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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**

Prepared for:  
**Bodcoll**



**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/11/6416**

**DAT Report No. 2009/40  
Project Record No. 63610**

**Prepared by  
Will Steele**

**Additional documents enclosed:** Characterisation of landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Historic Landscape Characterisation Area descriptions: 6, Mynydd Y Ffynnon; 50, Pant-Y-Haidd; 57, Mynach Valley; 120, Hafod; 122, Llanafan Village; 129, Brignant; Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. Part 1: Parks and Gardens Ref number PGW (Dy) 50 (CER) Hafod. Cadw Listed Building Descriptions Record numbers 85284-9 Bodcoll farmhouse and buildings

## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

### **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

#### **Historic Landscape Character**

Bodcoll comprises seven separate land holdings which lie within the communities of Blaenrhedol, Pontarfynach and Trawsgoed in Ceredigion.

The home farm of Bodcoll and two neighbouring holdings lie within an upland landscape incorporating the foothills of the Cambrian Mountains, divided by the upper Mynach and Merin valleys. These holdings are characterised by improved grazing with rougher grazing on the steeper slopes, rocky crags and small scattered stands of broadleaved woodland. Surrounding them are extensive commercial conifer stands. Mining remains of the former Bodcoll Mine, later called Gertrude, are much in evidence along the line of a lode which ran roughly between Bodcoll Farm and Pen Corbed.

Some three kilometres to the south is another holding, which takes in the parklands of Hafod, the vision of Thomas Johnes, who in the 18th century set about creating his picturesque vision amongst the bleak sheepwalks and lead mines of the upper Ystwyth valley. Although the mansion has gone and the picturesque character of the area has been altered by coniferous forestry plantations, the natural landscape which was important to this wilderness style of landscaping remains largely intact and the natural features that formed the focal points of Thomas Johnes's walks remain much as they were in the eighteenth century. The importance of this landscape is today recognised by its Grade 1 listing in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, the only one to be given this status in the county.

Another three holdings lie in a loose cluster some six kilometres to the west, close to the settlement of Llanafan.

The landscape which surrounds the many varied land holdings of Bodcoll is recognised as being of high landscape value and falls within the Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest HLW (D) 2. This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and falls between areas 6: Mynydd-y-ffynnon; 57: Mynach Valley; 122: Llanafan Village; 120: Hafod; 129: Brignant.

## **Archaeological and Historic Content**

This farm incorporates an extraordinarily rich and varied range of archaeological features across a number of holdings.

A probable Bronze Age burial mound (round barrow PRN 42132) on the home farm holding attests to occupation dating back over 3500 years. These mounds of earth and stone represent the dominant burial tradition during the Bronze Age (2000-600 BC). When excavated they have been found to contain cist lined inhumation burials or cremation burials, the ashes being contained in pottery urns of various types.

Activity in the early medieval period is suggested by a "llan" place-name element (PRN 33255) in Llaneithyr suggesting ecclesiastical activity whilst a tithe apportionment field name "Cae Ffynnon Saint" (PRN 33256) implies that a holy well may have been situated nearby. Another field name "Cae'r Fynwent Fach" (PRN 33257) approximately one kilometre to the south provides further supporting evidence of the potential significance of the complex although no archaeological remains have yet been identified.

In the medieval period this area fell within Strata Florida Abbey's Cwmystwyth grange. It is possible that on the dissolution of the abbey this part of the grange was purchased by the Herberts as by the early 19th-century it had been incorporated into Thomas Johnes's Hafod estate. By the 16th century the abbey granges had been divided into farms, leased out and farmed as individual units. The first good and complete record of the area is provided by the tithe map of the mid-19th century which shows a landscape very similar to that of today.

The recorded archaeology of the home farm holding is dominated by the remains of the Bodcoll lead mine, situated within a steep valley running down to the Afon Mynach. The mine has long since been disused and the remains are now derelict, evidenced principally by a number of old levels whilst the footing of several mine buildings and earthwork traces of leats can still be made out.

Further archaeological content is described in the gazetteer below.

## **Key Objective**

The farm takes in some 75 acres of parkland along the Ystwyth valley floor encompassing land in front of and to the east of the former mansion of Hafod.

Regarded as one of the most important naturalistic picturesque landscapes in Britain, it was here in the late 18th-century and early 19th-century that Thomas Johnes built a mansion and set about improving his estate, carrying out pioneering work in upland forestry and agriculture, although it is Johnes's picturesque landscape work for which he is now best remembered.

The importance of this landscape is today recognised by its Grade 1 listing in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, the only one to be given this status in the county.

The management priority is the sensitive management and restoration of this landscape. Specific management advice is provided below.

## B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for**

**Advice**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

## i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

**Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

### **Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

|   | Name (& PRN)                                 | Period/Site type                   | NGR               | Status SAM/listing | Management required |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | <b>LLAN-EITHYR</b> ( <a href="#">93871</a> ) | <b>Post Medieval boundary wall</b> | <b>SN76207719</b> | <b>B</b>           | <b>Specific</b>     |

A drystone field boundary wall, following a terraced trackway running east from Llan-Eithyr farmstead. The wall is constructed from angular shale, laid horizontally and has collapsed in places. Capping stones, apparently pitched at 45 degrees survive in some sections (Steele 2008).

The distinctive angled capping stones are much replicated in the surrounding area and are generally attributed to Thomas Johnes of Hafod (Murphy 1999).



Facing east along the line of the wall. Aberhirnant farmstead visible in the background.

|  |                      |                   |          |                |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| <b>BODCOLL MINE;SOUTH WALES</b>        | <b>Post Medieval</b> | <b>SN75937691</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>Generic</b> |
| <b>MINE;GERTRUDE;BODCOTE;DEVIL'S</b>   | <b>lead mine</b>     |                   |          |                |
| <b>BRIDGE</b> ( <a href="#">5476</a> ) |                      |                   |          |                |

A disused metal mine dating from the 19th century consisting of shafts and several adits on two parallel lodes south of the river Mynach.

Contemporary accounts suggest that the mine was largely unprofitable until about 1870 when an adit was pushed east into a good body of ore, and a deeper level was started, which in 1954 was said to comprise a "splendid masonry portal almost of railway tunnel proportions, with a stone tablet inscribed "R. Girdwood Esq. 1872" (Bick 1983, 30).

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1890) shows an extensive complex covering some ten or so acres

incorporating levels, shaft, leats and mine buildings.

The site today lies between several fields of extensively grazed pasture. Many of the mining features remain visible in the landscape today (Steele 2008).

**ABERHIRNANT;ABER RHUDDNANT** [\(9150\)](#) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN76467710 B** **Generic**

Origins unknown. Recorded as Tythyn Aberhironant in 1673 (Wmffre 2004, 895). Named as Aber Hirnant by parish tithe survey. Evidenced today by a ruinous building, presumed to be the farmhouse, of which the walls still stand fairly intact and close to original height. Immediately to the east of this building can be seen ruined walling which may represent an enclosure, garden plot or even the site of an outbuilding. Some 20m to the south-west, on the edge of a minor stream, is an earthwork garden plot which appears to contain evidence for lazy bed cultivation. Not visited but viewed from forest road on opposite side of valley.

The condition of the site is much as described previously. The site today lies within an area of extensively grazed pasture. No management threats identified (Steele 2008).



The building, seen from the south.

**GWAR-RHOS** [\(9377\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN75707581 C** **Generic**

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Little surface evidence remains. Seen to be roofed on 1945 RAF photos held at RCAHMW in Aberystwyth.

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**LLANEITHER MINE;ABER RHUDDNANT;LLANEITHYR** [\(25911\)](#) **Post Medieval lead mine** **SN76557702 B** **Generic**

There are several features surviving at this site including several shafts and levels and probable building remains. Numerous mine features visible. Safety of shafts not known (Sambrook 1997).

Only part of the mine falls within the farm boundary (spoil tip PRN 93869) (Steele 2009).

**BODCOLL WEST** [\(25912\)](#) **Post Medieval metal mine** **SN756767 B** **Generic**



The precise location of this site is unknown. West Bodcoll is named by Absalom Francis in 1874 but it is not identifiable in the field. Presumably it is close to the main Bodcoll mine and represented by some of the mining features within that wider complex (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

**GWAR-RHOS;  
BODCOLL? ([25988](#))**      **Post Medieval  
metal mine**      **SN758763   B**      **Generic**

Clouston describes a mine site in forestry but this old level is on Bodcoll farm. This may be the site of the West Bodcoll mine named by Francis Absalom in 1874 (PRN25912).

The site today lies within an area of extensively grazed pasture. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).

**PENDRE ([26533](#))**      **Post Medieval  
fishpond**      **SN76227341   B**      **Generic**

Pond retained by an earth dam 5m wide at its W end. It would seem that this pond was originally fed by a stream from the E; this is no longer the case (Murphy 1996).

The site of the pond was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present status unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD ([26535](#))**      **Post Medieval  
icehouse**      **SN75927298   A   LB2 No  
22279**      **Generic**

Stone-built ice house the entrance to which is beginning to collapse. (Murphy 1996). Listed as a well-preserved late C18 ice-house

The site of the ice house was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present status unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD;HAFOD-  
UCHTRYD ([26538](#))**      **Post Medieval  
summerhouse**      **SN76047307   A**      **Generic**

The remains of this summerhouse (marked on the OS 1:2500 1stEd.) comprise octagonal brick foundations, c. 2m across. Kerkham and Briggs noted that coloured glass and roofing slate has been found on the site (Murphy 1996).

The site of the summer house was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**CEFN CREIGIAU  
([32113](#))**      **Post Medieval  
quarry**      **SN76507345   C**      **Generic**

On the NW side of Cefn Creigiau is a series of small quarry pits spread over an area of c. 100m by 40m (Murphy 1996).

The quarry site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD ([32969](#))**      **Post Medieval  
bridge**      **SN75937336   A**      **Generic**

A 'Japanese' bridge consisting of a single stone arch, no superstructure. Its span is c 2.5m, width of bridge 2m, height 1.5m (Murphy 1996).

The site of the bridge was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD ([32975](#))**      **Post-Medieval  
carriage drive**      **SN75627314**      **Generic**

Carriage drive first noted on the 1796 Blake map. The line of this carriage drive is now followed by a 6m wide forestry track. It is not known if anything of the carriage drive survives below the forestry track

(Murphy 1996).

The site of the carriage drive was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD ([32976](#))**      **Post Medieval trackway**      **SN75957309**    **A**      **Generic**

3m wide track leading down to the kitchen garden from Hafod Mansion. For part of its course it lies on an earthwork terrace with some evidence of drystone revetment walling. The track is still used (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD ([32977](#))**      **Post Medieval carriage drive**      **SN75917319**    **A**      **Generic**

This carriage drive lies on a distinct earthwork terrace. It was the main drive to Hafod Mansion. It is shown on the OS 1st Ed. 1:2500 map with an avenue of conifer trees. The earthwork terrace is in good condition and is a prominent landscape feature. A hardcore track is now present (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD ([32978](#))**      **Post Medieval road cutting**      **SN76027304**    **B**      **Generic**

A rock cutting giving access for a carriage drive to Hafod Mansion. It is c. 5m deep, 5m wide and 20m long (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD ([32979](#))**      **Post Medieval standing stone**      **SN76037309**    **B**      **Generic**

Stone monolith over 2m high in dense undergrowth. It is not known what event, if any it commemorates. Probably of 19th century date. Not measured but c. 2.5m high, 0.4m square section (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**LOWER LAWN ([32985](#))**      **Post Medieval path**      **SN75907317**    **B**      **Generic**

Path shown on Ordnance Survey maps, not now traceable on the ground (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**ALPINE BRIDGE TRACK ([32995](#))**      **Post Medieval trackway**      **SN76007300**    **B**      **Generic**

This track runs up from the Alpine Bridge on a causeway, then turns to the east and meets another track (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**PENDRE LAWN ([33062](#))**      **Post Medieval? trackway**      **SN76317325**    **B**      **Generic**

A track manifest as a clear earthwork/hollow-way c. 3 wide. In forestry at its N end the course of this track is marked on the OS 1st Ed 1:2500 (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**ROSE COTTAGE**      **Post Medieval**      **SN76637362**      **C**      **Generic**  
[\(33063\)](#)      **cottage**

There is now no surface evidence to indicate the location of this dwelling. It was first recorded on the c. 1840 tithe map. A modern dwelling some 100m to the NW is now called Rose Cottage (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD** [\(33073\)](#)      **Post Medieval path**      **SN76077311**      **B**      **Generic**

A path evident a slight causeway lies on the crest of a ridge leading to a summerhouse. The path cannot be traced for more than 20-30m from the summer house (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**MIDDLE HILL** [\(33076\)](#)      **Post Medieval?**      **SN76157323**      **C**      **Generic**  
**quarry**

An area of small quarry pits, c.10m diameter, 2m deep, on a hillside (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**PENDRE LAWN** [\(33084\)](#)      **Post Medieval path**      **SN76337349**      **C**      **Generic**

There is no surface evidence for this path shown on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. Excavations by Phillips were inconclusive in attempting to find the course of the walk (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**PENDRE LAWN** [\(33085\)](#)      **Post Medieval path**      **SN76277341**      **C**      **Generic**

There is no surface evidence for this path shown on OS 1:2500 1st Ed (Murphy 1996).

Site not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**PENDRE LAWN** [\(33086\)](#)      **Post Medieval path**      **SN76347358**      **C**      **Generic**

There is no surface evidence for this path shown on OS 1:2500 1st Ed. Maps (Murphy 1996).

Site not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**LADIES' WALK -**      **Post Medieval path**      **SN76017324**      **B**      **Generic**  
**HAFOD MANSION**  
**SECTION** [\(33088\)](#)

No surface trace of this path shown on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. map survives (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele (2008).

**HAFOD** [\(33089\)](#)      **Post Medieval path**      **SN76197343**      **C**      **Generic**

No surface trace of this path shown on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. map survives (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele (2008).

**HAFOD** [\(33097\)](#)      **Post Medieval**      **SN75997318**      **B**      **Generic**  
**terrace**

A terrace c.50m x 50m has been created to the south-east of Hafod Mansion. Its date and purpose are unknown. Probably 19th century - lawn, bowling green? (Murphy 1996).

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele (2008)).

**LADIES' WALK - CEFN Post Medieval path SN76737358 C Generic**  
**CREIGIAU SECTION**  
[\(33098\)](#)

Cumberland describes the line of the Ladies' Walk in this area. Its course is now not at all clear and definite line for it cannot now be established (Murphy 1996).

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele (2008)).

**BLAENMYHERIN;BLAENMERIN Post Medieval SN800796 B Generic**  
**farmstead**  
[\(33166\)](#)

Blaen Myherin is located in a sheltered natural basin at the head of the Myherin valley. Formerly, its large sheepwalk extended over 1km north-eastwards onto the high moor of Cefn Blaenmyherin.

This is one of the most important and historic settlement sites within the uplands of the Mynydd y Ffynnon study area due to the fact that it is listed in mid-16th century rent rolls describing properties rented out by the Strata Florida estate to tenant farmers. It is possible therefore that it was an upland property of Strata Florida before the dissolution of the abbey in 1538.

The present range of buildings at Blaenmyherin includes a typical 19th century cottage, which despite remaining roofed is now in poor repair - the southern gable wall being in a state of collapse. To the west of the house is an L-shaped outbuilding in a much better condition and retaining many original features of its stable and byre. Graffiti on the doors and stable partitions of this outbuilding date back to the first decade of the 20th century and the appearance of the building suggests that it dates to the later 19th century. See also PRN 35267 (Sambrook 1997).

The farmstead was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BOTCOLL; BODCOLL Post Medieval SN752762 B LB2 Nos Generic**  
**farmstead**  
[\(33200\)](#) **85284-9**

Higher status upland farmstead, one time home to the mine captain of the nearby Bodcoll (Gertrude) lead mine. Marked on the 1847 Tithe map as owned by the Hafod estate.

The house and farm buildings are today Grade II listed in recognition of their good traditional character and survival as part of exceptionally well preserved planned 19th century group. Buildings are of stone and slate roofed construction with distinctive red estate paint to joinery detail.

The farm buildings are overlooked by the house which lies some 50m to the north and are arranged around a rectangular yard. They comprise to the E a threshing barn, a former stable/ cart shed/ granary on the NE side, an L-plan cow shed to the SW, a former stable on the N side and pigsties to the N (Steele 2008).



Bodcoll farm buildings. Seen from the south.

**MYNWENT FACH** [\(33257\)](#) **Early medieval?:Medieval cemetery?** **SN75107655 B** **Generic**

The possible location of a former early medieval cemetery, based on place-name evidence although this has not been confirmed archaeologically.

This field was named as Cae'r Fynwent Fach on parish tithe map and it was evidently once a sub-circular enclosure, potentially a Dark Age Llan (note that the farm on the opposite side of the river valley was known as Llaneithyr). 20th century land management has resulted in the loss of the boundary enclosing the southern side of the field but the line of this boundary is still visible in the field as a gully and slight bank. The eastern and northern sides of the enclosure are defined by a break in slope which is increasingly steep to the southern end, with a large amount of loose stone present. There are occasional large, flat stone slabs present around the field perimeter and these were described by landowner as being thought of as old gravestones - the tradition of this being a burial ground is known locally. There is no trace of any building within the former enclosure, although the land has been ploughed for at least 160 years (Sambrook 2001).

It occupied the medieval Cwmystwyth Grange, which belonged to Strata Florida Abbey, and there is a possibility that it represents a grange-chapel site (Ludlow 2004).

**HAFOD** [\(33557\)](#) **Post Medieval boundary wall** **SN75687310 B** **Generic**

Drystone wall, capping stones missing (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**PENCREIGIAU** [\(33611\)](#) **Post Medieval path** **SN76327322 B** **Generic**

This path is quite clear at its N end where it lies on a terrace c. 1m wide. To the S its course is less clear as it runs through dense undergrowth (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**CEFN CREIGIAU** [\(33612\)](#) **Post Medieval boundary wall** **SN76607362 B** **Generic**

This course of this wall is now followed by a forestry amenity walk and consequently it is in poor condition. Much of it has collapsed, though some capping stones pitched at 45 degrees do survive in short sections. Beech, oak and sycamores are planted along this boundary (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**MIDDLE HILL** ([33614](#))    **Post Medieval?**    **SN76217332**    **C**    **Generic**  
**boundary wall**

A drystone wall now almost totally collapsed (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**MIDDLE HILL** ([33615](#))    **Post Medieval?**    **SN76187337**    **C**    **Generic**  
**boundary wall**

Drystone wall, now almost totally collapsed (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**MIDDLE HILL** ([33616](#))    **Post Medieval?**    **SN76187326**    **C**    **Generic**  
**boundary wall**

This boundary is now hardly detectable. A short length of drystone walling up to 3 courses high on the west side of Middle Hill is all that seems to remain of it (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**CEFN CREIGIAU**    **Post Medieval?**    **SN76777361**    **C**    **Generic**  
([33626](#))    **boundary bank**

Earth-built bank up to 0.8m high (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**CEFN CREIGIAU**    **Post Medieval?**    **SN76587360**    **D**    **Generic**  
([33627](#))    **path**

No surface evidence survives for this path shown on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**CEFN CREIGIAU**    **Post Medieval?**    **SN76417333**    **C**    **Generic**  
([33630](#))    **boundary bank**

A short length of bank. Formerly much longer, but the E and NE extents have been destroyed by a modern track (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**PENDRE** ([33631](#))    **Post Medieval**    **SN76347355**    **C**    **Generic**  
**boundary bank**

This boundary has been almost erased and only survives as a very low earthwork topped by a wire fence. A ditch alongside is now dry, but originally took a stream which fed the pond to the S. The stream now runs down the centre of Pendre Meadow (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**LLANEITHYR** ([35249](#))    **Unknown pillow**    **SN76007747**    **U**    **Generic**  
**mound?**

A mound of unknown origin, 7m x 3m, over 1m high. Possibly created by forestry operations (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BLAEN MYHERIN**      **Post Medieval field**    **SN801795**    **C**      **Generic**  
[\(35266\)](#)      **system**

A series of stone walled enclosures are still visible south of the present dwelling at Blaenmyherin and there is field evidence to suggest that other boundary banks once divided the area south and south-west of the farmstead into a series of enclosed parcels. Hints of buried stone walls or banks were noted in this area, although their precise plan and extent are unknown (Murphy 1996).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BLAEN MYHERIN**      **Post Medieval**      **SN80147955**    **B**      **Generic**  
[\(35267\)](#)      **deserted rural**  
                 **settlement**

Less than 100m to the south-west of the present cottage at Blaen Myherin there appears to be the site of an earlier dwelling, represented only by a fragment of drystone walling built into a natural bank, but apparently including an old hearth. The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing (Ordnance Survey, 1820) suggests that this was the position of Blaen Myherin farmhouse in the early 19th century.

Blaen Myherin is potentially one of the most important and historic settlement sites within the uplands of the Mynydd y Ffynnon study area due to the fact that it is listed in mid-16th century rent rolls describing properties rented out by the Strata Florida estate to tenant farmers. It is possible therefore that this is the site of the early post-medieval or even medieval dwelling at Blaen Myherin (Sambrook 2003).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**ABERDEUDDWR**      **Post Medieval**      **SN77077772**    **C**      **Generic**  
[\(35268\)](#)      **farmstead**

Aberdeuddwr is shown on the early 19th century 1 inch: 1 mile OS map of the area but had disappeared by the time of the 1st edition 1:10560 series surveyed in the 1870's. It was probably a farmstead and a series of mounds and depression visible from the adjacent forest road are all that remains to show its site. Possible relationship with field system on the slope to the east (PRN35273) (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD PLANTATIONS**    **Post Medieval**      **SN7676**      **C**      **Generic**  
[\(35275\)](#)      **boundary bank**

Many of the boundaries of these early forest plantations, which all date to the period in which Thomas Johnes was active, can still be traced within the modern plantations. They fall into two categories of boundary; stone walls or earth banks, much as described by 19th century descriptions of Johnes' plantations. Within several of these old plantations, stands of mature beeches are to be found, almost certainly survivors and descendants of the original plantation (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD CARRIAGE**      **Post Medieval gate**    **SN7605273044**    **D**      **Generic**  
**DRIVE GATES** [\(35421\)](#)

Site of gates, up to 1970s 2 pillars stood here. In 1997 part of one on north side of drive remains, and this in

poor condition (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD KITCHEN  
GARDEN  
GREENHOUSE** [\(35860\)](#) **Post Medieval  
glasshouse** **SN7564873050 B** **Generic**

A glass house is marked at this location on 1888 Ordnance Survey map but not on the 1905 edition (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**ARCH UCHA** [\(35907\)](#) **Post Medieval  
lodge** **SN7663573647 U** **Generic**

This lodge seems to have been built soon after Thomas Johnes took up residence at Hafod in 1783 and closed a public road. It soon went out of use - replaced by lodges on newly constructed drives. The exact site is unknown, possibly at Rose Cottage (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**NANT CREIGIAU  
CULVERT** [\(35908\)](#) **Post Medieval  
culvert** **SN7625973175 B** **Generic**

This culvert runs on the N. side of a carriage drive, fed by Nant Creigiau. Stone built. Purpose unknown - originally as a supply of water for the Cold Bath? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD MEADOW  
CULVERT** [\(35909\)](#) **Post Medieval  
culvert** **SN7582872989 B** **Generic**

An outfall of a culvert. The stream enters this culvert to the north of Hafod mansion - culvert PRN 32965. It was presumably built in the late 18th century at the same time as the mansion (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown platform** **SN7601573355 B** **Generic**  
[\(37652\)](#)

Circular depression in hillside, 10m in diameter, with a 5m wide bank on the downhill side (Sambrook 2003).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown** **SN7599373354 C** **Generic**  
[\(37653\)](#) **boundary bank**

Low, L-shaped bank in Upper Lawn (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown** **SN7616673426 U** **Generic**  
[\(37654\)](#) **earthwork**

Low linear bank in Upper Lawn, 20m long, 1.5m wide. Function unknown (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).



**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown** **SN7615473413 B** **Generic**  
[\(37655\)](#) **earthwork**

Low, U-shaped bank in Upper Lawn, which may represent a building (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD MIDDLE HILL** **Unknown** **SN7605073154 B** **Generic**  
[\(37656\)](#) **summerhouse**

Circular depression , 7m in diameter, with a 2m wide bank. Possibly the remains of a turret of late 18th century date (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown platform** **SN7613673461 B** **Generic**  
[\(37657\)](#)

Circular feature in Upper Lawn with low, steep banks, prehistoric (Sambrook 2003).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD MANSION** **Post Medieval** **SN7595473287 B** **Generic**  
[\(37662\)](#) **pigsty**

The remains of pigsties constructed in the eastern mansion service yard c.1882 (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD MANSION** **Post Medieval** **SN7594873282 C** **Generic**  
[\(37663\)](#) **outbuilding**

Site of building, in western service yard, marked on OS maps of 1888 and 1906. Little evidence is now visible (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown** **SN7612673456 U** **Generic**  
[\(37665\)](#) **earthwork**

Earthwork feature in Upper Lawn; possible round barrow? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown** **SN7614573464 U** **Generic**  
[\(37666\)](#) **earthwork**

Earthwork feature in Upper Lawn; possible round barrow? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** **Unknown** **SN7613873353 U** **Generic**  
[\(37667\)](#) **earthwork**

Earthwork feature in Upper Lawn; possible round barrow? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** [\(37668\)](#) **Unknown earthwork** **SN7600373345 U** **Generic**

Earthwork feature in Upper Lawn; possible round barrow?, hut platform?, or natural feature? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** [\(37669\)](#) **Post Medieval leat** **SN7608873411 B** **Generic**

Leat from Hafod Wood, now covered over, supplying Pentre Pond and possibly used for watering Upper Lawn. 18th century? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD UPPER LAWN** [\(37670\)](#) **Post Medieval spring** **SN7611873390 B** **Generic**

Spring, in the centre of Upper Lawn, now culverted by a stone-lined channel and iron grating (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**MIDDLE HILL** [\(37671\)](#) **Unknown trackway** **SN7610373201 C** **Generic**

Trackway running E-W on the northern flank of Middle Hill, for 60m, in a linear depression 13m wide. Date unknown; post-medieval? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**MIDDLE HILL** [\(37672\)](#) **Unknown trackway** **SN7606473179 C** **Generic**

Trackway running N-S on the northern flank of Middle Hill, for 20m, in a linear depression 3m wide. Date unknown; post-medieval? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD WOOD** [\(37674\)](#) **Unknown leat** **SN7597173384 B** **Generic**

Leat running E-W through Hafod Wood, south of Back Road, for 85m and surviving as a depression 1m wide. It formerly emptied into leat PRN 32966 but is now dry. Post-medieval, before 1790 (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**HAFOD WOOD** [\(37675\)](#) **Unknown earthwork** **SN7597773383 U** **Generic**

Gully running N-S through Hafod Wood, south of Back Road and bisecting leat PRN 37674. Natural intermittent stream? (Murphy 1998).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL** [\(42114\)](#) **Post Medieval? platform** **SN75247631 B** **Generic**

Artificial platform, possibly a building platform. Measures 5m x 5m (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No management threats identified (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42115](#))**      **Post Medieval?**      **SN75247627**      **C**      **Generic**  
**kiln?**

Small sub-circular scoop into slope close to farmhouse at Bodcoll. Possibly the site of a kiln or small shelter. Measures less than 4m in diameter (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The condition of the site is much as described. The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No management threats identified (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42118](#))**      **Post Medieval**      **SN75297655**      **C**      **Generic**  
**charcoal burning**  
**platform**

Possible charcoal burning platform in small wooded area, terraced into moderate slope. 4m in diameter. The condition of the site is much as described (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No management threats identified (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42119](#))**      **Medieval?;Post**      **SN75637691**      **B**      **Generic**  
**Medieval? long hut**

Possible dwelling site represented by a rectilinear mound at the foot of a slope. The mound is at most 7m x 7m in dimension, and less than 1m high. It may be a pillow mound, but the sheltered, terraced location in which it is located is more suggestive of a dwelling site. A piece of possibly medieval pottery was picked out of a molehill alongside the feature (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No management threats identified (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42120](#))**      **Post Medieval root**      **SN75607685**      **C**      **Generic**  
**vegetable store?**

A series of 3 linear cuts in hillside, 3m, 5m and 5m in length and each up to 2m wide overall (including spoil cast to each side). Thought to be potato storage clamps, perhaps associated with the possible dwelling PRN42119 (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

This site could not be located at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42121](#))**      **Post Medieval?**      **SN75617667**      **B**      **Generic**  
**shelter;long hut?**

Shelter or small long hut on a sheltered natural terrace. Measures 6m x 4m overall. Grassy site with some reed growth. Some drystone walling visible in structure (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42122](#))**      **Post Medieval?**      **SN75867652**      **B**      **Generic**  
**trial mine**

Series of 5 small trial excavation pits associated with metal mining activity (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL** ([42123](#))      **Medieval?;Post  
Medieval?  
platform**      **SN76207703 B**      **Generic**

Bare platform terraced into hillslope, measures 12m x 6m. Possibly a building platform (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No management threats identified (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL** ([42124](#))      **Post Medieval trial  
mine**      **SN76107680 B**      **Generic**

Series of small trial excavation pits associated with metal mining activity (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The mine was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL** ([42125](#))      **Medieval?;Post  
Medieval? sunken  
shelter**      **SN75967644 B**      **Generic**

Structure partly cut into surface on a natural, west facing terrace. 14m long E-W x a maximum 6m wide overall. The internal measurement is no more than 2m wide on the floor of the cut, with earth banks cast up either side. The internal height from floor to top of the banks is c.1.5m. The west end of the structure is left open, and at that end it can be seen that the structure stands on a slight, man-made platform. Thought to be a sunken storage shelter, but no accompanying settlement site was noted (although there is evidence of cultivation some 100m to the NE on the same terrace). The structure is grassed over and there is some reed growth inside the cut (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL** ([42126](#))      **Medieval?;Post  
Medieval?  
enclosure**      **SN76037588 B**      **Generic**

Faintly visible earthwork enclosure. Parallelogram-shaped, measuring 20m NW/SE x 14m. Defined by bank with ditch on outside and entrance probably on NE side. Disturbed ground on NE (upslope) side may mark associated features (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL** ([42127](#))      **Medieval?;Post  
Medieval?  
platform**      **SN75687607 B**      **Generic**

Possible platform, 10m x 6m (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

This site was not visited as part of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL** ([42128](#))      **Medieval?;Post  
Medieval?  
longhouse**      **SN75607625 B**      **Generic**

Longhouse on platform terraced into hillslope. Long axis parallel to contour being 16m NE-SW x 7m. There

are two cells to the structure, the SW cell measuring 10m x 7m and the smaller NE cell 6m x 7m. The NE cell floor is at least 0.5m higher than that to the SW. A number of grassy mounds lie close to the longhouse (PRNs 42129,42130,42131) (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The earthworks were found to be in a good condition at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, in an area of low grass cover which had recently been topped (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42129](#))**      **Medieval?;Post**      **SN75607625**      **B**      **Generic**  
**medieval? midden?**

Low, grassy mound, 4m in diameter, which lies close to the NE corner of longhouse PRN42128. Possibly a midden? (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The feature was found to be in a good condition at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, in an area of low grass cover which had recently been topped (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42130](#))**      **Medieval?;Post**      **SN75597624**      **U**      **Generic**  
**medieval? mound**

Low, grassy mound, 6m in diameter, which lies 10m SW of longhouse PRN42128 (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The mound was found to be in a good condition at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, in an area of low grass cover which had recently been topped (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42131](#))**      **Medieval?;Post**      **SN75637624**      **U**      **Generic**  
**medieval? mound**

Low, grassy mound, 5m in diameter, which lies 30m SWW of longhouse PRN42128. Faint traces of an earthwork bank can be seen running N off this mound (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The mound was found to be in a good condition at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, in an area of low grass cover which had recently been topped (Steele 2008).

**BODCOLL ([42132](#))**      **Unknown;Bronze**      **SN75677635**      **U**      **Generic**  
**Age? round**  
**barrow?**

Low, grassy mound, 10m in diameter. Evidence of a short portion of a broad earth bank can be seen 10m W of this cairn, running to the E - association unknown (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

The mound was found to be in a good condition at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, in an area of low grass cover which had recently been topped (Steele 2008).

**UNKNOWN ([42133](#))**      **Post Medieval**      **SN75827713**      **B**      **Generic**  
**deserted rural**  
**settlement**

A deserted rural settlement site which is completely overgrown and obscured by gorse. The foundations of drystone walls, of both enclosure boundaries and possible buildings, can be seen within the thicket (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

This site was not visited as part of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**LLANEITHYR ([42134](#))**      **Unknown**      **SN76107715**      **B**      **Generic**  
**standing stone**

Situated in a small enclosed field to the south-east of the now ruined Llaneithyr farmhouse, stands a standing stone of unknown significance. The stone is set on a low, linear mound which runs E-W and is c.10m long x

0.5m high. The stone may be a recent folly, but it is covered with lichen and looks established. The possibility also exists that it may be in some way associated with the obvious ecclesiastical origins of Llaneithyr itself (Sambrook & Hankinson 2001).

According to the farmer the standing stone was moved when the adjacent house was rebuilt and now resides in a nearby field boundary. The stone was not visited at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

[\(62720\)](#) **Post Medieval?** **SN6935973048 B** **Generic**  
**farmstead?**

A group of two buildings marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1888). Not on current map sources. Present condition unknown.

The farmstead was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

[\(62721\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN6931472817 B** **Generic**  
**farmstead**

A small cluster of buildings marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1888). There are buildings marked in this location on current maps

Present condition unknown. The farmstead was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

**NANTSYDDION** [\(62729\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN7737879142 B** **Generic**  
**building?**

A small building marked in this location on both 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (OS Cards. Sheet VIII SW; 1891, 1906).

This area was not visited at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present status unknown (Steele 2008).

[\(93857\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN75937680 B** **Generic**  
**explosives store**

A now very ruinous explosives store, forming part of the former Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476) (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.1).

The site is now under low vegetation cover in an area of low intensity grazing. No management threats identified during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).



The ruinous explosives store (PRN 93857), seen from the northwest.

[\(93858\)](#)

**Post Medieval level SN75937684 B**

**Generic**

Former level forming part of the former Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476).

The level has since been obliterated (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.2). The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).

[\(93859\)](#)

**Post Medieval building SN75947688 B**

**Generic**

Former mine building at Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476), now evidenced only by fragmentary remains (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.3). Recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1890) with a possible wheel pit on the west side, although no evidence of this can be confirmed on the ground today.

The site lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (Steele 2008).



The former mine building (PRN 93859) seen from the west. Modern trackway to forestry behind.

[\(93860\)](#)

**Post Medieval ore bins SN75927689 B**

**Generic**

Former ore bins at Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476). Today barely recognisable as such (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.4).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing and is under a low grass cover (Steele 2008).

[\(93861\)](#)

**Post Medieval leat SN75987697 B**

**Generic**

Leat associated with Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476) (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.5). Runs above and parallel with leat PRN 93862. The leat is approximately one metre deep and one and a half metres wide with a bank approximately one metre wide on the downslope side.

The leat today lies in an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).





Facing southwest along the leat.

[\(93862\)](#)

**Post Medieval leat SN75977701 B**

**Generic**

Leat running parallel to and downslope of leat PRN 93861, forming part of Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476) (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.6).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing and is under a low grass cover (Steele 2008).



Facing north along leats (PRNs 93861, 93862).

[\(93863\)](#)

**Post Medieval mine SN75917691 B  
building**

**Generic**

Former mine building, now evidenced by its rectangular platform, and low spread wall bases. Part of Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476) (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.7).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).

[\(93864\)](#)

**Post Medieval spoil SN75907689 B  
tip**

**Generic**

Spoil tips to the northwest of level PRN 93858 in Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476). Substantially intact (Protheroe-Jones 1993, mine 153, no.8).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).



2008).

[\(93865\)](#)

**Post Medieval level SN76007674 B**

**Generic**

Identified as a level on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1890). Prominent spoil tips surround the mouth of the level. The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing.

No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).

[\(93866\)](#)

**Post Medieval level SN75887674 B**

**Generic**

Identified as a level on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1890).

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).

[\(93867\)](#)

**Post Medieval level SN75917671 B**

**Generic**

A level with extensive spoil tips forming part of the older Bodcoll (PRN 5476) workings. Identified as an "Old Level" on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1890), suggesting that it had become disused by that time.

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).

[\(93868\)](#)

**Post Medieval level SN75977660 B**

**Generic**

Disused level at the upper end of the former Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476). Identified as an "Old Level" on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1890 suggesting that it had fallen out of use by that time.

The site today lies within an area of low intensity grazing. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).



Facing east towards the disused level.

**LLANEITHER** [\(93869\)](#)

**Post Medieval spoil SN76587700 B  
tip**

**Generic**

Moderate sized vegetated spoil tip from level to east. Part of Llaneither Mine (PRN 25911).

The site lies within an area of extensively grazed pasture. No specific management threats identified (Steele 2008).

[\(93870\)](#)

**Post Medieval level SN75777633 B**

**Generic**

The level lies some 300m to the south of the Bodcoll Mine (PRN 5476). It is today apparent as a rock cut level in a steep west facing slope, surrounded by grassed over spoil tips.

The level is now fenced out and has been used as a dump for farm debris in the past. Low scrub is the dominant vegetation (Steele 2008).

### **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not

exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.

6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.

7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).

8. Do not burn materials on site.

9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.

10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

### **Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

**Site 1 on MAP 1**

**LLAN-EITHYR ([93871](#))**

**SN76207719**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The management aim is to restore the wall according to its original specifications, taking care to replicate the method of coursing and style of capping stones.

The following management recommendations should be observed.

- Match the type of stone used and the method of laying, taking particular care to replicate the style of original capping stones, which are pitched at 45 degrees and are a distinctive feature of the surrounding area.
- Stone should be reused from around the area of the wall as far as practically possible. If additional stone is required it should not be sourced from other archaeological sites mentioned in this report.

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

| Name (& PRN)  | Period/Site type                   | NGR | Status SAM/listing | Management required |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>BLAENMYHERIN;BLAENMERIN</b><br><a href="#">(33166)</a>   | <b>Post Medieval<br/>farmstead</b> |     | <b>SN800796 B</b>  | <b>Generic</b>      |
| Blaen Myherin is located in a sheltered natural basin at the head of the Myherin valley. Formerly, its large sheepwalk extended over 1km north-eastwards onto the high moor of Cefn Blaenmyherin. |                                    |     |                    |                     |
| This is one of the most important and historic settlement sites within the uplands of the Mynydd y Ffynnon  |                                    |     |                    |                     |

study area due to the fact that it is listed in mid-16th century rent rolls describing properties rented out by the Strata Florida estate to tenant farmers. It is possible therefore that it was an upland property of Strata Florida before the dissolution of the abbey in 1538.

The present range of buildings at Blaenmyherin includes a typical 19th century cottage, which despite remaining roofed is now in poor repair - the southern gable wall being in a state of collapse. To the west of the house is an L-shaped outbuilding in a much better condition and retaining many original features of its stable and byre. Graffiti on the doors and stable partitions of this outbuilding date back to the first decade of the 20th century and the appearance of the building suggests that it dates to the later 19th century. See also PRN 35267. (Sambrook 1997).

The farmstead was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit. Present condition unknown (Steele 2008).

**NANTSYDDION** ([33190](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN7732979055** **B** **Generic**  
**farmstead**

Small upland cottage or farmstead which has been present since the earliest map source consulted (i.e. the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings of 1820).

Nantsyddion sheepwalk extended to the top of the ridge to the north-west and its boundary there is shown on mid-18th century estate maps of Nanteos properties in the Castell valley (NLW Nanteos Map Book). This suggests that a dwelling has been present at Nantsyddion since at least the mid-18th century, but the origins of the settlement are unknown. Cottage is intact and maintained as a bothy by the Mountain Bothies Association. One zinc roofed stone outbuilding also stands. Sambrook et al 1997

The farmstead was not visited during the Tir Gofal visit (Steele 2008).

**LLANEITHYR** ([33198](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN761772** **B** **Generic**  
**farmstead**

Was a farmstead in 19th century. House burned down in late 1990s. House now rebuilt on original footprint and the 19th century layout, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1890) is once again intact.

The now derelict and roofless farm buildings to the east are centred on an L-plan arrangement comprising a cart house granary, threshing barn and stables and a cow shed defining two sides of a rectangular yard. A brew house and pigsties a short distance to the southwest are in a slightly improved but derelict condition (Steele 2008).

**BOTCOLL; BODCOLL** ([33200](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN752762** **B** **LB2 Nos** **Generic**  
**farmstead** **85284-9**

Higher status upland farmstead, one time home to the mine captain of the nearby Bodcoll (Gertrude) lead mine. Marked on the 1847 Tithe map as owned by the Hafod estate.

The house and farm buildings are today Grade II listed in recognition of their good traditional character and survival as part of exceptionally well preserved planned 19th century group. Buildings are of stone and slate roofed construction with distinctive red estate paint to joinery detail.

The farm buildings are overlooked by the house which lies some 50m to the north and are arranged around a rectangular yard. They comprise to the E a threshing barn, a former stable/ cart shed/ granary on the NE side, an L-plan cow shed to the SW, a former stable on the N side and pigsties to the N (Steele 2008).



Bodcoll farm buildings. Seen from the south.

**NANTSYDDION** ([62729](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN7737879142** **B** **Generic**  
**farmstead?**

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1891, 1906) appear to mark a building at this location.

This area was not visited at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present status unknown (Steele 2008).

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2**

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

#### Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

|   | Name (& PRN)                           | Period/Site type          | NGR                 | Status SAM/listing | Management required |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 2 | <b>HAFOD</b> ( <a href="#">62753</a> ) | <b>Post Medieval park</b> | <b>SN7597973215</b> | <b>A PGW (Dy)</b>  | <b>Specific</b>     |

Hafod is one of the most important and influential Picturesque landscapes of the late eighteenth century in Britain. A large area of the Ystwyth valley was landscaped by Thomas Johnes in an understated, unobtrusive way, so as to show off the landscape and its spectacular features to best advantage. This style has been dubbed the 'wilderness Picturesque'. Although the focal point of the demesne, the mansion house, has gone, and the picturesque character of the demesne has been altered by coniferous forestry plantations, the natural landscape, which was so important to this 'wilderness picturesque' style of landscaping, remains largely intact and the natural features that formed the focal points of Thomas Johnes's walks remain much as they were in the late eighteenth century (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2002).

The Tir Gofal consultation area encompasses some 75 acres of parkland along the Ystwyth valley floor, taking in valley floor land in front of and to the east of the former mansion site. Specifically this area comprises the East and West Lawns, Middle Hill, a further meadow to the east and part of the adjoining lower slopes of Cefn Creigiau (Steele 2008).



Facing west across the East and West Lawns at Hafod.



## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management prescriptions**

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

## **Specific Management Requirements for individual Park and Garden features:**

The following individual features are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**HAFOD ([62753](#))**

**SN7597973215**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

Future management should address how best to maintain the historic configuration and visual character of the picturesque landscape at Hafod. The Tir Gofal consultation area encompasses some 75 acres of parkland along the Ystwyth valley floor, taking in valley floor land in front of and to the east of the former mansion site. Specifically this area comprises the East and West Lawns, Middle Hill, a further meadow to the east and part of the adjoining lower slopes of Cefn Creigiau.

A programme of capital works has been suggested as part of the Tir Gofal scheme in order to ensure that the picturesque qualities of this area are maintained in the long term. The proposed works include:

- Targeted planting of parkland trees on the East Lawn based on the layout shown on historic maps. Detailed advice to inform the planting plan has been provided by the Hafod Trust in consultation with the Tir Gofal project officer informed by survey work carried out by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- The control of invasive bracken by spraying which continues to encroach over large area of Middle Hill and threatens to expand beyond.

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

- The species selected for new planting should aim to match the profile of historic parkland tree species as far as practically possible.
- A topographical survey commissioned by the Hafod Trust and Forest Enterprise and carried out by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust recorded the tree species present. Beech and oak predominate around the area of Middle Hill with Ash, Horse Chestnut, Sycamore and the occasional Birch also present. Exotics include a fine Cedar of Lebanon, monkey puzzle, rhododendrons and conifer whilst there are accounts of stone pine, hornbeam and ginkgo also having been present (Palmer, David & Laidlaw 2004, 51; Cadw/ ICOMOS 1998, 114).
- Tree planting should aim to perpetuate the present layout, informed by the survey carried out by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust as well as the historic Ordnance Survey map and Estate maps.
- A copy of the planting plan should be provided to The Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology) before planting takes place. This has been provided.

As Hafod is a Grade 1 registered parkland Cadw have been kept fully informed of the proposals. Any future programmes of work should likewise be discussed with the Cadw Parks and Gardens Inspector.

**WS - 28/04/2009 ( 11:39:17 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Project record number 63610.**

**Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.**

**tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk), website [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)**

***This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.***

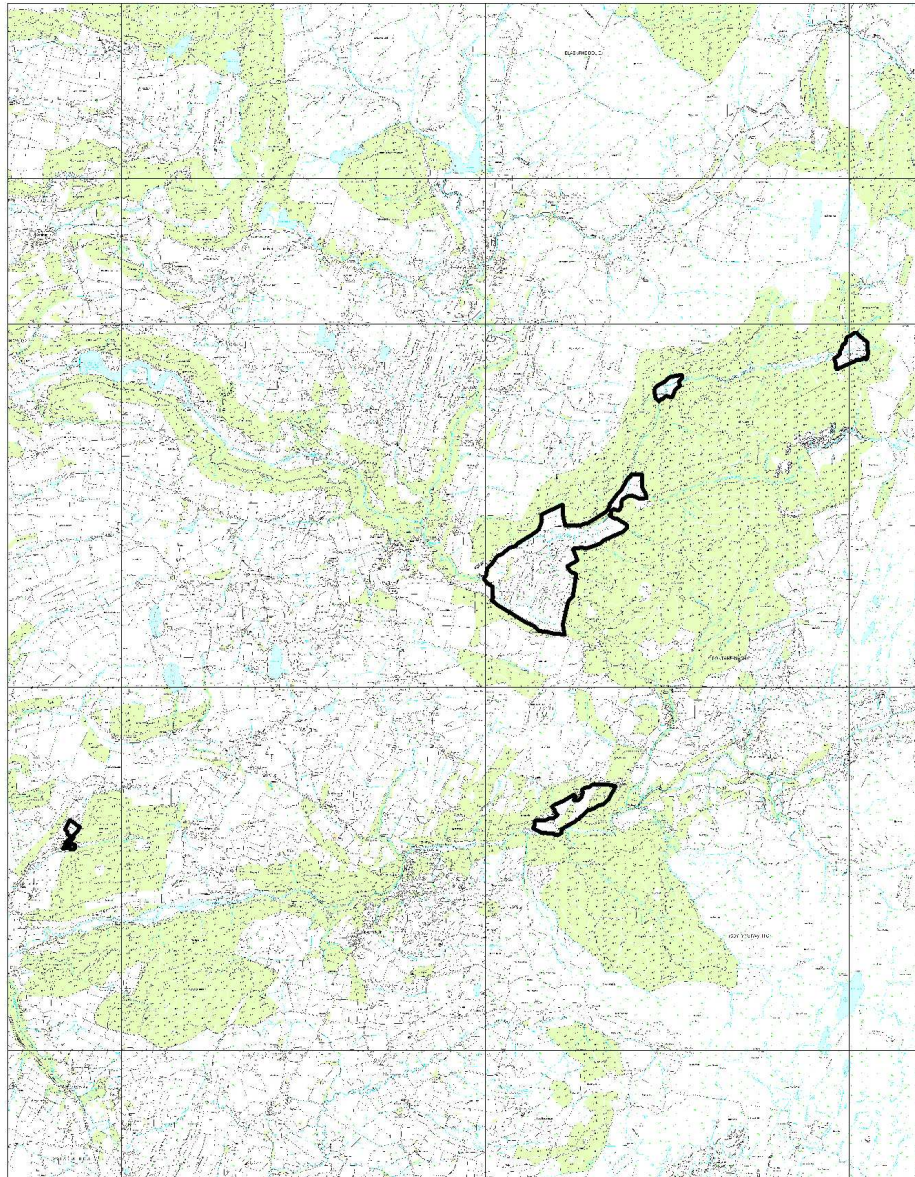
***Sources consulted:***

**Maps**

Ordnance Survey Old Series Map, Sheet XLI, 1831, 1"  
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1887 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.08, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.08, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.12, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.12, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.14, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.14, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.16, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Carmarthenshire Sheet 11.16, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1887 Carmarthenshire Sheet 12.05, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Carmarthenshire Sheet 12.05, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Carmarthenshire Sheet 12.13, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Carmarthenshire Sheet 12.13, 25"

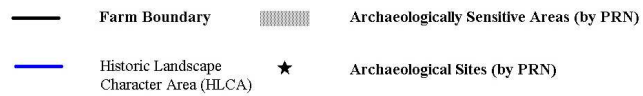
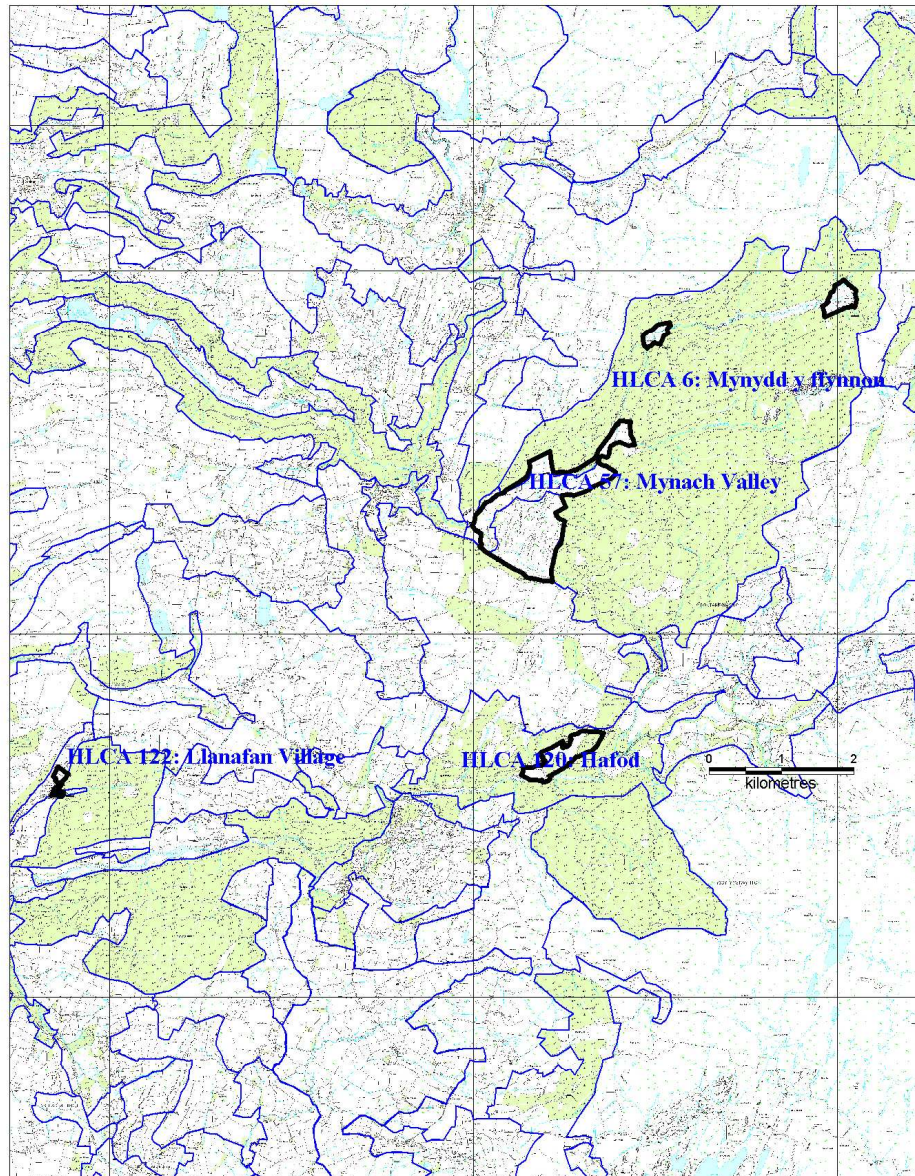
**Other Sources**

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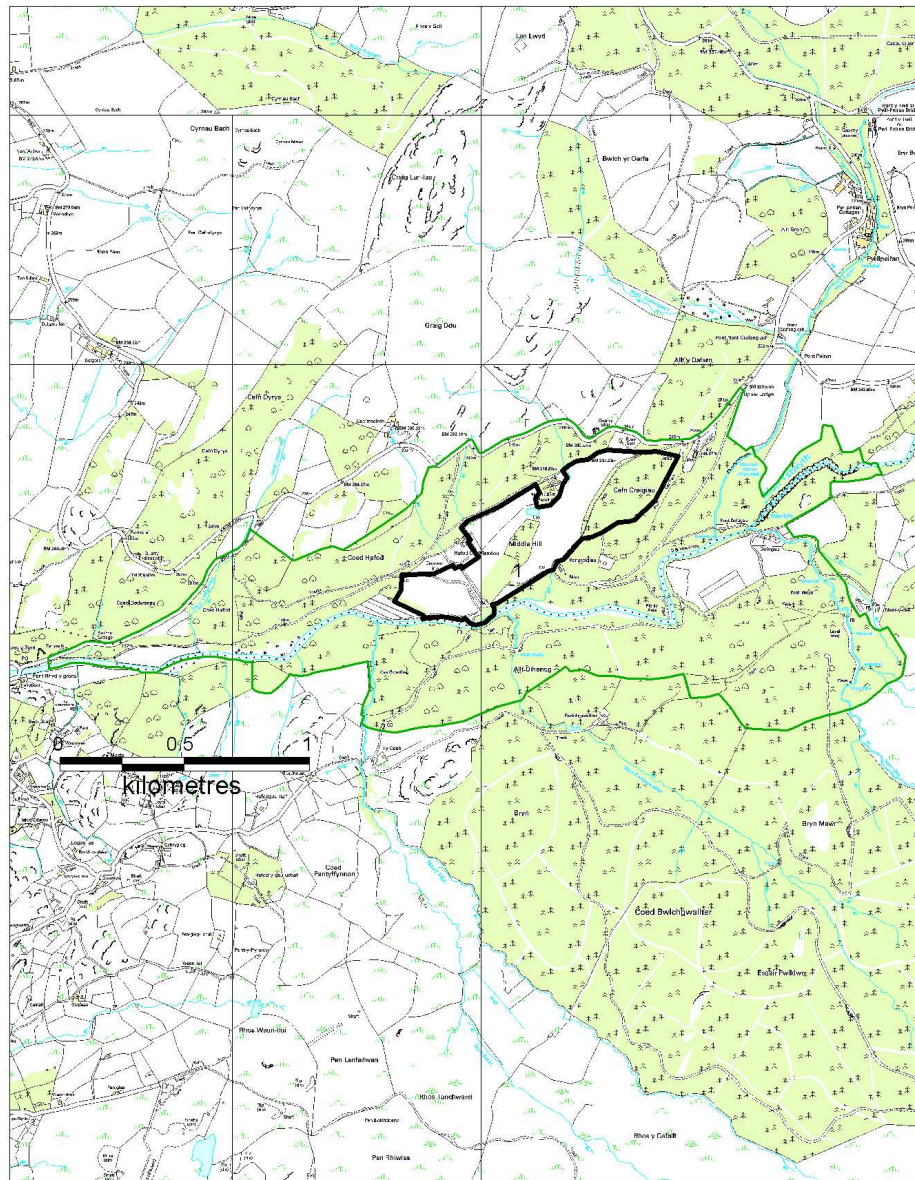






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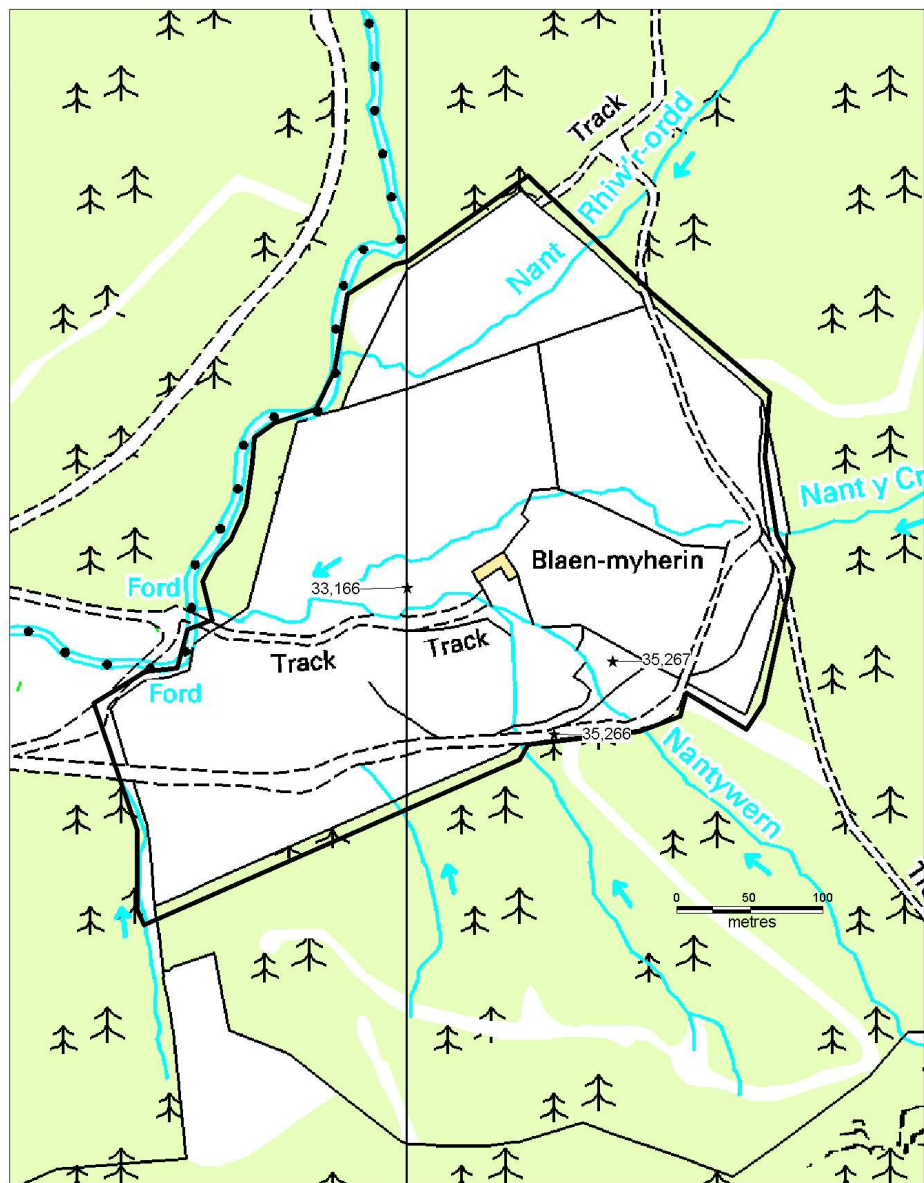
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|  | Cadw Registered Parkland |  | Archaeological Sites (by PRN)             |

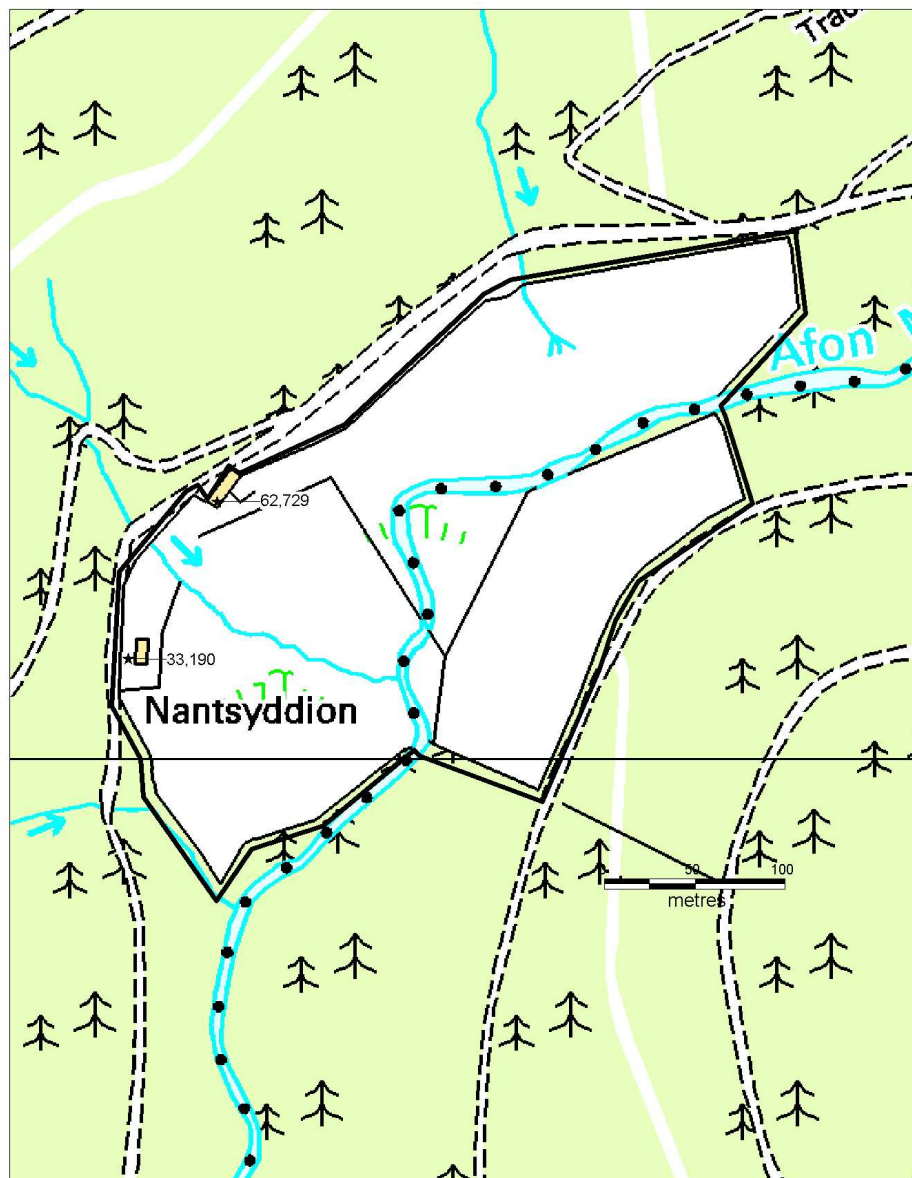
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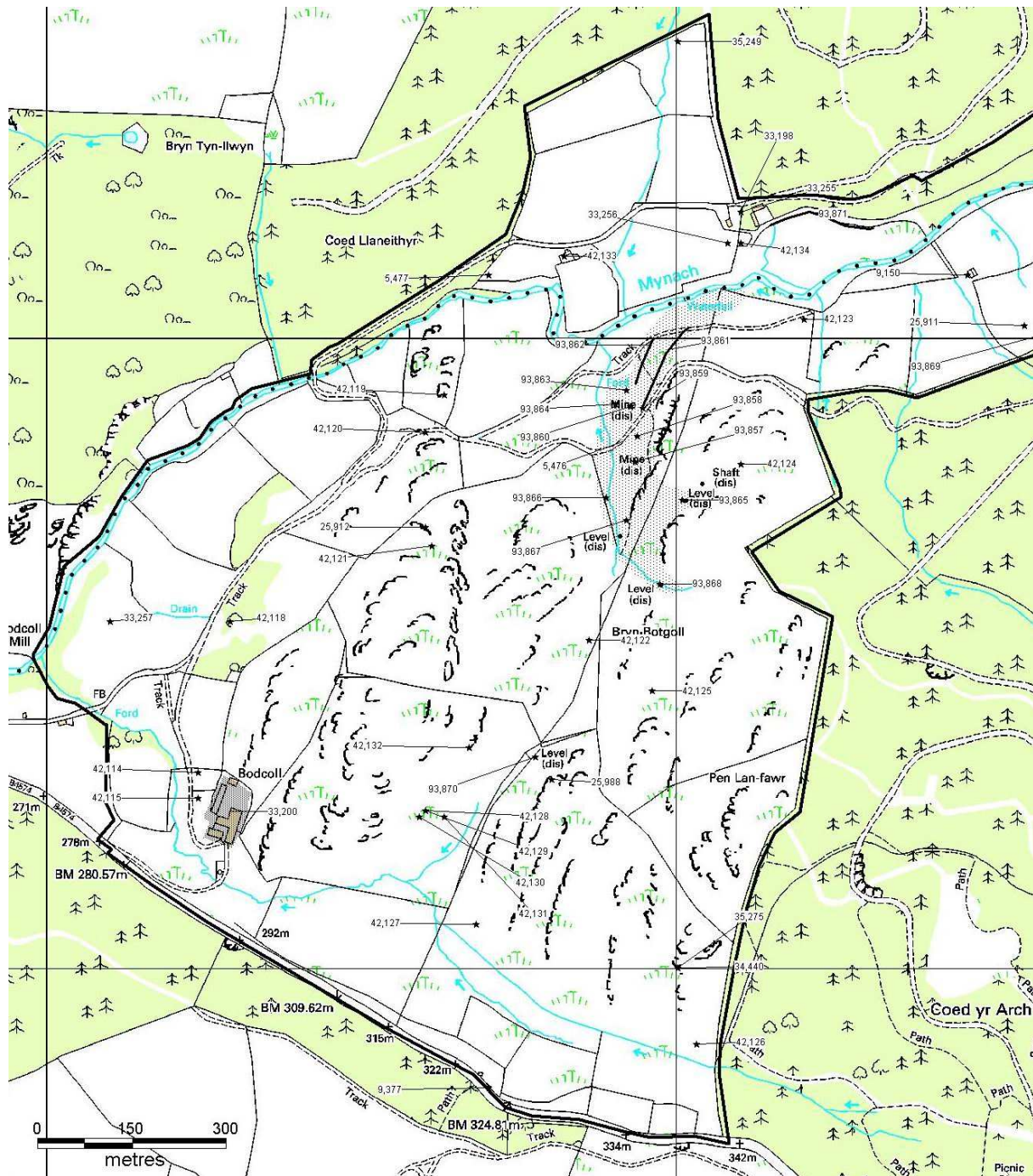


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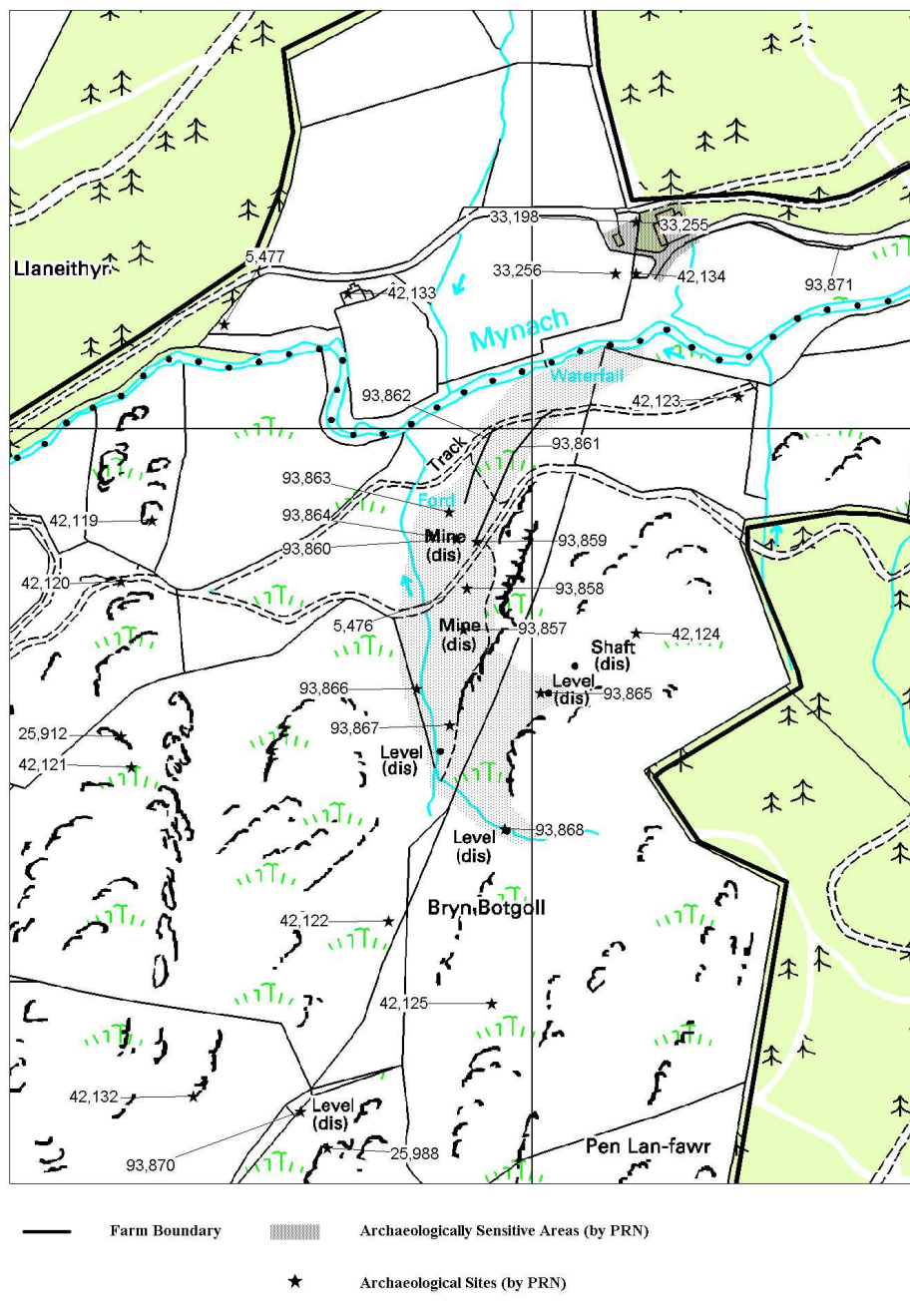




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- Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

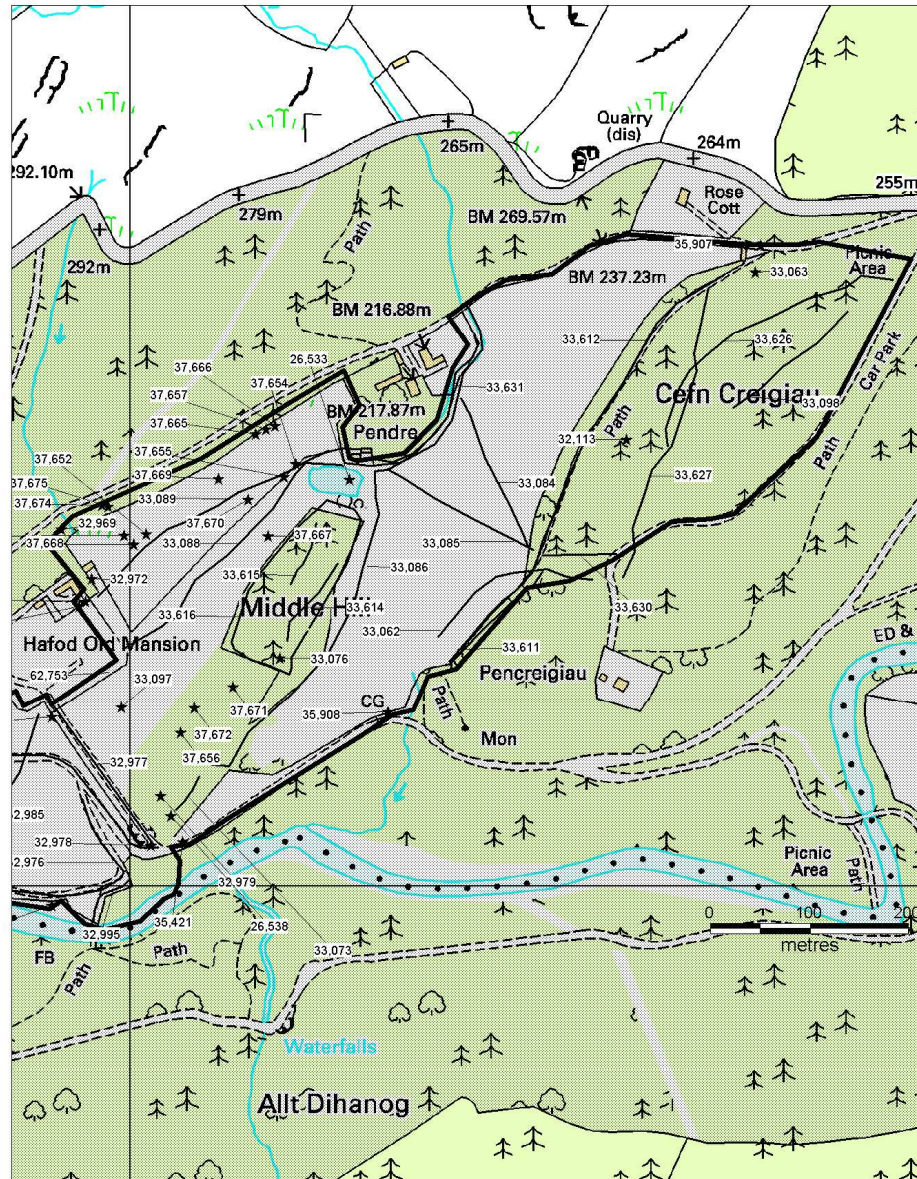
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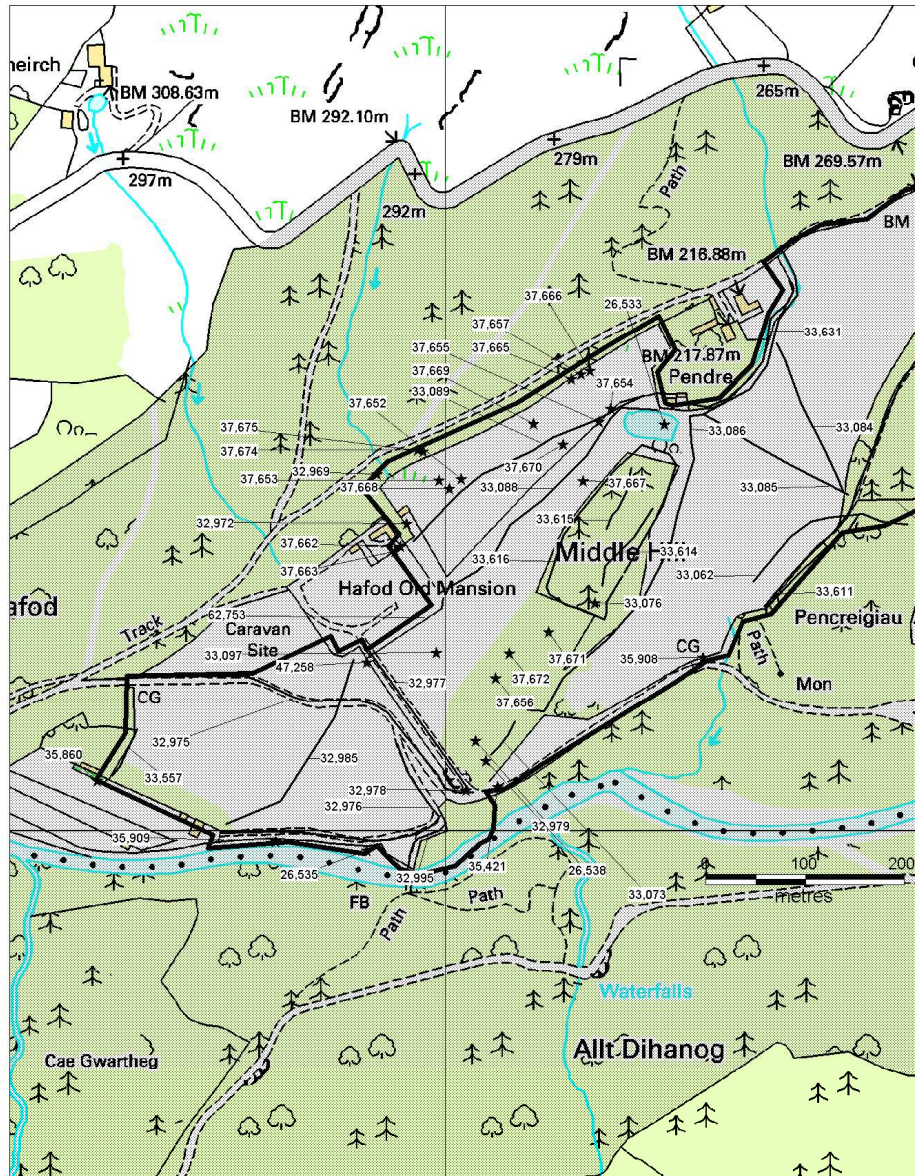




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## Additional documents

### Listed Building Descriptions record numbers 85284-9 Bodcoll farmhouse and buildings

|           |                     |            |                   |
|-----------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Authority | <b>Ceredigion</b>   | Record No  | <b>85284</b>      |
|           |                     | DateListed | <b>25/11/2005</b> |
| Community | <b>Pontarfynach</b> |            |                   |
| Locality  | <b>Pontarfynach</b> | Grid Ref   | <b>27529</b>      |
|           | <b>27629</b>        |            |                   |
| Postcode  | <b>SY23 3JN</b>     | Grade      | <b>II</b>         |
| Name      | <b>Bodcoll</b>      |            |                   |

#### Location

In a prominent position on the NE side of the valley of the Afon Mynach some 1.2km SE of Devil's Bridge.

#### History

Farmhouse, early C19, marked on 1847 Tithe map as owned by the Hafod estate.

#### Exterior

Farmhouse, whitewashed rubble stone with slate roofs. Two storeys, three-bay house and lower two-bay

service range to right. House has rendered end stacks, small to left, larger with dripstones to right and facade is offset to left. C20 uPVC windows in original openings with painted slate sills and stone voussoirs, smaller windows above. C20 half-glazed door. Old photograph shows 4-pane sashes.

Service

range also offset to left has two windows each floor, square above, longer below with stone voussoirs, C20 uPVC glazing. Small right end stack, shown taller in old photograph, where ground floor left window was a door.

Large flat-roofed C20 extension to rear.

#### Interior

Not inspected.

#### Listed

Included notwithstanding alterations as part of an upland farmstead of the Hafod Estate, with good traditional buildings.

#### Reference

V. Rees, Mid Western Wales (Shell Guide), 1971, p 20;

National Library of Wales, Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Tithe map, 1847.



|              |                     |             |                   |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Authority    | <b>Ceredigion</b>   | Record No   | <b>85285</b>      |
| Community    | <b>Pontarfynach</b> | Date Listed | <b>25/11/2005</b> |
| Locality     | <b>Pontarfynach</b> | Grid Ref    | <b>27529</b>      |
| <b>27621</b> |                     | Grade       | <b>II</b>         |

Name **Hay barn to E of farmyard at Bodcoll**

### **Location**

On the east side of the farmyard at Bodcoll, some 85m south of the farmhouse.

### **History**

Mid-late C19 haybarn, part of a planned farmstead group. Bodcoll was a farm on the Hafod estate, and these buildings are likely to have been built by the estate.

### **Exterior**

Large haybarn. Coursed and dressed local stone rubble laid in narrow courses; slate roof with overhanging verges.

Facing yard, the barn has near-central full-height cart-entry, flanked by tall vent slits to either side.

Similar slits

in rear wall flank the now partially blocked opposed full-height doorway. Lower gable end also has vent slits, and

is open at the apex, with a short queen post truss carrying the roof.

### **Interior**

Large open space with 4 bolted collar trusses.

### **Listed**

Listed as a fine (and unusually large) hay barn with good traditional character which is part of an exceptionally well-preserved planned farmstead group.

|              |  |             |                   |
|--------------|--|-------------|-------------------|
| Authority    | <b>Ceredigion</b>  | Record No   | <b>85286</b>      |
|              |  | Date Listed | <b>25/11/2005</b> |
| Community    | <b>Pontarfynach</b>  |             |                   |
| Locality     | <b>Pontarfynach</b>  | Grid Ref    | <b>27529</b>      |
| <b>27621</b> |  | Grade       | <b>II</b>         |
| Name         | <b>Former cartshed and stable or bull-house at Bodcoll</b> |             |                   |

### **Location**

On the NE side of the farmyard at Bodcoll, some 85m south of the farmhouse.

### **History**

Mid-late C19 cartshed and stable (the latter used as a bull-house in more recent times). Part of a planned farmstead group on the Hafod estate, and probably therefore built by the estate.

### **Exterior**

2-storeyed stable and cartshed with granary above. Coursed and dressed local stone laid in narrow courses; slate roof with overhanging verges. W-facing elevation has doorway to right with flat-arched voussoir head, small window immediately right of it, and 2x12-pane windows in the upper storey (with renewed concrete lintels). Gable end has 2xround-arched cart entries (one with boarded doors) and a blocked round-arched loft opening in the centre of the gable. Renewed stairs at rear lead to double doors giving access to the granary.

### **Listed**

Listed as a fine C19 farm-building retaining good detail which forms part of an exceptionally well-preserved planned farmstead group.

|              |                     |             |                   |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Authority    | <b>Ceredigion</b>   | Record No   | <b>85287</b>      |
| Community    | <b>Pontarfynach</b> | Date Listed | <b>25/11/2005</b> |
| Locality     | <b>Pontarfynach</b> | Grid Ref    | <b>27526</b>      |
| <b>27621</b> |                     | Grade       | <b>II</b>         |

Name **Cowshed to SW of farmyard including pitched walkway**

### **Location**

On the SW side of the farmyard at Bocoll, some 85m S of the farmhouse.

### **History**

Mid-late C19 cowshed range which is part of a planned farmstead group. Bodcoll was a farm on the Hafod estate, and these buildings are likely to have been built by the estate.

### **Exterior**

Cowshed range, L-planned, coursed and dressed local rubble stone with slate roofs, hipped at SW junction of the two ranges. Facing yard, the long range has doorways towards centre and to far right, both with painted voussoir heads. Similar doorway (giving access to feeding passage) towards rear in gabled return; oculus at gable apex. Rear elevation has further similar doorway at far left, and 3 12-paned windows with voussoir heads. Shorter range projects into yard: single central doorway facing into yard. Its gable end (facing the house) has central doorway and oculus at apex with three tiers of voussoirs forming its surround.

A raised pitched walkway runs from the gable end of the long range to the upper gable of the shorter range.

### **Interior**

Roof construction of bolted trusses.

### **Listed**

Listed as a cowshed retaining good traditional character which forms part of an exceptionally well-preserved planned C19 farmstead group.

|              |   |             |                   |
|--------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| Authority    | <b>Ceredigion</b>                             | Record No   | <b>85288</b>      |
| Community    | <b>Pontarfynach</b>                           | Date Listed | <b>25/11/2005</b> |
| Locality     | <b>Pontarfynach</b>                           | Grid Ref    | <b>27527</b>      |
| <b>27623</b> |   | Grade       | <b>II</b>         |
| Name         | <b>Former corn barn and stable at Bodcoll</b> |             |                   |

### **Location**

On the north side of the farmyard at Bodcoll, some 65m south of the house.

### **History**

Early-mid C19 corn-barn with integral stable. The building is a rougher construction than other buildings on the yard, and appears to pre-date them. Bodcoll was a farm on the Hafod estate, and most of the buildings give the appearance of having been provided by the estate. It is possible that the barn and stable survive from the pre-improvement farmstead.

### **Exterior**

Roughly coursed local rubble stone, slate roof. A long single-storeyed range facing south into the farmyard. Barn is to the right of the range, with stable at left. Barn has narrow doorway with rough timber lintel, and opposed doorway in rear elevation. Stable has similar doorway and small window immediately to its right. Remains of lean-to engine house at rear (now incorporated into a modern lean-to running the length of the building). Loft entry in west gable wall (external staircase now lost).

### **Interior**

The 5 roof trusses are notably of rougher construction than those of the other buildings on the yard. Stone wall partition separates barn from stable, with hayloft above. Good cobbled floor to stable, which retains timber stall dividers.

### **Listed**

Listed as a good traditional small-scale corn-barn and stable of simple vernacular character typical of an upland holding. The buildings form part of an exceptionally well-preserved C19 farmstead group.

|              |                            |             |                   |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Authority    | <b>Ceredigion</b>          | Record No   | <b>85289</b>      |
| Community    | <b>Pontarfynach</b>        | Date Listed | <b>25/11/2005</b> |
| Locality     | <b>Pontarfynach</b>        | Grid Ref    | <b>27526</b>      |
| <b>27625</b> |                            | Grade       | <b>II</b>         |
| Name         | <b>Pigsties at Bodcoll</b> |             |                   |

### **Location**

To the north of the farmyard, some 50m south of the farmhouse.

### **History**

Mid-late C19 pigsties, part of a planned farmstead group. Bodcoll was a farm on the Hafod estate, and it is likely that these buildings were provided by the estate.

### **Exterior**

Small pigsty. Roughly coursed and squared local stone with slate roof with overhanging verges. Single storeyed range with asymmetrical roof (lower eaves to pen-side), and two walled pens. The pen walls have entrances towards centre and rough stone-on-end copings, and there is a pitched stone walkway outside them.

### **Listed**

Listed as typical mid C19 pigsties which form part of an exceptionally well-preserved planned farmstead group.

## UPLAND CEREDIGION

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 6 MYNYDD Y FFYNNON

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 779776

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 1641

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#### **Historic Background**

During the Medieval Period, this area lay within Strata Florida Abbey's grange of Cwmystwyth. On the Dissolution it was probably acquired by the Herbert family of Powis Castle along with many other holdings of the former monastery, although the unenclosed portions would have remained Crown land. Herbert land in Cwmystwyth formed the basis of the later Hafod estate, of which Thomas Johnes was the most famous owner. Johnes was a voracious appropriator of Crown land, either for the purpose of establishing forestry or enclosing for agricultural use. He planted large tracts of forestry in this area, the locations of which are shown on an 1834 estate map (NLW R.M. A64) and on the tithe map of 1847. Johnes's plantings that survived down to the 20th century were cut down during World War 1 (Edlin 1959, 13). In 1800, Johnes also founded an experimental farm, originally called New Farm, now Gelmast (Suggett, 1998-99). This was a sheep-rearing and dairy farm, and effectively rolled back the frontier of unenclosed waste to higher levels, bringing uncultivated land into cultivation for perhaps the first time. Drainage schemes were initiated and farmhouse and farm buildings constructed. Buildings still survive. In 1866, parts of this area were subjected to an Enclosure Act (Chapman, 1992, 53; NLW Card CC Deposit 6), which although awarded, had little physical effect on the landscape. Several small metal mines dating from the 18th- and 19th-century lie on the edge of this area in the Mynach valley. The main workings period of these mines was in the 1850s to 1870s (Bick 1983, 30). At the extreme northern edge of the area lay Nantycria mine, famed for its blende. It worked from the 18th century, closing towards the end of the 19th century (Bick 1983, 29). In the 1950s, the Forestry Commission purchased most of the Hafod estate lands and began a large-scale programme of upland afforestation. Virtually the whole of this area was planted, the only notable exception being land close to Gelmast.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This area consists of a very large tract of undulating, sometimes craggy, upland. It achieves a maximum height of over 530m, but generally lies between 300 and 450m. Apart from a few pockets, the whole area is under conifer plantations. Prior to afforestation most of this area was unenclosed moorland, though some earth bank, earth and stone bank and dry-stone wall boundaries were present, particularly at lower levels. A farm and some associated fields established in 1800 survive at Gelmast. Of particular note are the fine range of farm buildings (recently spot listed) and the drainage/boundary ditches. At Nantycria mining remains consist of tips, small reservoirs and leats. Remains of metal mining in the Mynach valley were mostly obliterated by forestry operations. Indeed, plantations, tracks, roads and other forestry features are the most common and prominent historic landscape components in this area.

In addition to the vast numbers of metal mining remains in the archaeological record, several abandoned cottages, farmsteads and other dwellings testify that prior to the 19th century this area was populated, albeit sparsely. The Arch, an early 19th-century folly, provides a touch of drama in this wooded landscape, and finds of Mesolithic date provide some time-depth.

This is a well-defined area with unenclosed land (areas 15, 17, 129) lying on all sides except on a small portion of the western boundary and to the south. Here low-lying enclosed land is present (areas 46, 57).

## UPLAND CEREDIGION

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 50 PANT-Y-HAIDD

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 697726

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 205.7

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#### **Historic Background**

The history of this area has not been researched, however, its high elevation and steep valley sides probably means that it has been unenclosed moorland or rough grazing for much of the past. It formed part of the Crosswood estate by the 18th century; an estate map of 1781 (NLW Crosswood Vol 1, 47) shows it unenclosed. A similar pattern is depicted on the tithe map (Llanafan tithe map and apportionment, 1845), but by the end of the 19th century the area had been divided into very large enclosures. The whole area has now been subjected to afforestation. Planting began on the steep valley sides on land purchased from the Crosswood estate in the 1930s (Edlin 1959, 13), and continued post World War 2 on higher ground.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This area comprises part of the very steep north-facing valley side of the Ystwyth and high ground above. Lower slopes of the valley side run down to 100m, high points achieve heights of over 340m. Apart from a small enclave which contains a settlement, the whole area has been afforested. Prior to planting the area seems to have been open ground, though it had been divided into large fields during the second half of the 19th century.

A time-depth element to this landscape is provided by Cefn Blewog Iron Age fort. The earthworks of this important site now lie deep in forestry. The only other significant remains are those of the metal mining industry, mostly dating to the 19th century.

## UPLAND CEREDIGION

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 57 MYNACH VALLEY

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 753768

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 68.33

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#### **Historic Background**

In the Medieval Period the portion of this area to the south of the Mynach, if not all of it, formed part of Strata Florida Abbey's Cwmystwyth Grange. It is probable that on the Dissolution of the abbey this part of the grange was purchased by the Herbert as by the early 19th-century it had been incorporated into Thomas Johnes's Hafod estate. The southern portion of it is depicted on an 1834 map of the Hafod estate. By the 16th century the abbey granges had been divided into farms, leased out and farmed as individual units. A document of 1545-50 (Morgan 1991) lists the farms in the Cwmystwyth grange; none of those in area 57 are mentioned, though unnamed tenements are recorded. It seems likely that along with the rest of the grange this area was divided into farms, and possibly enclosed into the present system by at least the end of the Medieval Period. The first good and complete record of the area is provided by the tithe map. This shows a landscape very similar to that of today.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

The upper Mynach valley, comprising the valley floor and the lower valley sides, ranges in height from 220m to 280m. The valley here is narrow and steep-sided. The higher valley slopes are now clothed with forestry. Improved grazing is dominant in this area; rougher grazing on steep slopes and rushy hollows are rare. The area is characterised by a system of small, irregular fields which are divided by earth banks topped with hedges. Some hedges are in good condition, but most are no longer stock-proof and are becoming overgrown and neglected. Nevertheless they are a very prominent component

of the historic landscape. Wire fences now provide stock-proof boundaries alongside most hedgerows. Small, scattered stands of broadleaf woodland together with the hedgerows gives an impression of a moderately wooded landscape. Two farms comprise the settlement pattern. One lies close to the valley floor, the other on a high shelf on the southern valley side. They are stone-built with slate roofs.

Recorded archaeology mainly consists of the remains of the metal mining industry. Several place-names are of interest, as they provide a certain time-depth to the landscape, and may indicate the location of Dark Age cemeteries or monastic foundations.

This area is very well defined. To the northeast, east and southeast, on the higher slopes of the valley side lies a 20th century forestry plantation (area 6). Unenclosed land lies to the south (area 129) and an area of large enclosures to the north (area 58).

## UPLAND CEREDIGION

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 120 HAFOD

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 784743

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 401.6

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#### **Historic Background**

In the Medieval Period, this part of the Ystwyth valley lay in Strata Florida's Grange of Cwmystwyth (Williams 1990, 57). Hafod Uchdryd was leased as a farm by 1513, and a rent roll of 1545-50 indicates that all farms of the former grange were leased out and farmed as individual units (Morgan 1991, 5-7). This suggests that by the later Middle Ages the land was not farmed by monks, but was perhaps run along similar lines to later secular estates. Included in this area is the site of the Medieval grange, and post-Medieval, Peiran Mill (Macve 1998). Part of the grange of Cwmystwyth, including Hafod Uchdryd - later just Hafod - was acquired by the Herbert family in the mid 16th-century (Morgan, 1997, 28). A nucleus of a small estate was thus formed. It was not until 1783 when Thomas Johnes took up residence that the name Hafod became synonymous with the naturalistic picturesque movement. Johnes set about transforming the estate. More land was purchased or exchanged, a mansion constructed, gardens laid out and - the main reason for Hafod's fame - walks linking natural and built attractions constructed. Vast tracts of upland were planted with trees and experimental farms established. No tourist journey to Wales in the late 18th- or early 19th-century was complete without a visit to the wonders of Hafod. Artists and writers were attracted by Hafod's fame. The mansion and other attractions were painted or drawn by many artists. Of particular note are the set of paintings by John 'Warwick' Smith and the view of the mansion by J M W Turner, though is debatable whether the latter ever visited Hafod (Macve 1993, 3-7). George Cumberland's 1796 celebrated description of Hafod is well known. Hafod has continued to attract the attention of artists and writers: John Piper visited and painted several views before World War Two, and there is a wealth of contemporary literature. Of particular note is Elisabeth Inglis-Jones's *Peacocks in Paradise*, and many notes and articles in the Friends of Hafod Newsletter. The estate was purchased by the Duke of Newcastle in 1835 (Evans 1995). Later in the 19th century it was acquired by the Waddinghams. These later owners ran the estate on more conventional lines; many of the gardens, walks and summerhouses so beloved of Johnes fell into disuse. In the 1950s the Forestry Commission bought the estate and embarked upon a programme of afforestation. Also included in this area is the historic garden of Cae'r Meirch (Welsh Historic Gardens Database).

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This is the core area of the Hafod estate. Cataracts and a narrow gorge characterise the Ystwyth valley at the eastern end of the area; a narrow flood plain in a steep-sided valley at the western end. The river falls by about 60m within this area down to a minimum of 140m. The valley sides rise to over 300m. Rapidly flowing streams descend the valley sides in a series of waterfalls before meeting the Ystwyth. Valley sides are heavily cloaked in 20th century broadleaf and conifer plantations with just a few stands of Johnes's planting - mostly beech - surviving. Open areas are few and consist of meadows around the site of the former mansion and improved (ADAS experimental grassland) pasture on a river terrace near Dologau farm, and occasional fields of improved grazing on the periphery of the area.



Prior to afforestation, enclosed land was confined to the higher, less-steep valley sides and terraces alongside the Ystwyth and tributary streams. It was generally not present on the steeper slopes. Dry-stone walls with capstones set at 45 degrees are a distinctive boundary type. Broadleaf trees, now mature, have been planted at regular intervals of 12 -15m alongside some of these walls. Both construction of the walls and tree planting were the work of Thomas Johnes. Other boundaries consist of earth banks or earth and stone banks, both topped with hedges. The hedges are in varying degrees of preservation; some are maintained and stock-proof, other have all but disappeared. All are supplemented with wire fences. Road-side, mortared stone-walls, possibly the work of post-Johnesian estate owners can be found in a few locations.

Hafod mansion was demolished in 1957, but its site (now rubble), outbuildings and terraces marking former gardens, are prominent features of the landscape. A walled kitchen garden (a Listed Building) and two other walled gardens still survive, as do bridges and three lodges (one Listed). Other Johnesian built elements are less obvious, but nevertheless comprise important landscape components - the walks laid out by Johnes are traceable as earthwork terraces on valley sides and as rock-cut shelves on cliffs and rocky outcrops. The estate drive system has been overlain and incorporated into forestry drives, except in one instance. Three elements of the picturesque landscape have been designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Recorded archaeology consists almost entirely of elements of the 18th- and 19th-century picturesque and agricultural landscape. Apart from a Medieval mill site, no time-depth to the landscape is provided by the archaeology.

The borders of this area are well defined. To the south and north is unenclosed land (areas 15, 129), forestry (area 5) or high ground consisting of large enclosures (36). To the west and east is unafforested enclosed land (areas 46, 48).

## **UPLAND CEREDIGION**

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### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 122 LLANAFAN VILLAGE**

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 691729  
**AREA IN HECTARES:** 35.7

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#### **Historic Background**

This area includes St Afan's Church. The dedication indicates a pre Anglo-Norman foundation, though this was not a parish church during the Medieval Period, but a chapelry of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish. It was created a parish in 1833. The church was completely rebuilt in 1833 (Ludlow 1998). At least part of this area lay within the demesne of Crosswood, and it is likely that the history of Llanafan village is intimately linked to that of the Crosswood estate, and therefore of post-Medieval origin. The history of the village, however, has not been researched, but on estate maps of the mid and late 18th-century (NLW 7188, NLW Crosswood Vol 1, 43) it consists of several dwellings spaced along a road set in a landscape of small, regular fields. A similar picture is shown on the tithe map of 1845. The overall pattern of the village at this period is of a squatter settlement which had developed during the late 18th and early 19th-century, but without further research this cannot be substantiated. The second half of the 19th century and the 20th century have witnessed further development, with most of the gaps between the widely-spaced dwellings of 18th- and 19th-century date filled by single houses or small-scale developments.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

The village of Llanafan lies in the steep-sided, narrow valley of Nant Pant-y-haidd at approximately 100m. It is a linear village, divorced from the church by 100-200m, with a loose cluster of houses at its southwest end. Dwellings are mixed in style and date. Older dwellings are stone-built with slate roofs, mostly date to the 18th- and 19th-century, and include a lobby entry house (Smith 1998, 285). At least one deserted stone-built cottage is present. Recent buildings are in a variety of materials: brick and concrete, with slate- and shingle-tiles. A small housing development is present. To the eastern, higher

valley, end of the area the village fades into an agricultural landscape of scattered farms set in a field system of small, fairly regular-shaped fields. Boundaries are of earth banks topped with hedges, though hedges are now either gone or derelict. Wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries. Farmland is improved pasture or rough grazing.

Recorded archaeology consists of St Afan's Church, a post-Medieval dwelling and a post-Medieval quarry.

To the southeast and northwest this area is very well-defined by forestry or unenclosed land (areas 50, 99), but to the south this area is less well-defined and tends to merge with the enclosed farmland of area 52.

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## UPLAND CEREDIGION

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 129 BRIGNANT

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 755752

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 708.6

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#### Historic Background

Part of Strata Florida Abbey's upland grange of Cwmystwyth in the Medieval Period, this area was not acquired by the Crosswood estate in 1630 along with the majority of the other granges, but was purchased by the Herberts (Morgan 1991), and possibly other individuals. A document of 1545-50 cited by Morgan (1991) drawn up at the dissolution of Strata Florida suggests that the grange was then divided into farms which were leased out and farmed on an individual and commercial basis. Prignant and Pantycraf are two farms in this area listed in the 1545-50 document. By the early 19th-century all of the land in this area fell into the Hafod estate. Thomas Johnes of Hafod had either inherited the land originally purchased by the Herberts, or had recently purchased or acquired it through exchange. An 1834 estate map of Hafod shows all properties, including lands then just gained by the Hafod estate. The map records several farms across the area, some of which such as Prignant are at high altitudes, but clearly shows that apart from one or two small enclosures close to farmsteads the land was either unenclosed or divided into very large enclosures. The 19th- and 20th-century have witnessed a gradual retreat of settlement and enclosure. Small conifer plantations are now established in the area. Lead mining - Bodcoll mine - was established in the mid 18th-century, and was active throughout the 19th century (Bick 1983, 30).

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

An area of mostly unenclosed and craggy upland with a height range of 270m - 450m. On the lower slopes improved grazing prevails, giving way to rough grazing and bracken on higher ground. Peaty and rushy hollows are common. Earth bank boundaries exist, and still act as dividers where supplemented by wire fences, on some of the lower slopes. Some derelict hedges are also present here. On higher slopes the ground is essentially unenclosed in character, though divided by wire fences. Apart from 20th century forestry this is essentially a treeless landscape. Evidence of mining consists of spoil heaps, levels and shafts, mostly to the extreme east of the area.

The recorded archaeology of this area comprises mostly post-Medieval sites. Metal mines and quarries are common features of the landscape, but it is deserted settlements that are the most common site. The distribution of these indicates a populated (albeit somewhat sparsely) area through to the 19th century. Time-depth to the landscape is provided by a possible monastic establishment - Bwlch-yr-Oerfa - and a possible Bronze Age standing stone.

This is a well-defined area. To the south lies the Ystwyth valley and the much afforested area of the Hafod estate (area 120). Modern forestry (area 6) borders the area to the east. To the north is the village of Devil's Bridge (area 81), and the lower-lying squatter settlement of Rhos-y-gell (area 128) lies to the west.

## **HAFOD**

**Ref number** PGW (Dy) 50 (CER)

**OS Map** 135

**Grid ref** SN 758 733

**Former county** Dyfed

**Unitary authority** Ceredigion

**Community council** Ysbyty Ystwyth; Pontarfynach

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

**Site evaluation** Grade I

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

**Type of site** Picturesque landscape with walks; kitchen garden

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

### **Site description**

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

Hafod mansion, demolished in 1958, stood at the core of the estate, towards the west end of the landscaped area. Its site is a levelled area at the foot of the north flank of the valley, reached by former drives from the west and east, the latter

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

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

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

After Johnes died, deeply in debt, in 1816, there was hiatus until the estate was bought in 1832 by Henry Pelham, 4th Duke of Newcastle. Although Hafod was only a seasonal, holiday home for the duke and his family he made many improvements to the estate, in particular to its buildings. He altered the house and built new stables to the north-east of the house, on or near the site of Nash's offices. In 1844 he claimed to have spent £50,000 in improvements to the estate. In 1845 he sold Hafod to Sir Henry de Hoghton, from Lancashire, who more than trebled the size of the mansion with Italianate additions to the north-west of Johnes's house. These, designed by Anthony Salvin, included a tall campanile tower on the front of the house. The house remained unfinished and Sir Henry only lived sporadically at Hafod between 1846 and 1854. He sold in 1855 to William Chambers, who made little change and went bankrupt. He

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

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

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

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

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

The landscaped area begins at the western end of a more open, gently sloping part of the valley below the village of Cwmystwyth. At this point the scenery changes dramatically, the river plunging through a deeply cut, narrow gorge which extends for about 500 m. At the end of the gorge the river is joined from the south by the tributary Nant Gau, which plays an important role in the picturesque landscaping. It is a smaller river, cascading steeply down a narrow, steep-sided valley. In turn, it has several tributaries, one in particular on the east side contributing to the drama of the

landscape as it drops down a nearly sheer rock face. All the way up the Nant Gau there are pools, waterfalls and small gorges. On the west flank of the valley, near its northern end, is an important feature of the landscape. This is a circular hill, Pant Melyn, which stands clear of the valley side.

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

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

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

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

The north end of Middle Hill is covered with a conifer plantation; the south end is open, with some fine, venerable specimens of beech and oak on it. There is also a single cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) and a huge, spreading beech tree above it, near the south end of the hill, which is covered with a dense bank of rhododendrons. Hidden in undergrowth are the octagonal brick footings of a small building. This is

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

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

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

The landscaping that was to make Hafod famous, and a byword for the Picturesque, was undertaken by Thomas Johnes from the 1780s until his death in 1816. During that time Johnes revealed and enhanced the natural landscape and its woodland cover through sensitive management of the existing landscape, planting, clearing and a carefully contrived system of walks and viewpoints. Paths were generally well drained and surfaced, for ease of walking, with stony material found nearby. Built structures were few and were mostly simple; some were contrived so as to create a surprise view. Thomas Johnes was influenced in his landscaping by his cousin, Richard Payne Knight, who had carried out picturesque landscaping at Downton (Herefordshire), by the ideas of the poet William Mason and probably by similar landscaping projects in Scotland (Johnes visited Scotland in 1768). Almost immediately Johnes's picturesque landscaping at Hafod became well known, visited and written about. The most comprehensive contemporary description, with an

accompanying map, is *An attempt to describe Hafod*, by George Cumberland, published in 1796.

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

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

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

Historically there were four approaches to the Hafod mansion, one from Pont-rhyd-y-groes to the west, one from Cwmystwyth to the east and two from the Cwmystwyth road, the first just north of Hafod Church, Eglwys Newydd, the other a short distance to the west. The drive from Cwmystwyth is now defunct; the other three remain in use as forestry and access tracks. The west drive, now a forestry track,



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

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

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

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

The drive from the Cwmystwyth road, near the church, leads off the road at an acute angle, in which stands Upper Lodge. This is a simple, two-storey, rubble stone cottage in use as a private dwelling. There are now no gate posts but they are known to have been similar to those at Lower Lodge. The foundation stone of the north pier stands close to the lodge. The present forestry track follows the line of one of the earliest carriage drives, established by 1796. From the lodge the track runs south-westwards, its platform cut into the steep south-east slope of Cefn Creigiau. The track drops gently down the slope and then follows the contour along the Ystwyth valley at the western end of Cefn Creigiau. It passes over a single-arched stone bridge over a

tributary stream. This has dressed stone voussoirs on the lower side and rubble ones on the upper. The north side has its original, curved parapet; that on the south side has gone. Further west the former drive is built on a rock-cut terrace, the lower side of which is revetted with a substantial stone wall capped with large dressed stone slabs. Parts of this wall are in poor condition. Built out from the wall are two semi-circular viewing platforms for pedestrians, one of which has almost completely fallen down the slope. There were iron gates across the drive at this point but these have now gone. At the west end of this section the track turns north-westwards and divides. The western branch, which is the earlier, late eighteenth-century one, leads around a rocky bluff but then merges into the Duke's Drive, linking with the west drive. The eastern branch, dating to the mid nineteenth century and probably built by Sir Henry de Hoghton, passes through a rock-cut passage through the bluff and runs on a terrace straight to the south side of the former house site. At the entrance to the garden there were gates, only a pillar base of which survives.

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

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

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

The Lady's Walk, constructed by 1789, when it is referred to by William Gilpin, begins and ends at the house site and is about three miles long. Following the direction taken by George Cumberland's description of the walk, in 1796, first it ran southwards along the drive towards the river. Where the drive turns eastwards there is

a choice. Either one could drop down to the river at the Alpine Bridge and turn left on to a path along the river, or one could follow a sloping path eastwards down the steep slope, joining the first path to the west of a tributary, the Creigiau stream. The former path was probably the main walk. It can be followed for most of its length but parts are in poor condition or concealed by dumped material. Where the path is well preserved it is built on a narrow terrace with sections of dry-stone revetment walling on its lower side. The path appears to have been built of stony material found nearby, creating a more or less smooth, dry surface. To the east of the Creigiau stream the walk follows a wider terrace that is probably natural down to the Cow Meadow, with an alternative route to Mrs Johnes's garden.

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

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

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

The Peiran valley is steep-sided, with rocky lower slopes covered in moss, ferns, scattered stunted oaks and some rhododendrons. The river tumbles down a rocky channel in numerous small cascades, rapids and pools. The Lady's Walk follows the river, in places built on a rock-cut shelf, in others on a levelled natural surface. Towards the north end of the valley the path passes the rubble stone footings of a small built structure, which lies between the path and a steep drop to the river. George Cumberland, in 1796, called this a 'rustic building'. George Lipscomb, in 1799, referred to it as 'a small rustic building, furnished with a seat'. It is now generally known as the Rustic Alcove. The remains consist of a platform, built out about 2 m over the drop to the river on a substantial revetment wall, on the south end of which is a raised section of stonework. There is some evidence to suggest that a bridge across the Peiran was attached to the building. Between the platform and the

path is a short wall about 1.3 m high and to the south of this the path is edged with a slight wall of stone slabs. To the north of the building the path widens slightly and is backed by a stretch of mortared rubble stone revetment wall.

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

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

The Gentleman's Walk, mentioned by William Gilpin in 1789 and described in detail by Cumberland in 1796, is about six miles long and ventures further into the outer parts of the demesne than the Lady's Walk. Following Cumberland's route, the walk runs south from the house, on the same line as the Lady's Walk, to the Alpine Bridge across the Ystwyth. Thomas Jones's sketch of this shows a simple, gently curved bridge with a central pier. Cumberland called this a 'rude wooden bridge', in 1796, supported in the middle by a stone buttress. William Williams, in 1796, described it as 'a wooden bridge of two trees flung across (the river) and supported in the middle by a stone buttress'. This primitive bridge was soon upgraded, replaced in 1797 by an 'alpine' bridge. In 1799 George Lipscomb commented that it was the only bridge at Hafod where 'the hand of art made its appearance, which is in a neat wooden bridge ...'. It was variously described as 'Chinese' or 'Moorish' and was a substantial structure of intricate timberwork arches and parapets. It was illustrated by George Wood in 1813. The bridge was probably rebuilt during the 1880s and was reconstructed again in 1938. The present bridge, built in 1996, is a modern superstructure built on to the original stone abutments and central stone support, which have been restored using a photograph from the Waddingham period of ownership as a guide.

The walk then runs eastwards along and slightly above the river Ystwyth. For a short distance east of the bridge the path, which is built over the slope, is revetted

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

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

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

The walk then retraces its steps down the valley and skirts the north slope of Pant Melyn, which Cumberland called 'that remarkably-smooth, tumultuously formed hill ... which seems to be marked out for a Druid's temple'. In Johnes's day there was a magnificent view of the whole valley from this hill. It is now tree covered, deciduous seedlings interspersed with some huge, ancient beeches. The druid's temple, or stone circle, was never erected.

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

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

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

Pont Dologau, sometimes known as Tyloge Bridge, is an impressive bridge and in itself a Picturesque object. It is a single-arched stone bridge across the Ystwyth gorge and was probably built soon after 1790, when Johnes acquired the north bank of the river. The arch is of undressed stone and the parapets have been removed in recent years. Just above the bridge the Nant Gau enters the Ystwyth down a long, narrow waterfall in a rock-cut channel. In Johnes's day there was a small stone bridge across this stream at a point lower than the present one leading to Nant Cae. Above Pont Dologau, on the Ystwyth, is a large stone dam, the Dologau barrage, constructed by W.G. Tarrant in 1940-42 to supply hydro-electricity to power the sawmill below. Previously the estate sawmill, which was in existence by 1870 and was rebuilt by John Waddingham in 1880, had been water-powered. The dam is about 5 m high, built of stone with concrete additions and some iron reinforcing, and is now breached at the base. It has associated sluices on both sides and a stone-lined flume leading west from the sluice on the north side. From a sluice at its end water was originally led to a turbine generator at the west end of the sawmill in a wooden flume.

The path up the north-west side of the gorge passes through a doorway in the end of the dam, next to the stone flume. Above, the river runs through a steep-sided valley, its lower slopes similar to those of the Peiran valley. The path is cut into the valley side, at times rock-cut and skirting rock overhangs. Precipitous drops below,

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

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

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

There are two routes in to the garden, one from the west and one from the east. In Mariamne's day the two entrances were kept locked and only family and close friends, particularly botanists, were allowed to visit. From the house, the approach would have been along the main drive and then up a steep path just east of a bridge over a stream south-east of Middle Hill. The path leads to narrow, winding stone steps, flanked by low dry-stone walls, which lead up to a narrow entrance in the garden's boundary wall. From the east the garden can be reached by a narrow,



picturesque path which leads off the Lady's Walk south of the churchyard. The path runs south-westwards along the south-east flank of Cefn Creigiau, with a low, dry-stone wall above it for much of its length. A branch path, with rock-cut steps at its foot, leads off to the right to Pen-creigiau cottage. The main path also has rock-cut steps and is rock-cut in places. Near Miss Johnes's Garden it splits, one branch leading down to the drive, the other to the west path to the garden.

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

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

The second garden, Mrs Johnes's Garden, is situated on low-lying, level ground just west of the river Ystwyth, at the east end of the area of flood plain, south of Cefn Creigiau, known as the Cow Meadow. The garden was made in about 1786 and was influenced at first by William Mason's vision of paradise in his poem *The English Garden*, vol. IV. Although its original internal layout is not known early Ordnance Survey maps do show winding paths, now gone. During the 1790s the character of the garden was altered through the planting of many species of American origin. A single holm oak is the only remnant of ornamental planting. Malkin described the garden in 1804 as 'a gaudy flower garden, with its wreathing and fragrant plats bordered by shaven turf, with a smooth gravel walk carried round'. The two entrances had Coade stone arches and ornaments. One had probably collapsed before the forestry track was pushed through the garden in 1964; the other remained, but in a precarious state, and was restored in the mid 1980s. The Coade Stone voussoirs were removed in 1964 for safe keeping and were returned in the late 1980s. The original Coade stone keystones, carved with heads of a nymph and satyr, are in a private collection.

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

Mrs Johnes's garden is a roughly triangular area of about an acre surrounded by a dry-stone wall about 1.2-1.5 m high, which was rebuilt in the 1980s. The garden

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

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

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

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

The garden is about 1 ha in size and trapezoidal, its long axis aligned north-west/south-east. It is bounded by walls of roughly coursed, mortared, rubble stone

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

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

To the north of the west end of the garden, on slightly higher ground, an irregularly-shaped area is enclosed by a stone wall. This is known as the orchard and had been built by 1864 and possibly earlier. By 1905 it had fruit trees in its eastern half and a conifer plantation in its western half. There are a few fruit trees remaining. The east wall is about 1.2 m high and of dry-stone construction. The north and west walls, parts of which are fallen and dilapidated, are of similar build to the kitchen garden walls and are of variable height up to about 1.5 m.

The kitchen garden was built in about 1784 - 94 and was under construction in 1788. Hothouses and a conservatory are mentioned from the 1790s onwards, the latter thought to have run the length of the north wall. George Lipscomb (1799) mentions it: 'an extensive range of forcing houses, which occupy almost the whole of the north side of the garden'. The map accompanying George Cumberland's *An attempt to describe Hafod* (1796) shows the garden as it is now, with a conservatory the full length of the north side. Included in this was a 'stove house', in existence by 1795, and at least 'ten large hot-houses' referred to by J.C. Loudon (1806). The 1834 estate map shows the enclosure, without buildings, and an enclosed strip of land between it and the river. At this time there was no gardener's cottage at the east end of the garden, which was square ended. The present cottage is not shown on the 1847 tithe map but was in place by 1851. The Newcastle papers mention plans for the cottage in

1845 and it may have been built at that time but not shown on the tithe map. The garden was extended at the east end, to its present shape, at the same time. A sale catalogue of 1870 listed an old vinery, melon pits and potting shed, the Gardener's Cottage, a tree nursery and an outer slip by the river. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows the garden's layout of cross and perimeter paths and one glasshouse centrally placed against the north wall. The 1888 map also shows some kind of longitudinal division down the area between the garden and the river and the present overgrown box hedge would appear to indicate a path along the river bank. By 1905 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map) there had been changes: the cottage had been modified, another glasshouses, hotbeds and pigsty had been added. The garden remained in full productive use, and the glasshouses in good order, until 1932, when James Waddingham died. Thereafter it changed hands a number of times and became derelict.

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