constructed in the late 18th-century by Thomas Johnes and has undergone many modifications since. Boundary walls are the only surviving elements of 18th century date. Extant buildings associated with the garden are of late 19th-century and/or early 20th-century date. There is no surface evidence to indicate the former layout of the garden. The kitchen garden walls, greenhouses, associated outbuildings and river terrace have been listed grade II

Location

Hafod kitchen garden lies on a low terrace on the northern bank of the River Ystwyth approximately 200m to the south west of the former mansion of Hafod, Ceredigion. The site of the garden slopes down by 2m from east to west; it is bounded on the south side by the Ystwyth and on the west and north east sides by steep valley sides.

Site History

No original documentary or cartographic research has been undertaken in compiling this site history. Four main sources have been used: Kerkham and Briggs (1990 and 1991), Macve (1997) and documents in the Friends of Hafod archive collated for this project by Roger Hallett. I am particularly grateful to Jennie Macve for allowing me sight of her unpublished account of the garden. Two survey drawings, one at 1:200 and one at 1:500, have been produced. These drawings should be consulted whilst reading this report.

It is generally accepted that the walled kitchen garden (26530) was constructed between 1783 when Thomas Johnes took up residence at Hafod and 1794 or 95 when George Cumberland visited. In a letter written on 7 May 1788, Jane Johnes noted: 'The Kitching Garden is going on very fast three fruit Houses finished and the trees in full blow.' (pers.comm.Macve). This clearly indicates that Johnes was undertaking major building work, and suggests that the garden was a new creation, although the possibility that there was an existing kitchen garden on the site when he inherited the estate can not be ruled out. Cumberland's description published in 1796 (34), with accompanying map, is the earliest first-hand account of the garden: 'A descent, rather precipitous, now leads to the conservatory, and fruit walls, on the opposite side of the river, which is passed by a very long flying bridge. After viewing which, and the exotics, a short easy ascent brings you back again to the point from which you set out.' The map which accompanies this description (Map 1) shows a trapezoid garden enclosure with a conservatory running the full length of the north side. There are various references to the kitchen garden throughout Thomas Johnes' occupancy at Hafod, but few offer anything extra that is not given by Cumberland apart from details of usage. Johnes in a letter of 1799 (Moore-Colyer 1992, 145) noted: 'Todd has been very fortunate this year in raising from seed which was thought too bad to send me,

from one to 3 millions. At least the seed beds are as full as they can hold.' It is uncertain if this is a reference to the kitchen garden, or whether the seed beds were located elsewhere on the estate. Kerkham and Briggs (1991, figure 13.8) mark the strip (33544) between the kitchen garden and the River Ystwyth as 'early seedbeds'. Meyrick in 1810 (370) listed among other items at Hafod: 'pineries, peacheries, graperies,'.

Johnes died in 1816, but the estate was not put up for sale until 1832. A sale catalogue of that date records: 'The Kitchen Gardens are on a declivity, enclosed by lofty walls and include Four Acres, with a range of Hot and Forcing Houses, 240 feet long.' An estate plan drawn in 1834 (Map 2) for the purchaser of the estate, the Duke of Newcastle, shows the trapezoid enclosure of the garden devoid of buildings and an enclosed strip of land alongside the river - Kerkham and Briggs's 'early seedbeds'. An earlier map, Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawings, does not depict this feature but does seem to show the irregular enclosure (33557-58) to the north of the kitchen garden - the 'orchard' - and a long rectangular building within the garden and close to its southern boundary (map not included here due to poor quality of copies from NLW). This building along with the possible enclosure to the north of the kitchen garden is also shown on the Ordnance Survey's published map of 1834 which is based on the surveyors' drawings. Though not shown on maps, it would seem that the conservatory was maintained during this period as papers relating to the Duke of Newcastle's ownership of the estate are referred to (Macve 1997, 5), including a reference to a glazier's bill for the vinery of 1837.

Macve (1997, 5) records that in 1845 the Duke decided to build a new cottage (32955) in the garden. Macve states that the Tithe Map of 1847 (Map 3) depicts this cottage, but this may not be correct as the eastern end of the garden is shown square-ended with a building towards the centre of the wall, as does the 1855 estate plan (Map 4). The 1864 estate plan (Map 5) clearly shows an eastward extension to the kitchen garden with the cottage built into an oblique corner. It is likely that the cottage was not built or was under construction when the survey for the Tithe Map was carried out and was therefore not depicted. The cottage was probably built by 1851 as the census records William Lewis in occupancy (quoted in Macve 1997, 6). The absence of the cottage and extension of the garden on the 1855 estate plan is probably best explained by assuming that this plan is a direct copy from the Tithe Map. The small building shown in 1847 and 1855 must therefore be a previously unrecorded structure, perhaps a gardener's bothy.

As noted above, the 1864 estate plan shows the eastern extension of the garden which was almost certainly built along with the cottage in c. 1845-47. Also depicted is the cottage (in outline only - not occupied?), the 'orchard' extension to the north (33557-58), the riverside strip (33544), paths (as Macve states these are probably shown schematically), and a small building outside the north wall of the kitchen garden. This is the only record of this building.

A sale catalogue of 1870 (Macve 1997, 7) lists: 'The productive kitchen gardens by the river side, containing about 4 acres, are protected by High Stone Walls, and

contain an old Vinery, 63 ft by 15 ft, with Melon pits and Potting shed, and the Gardener's Cottage, a nursery for plantation trees, and an outer slip by the river.'.

The estate was purchased by the Waddinghams in 1872, and remained in their hands for almost 70 years. Shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Ed of 1888 (Map 6) are: the cottage built into the oblique south-east corner of the garden, the layout of paths in the kitchen garden, a building (greenhouse) approximately mid-way along the south side of the north kitchen garden wall (35860), possibly another building at the west end of the south side of the north wall, the 'orchard' enclosure, the riverside strip and numerous individual trees some of which can still be identified.

Many alterations had been made by the 2nd Ed. 1:2500 of 1905 (Map 7). The cottage (32995) had apparently been extensively modified as it no longer nestled in the acute corner of the kitchen garden, greenhouse 35860 recorded on the 1888 map is still present. Additions included greenhouse 35858, hot beds 35857, pig sty 35856 and building 35961 to outside the north wall of the kitchen garden. Internal paths are not shown, nor are individual trees. The western part of the 'orchard' is occupied by a conifer plantation and the eastern side may have been planted with fruit trees.

A good account of the use of the garden in 1935-36 is contained in the Friends of Hafod archive. This is reproduced in full as Appendix 1. The two greenhouses (35858, 35860) were then in very good condition as was the rest of the garden. Kerkham and Briggs (1991, 166) state that kitchen garden was maintained up to around 1940. In 1948, the estate was sold to the Hafod Estate Co. Ltd. and the kitchen garden and cottage sold to a private owner. It was sold again in 1955 and again in 1961 (Macve 197, 9). The cottage was said to have stood vacant for 20 years prior to it having been sold at auction in 1988 (Kerkham and Briggs 1991, 166).

Site Description

For ease of description the garden has been divided into three areas: the main area termed here the kitchen garden (26530), the irregular-shaped area to the north of this called here the 'orchard' (33557-58) and the strip of land between the kitchen garden and the River Ystwyth (33544). Other elements are dealt with in separate headings.

The kitchen garden (26530, Fig. 1) Constructed between 1794-95 and 1796 with an eastern extension added between 1845 and 1851. The walls of the garden are constructed from roughly coursed rubble bonded with lime mortar and topped with vertically-pitched split stones. Generally the walls are in good condition. The original garden is 140m to 175m long and 50m wide, the eastern extension is 40m long at its maximum.

The north wall is the highest of the four walls. It varies in height from 3.4m to 4.2m where buildings have been constructed against it. Horizontally bedded slate capping stones are present where the glasshouses have been built against the walls. The north wall has been kept in constant repair and there is evidence of recent cement repointing as well as older repairs and patches of rebuilding. Buildings were constructed against it

in the late 19th-century or early 20th century. There is no evidence for it having lean-to glass-houses along its entire length as recorded on 18th and early 19th century maps and contemporary accounts, although brickwork patching towards the eastern end of the wall's interior may have been required where ties and other plant supports were removed from inside a structure built against this wall. Other steel supports and wires for plants are present along the south face of this wall. Johnes's conservatories must have been heated, but there is no trace of hot walls or other forms of heating system of that period. There are three gate openings in the north wall (one blocked adjacent to greenhouse 35860) and one major gateway near the cottage. The gate openings were present in 1888, the gateway seems to have been created or widened in recent times as the wall terminals contain architectural fragments, presumably from the mansion.

The west wall is in the poorest condition. Built in a similar style to the north wall, though generally lower at 2.7m. Trees have taken root on its crest and on its outer face. For 13m towards its northern end the wall-face has been constructed in brick, laid as noted by Kerkham and Briggs (1991, 167) in English Garden Bond. Many broken bricks are present, indicating that this is an approximation to English Garden Bond rather than a true bond. Three steel tie fittings and wires are present against the brick, but the zinc species plates recording pear noted by Kerkham and Briggs (1991, 167) have disappeared. A section of this wall at its south end has collapsed.

The south wall is built in a similar style to the above, and averages a height of c. 2m. It leans alarmingly to the south in its centre section, necessitating the construction of two stone buttresses against its outer face. Notwithstanding these buttresses, two sections of wall have been rebuilt. In one section a modern wide gate has been created and in the other a narrow gate. The latter gate possibly on the site of an original (it is recorded on the 1888 OS map). Immediately to the west of where this wall turns to the north-west is a butt joint. This seems to represent the junction of the original garden wall and the extension built in 1845-64. No such butt joint is visible at similar point on the north wall as the junction would have been at the location of a gate, the wall surrounding which has been recently rebuilt. There is evidence of recent rebuilding from the turn on the south wall towards the cottage.

The interior of the garden is now rather featureless. There are no traces of the layout shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition. A band of self-seeded trees (mostly ash) lies around the perimeter of the interior of the garden. Mixed in with these trees are some old apple trees and lines of scrubby box. The trees and box probably mark the line of a perimeter paths as described in 1935-36 (Appendix 1) and possibly those shown on the 1888 OS map. A similar line of trees and box runs down the centre of the garden at the west end. Running from east to west are series of broad ridges separated by wide shallow furrows. These are the result of cultivation, and presumably relate to the final estate use of the garden in the 1930s. Scattered around the garden towards the cottage are several architectural fragments from the mansion (see below).

The 'orchard' (33557-58). This had been built by 1864, and possibly earlier. It is an irregular 'M' shape in plan, 80m by 60m, and extends up the steep river terrace side to the north of the kitchen garden on to a higher river terrace. The northern corner of the

orchard takes in the lower slopes of the valley side. The wall on the eastern side of the 'orchard' (33557) is of dry-stone construction 1.2m high. It seems to be a rebuild as it rests on a very slight rise in the ground surface which may be the demolished remains of an earlier wall. Certainly its character is different from all other walls recorded in the survey. Wall 33558 on the western and northern sides of the 'orchard' is, where it survives, of similar character to the kitchen garden walls - mortared roughly coursed rubble. This wall is however in very poor condition; it has collapsed on the western side and there is evidence for several lengths of rebuilding on the north side. Here, also, the wall may have been lowered from its original height of c. 2m to prevent further collapse. Rubble from collapsed walls now spreads down the steep slopes on the western and north-western side of the 'orchard'. This rubble has been colonised by trees and shrubs. By 1905 the orchard had been planted with fruit trees on its eastern side and a conifer plantation on its western side. The extant fruit trees in the garden may be those recorded in 1905. A spring that rises in the 'orchard' may not be a natural feature - cisterns located outside the walls to the north may feed it. There is an indication of water management in the form of an inspection chamber alongside the spring. As there is no surface water at the base of the steep slope, the stream here and outside the west wall of the kitchen garden may be culverted. The cottage had a private water supply from here until 1990 (pers. comm. Macve).

Riverside strip (33544). This was in existence by 1834. It consists of a narrow strip of land to the south of the walled garden 180m long and 20m wide. Its northern boundary is formed by the south wall of the kitchen garden. Its remaining boundaries are in very poor condition and are represented by low, collapsed or reduced walls and a rubble bank. A section of wall preserved by tree growth on the eastern end of the strip's south wall indicates that original wall height was 2m or greater. It is highly likely that the entire strip was surrounded by walls of 2m, even that portion represented by a rubble bank. A possible entrance in the south rubble bank/wall lies opposite a gateway in the south wall of the kitchen garden and seems to have provided access to the river from the gardens - possibly to the 'flying bridge', see below.

The cottage (32955, Fig. 2). Built between 1845 and 1851 at the same time as the eastern extension to the kitchen garden. Originally the cottage was built into an acute corner of the extension, but between 1888 and 1905 extensive modifications if not complete rebuilding had taken place. The core of the extant building is recognisable as that shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd Ed. map.

The cottage is a two-storey L-shaped structure, of three bays, with a rear wing of one bay. The front (west elevation), north gable and rear external elevations are cement rendered. The south elevation shows the structure to be constructed of roughly coursed rubble with dressed stone quoins and window and door jambs of blue engineering brick. This elevation demonstrates that the south gable wall of the main wing and the rear wing are of one build. Internally the building has been extensively modernised. None of the windows is original. The ground floor originally comprised two rooms in the main wing, the southern with a fireplace in the south gable the northern with a fireplace in the east wall (now blocked) and a single room in the rear wing separated from the main part of the house by partition wall. The staircase is

located in the southern room of the main wing and is original but modified. Rooms on the first floor have been less modernised. Two bedrooms are now present, with the southern one extending from the main wing across into the rear wing. This originally may have been two rooms. A fireplace is sited in the south gable wall. Joists in the main wing and east wing are at 400mm centres and run from west to east. The roof is an A-frame construction and slated. Onto the original L-shaped core several single-storey extensions have been added; these, although stone-built (apart from the bathroom) and slate-roofed, have considerably altered the character of the building.

Greenhouse (35860). Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1888 map, but not earlier maps. It is possible that the dwarf walls of this structure are built on earlier foundations, possibly of the late 18th-century. This greenhouse is similar in character to 35858 built between 1888 and 1905 and it is therefore reasonable to assume that this structure also underwent extensive modification at that time. The extant building comprises brick and stone walls up to 0.8m high on which sits the superstructure of a timber and iron greenhouse. A cast-iron fitting indicates that the superstructure was manufactured by 'MESSENGER & Co LOUGHBORO'. The glass has been replaced by asbestos sheeting. Internally, there is a low dividing wall and traces of a path. The kitchen garden wall against which the greenhouse is built is cement rendered. Steel stanchions and wires for plants are located against this wall. The report reproduced in Appendix 1 states that this greenhouse was heated; no evidence for this can now be seen.

Greenhouse (35858). Constructed between 1888 and 1905. The dwarf walls are constructed from blue engineering brick and partly reuse the stone walls of the earlier structure 35859. The superstructure is of timber and iron and was manufactured by Messenger of Loughborough. The Kitchen garden wall against which the greenhouse is built is cement rendered and has steel stanchions and wires on it. Cast iron grills cover a heating duct. The furnace was located in building 35861 on the opposite side of the kitchen garden wall. The greenhouse is still partially glass covered, but in poor condition.

Building (35859). This building predates 35858, though it is only recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1905. It consists of stone walls up to 1m high. Scars on the kitchen wall indicate that the superstructure was a lean-to affair.

Pig sty (35856). Built between 1888 and 1905. This stone-built structure with red brick additions is now in an advanced stage of decay.

Hot beds (35857). Built between 1888 and 1905. The western end is stone-built the remainder of blue engineering brick capping. All is beginning to collapse. A large ash tree is rooted in the northern side.

Boiler house and potting shed (35861). Built between 1888 and 1905. A single storey building with a partial cellar at the west end (boiler room), constructed of roughly coursed rubble with dressed stone quoins and red brick jambs. Divided into three cells with the western one at a lower level - this was the boiler room - the scar of

a removed chimney can be seen in the south-west corner (the chimney is shown on a photograph in Appendix 1). An external ramp to the east leads down to garage doors at this end of the building. An internal brick buttress is supporting partial collapse here. Original? work benches survive in the eastern cell of this building.

Garage (35862). A small building is marked at this location on the 1905 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Subsequently this has been enlarged to the present stone-built garage.

Path/track (35883). A path runs down the steep slope immediately alongside wall 33558 and then along the steep slope parallel to the west wall of the kitchen garden approximately 4m up from river terrace. 50-100m west of the garden this path runs out onto a river terrace and its course becomes unclear. The path lies on a terrace cut into the steep slope. This terrace is rock-cut in places and is revetted in some lengths by dry-stone walling. The terrace is up to 3.5m wide, suggesting a track rather than a path. The construction techniques employed in this path and its location strongly suggest a Johnesian date. One of its functions seems to have been to provide the pedestrian with a view across the kitchen garden.

The flying bridge and Gentleman's Walk (21761). The only reference to this bridge is by Cumberland. The map accompanying Cumberland's description places it immediately to the east of the confluence of the Nant Ffin and the Ystwyth. There is no physical evidence for this bridge. The map indicates that the path from the bridge to the mansion skirted the south side of the kitchen garden.

Terrace (33546). Recent date. Constructed from reused stone from the mansion, this feature consists of two terraces separated by steps. The whole is poorly constructed and is beginning to collapse.

Other features. Several architectural fragments (from the mansion?) are scattered around the garden close to the cottage. These comprise: a square stone block covered in ivy to the east of the cottage in flower beds; two pieces of a marble? column set at the north-east and south-east corners of the garage; two pieces of Bath stone? pinnacles on the south-west and north-west corner of the cottage; gateposts constructed from Bath stone? and other dressed stone to the west and east of the cottage; a possible sundial - an octagonal-headed feature set on a column and mounted on a square plinth - 10m south of the cottage; two worked pieces of Bath stone? set up on either end of the terrace 33546; a column of bath stone? set upright at the north-west corner of the garage.

Separating the small garden to the east the cottage from the surrounding area is an iron 'estate' type fence. A similar fence runs across the approximate centre of the kitchen garden.

Archaeological potential

The archaeological potential of the garden is high, though just how much below ground evidence for the garden's layout of the late 18th-century and 19th-century survives is unknown and can only be discovered by detailed archaeological investigation, including excavation. However, given the long history of cultivation on the site it is likely that many ephemeral features have disappeared, though some may survive in pockets. The likelihood of discovering the layout of Johnes's conservatory and later buildings by archaeology is good. Palaeoenvironmental analyses will be an appropriate method of discovering more about the garden's history.

Recommendations

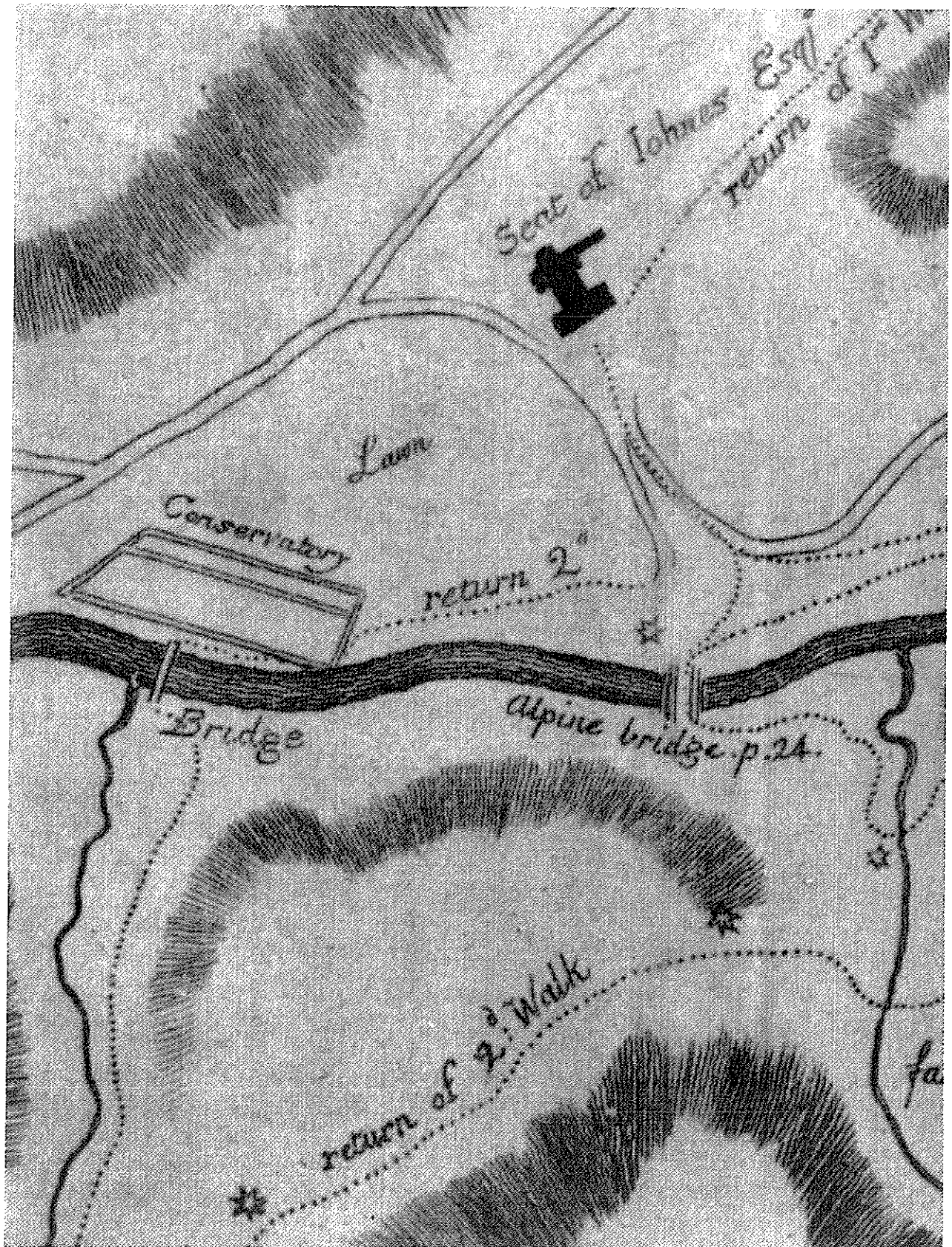
The long-term plans for the garden are not currently known. These recommendations are therefore concerned only with preservation and conservation strategies relating to standing structures on the site in order prevent their loss. Any work on the kitchen garden wall, the greenhouses, associated buildings and river terrace will require listed building consent.

The kitchen garden walls are generally in good condition. The only major concern is the west wall which has suffered some collapse and has trees rooted into it. This collapse should be stabilised and preferably rebuilt. The trees should be removed and the areas affected by them made good. Elsewhere there are minor pockets of walling which require attention. A bulge in the north wall adjacent to a gate towards the east end will probably necessitate partial demolition of the wall and rebuilding. If separate access is required to the western part of the garden, then this rebuilding might be an opportunity to widen this gate.

Some of the self-seeded trees within the kitchen garden and the 'orchard' are beginning to affect the stability of boundary walls. There is little obvious root damage, but the proximity of many trees to the walls must be having a detrimental affect on the foundations. The major obvious problem is from branches displacing capping and other upper stones. Rhododendrons are a particular problem in this respect. It is recommended that selective lopping of branches is urgently undertaken.

Greenhouses 35858 and 35860, hot beds 35857 and boiler house/potting shed 35861 are all rapidly decaying. Immediate remedial work is required on these structures if they are to be retained for future use.

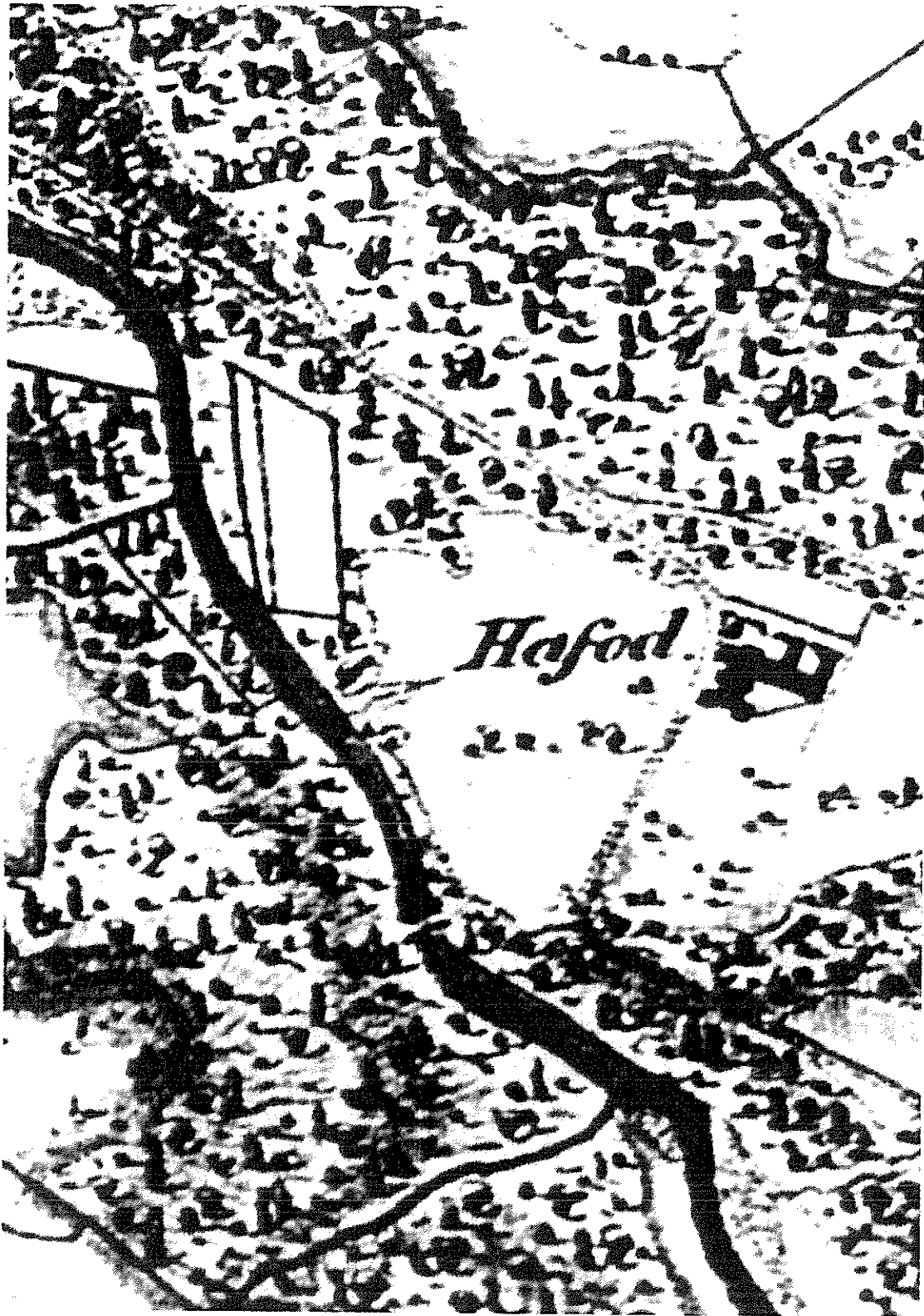
The terrace 33548 is beginning to collapse. Immediate remedial work is required if this modern element of the garden is to be retained.



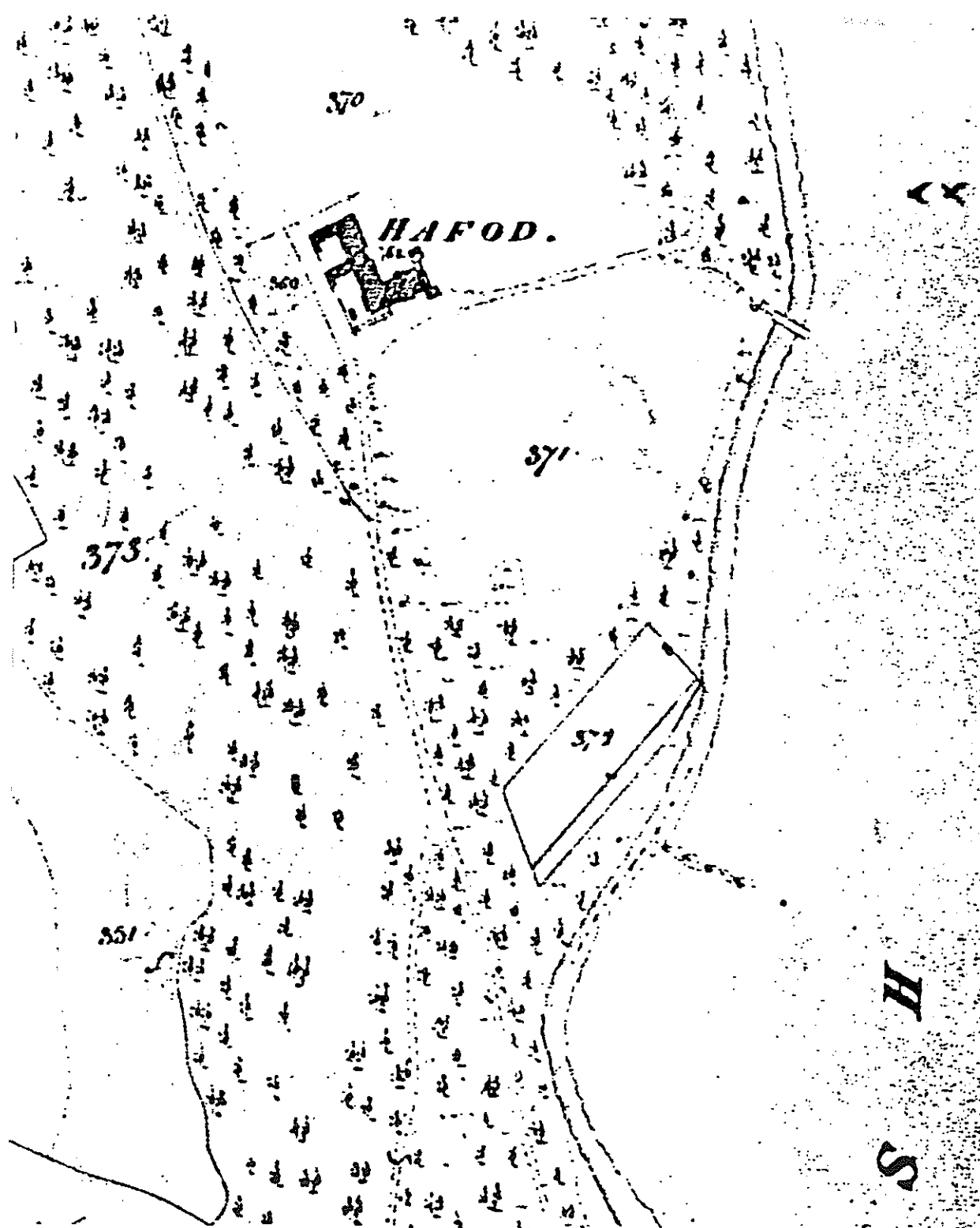
Map 1. Extract of William Blake's map accompanying Cumberland's Attempt to Describe Hafod, 1796



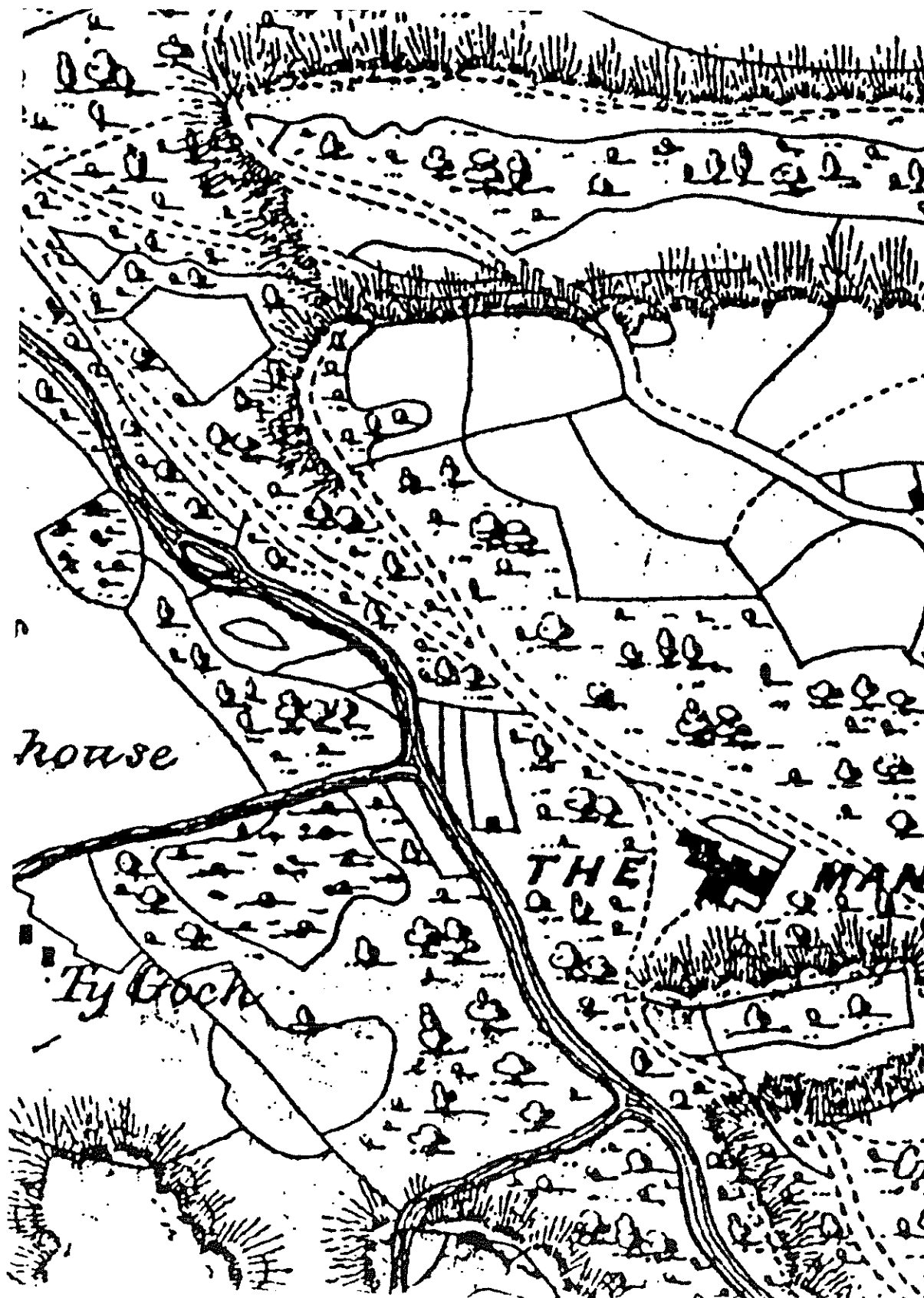
Map 2. Extract of the Ordnance Survey Index to the Tithe Survey, 1834 (not to scale).



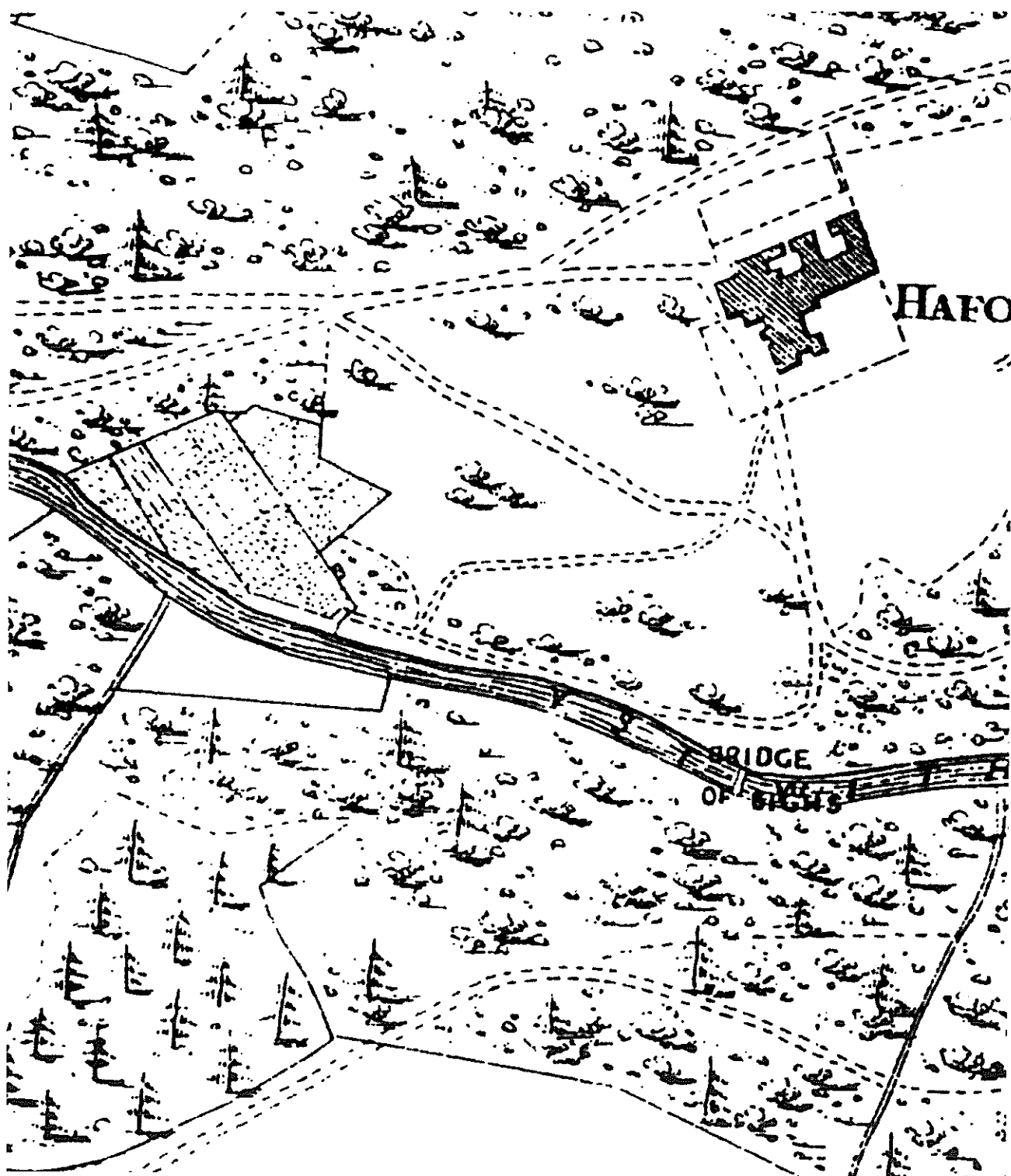
Map 3. Extract of the 1834 Hafod Estate Map.



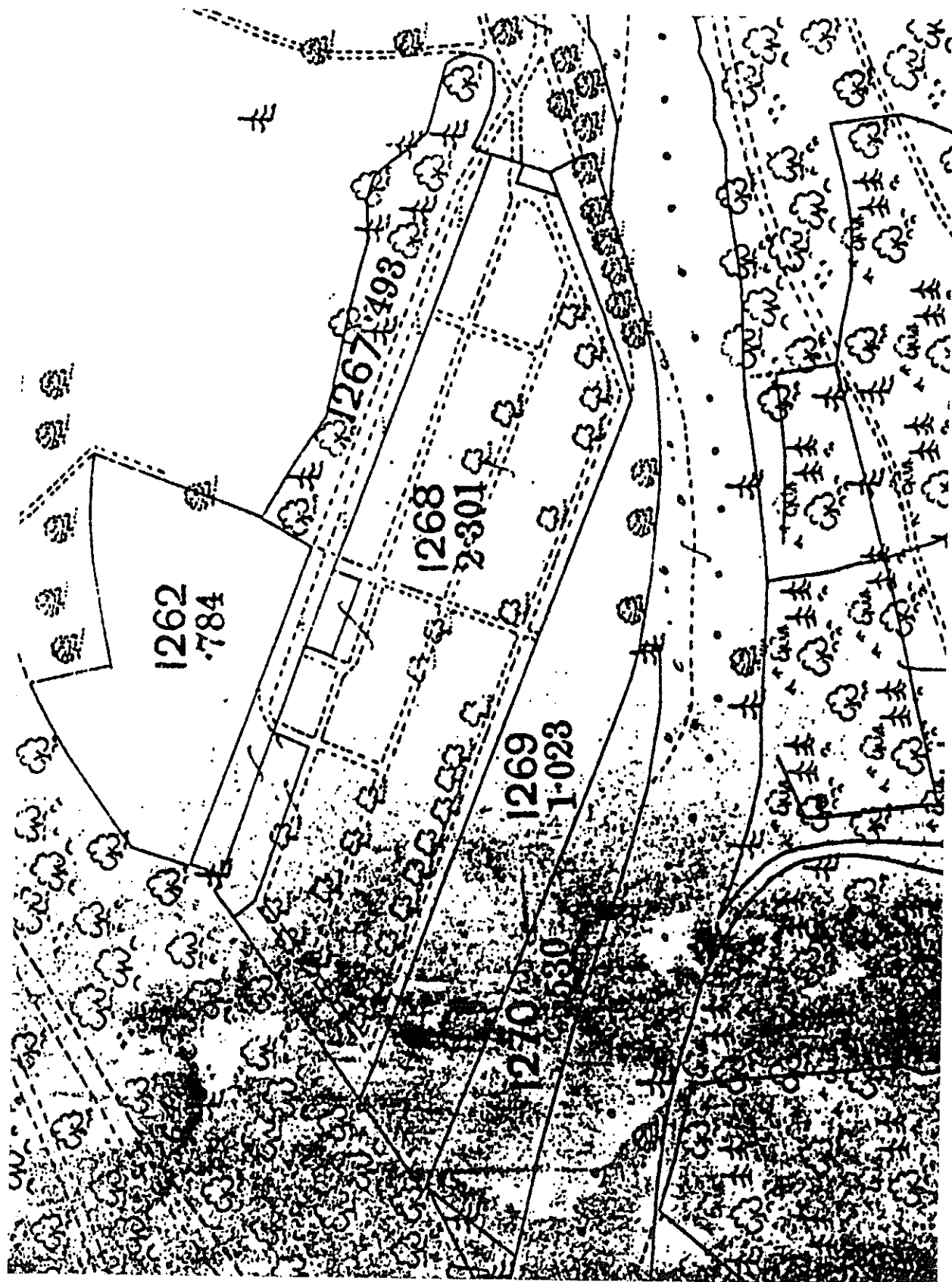
Map 4. Extract of the Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Uchaf tithe map, 1847.



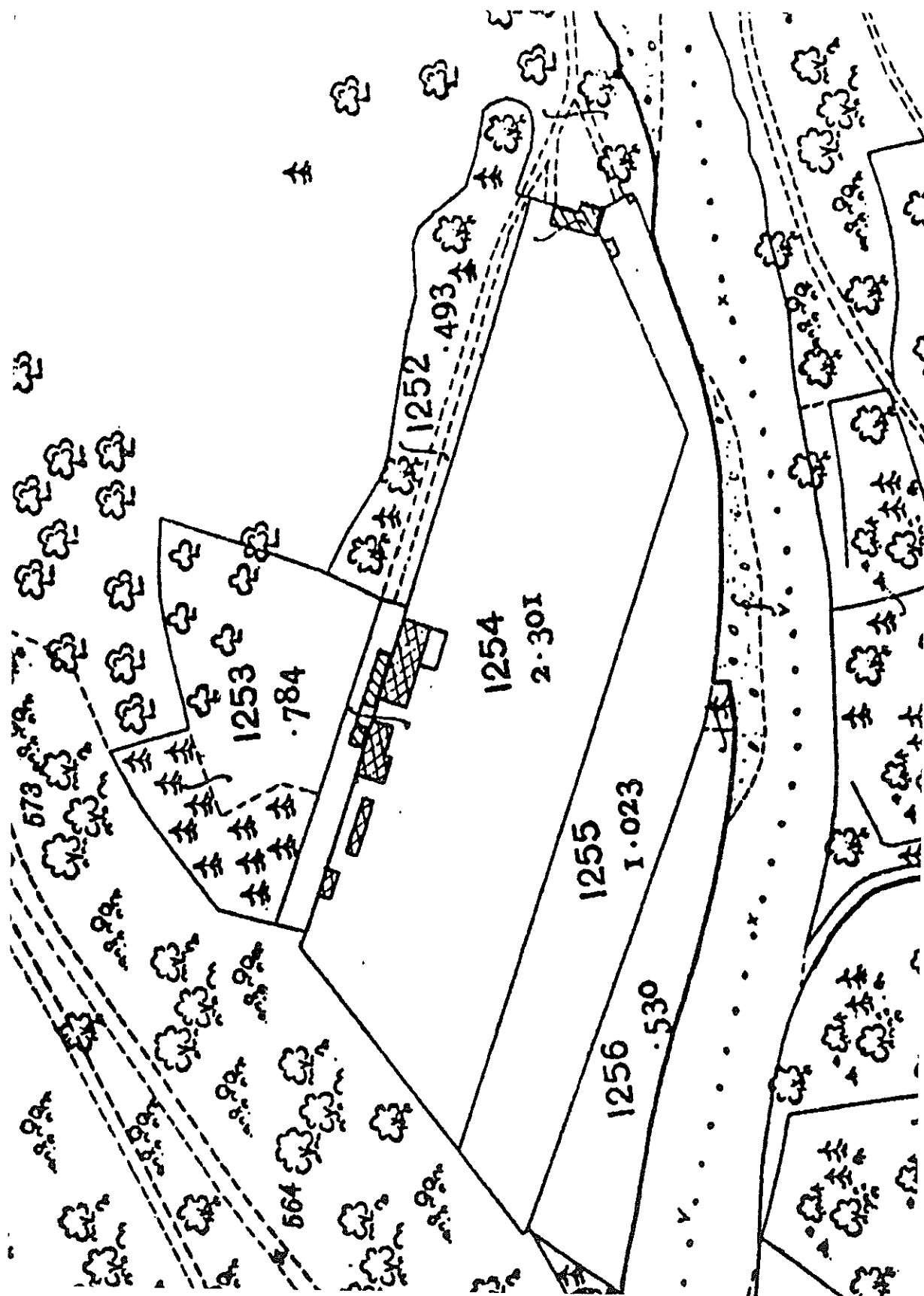
Map 5. Extract from the 1855 Hafod Estate Plan.



Map 6. Extract from the 1864 Hafod Estate Plan.



Map 7. Extract of the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (not to scale).



Map 8. Extract from the 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (not to scale).

References

Documentary

Cumberland, G., 1796 *An Attempt to Describe Hafod*

Kerkham C. and Briggs, C. S., 1990 'review of the archaeological potential of the Hafod Demese' *Ceredigion*, 11, 191-210

Kerkham, C. and Briggs S., 1991 'A review of the archaeological potential of the Hafod landscape, Cardiganshire' in A. E. Brown (ed.) *Garden Archaeology*, CBA Research Report 78

Macve, J., 1997 (unpublished) A History of the Kitchen Garden, Hafod

Moore-Colyer, R. J., 1992 *A Land of Pure Delight: Selections from the Letters of Thomas Johnes of Hafod*

Myrick, S. R., 1810 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan*

Maps

Sketch map by William Blake to accompany Cumberland's *Attempt to Describe Hafod*, 1796

Ordnance Survey, 1820-21 'Surveyors' drawings' Sheet 311. Copies in National Library of Wales

Ordnance Survey, 1834 *Index to the Tithe Survey*, Sheet 57

Hafod Estate Map, 1834. National Library of Wales

Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Uchaf tithe map, 1847. National Library of Wales

Hafod Estate Plan, 1855. Copy supplied by J Macve

Hafod Estate Plan, 1864. Copy supplied by J Macve

Ordnance Survey, 1888 1:2500 1st Edition, Sheet XI.16

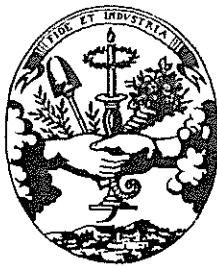
Ordnance Survey, 1905 1:2500 2nd Edition, Sheet XI.16

Index to the Archive

- A. Unpublished report
- C. 1:200 plan (on 3 A1 sheets)
 1:500 plan (A1)
- D Catalogues of all photographs (in report)
 B & W negatives and contact prints
 Colour slides
 Colour print negs retained by Cambria Archaeology
- N. Computer disk with 1:200 and 1:500 drawings in FastCad files

Appendix 1

Tom Gwilliam: head gardener at Hafod, 1935-36



Transcript from tape recorded at Friends of Hafod meeting 13th March, 1991.

Tom Gwilliam: Head Gardener at Hafod 1935 - 1936.

I came to the gardens in Hafod in the Spring of 1935, I came there after Mr Emmanuel. Prior to him Mr Dunn was the gardener there for many years, but he moved to a job in Cardiff, and Mr Emmanuel had been in the garden with him for many years so he took over; and there was a man Emrys Morgan with him, well, when I came there he continued with me.

The garden is a large garden and only two of us were regular, and every bit of the garden was worked, but in the busy time two other men off the estate, Davy James and Johnny James, both men from Cwm Ystwyth, and I was able to call on them in the busy times, with the digging and when the work was more heavy than normal. Unfortunately Davy died when I was there, and Johnny was killed in an accident in the woods, towards the end of the war, when a tree rolled on him. I can remember my wife writing to tell me. I was out abroad in the Army, and she wrote to tell me, because he was a cousin to her sister-in-law, and she wrote and told me, it upset me because he was a very nice man.

Mr Waddingham, of course, had moved to Aberystwyth and all of the staff except Mr & Mrs Jones, Will Jones and Peggy his wife, they were in Hafod as caretakers. And then there was a conservatory attached to Hafod that was kept fully occupied with flowers and plants, it was there all the time, I used to have to go up each day and tend to those.

The man in charge of Hafod then was Mr Morris Davies, an old Aberystwyth family, who used to live in Ysfed-y-Galed, now the Conrah Hotel. He was the Agent for the Estate, and he used to live in Pwll Peiran when Mr Waddingham was resident in Hafod, but when Mr Waddingham moved to Aberystwyth, he moved to a house in North Road and he named that 'Rhyd Galed' and it's still got the name Rhyd Galed. And he used to come up one or two days a week, to have a look at us to see that everything was in order; he used to come up once a fortnight to pay us - that was the time we wanted to see him! And then a man named Johnny Edwards kept the shop in Cwm Ystwyth, he had a taxi and used to be a kind of chauffeur for Mr Davies, and bring him about all on his rounds there. And then the produce, every Friday we used to be busy putting it into two huge hampers, one for Mr Waddingham in North Parade, and the other one for Mr Davies in North Road. Lloyd Jones had buses for Aberystwyth in those days and they used to send up a taxi on Saturday morning early. Idris Morgan was the driver, generally, and he used to come up there early, as soon as we were there and take it down, and that was taken on the bus and delivered to Mr Waddingham in North Parade and Mr Davies in North Road.

We grew a lot of flowers as well, but Mr Davies used to come up generally on a Monday and a Friday, and he always used to take those back to both places. Another duty that was permanent was that I had to put flowers on the altar in the church, and on Mrs Waddingham's grave, every Saturday, right through the year. So people were lucky in those days, there was no Flower Club for altar flowers, it was always done from the gardens in Hafod.

Then the other men on the estate were, as I say, Davy James and Johnny, they were generally tidying up the drives and the paths and that in the woods, and keeping the estate generally tidy. And then there were two carpenters, Georgie Emmanuel and Billy Hughes - I forgot to say, by the way, that when I came I lodged with Mrs Emmanuel in Creigiau, that's where I used to stay - and Georgie and Billy they were doing a lot of work, the sawmill was worked by a water-wheel in those days, and they used to do a lot of work for the council, the Cardigan County Council. They used to make posts and gates, it kept them occupied, because in those days quite a few of the farms round there were still tenant farms, at Hafod; and they used to make gates with the timber they used to fall at times and that, and other times they would do some falling and they were helping to pay their way towards their wages I expect. And they used to do a lot of work for the council making gates and posts.

Up in the farm, Pendre, Mr Evan Davies was there and he was the stockman In The Hawthorns Mr Jones lived, he was the shepherd In Dologau was Mr Davies he was the man with the horses. They had about three shire horses, they were used for pulling timber, and they had the horse and cart. And cleaning up the drive, when the men had been cleaning up the drive, they used to put it in little heaps, and then he would go with his cart and pick up those heaps. And if it was in the autumn when there were plenty of leaves, I used to have a pit and we used to make leaf mould. In those days it wasn't soil-less composts peat, things like that, we made our own leaf mould and compost, and every gardener had his own secrets. We used to like to get old mortar from, well in the days gone by when they used to use lime and sand, we used to like to get that and crush it up and do the grit for the compost. But, as I say, another thing that happened when Georgie and Billy Hughes were in the sawmill one day and they were ripping through a big tree, and they had the big rip saw on, and I think Mrs Hughes had gone somewhere and Billy had taken the little boy, Tom, down to the sawmill with him, and they'd gone through a big stick and he happened to say to Georgie Emmanuel "Where's Tom gone?" and he turned, like that, and put his hand on the saw and it took his finger clean out! And this was a big handicap to him because he was the organist in Hafod church I think he did carry on, but it was a handicap to him - you knew him did you? And I think Tom's about still, somewhere, he is. The other man there was a Mr Egerton, lived in Rose Cottage, he was a very nice man.

And one event, the first event that took place shortly after I came to Hafod, was the re-dedication of the church after the fire. It was burnt in '32 and it was '35 before it was rebuilt and dedicated again. And the heiresses, well the people, I think, that were coming into Mr Waddingham's estate after him, two Miss Richardsons, I can remember them coming down and being introduced to us. And then shortly after that was King George V's Jubilee, and they made quite a big event of that - they built a huge bonfire up on the Fridd above Caermeirch, they did, and the funny thing is just a year ago last month, I was in hospital with Mr Lloyd that used to keep the shop in Devil's Bridge, and 'course we were talking about the old days round Devil's Bridge and Pontrhydygroes and that, and Hafod came into it, and I happened to say to him about the big events we used to have, and he said "When I was a young boy, we went for a walk one Sunday up over the top of the hills over Dolgors and down into Caermeirch, and there was this huge bonfire place had been made, we didn't know what it was really, but I had my camera with me and I took a photograph of it, and I think I've still got it somewhere. I've moved house now, I've built a bungalow, and I've moved house now and I'll have a look and see if I can find it." Well a few weeks ago he'd seen my wife's cousin, Norman Humphreys, and he told him "Do you ever see Tom now? if you do tell him I've found that photograph of the bonfire, and if he'll call he can have it."

So I'll see if I can get that for you, because it was quite an event in those days, King George V's Jubilee. It was a big day of sports for the children and a big tea party, and we all traipsed up over back of the Ffridd and had this huge bonfire, and there were bonfires everywhere. It was a lovely clear night and you could see bonfires miles away, right up on to the mountains, North Wales and all you could see them. Then another big day in Hafod was the end of June, Rent Day and Shearing Day, that coincided on the June one, and that was a big day, everyone there. The farmers all came in to pay their rent, and there was a big slap-up dinner there and then again a nice tea in the evening. It was a proper holiday sort of atmosphere 'cause the farmers all used to come to help with the shearing. In those days it was all hand shears, none of those electric ones where one man can do two or three hundred sheep in a day without worrying himself, it was all hand shears in those days. And then there was another Rent Day in December, it was twice a year, and that was made quite a big event again, a slap-up dinner for everyone, it was.

Where can I go from there now then, I think I've described all the people that were on the estate at the time, I don't think I've missed any out.

Q. Who lived in the garden house at that time?

A. It was empty - it wasn't lived in after Mr Dunn went - it was empty, we used to use it as a store, because there was a lot of fruit trees in the garden, there were trees trained on the wall, all the way round, and then it was divided up into large plots. There were standard, the bush trees, all down the paths, on the side. There was a lot of fruit there in those days. And then we used the cottage in those days for storing the potatoes and the apples and other vegetables that would keep over the winter. I think it was too damp, and in any case Mr Emmanuel lived in the Creigiau and he didn't want to move down there I'm sure, although Creigiau wasn't easy to get at, you couldn't get a vehicle there in those days.

Q. All the produce was put into hampers, what sort of things would they have been?

A. The potatoes were taken down in sacks, Mr Davies would come and put one in the boot, He'd take a sack of potatoes down, because we more or less kept the both places going. And then of course in the summer there'd be peas, broad beans, runner beans, we were busy all day Friday collecting it and putting it in the hampers, but there was one day of the week, on Friday, we were all the day busy, especially pulling young carrots and bunching those up, and in many cases the vegetables had to be washed, the winter ones especially, parsnips and things like that.

Q. Did you use the hothouse, the greenhouses in the winter?

A. The greenhouses, two of them, I've got some nice photos of those greenhouses, and I've got the negatives, so you can get some nice prints made from those. There were two greenhouses, one was a double one, the first section there was staging in it and we used to grow all pot plants in there, it was heated and because we had to keep a supply of pot plants and cut flowers for both the places in Aberystwyth all the year round, and one section was heated and there was a vinery next to it, there was a partition, then a vinery, that one was heated. And then on the wall there were peaches, and there was a fig tree on the wall, outside, down nearer the house. The result was one lot of grapes would come earlier than the other house, the separate one was kept unheated, and they used to come later. Matter of fact, if I remember rightly the one that was heated was Black Hamburg and the other one was a white grape, the unheated one, and we used to get a lot of grapes there. It was a job that, I don't know if any of you have experience of growing grapes in a glasshouse, you had to thin them, and I used to go back at night, because it was hot during the day.

And you're on this stepladder up there and a little pronged stick and a long thin scissors, and you had to thin them, and you had to be very careful because if you knocked the bloom on those grapes they would do what we called 'shamping' - they would shrivel up and they would be no good at all, you had to be very careful, and I used to go back at night and very often there 'til dark on my own doing it, because looking up in the sun in the daytime, even though we used to shade the roofs, it was still an unpleasant job it was, and a matter of fact it was so time consuming. Fortunately, as I say, one house was heated and it came before the other one, if they'd both come all at the same time I don't know how we'd cope, because Emrys hated the job, it was too tedious for him, I don't know if by the way, some of you may have known him, he moved from here after Hafod finished and the war came, he went up to the quarries in Bethesda. He was a very well known singer - wonderful tenor voice, he'd won in the Eisteddfod and he had the opportunity to go to the Carl Rosa Opera Company, which was a big Opera in those days, but he wouldn't leave home because his father had died, and he wouldn't leave home because his Mother didn't want him to go away, else he had the opportunity to go to the Carl Rosa; and he died a couple of years ago. I know that he has come down to the Eisteddfod in Bont, and I remember on one occasion he came and he won the Pensioners singing, singing a hymn or something, he won that he did. And I saw it in the paper and I was sorry that I'd missed him. My wife and I were touring in North Wales once and we called on him and his wife, he was a very nice chap, but as I say he had a wonderful voice, but he wouldn't take the opportunity he could have had because he didn't want to leave his Mother.

Q. Was anyone employed to look after the gardens, like Mariamne's garden?

A. David James, he used to keep the paths and that clear, otherwise they were left to look after themselves because it was shrubs and plants like that you see. I can well remember in Mariamne's garden there was one of the finest bushes of *Kalmia latifolia* that I'd ever seen. It's the same family as the rhododendron, but the flowers are almost like inverted umbrellas, big bunches of them, I'm sure it was about fifteen feet high. I've never seen one to equal it since, I haven't. I have seen one in Bodnant, but it was a very small one - but that one was the finest I've ever seen. And there were quite a lot of shrubs there, but as I say, those gardens looked after themselves. There were some lovely shrubs there, the rhododendrons they were massive, there was this pink one, Pink Pearl - one of the favourites today - but Davy and John James used to care for them, there was not a lot of attention needed, once those gardens were established they were better left alone to look after themselves. And that was where the robin's urn was of course, and that was on the side of the path, in a little niche there as you came along there. It's in the National Library now.

Q. Just the urn in Mariamne's garden. A. Yes.

Q. Can you remember anything in the other garden, the arched garden?

A. No I don't think so, other than that stone arch.

Q. Just the arch? A. Yes, I didn't go round that area much, my area was in the main kitchen garden.

Q. The ice-house, had that gone into disuse then?

A. I didn't see that, whereabouts was that then?

LH. By Hafod garden, just down the path by Hafod garden by the river.

TG. As you went down the drive? No I didn't see that. The best ice-house I've seen, its been restored now, its in Powys, perhaps you've seen it?

LH. Were there gardens behind the mansion? going up behind the mansion house, there were supposed to be terraced gardens there?

TG. No, I never saw those, I never used to go up that way. There was a drive going down that way to the back entrance, but I never went up that way.

As I say, an old mate of mine, when I used to come down to Pontrhydygroes of an evening in the summer, one named Cadfan Morgan, he lives in Commins Coch near me now, we used to sit on the wall opposite the Post Office and shop 'til midnight, talking. Whenever I meet him now we talk of those days - "Do you remember when we used to sit there? 'Well I must be going now' and we'd talk a lot more before we'd go!"

Q. What sort of hours did you work?

A. Eight 'til six - one o'clock on a Saturday, and my pay was £2.10s a week.

And as I say, I put a lot of hours in beside the normal hours, especially in the summer - and I didn't have a lot of spare time - I was courting my wife at the time. In the Spring there was pricking out and potting up and that, it couldn't be coped with in working hours and of course I used to ask Mr Davies for a bit of help, I used to ask him for Davy and Johnny - "Could I have Davy and Johnny for a few days?" - "Well I don't know, I don't know, I don't know." I worked a lot in my own time to keep things as I liked them, as a matter of fact it's a thing I've done all my life, I've never worked by the clock.

Q. Were there any perks with the job? Were they very strict? were you allowed maybe to help yourself to ...?

A. Well no, there was no need to - you see I was lodging with Mrs Emmanuel, I would take a lettuce up for her, a few young carrots, or even a few new potatoes.

Talking of that, when I came there in the Spring of '35, I'd only been there about a week and there were potatoes nearly ready to lift, towards the end of May. And as you came in through the door by the house, as you came in there was a herbaceous border and that, and in front of the house there were beds with roses and different plants and that in them, but there was a border as you came down towards the glasshouse and that was full of potatoes - oh, and they were looking good. And nearly the end of May, on a Friday morning we had a frost, it was a real stinger, and then it started to rain, but by about nine o'clock it had turned to snow, and we had six inches of snow! - and the leaves, it had been an early Spring, the oak trees and everything were all in leaf, and that frost killed them and they didn't have a leaf on them 'til August. The oak trees didn't come back into leaf again until August, they were bare all the summer until the August second growth came. And it was one of the sharpest, I think we registered 6° of frost that morning, and that was the end of May.

And anyway we used to keep the rainfall records, we had the rain gauge in front of Hafod, on the corner there, and normally Billy Jones used to keep the records, but he went away, and I used to have to go up and do it, and they were sent to the Air Ministry then, at the end of each month.

Q. The ground inside the walls, was it nearly all cultivated?

A. The garden was every bit cultivated.

Q. Were there any beds, or did they use the ground beyond the wall, between the wall and the river?

A. No, there was nothing down there. On the other side, the outer wall there was lean-to sheds, especially down by the glasshouses, opposite the glasshouses there were two sheds where we used to keep the coke and the wood, because we used to use a lot of wood on the boiler in the daytime and then we used to have coke to stoke it up at night, to keep it going at night. And the potting shed was as you went in by the greenhouse and then you went down the steps to the boiler.

Q. I heard tell there was some flooding - everything washed out?

A. Oh yes. There's a couple of photos in there - Emrys and me with a rhubarb leaf on our heads!

It had been a hot spell, beautiful weather, it was just before the Rent Day and Shearing Day, end of June, and we'd had a good spell of weather and we'd got the garden, it was spotless - it was ideal weather for hoeing to kill weeds and that; because we wanted it tidy then, because the farmers and everyone coming for this big day - they used to like to come down and see the garden and we had got it beautiful.

Any road, as we were going to go up for tea on the shearing day there was a terrific thunderstorm brewing. Any road, we ran like anything, they allowed us to finish at five on that day to go up for tea, and we were running, and we ran up to Hafod and just as we got to Hafod it started to rain and the heavens opened - it literally poured, more than a cloud-burst I think. And when Emrys and I went back down to the garden and went in through that door it broke our hearts - it wasn't a garden, it was a lake! - there was so much water. There was box hedging on the paths, all round the garden, we used to keep it about six inches high - that was under water. It was a very level garden and the drainage was very poor, and it was like a lake. Well, with it being nice and dry weather we had hoed it and got a fine tilth - well it settled like mud, it ruined the garden for that year, it never recovered that year because by the time it dried out and we hoed it again, a lot of the things had been spoilt because they'd been under water.

It was a very wet garden and it was a real frost pocket too for Spring. We didn't want to get things like the potatoes going too early otherwise you'd have trouble and lose them because it was a real frost pocket, right by the river and closed in, there was no movement of air to take it away. It was standing with water then - it soaked away eventually.

Q. Was it from the river?

A. Oh no - it wasn't the river flood it was the downpour, it was still on the ground and it battered it so much; and with us having had such nice weather, and we'd hoed it to a fine tilth that made it worse - it was just like mud, choked everything. The garden was a failure that year practically.

Q. What year was that? A. That was '35.

Q. Oh, the same year as the frost? A. Yes, yes.

Comment: A bad year! A. Yes it was a bad year, yes.

Q. Your first year?

A. That's it - it was a good start wasn't it! Fortunately Mr Davies understood, I think - he was there that day and of course he saw what the storm had done. That's the trials of gardening isn't it.

Q. Where did you train as a gardener?

A. I've been a gardener all my life, I'm a Hereford man, and when I left school I went to a big house nearby as garden-boy. Start at the bottom - everybody kicking your backside or boxing your ears! You couldn't please everyone you see - starting in those days as a garden-boy your job was mostly to go to the kitchen and see what the cook wanted; she'd give you a list, what she wanted - you'd go back out and give it to the Head Gardener, he'd give you instructions to go and get it, and you had to wash the parsnips on a frosty morning and they had to be scrubbed. You'd go in and the cook was never pleased, she'd give you a box on the ears or something! And you were always the butt of the Head Gardener, and the Under-gardener was very often worse than the Head Gardener. As I say, I started then and I was in that place for four years, and my Father took another job up near Leominster and of course I had to leave and I went up there.

And I couldn't get a regular job, this was the time of the depression, but I did get some work in Berrington Hall with Lord Cawley, helping out at busy times, but that wasn't satisfactory. And then I saw they wanted a gardener in Nanteos - it was in the local Hereford Times - they wanted a gardener at Nanteos - so I wrote off and I had references, I sent a copy of those with it.

I wrote off - the Hereford Times came out on the Friday - I sent the letter off, they must have had it on the Saturday and about the following Tuesday I had a letter back "When can you come? Come as soon as possible." So in those days there was a coach ran from Aberystwyth to London, the Ensign coaches. I went into Leominster to see if I could get on it, "Yes, you can get it on Friday" - so I wrote straight off back to Nanteos and said "I can come on Friday, arriving Aberystwyth 6.30" - so I came on it and when I got to Aberystwyth it was pouring with rain! They met me with a pony and trap - we were both soaked to the skin by the time we got back up to Nanteos. Any road, I was in Nanteos then until things went a bit more difficult for Mrs Powell to carry on, having to reduce staff and that; so she fixed me up with a job. There was a fella, from near Aberystwyth at the time, Commander Napier, into Bryneithon - it's where the geology place is now, and she got me a job with him as chauffeur-gardener and I was with him for a time. And then it was after that I saw this Hafod one advertised and I applied for it, and of course we knew Mr Davies well, and that was a lot towards it, and I was up there soon after Mr Emmanuel died.

Q. How long were you there?

A. In Hafod? for '35 and '36 - it was coming to the end. I was courting and we wanted to get married, and Mr Davies told me, he said "There's a house vacant in Pontrhydygroes" (one of those as you go up from the lodge, two houses together as you go up the Devil's Bridge road, and one of those was empty) and he said "If you want to get married you can have it, but I must tell you this. As you know the Squire (he was always referred to as 'the Squire', never as Mr Waddingham, always referred to as the Squire) the Squire is an old man and we don't know what is going to happen after his day, but if you'd like to take a chance, all well and good, you can do."

But I wouldn't take the chance, I got a job somewhere else and got married. We went up to Cwm Rhaiadr in the Llyfnant Valley, with the Owens, people from Liverpool. Owen Owens, they had a place up the Llyfnant Valley, right up at the top. I was with them until the war came, the war called me then for five years. I came back, and I'd gone then to a job in Dolgellau, and I went back to it - but we didn't fancy it there and we came back to Aberystwyth and I got into the College, and I was with the College until I retired. I was in charge of the Botany Gardens in Penglais for ten years, I made those gardens, when I went there it was just fields, the glasshouses had just been built. I was there for ten years and then they wanted me in the plant breeding station, to take charge of the glasshouses, so I was in charge of those until I retired.

In the Botany Garden I was with Professor Newton, and we'd made it into one of the finest botanical collections of any university. I can remember the external examiners coming and saying what a wonderful collection we'd got, the best they'd seen. Well, then Professor Newton retired and Professor Waring took over. Well, any road, his idea of a botanical garden was far different from Professor Newton, and he was all physiology. I can remember him coming there - we had the glasshouses full of botanical, one glasshouse of economic plants and that, and another with all tropical plants and flowers, we had it full of botanical plants. He said to me (he came there on a Wednesday) - he said "I've got three furniture vans coming Saturday morning. I want all this out!" "Why? where are we going to put it?" I said. "I don't need it" he said. "Well, we can't get rid of it like that" I said "we've taken years to build this up." "I want it out" he said. Well I didn't put it out - any road, he came there with his three furniture vans on the Saturday morning, with a gang of chaps, and they threw it over the bank down into the stream!!

I said "Good enough!" and I packed up and I went as a lecturer to Carmarthen Teachers Training College in the Rural Science Department. Any road, we were there nearly three years - the job was alright, I enjoyed working with the students, but it didn't suit my health. I'm an open-air man and I like to do things instead of telling someone how to do it - I like to do it myself. So, any road, they wanted me back in Gogerddan and Professor Thomas he said "you know I've got a job for you in Gogerddan and I'd like you to come and take over the glasshouses." So we came back and I was there until I retired.

Q. Did you have any knowledge what happened after you left, to the gardens at Hafod?

A. The Squire died soon after and it came to an end. What year did the Squire die? '37 or '38? Yes '38.

Q. To the best of your knowledge everything fell into disrepair then?

A. Well I think Emrys Morgan carried on - I don't think they wanted to get another Head Gardener.

Q. Was the house empty?

A. It was empty all the time I was there, it was a very damp house.

Q. No, I meant the Hafod house?

A. Only Will Jones and his wife Peggy, the caretakers. They retired to Llandre and I often used to see them.

Q. Did you ever see Mr Waddingham himself?

A. In Aberystwyth, yes. They used to take him out in a kind of wicker three-wheeled thing, towing him about.

(Comment: It's where our Doctors are, in that house now, Dr. Hughes and Dr. Roberts.)

TG continuing: Oh yes, the people, they tried to keep him alive as long as they could because they were um Evan Davies in Pendre, the stockman, his daughter was the cook and Elsie Williams' sister was there somewhere wasn't she? Gwen?

Comment: Oh yes, she was there - she was a housemaid, she was.

TG: Well yes, she was there and we often used to have a talk, she was from Cwmystwyth you see.

Well, it's a pity that Hafod was ever demolished - if CADW had been in being in those days it would have still been here. They did make an effort to make it into a convalescent home for miners, that was mooted at the time, it was only a short stay of execution of it being demolished. They held it up for about six weeks, I think, to see what could be done. The people who had bought it wanted to dismantle it - they used to have sales there, selling the windows and the lead off the roof and the stones, the carvings, the fireplaces. They used to have sales there and sell it piecemeal, if CADW had been in being it would have been preserved. Whether it could have been adapted as a convalescent home I don't know, because the part where the clock tower was, was never completed you know, it wasn't finished by any means. The joists were there but there was no planking on them, there was no floorboards on them, you could see right up through, only the joists, the main timbers were there. It was never completed and yet to look at it from outside you'd think it was. The windows and all were in but the internal was never completed of all that new wing where the clock tower was.

Comment: There's one person you haven't mentioned - the stonemason Tom Edwards.

TG: Yes! Tom Edwards, I haven't mentioned Tom - he was a character. When I was there he was about seventy and he used to walk about on that roof like a cat! "Come up here" he used to shout - "No, thank you!" He was a real old character, but a wonderful craftsman - he was a stonemason - he could do plastering and anything, he was good. He was a very nice old chap, full of fun you know, pulling everybody's leg, Tom was. 'Course a lot of his relations are about here now aren't they?

A. Yes, a few, yes.

TG: I think I've mentioned all the staff now that I can think of, I didn't mention him, I'm glad you mentioned Tom. He used to go round to the farms and that, if slates were off the roof, and he'd go over and replace them, and keep some shape about it like.

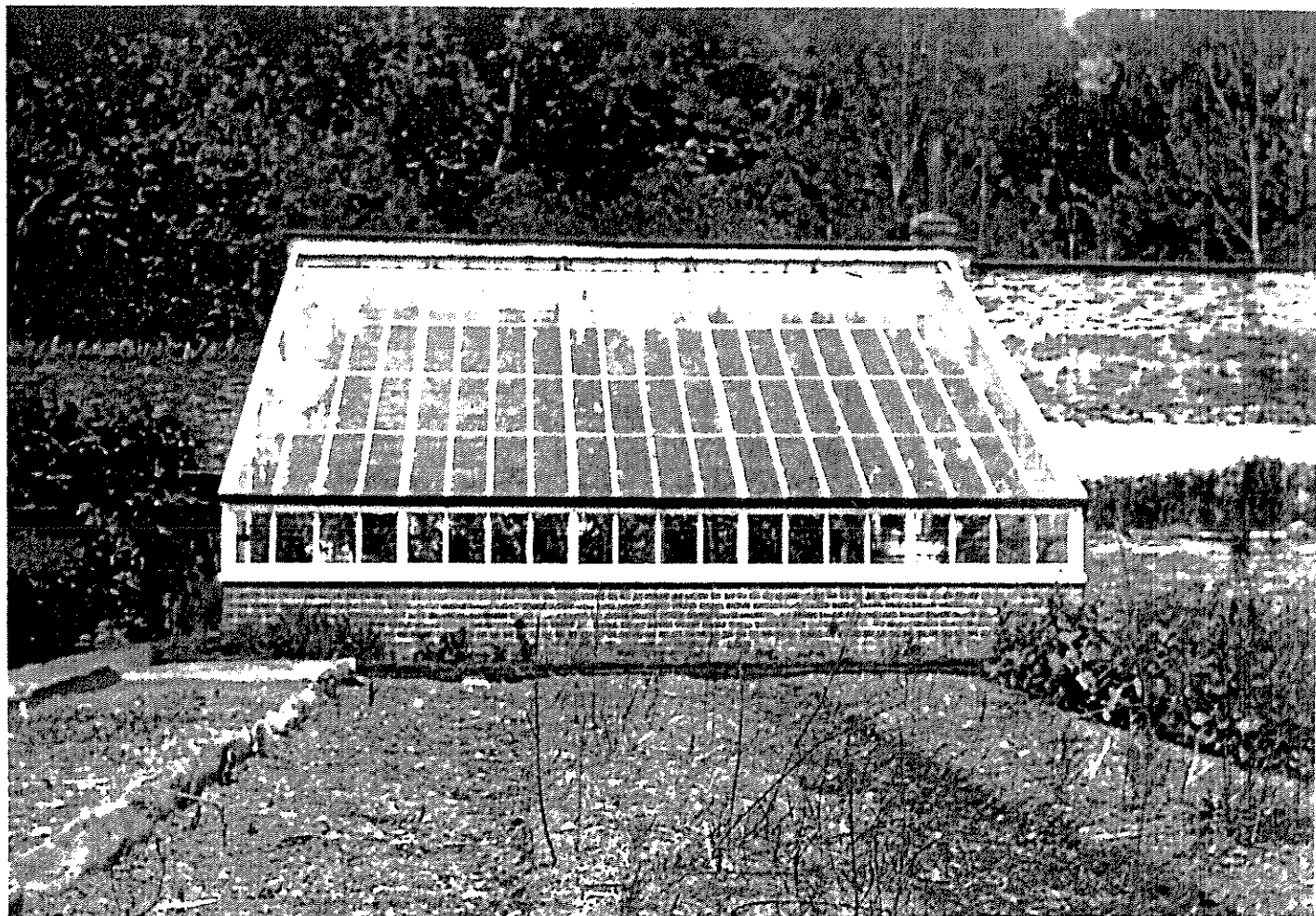
RH: You've been very generous with your time Tom, and some fascinating stories, your recall is brilliant.

I'm glad we've been able to make a tape - with this amount of information it would have been impossible to note down.

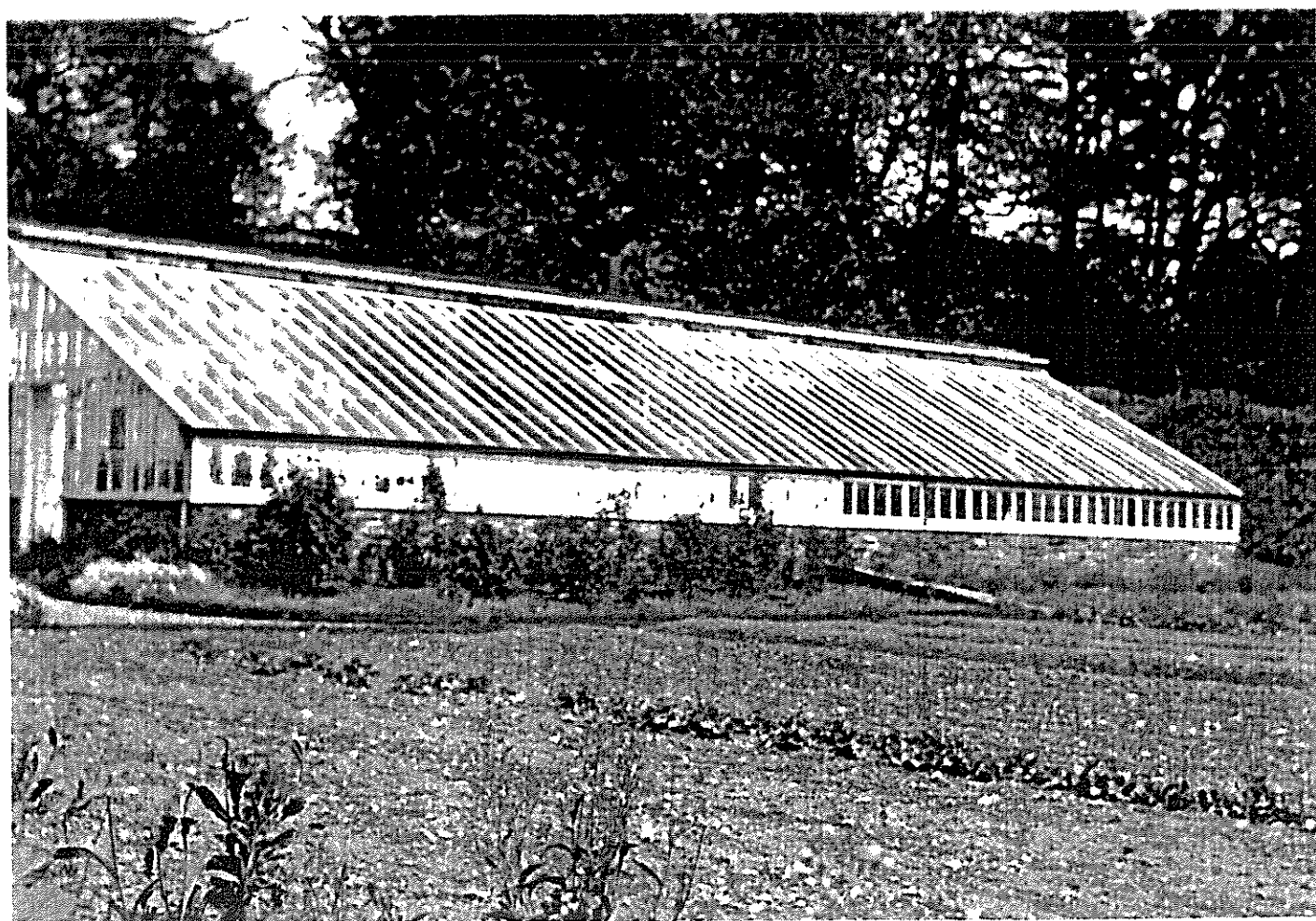
So I would like to express our thanks to you

Text transcription by Betty Thomas (January 1998) from a 45 minute cassette recording made at the F.O.H. meeting held on 13th March, 1991.

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VINERY, HAFOD 1936; (T.G. Williams)



HOthouse + VINERY HAFOD 1936 (T.G. Williams)



MAIN PATH, HAFOD GARDEN, 1936
(T. G. WILLIAM)

Appendix 2

Schedule of Welsh Office Listing



FOH
22: F1

SCHEDULE

County: Dyfed

Grade: II

District: Ceredigion

Cadw Ref No: 30:27:32

Community: Upper Llanfihangel Y Creuddyn

NG Ref No: SN 755 730

Town/Village: Pontrhydygroes

Name/Number: Former Kitchen Garden Walls,
Greenhouses, Associated Out-
Buildings and River Terrace
at Hafod Uchtryd

Set low down beside Afon Ystwyth to SW of site of house.

Probably begun ca 1786, tree nursery along S side 1786-1815, later additions and alterations.

Three-sided enclosure (approx 480 ft by 190 ft) open to E side, consisting of mostly coursed rubble walls 8/9 ft high with split stone uprights to cappings. Lean-to boiler-house with slate roof part way along N wall exterior. Entrance to yard at rear of gardener's cottage with (rebuilt) turned-in jambs topped by tapering finial blocks (reused from house?). N Wall returns the short distance to abut the cottage. Far W wall of garden is now partly constructed in brick and returns E along riverside to end at the yard to S of cottage. Terrace on outer side ends with flight of ornamental steps down (partly reusing masonry from house?).

Later pig sty with pen constructed within N wall of garden and adjoining part of later C19 or early C20 lean-to greenhouses with some original glazing and fittings.

Included for historic importance as an original part of the Hafod Uchtryd landscaped park.

References: Report by Dr S Briggs (December 1987)
Map of Estate of Thomas Johnes, Esq MP, at Hafod dated
January 1796.

Dated 3.10.88

Signed by Authority of the
Secretary of State

E. A. J. Carr

E A J CARR
A Grade 5 Officer in the
Welsh Office

Appendix 3

The survey specification

HAFOD: THE WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN SURVEY SPECIFICATION

Revised following receipt of comments from B Dix, P White and M Norman

Objectives

The objective of the survey is to provide an archaeological and historical audit of the walled kitchen garden at Hafod by means of drawings, written descriptions and photographs. This audit will be critical in helping formulating future management plans for the garden. An indication will be provided of the archaeological and historical potential of the garden and its individual elements.

Survey area and level of survey

The survey area encompasses the area of the walled garden: the walls, structures within the walls and the river bank (including the site of the putative 'flying bridge') - everything included within the heavy black line on the enclosed map. The level of recording will vary according to individual structures/garden elements - generally the level will be 2 to 3, as defined by RCAHME's Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification.

The Topographic survey

Included in the topographic survey will be walls, structures (including the cottage), wall foundations, paths, fences, relict garden features, changes in slope and ground level, trees, major shrubs (excluding those of obvious recent planting) and vegetation - e.g. box hedges. A separate botanical survey is to be commissioned by the Hafod Trust - species identification can be added to the topographic survey following the botanical survey. The topographic survey will be undertaken using a Total Station Theodolite with data recorder. Two permanent survey stations will be located for future reference. The survey will be related to the OS National grid and to OS datum.

The Photographic survey

Colour slide and black and white photography will be used for archive purposes and colour print photography for the presentation of results. All standing structures will be photographed. Each photograph will be furnished with an appropriate scale. The elevations of the main walls to the garden will be photographed in overlapping sections from both sides to ensure complete coverage. External elevations and some internal features of the cottage will be photographed. Details such as walk/path lines and relict garden features will also be photographed. General photographic shots will also be provided.

Building analysis

It is not intended to undertake a full drawn survey supported by an analytical descriptions of the garden cottage. Analysis will be undertaken to enable the structural history of the building to be unravelled. This analysis will be supported by simple plans and other drawings. In addition to the garden cottage, the main survey plan will be annotated with details of repairs, changes of build and mortar types used in the garden surrounding walls.

The Historical Survey

It is not intended to undertake an exhaustive search through all the possible documentary and cartographic sources. In collaboration with other individuals and organisations easy accessible material will be collated to provide an historical framework for the survey.

Presentation of results

A drawing showing all the surveyed features, plus contours at an appropriate interval (probably 0.2m) will be computer generated enabling the results to be incorporated in the maps prepared for the Hafod Archaeological Database. Hard copies of the survey will be produced at appropriate scales; probably 1:200, possibly with details at 1:50 or less. The drawing will be accompanied by a short written report. This will include an historical summary of the site and descriptions of the whole garden and its component elements, including present condition and an analysis of how the garden fits into the surrounding landscape and its Johnesian context. These descriptions will be supported by the colour photographs. A separate drawing showing the location of each photograph will be provided. In order to assist in the formulation of management proposals, an assessment will be made of the vulnerability/fragility of the garden elements coupled with an analysis of their archaeological potential.

All the photography, the survey (in hard copy and digital form), the report and several indexes will form part of the project archive. The archive will be deposited with the NMR. A copy of the report will be lodged with the regional Sites and Monuments Record.

K. Murphy. Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology. 22 December 1997

Index to black & white photographs

(negatives deposited with archive)

See index plan for location of photographs

Film 1

- 19 cottage 32995 from E
- 20 cottage 32995 from S
- 21 cottage 32995 from W
- 22 garage 35882 from N
- 23 N interior wall of kitchen garden
- 24 greenhouse 35860
- 25 greenhouse 35858
- 26 greenhouse 35858
- 27 greenhouse 35858
- 28 greenhouse 35858 detail
- 29 greenhouse 35858
- 30 general view of kitchen garden
- 31 general view of kitchen garden
- 32 general view of kitchen garden
- 33 general view of kitchen garden
- 34 general view of kitchen garden
- 35 general view of kitchen garden
- 36 garage 35882 from S

Film 2

- 10 garage 35882 from S
- 11 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 12 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 13 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 14 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 15 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 16 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 17 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 18 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 19 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 20 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 21 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 22 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 23 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 24 External S wall of kitchen garden
- 25 External W wall of kitchen garden
- 26 External W wall of kitchen garden
- 27 External N wall of kitchen garden
- 28 External N wall of kitchen garden
- 29 External N wall of kitchen garden and building 35861
- 30 External N wall of kitchen garden and building 35861
- 31 External N wall of kitchen garden and building 35861
- 32 External N wall of kitchen garden

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Hafod: Kitchen Garden

- 33 External N wall of kitchen garden
- 34 External N wall of kitchen garden
- 35 External N wall of kitchen garden
- 36 External N wall of kitchen garden
- 37 External N wall of kitchen garden

Film 3

- 3 External NE corner of kitchen garden wall
- 4 cottage 32955
- 5 cottage 32955
- 6 cottage 32955
- 7 cottage 32955
- 8 cottage 32955
- 9 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 10 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 11 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 12 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 13 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 14 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 15 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 16 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 17 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 18 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 19 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 20 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 21 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 22 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 23 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 24 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 25 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 26 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 27 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 28 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 29 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 30 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 31 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 32 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 33 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 34 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 35 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 36 interior N wall of kitchen garden

Film 4

- 7 interior of cottage 32955
- 8 interior of cottage 32955
- 9 interior of cottage 32955
- 10 interior of cottage 32955

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Hafod: Kitchen Garden

- 11 interior of cottage 32955
- 12 interior of cottage 32955
- 13
- 14 general view of garden
- 15 general view of garden
- 16 general view of garden
- 17 interior of cottage 32955
- 18 gateway to east of cottage
- 19 general view
- 20 general view
- 21 general view
- 22 general view
- 23 general view
- 24 general view
- 25 general view
- 26 general view
- 27 general view
- 28 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 29 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 30 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 31 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 32 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 33 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 34 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 35 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 36 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 37 detail of greenhouse 35858

Index to colour slides

(originals deposited with archive)

See index plan for location of photographs

- 1 cottage 32955
- 2 cottage 32955
- 3 cottage 32955
- 4 building 35882
- 5 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 6 greenhouse 35860
- 7 greenhouse 35858
- 8 greenhouse 35858
- 9 detail of greenhouse 35858
- 10 greenhouse 35858
- 11 general view
- 12 general view
- 13 general view
- 14 general view
- 15 general view
- 16 general view
- 17 building 35882
- 18 cottage 32955
- 19 cottage 32995
- 20 building 35882
- 21 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 22 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 23 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 24 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 25 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 26 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 27 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 28 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 29 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 30 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 31 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 32 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 33 exterior S wall of kitchen garden
- 34 exterior W wall of kitchen garden
- 35 exterior W wall of kitchen garden
- 36 exterior W wall of kitchen garden
- 37 exterior N wall of kitchen garden
- 38 exterior N wall of kitchen garden
- 39 exterior N wall of kitchen garden
- 40 building 35861
- 41 building 35861
- 42 exterior N wall of kitchen garden

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Hafod: Kitchen Garden

- 43 exterior N wall of kitchen garden
- 44 exterior N wall of kitchen garden
- 45 exterior N wall of kitchen garden
- 46 exterior N wall of kitchen garden
- 47 cottage 32955
- 48 cottage 32995
- 49 cottage 32995
- 50 terrace 33548
- 51 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 52 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 53 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 54 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 55 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 56 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 57 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 58 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 59 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 60 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 61 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 62 interior S wall of kitchen garden
- 63 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 64 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 65 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 66 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 67 interior W wall of kitchen garden
- 68 building 35856
- 69 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 70 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 71 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 72 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 73 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 74 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 75 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 76 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 77 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 78 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 79 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 80 interior N wall of kitchen garden
- 81 wall 33557
- 82 wall 33558
- 83 wall 33558
- 84 general view of entrance
- 85 general view of entrance
- 86 general view
- 87 general view
- 88 general view
- 89 general view

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Hafod: Kitchen Garden

- 90 general view
- 91 general view

Index to colour photographs

(negatives retained by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology)

See index plan for location of photographs

film DAT98-2

frame no.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 17 | general view |
| 18 | general view |
| 19 | building 35861 |
| 20 | building 35861 |
| 21 | cottage 32995 |
| 22 | cottage 32995 |
| 23 | cottage 32995 |
| 24 | building 35882 |
| 25 | interior N wall of kitchen garden |
| 26 | greenhouse 35860 |
| 27 | greenhouse 35858 |
| 28 | greenhouse 35858 |
| 29 | detail of greenhouse 35858 |
| 30 | greenhouse 35858 |
| 31 | general view |
| 32 | general view |
| 33 | general view |
| 34 | general view |
| 35 | general view |
| 36 | general view |
| 37 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |

film DAT98-3

frame

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 0 | building 35882 |
| 1 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 2 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 3 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 4 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 5 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 6 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 7 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 8 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 9 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 10 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 11 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 12 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 13 | exterior N kitchen garden wall |
| 14 | exterior W kitchen garden wall |
| 15 | exterior W kitchen garden wall |

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Hafod: Kitchen Garden

- 16 exterior W kitchen garden wall
- 17 exterior N kitchen garden wall
- 18 exterior W kitchen garden wall
- 19 building 35861
- 20 building 35861
- 21 building 35861
- 22 exterior W kitchen garden wall
- 23 exterior W kitchen garden wall
- 24 exterior W kitchen garden wall
- 25 exterior W kitchen garden wall
- 26 exterior W kitchen garden wall
- 27 cottage 32995
- 28 cottage 32995
- 29 cottage 32995
- 30 terrace 33548
- 31 cottage 32995
- 32 interior kitchen garden S wall
- 33 interior kitchen garden S wall
- 34 interior kitchen garden S wall
- 35 interior kitchen garden S wall
- 36 interior kitchen garden S wall
- 37 general view

film DAT98-4

frame

- 2 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 3 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 4 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 5 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 6 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 7 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 8 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 9 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 10 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 11 kitchen garden interior N wall - detail
- 12 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 13 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 14 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 15 kitchen garden interior N wall
- 16 building 35856
- 17 kitchen garden interior W wall
- 18 kitchen garden interior W wall
- 19 kitchen garden interior W wall
- 20 kitchen garden interior W wall
- 21 kitchen garden interior W wall
- 22 kitchen garden interior W wall
- 23 kitchen garden interior S wall

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Hafod: Kitchen Garden

- 24 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 25 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 26 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 27 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 28 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 29 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 30 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 31 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 32 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 33 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 34 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 35 kitchen garden interior S wall
- 36 greenhouse 35858
- 37 greenhouse 35860

film DAT98-5

frame

- 2 greenhouse 35860
- 3 building 35861
- 4 building 35861
- 5 wall 33557
- 6 wall 33557
- 7 wall 33558
- 8 wall 33558
- 9 wall 33558
- 10 gate to N of house
- 11 exterior E wall of kitchen garden
- 12 cottage 32995
- 13 cottage 32995

Colour photographs



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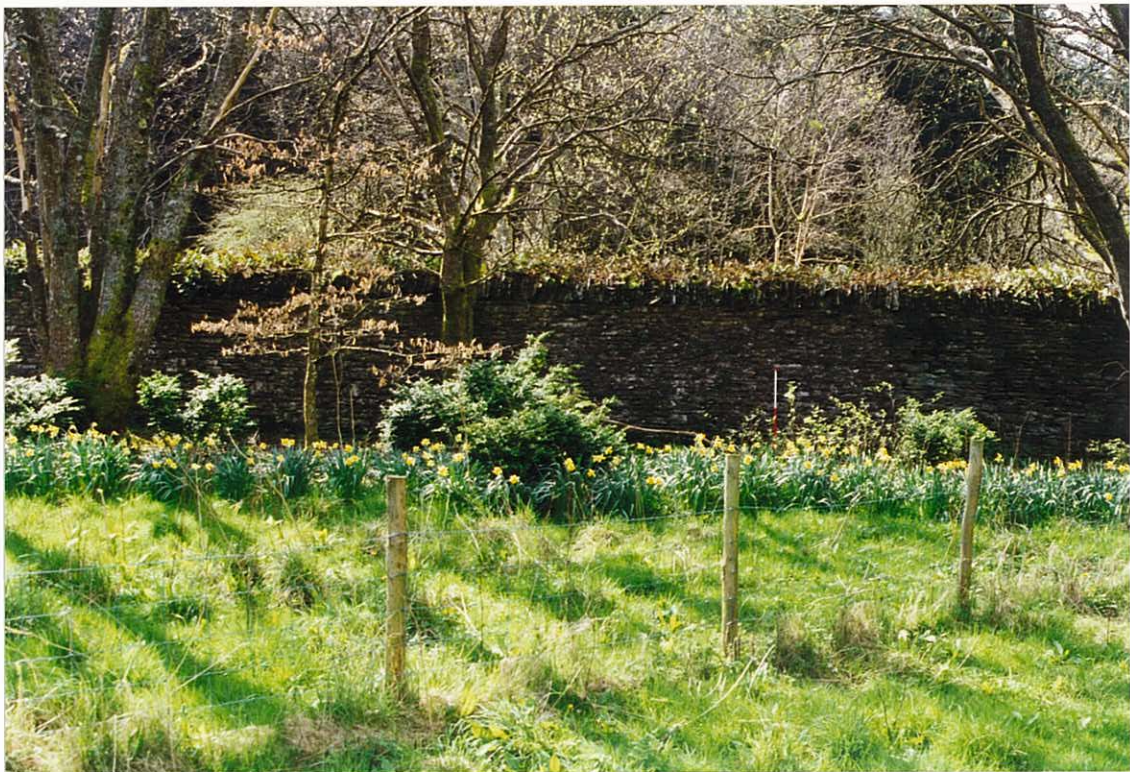
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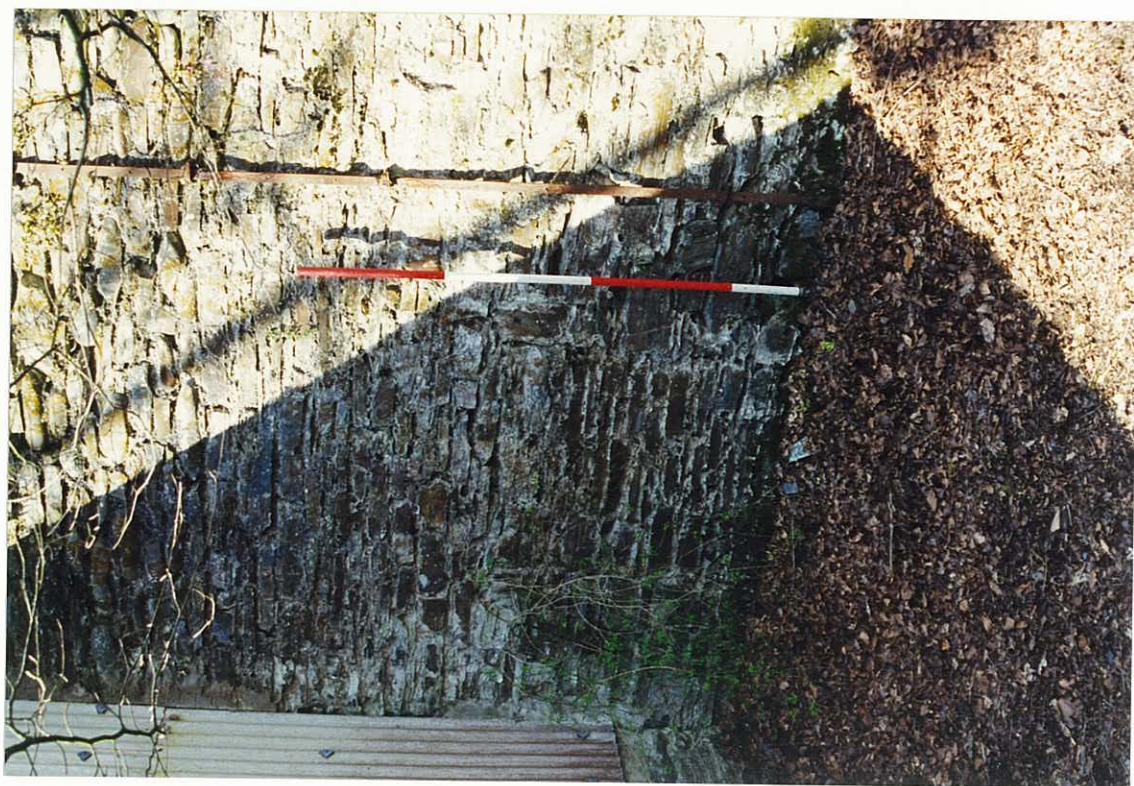
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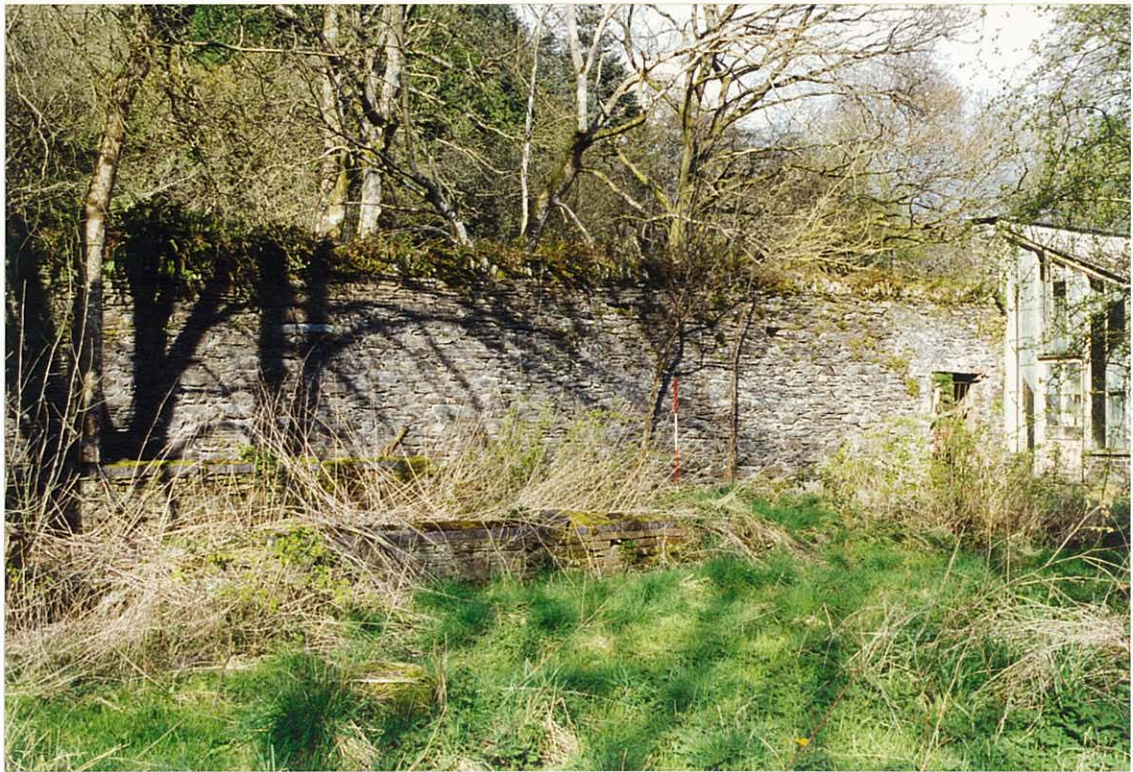
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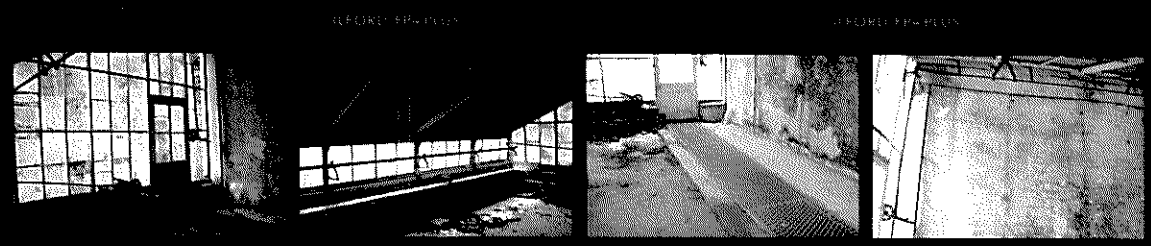
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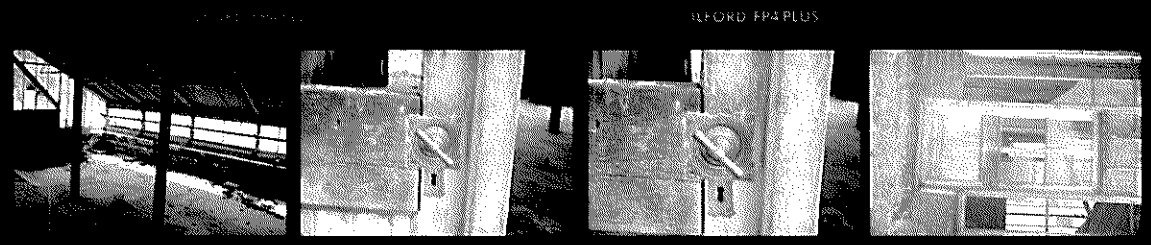
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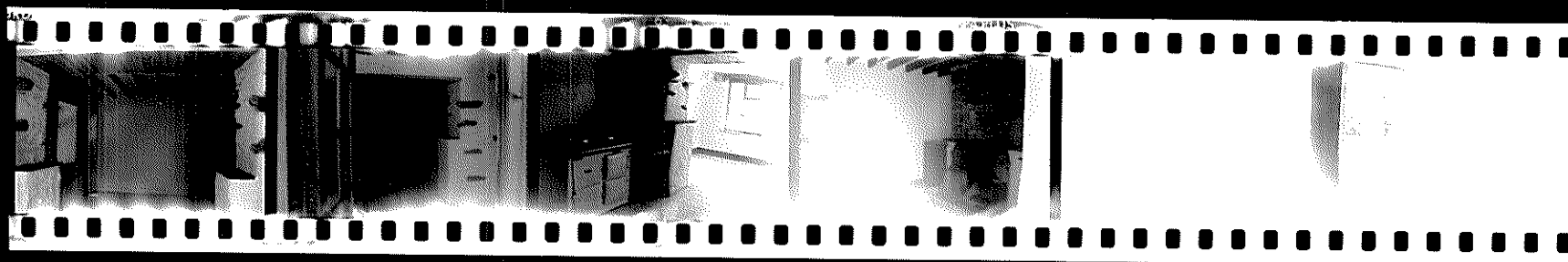
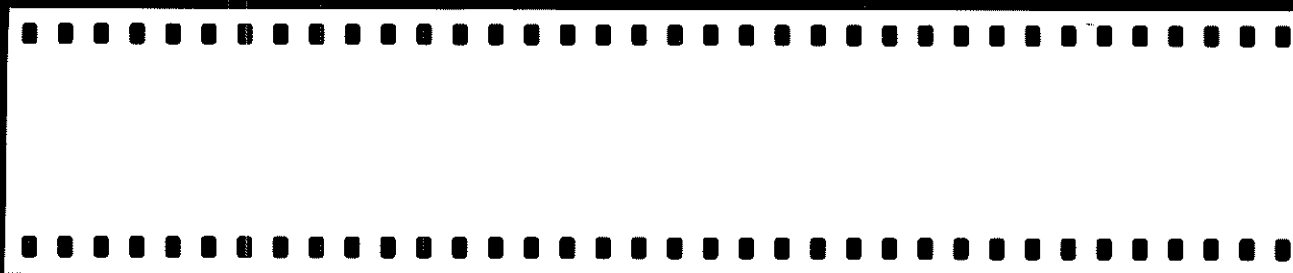
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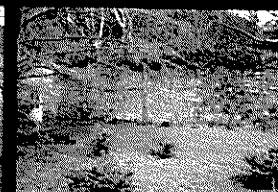
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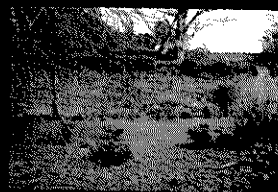


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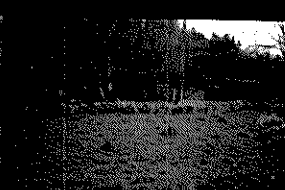
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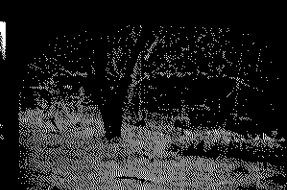
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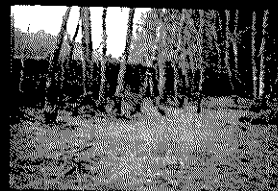
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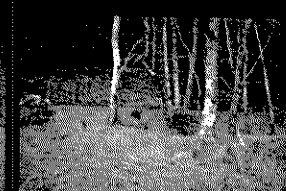
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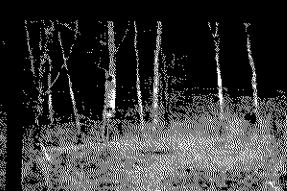
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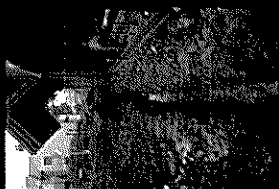
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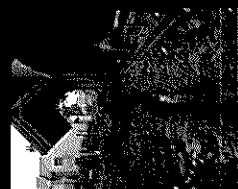
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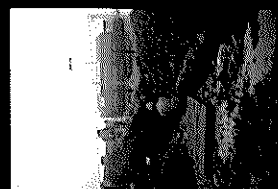
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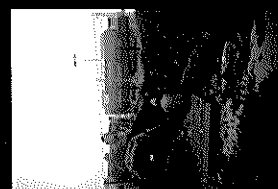
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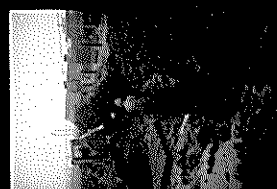


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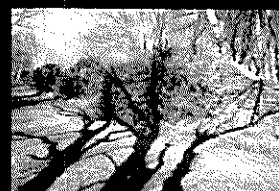
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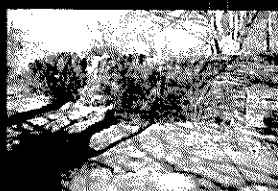
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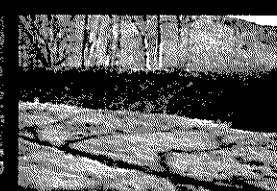
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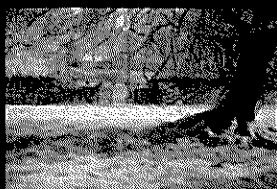
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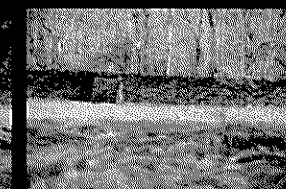
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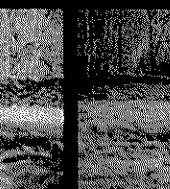


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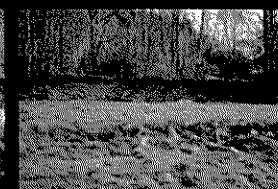
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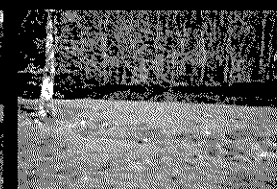


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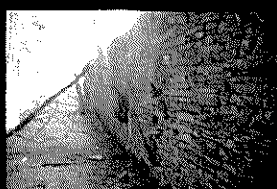
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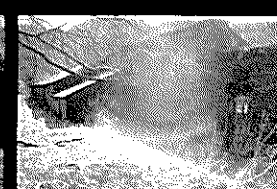


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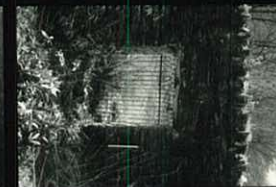
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6 2 6 5

ILFORD FF



34A



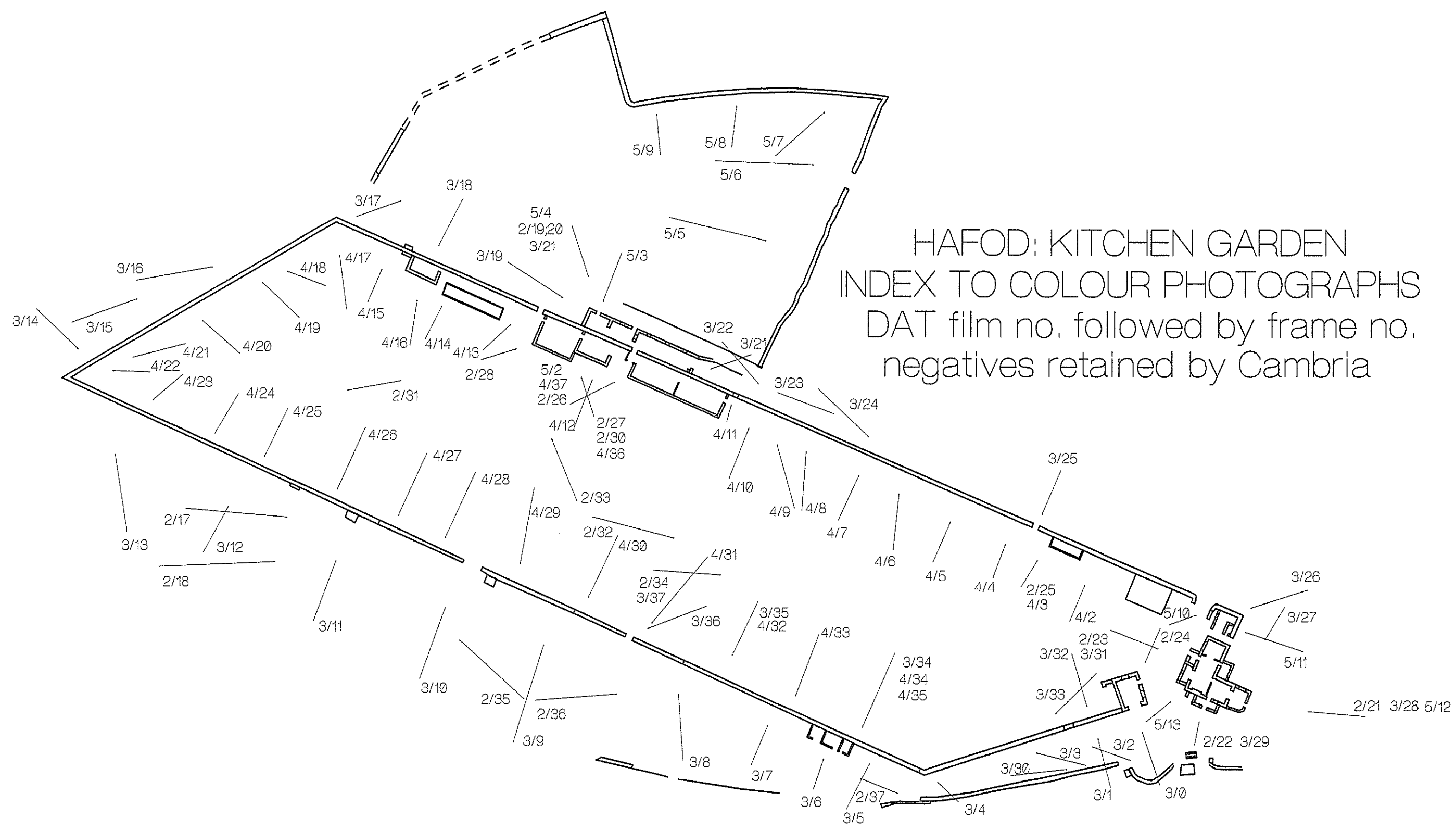
35

35A

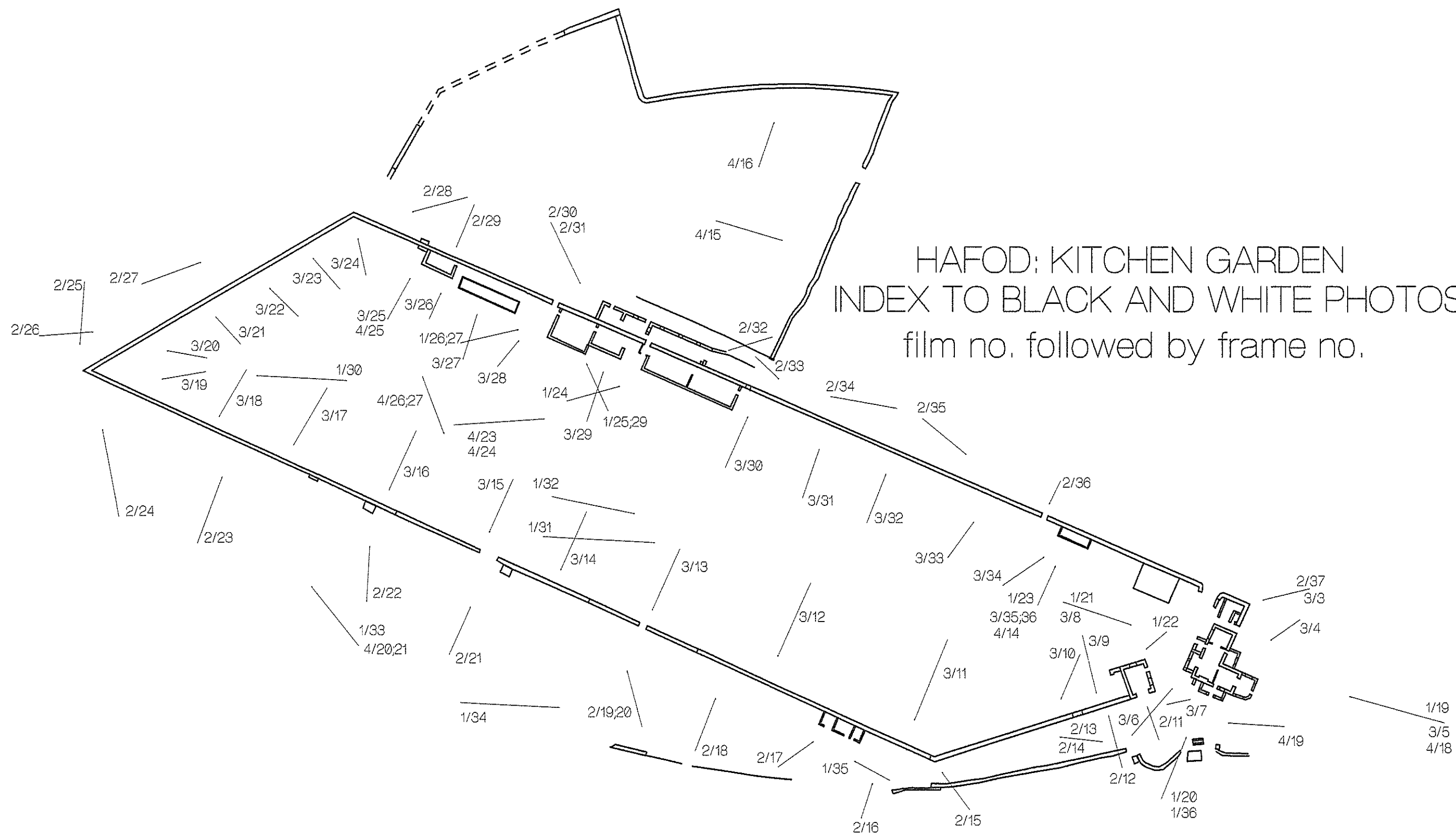


36

36A

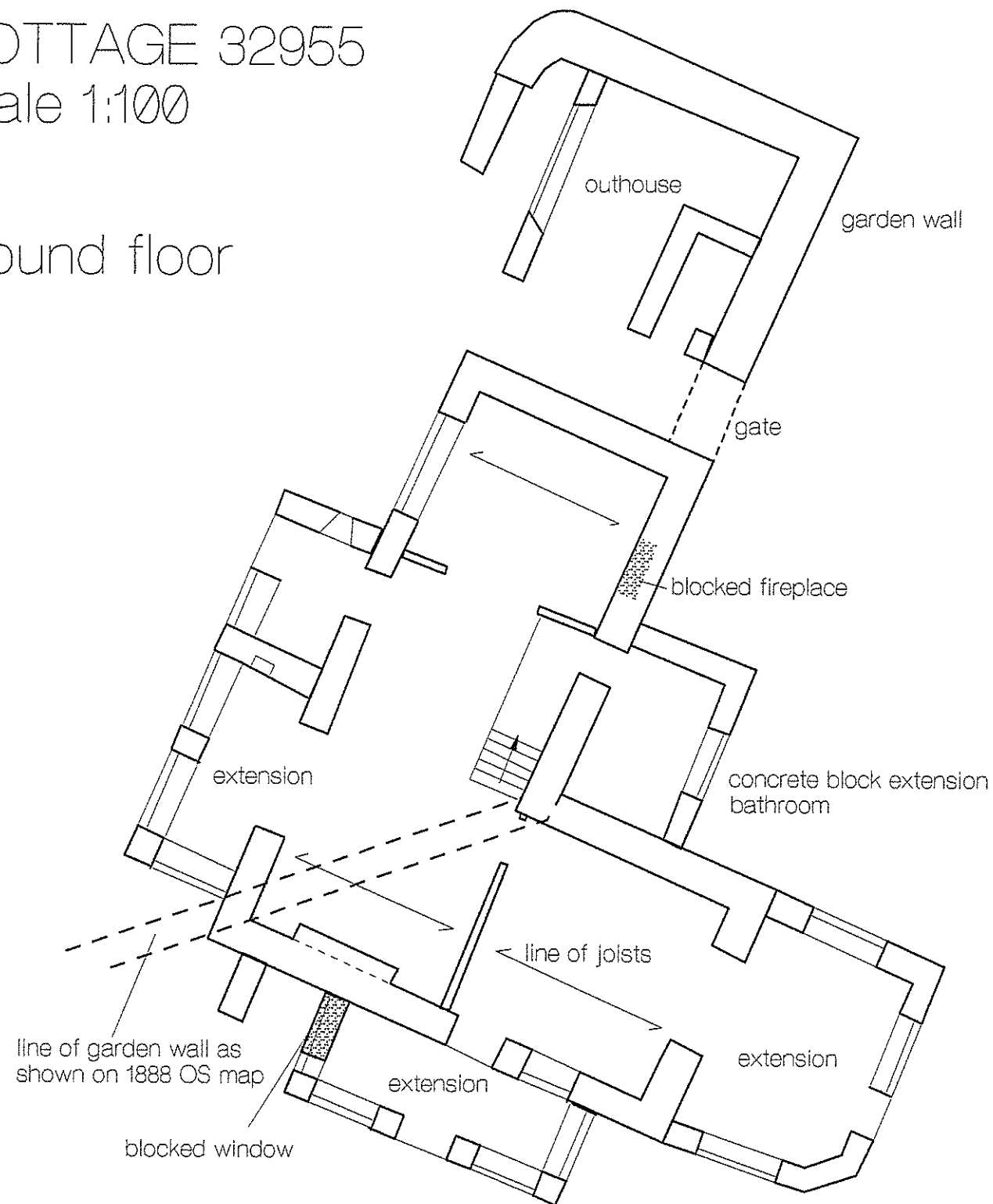


HAFOD: KITCHEN GARDEN
INDEX TO COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS
DAT film no. followed by frame no.
negatives retained by Cambria



COTTAGE 32955
scale 1:100

ground floor



first floor

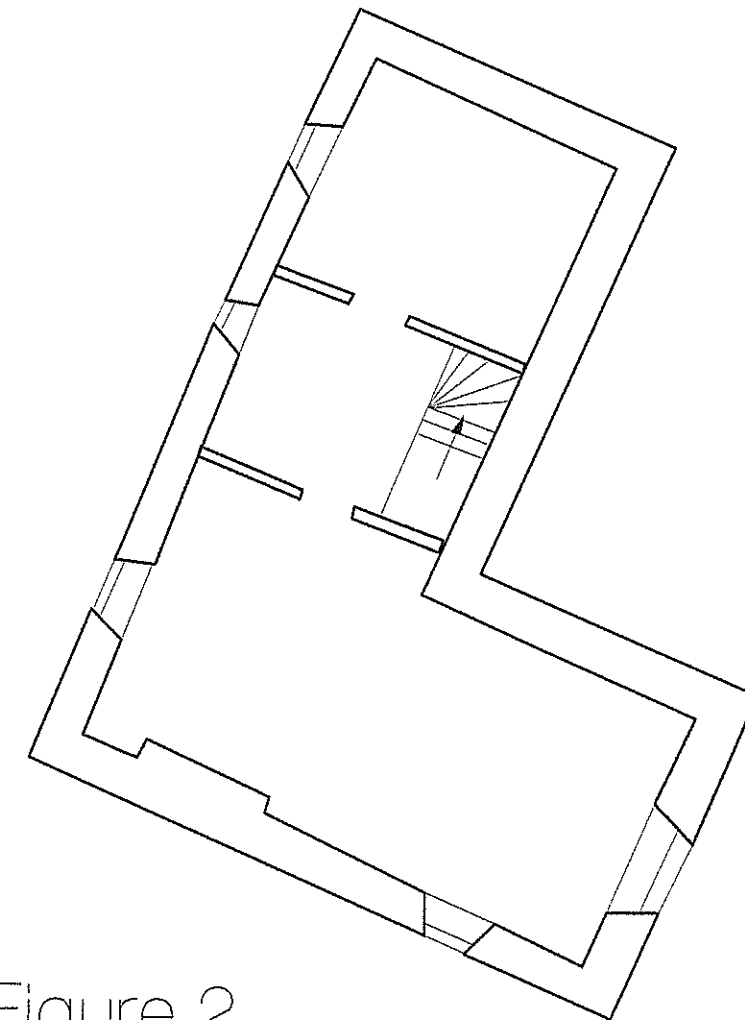
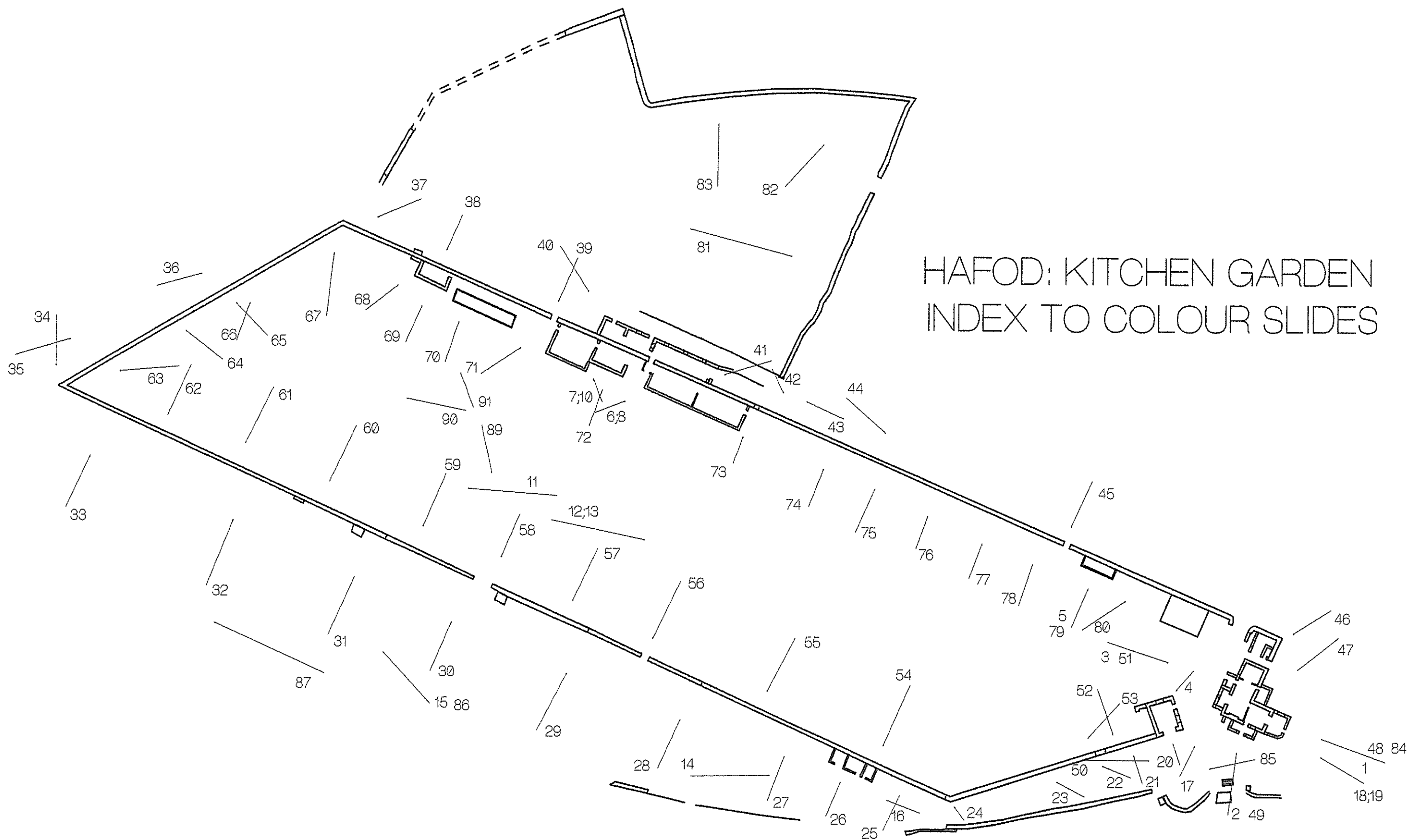


Figure 2



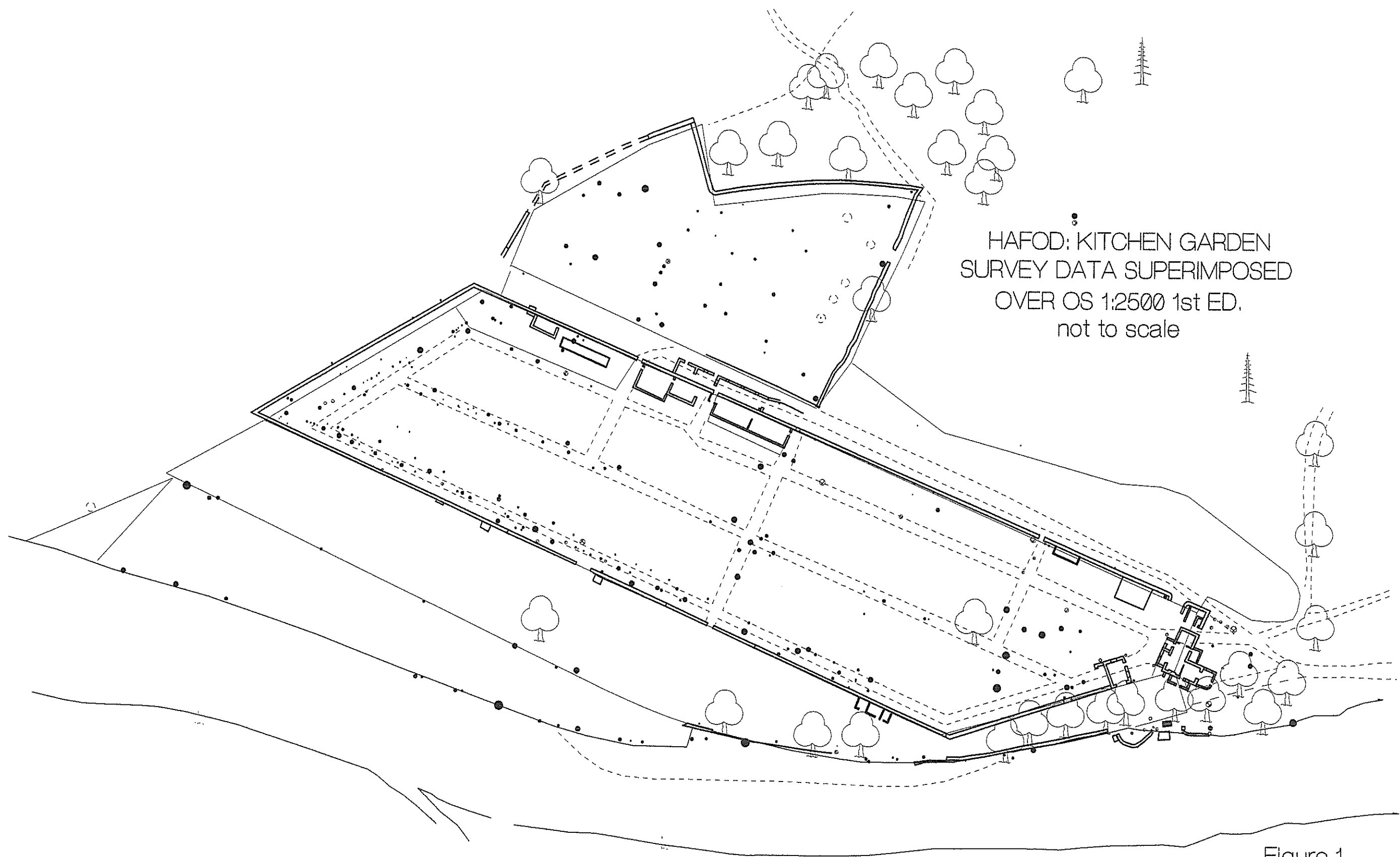


Figure 1