

CADW/ICOMOS REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES, PARKS AND GARDENS
OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES

REGISTER ENTRY

DERRY ORMOND

Ref number	PGW (Dy) 48 (CER)
OS Map	146
Grid ref	SN 592 525
Former county	Dyfed
Unitary authority	Ceredigion
Community council	Llangybi
Designations Ormond Tower (Grade II*)	Listed buildings: Lodge (Grade II); Derry
Site evaluation	Grade II
Primary reasons for grading	The survival of most of the structure, and some planting, of a grand and extensive terraced garden associated with an important house, now gone, designed by C.R. Cockerell. The essential features of the picturesque landscaping in the park were also designed by Cockerell, including three lakes, associated cascades and a magnificent bridge. Cockerell cleverly manipulated the water so as to maximise the picturesque views within the park and from the house. Derry Ormond Tower is an important eye-catcher associated with the site and is a prominent landmark in the area.
Type of site	Park; garden; walled kitchen garden; eye-catcher
Main phases of construction	1821 – 24; 1824 – 27; 1888 - 1905

Site description

Derry Ormond was a substantial mansion, situated on substantial garden terracing on a south-facing slope on the west flank of the Dulas valley, just above the hamlet of Betws Bledrws. From the house there was a fine view out over its park and the valley, with the Derry Ormond Tower crowning the hilltop to the south. The house was demolished in 1953.

The house, described by Samuel Lewis in 1833 as an ‘elegant modern mansion’, was a two-storey neo-classical villa, with sash windows and hipped slate roofs. Tripartite lunette windows in attic gables were echoed on a small scale in the lodge, which survives. The entrance front was on the east side, with a central balustraded porch supported by two classical columns. On the west front a larger,

projecting porch with four columns opened on to the terraced garden. At the time of demolition there was a narrow balcony supported on slender iron piers, with ironwork balustrading, along the entire length of the ground floor of the south front. An extensive conservatory, with splayed ends, extended westwards from the back of the house along the top of the terracing.

There have been three houses at Derry Ormond. Of the first nothing is known except that it was the property of the Lloyd family of Bronwydd, Llangynllo, during the seventeenth century and first half of the eighteenth century. The earliest reference to the property, in the will of the Revd Thomas Lloyd, rector of Llangynllo, calls it 'Derry Worman'. In 1741 David Jones, a cattle dealer and drover, came to live at Derry Ormond and in 1758 he contracted to buy it from James Lloyd of Bronwydd. Jones appears to have been on friendly terms with neighbouring county families but it also appears that his commercial dealings were not entirely to be trusted. During his occupancy of Derry Ormond (also called Ormonds Oak at this time) he built up a modest estate and ran up huge debts. He also established Derry Ormond as a popular centre of Methodism and the barn he built in 1770 was used for services.

When David Jones died, heavily in debt, in 1775, Derry Ormond was sold to John Jones, a surgeon and apothecary in London. Although Jones lived in London he took an interest in the estate, demolished the existing house and built a new one near it, described as square and compact. Jones's son, also John (1745 – 1817), enlarged the estate considerably by buying many properties from the increasingly beleaguered Thomas Johnes of Hafod. Nicholson (*Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, 2nd edition) noted in 1813 that Derry Ormond 'has been lately rebuilt', presumably referring to John's father's house but possibly indicating that his son altered it.

It was John Jones's son, also John Jones (1777 - 1835), who commissioned the well known architect C.R. Cockerell to design a new and much grander house. In 1821 Cockerell was in Lampeter at the invitation of the Bishop of St David's, Bishop Burgess, and J.S. Harford of Blaise Castle, Bristol, owner with his brother of the nearby Falcondale estate since 1819. Their purpose was to establish a theological college, St David's College, and Cockerell was the chosen architect. Jones was involved in the project, met Cockerell and invited him to design his own house. The second house was demolished and the new one built in 1824 – 27. The builder was John Foster of Bristol, who was also in charge of the building of St David's College, Lampeter. The position and shape of the conservatory, if not the style, are reminiscent of that at Sezincote, Gloucestershire, designed by C.R. Cockerell's father, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, for his brother, Sir Charles Cockerell, in about 1805. There is also a resemblance to the iron-framed conservatory at The Grange, Hampshire, that Cockerell designed in 1824. Photographs taken in 1951 and 1952, just before the conservatory was demolished, show that it had pitched glass roofs and a central projecting block with a band of round-headed windows below the eaves, echoing those on the house. Below were large windows with vertical glazing bars, hinged at the top. Above was a band of small stained glass windows. The house is shown, with the conservatory and before later additions, in an engraving in *Annals and antiquities of the counties and county families of Wales*, Vol. 1, by T. Nicholas (1872)

Until John Jones's early death in 1835 the family divided their time between London and Derry Ormond. The house then stood empty until 1850, when John's son John Inglis Jones (died 1879) moved in. (The family changed its name to Inglis-Jones by Deed Poll in 1898.) For the next fifty years or so the estate enjoyed a period of expansion and prosperity and after 1872 the house was enlarged northwards in the

same style as the Cockerell block. The iron balcony on the south front, not shown on the engraving in Nicholas (1872), was probably added at the same time. In 1873 the estate was 4,278 acres in extent; by 1918 it had increased to 16,000 acres. However, thereafter it went into rapid decline and when John's son, Wilmot, died in 1949 there were only 462 acres left. The family lost interest in Derry Ormond and in 1950 the mansion was sold to Rhys Tom for £3,000. In 1952 - 53 both house and conservatory were largely demolished; the sale of scrap is reputed to have netted the owner £7,000. Derry Ormond was then sold to the present owners in 1957.

The house site is now a level terrace, with stonework and other artefacts scattered about. There are a few fragmentary remains of the house. The most important are the rendered revetment wall that the south front stood on, two small pantry rooms, now incorporated into a shed for horses, the ruinous stone wall that formed the back wall of a small two-storey conservatory at the north-west corner of the house and the ruined iron framework of exterior steps from the back of the house to the doorway into the service court. The wall at the south front is wired and photographs of the house show Virginia creeper and wisteria on the south wall.

Behind the house site, at a higher level, is the former service court and coach house and stables building, thought to have been contemporary with the house. This was rebuilt as a house in 1999, following the appearance of the original building. It faces south-east and originally had a coach house with double doors, over which was a small belfry and clock, in the centre. Flanking this were single-storey stable blocks. A half-timbered barn, thought to have been a granary, ran along the back of the building, facing the service track behind it.

The court in front of the coach house slopes southwards and is bounded by a dry-stone wall, with curved stone coping, about 1.5 m high. At its west end the wall rises and has two arched doorways in it. The upper one is now blocked but originally led through into the garden. The other has an iron gate, brickwork around the arch and was originally rendered. It leads to a flight of slate steps down to the site of the back of the house. There was once a Monkey Puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*) behind the house.

Behind the coach house is a small range of two-storey outbuildings, now used as dwellings and workshops. This was formerly the stableman's cottage and laundry. Farm buildings lie to the west. All these buildings are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1886 - 87.

The gently sloping valley to the south of the house site is occupied by a small park, originally laid out in a Reptonian, picturesque manner. A tributary to the Afon Dulas runs south-eastwards through the middle of the park and below the house it was dammed to form three informal lakes. Sophisticated water management, combined with careful screening planting, ensured that from the house the upper two lakes appeared as one large sheet of water. The approach was also carefully engineered so as to be highly picturesque. From the house the culmination of the landscaping was the tower on the hilltop on the opposite side of the valley.

There were two access routes to the house. The main drive, now disused, took a long, winding course through the park. This was actually the second drive to the mansion. The entrance, still flanked by stone piers, lay on the A485, about 500 m south of Betws Bledrws. The drive, the first section of which is now a public road, ran north, at an acute angle to the main road. In the angle between the drive and road a shrubbery was planted. The south end remains a thicket of rhododendrons but the northern half has been built on. The drive then crossed a minor road in the village,

after which it entered the park. At this point there was a lodge, now a private dwelling, to the east of the drive. The remainder of the drive is now turfed over but its route remains visible. It ran north-westwards along the south side of the lakes. As far as the great stone bridge below the second dam this was also the route of the original drive. At the head of the uppermost lake the drive turned north, crossed the stream on a smaller stone bridge and ran north-eastwards up the slope below the gardens, which it entered to the south-east of the house. Within the gardens it ran north for a short distance to the forecourt on the east front of the house.

The second access route is along the minor road that runs north from Betws Bledrws. Until sometime between 1888 and 1905 this appears to have been a private drive. At its south end, on the east side of the junction with the A485, is a small, lodge. This is a small, square building of one and a half storeys, built in similar style to the house but of a later date, as it is not shown on the 1841 tithe map. Like the house, it has tripartite lunette windows in the attic. The west, entrance front is flanked by two stone piers with ball finials, one with a built-in letterbox. On the 1888 Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1886-87, this building is shown as the Post Office. The road skirts the east side of the park and there are two secondary drives off it. These run along the north and south sides of the kitchen garden. The south entrance is flanked by square stone piers, with pyramidal tops, about 2.2 m high. Between them is an iron gate with concave top, diagonal criss-cross bars in the upper half and vertical bars in the lower half. The stony drive leads westwards to the service court. The north entrance is flanked by similar piers and has a slightly grander iron gate, with embossed, criss-cross bars in the upper half and a panel with the initials 'W I J' (Wilmot Inglis Jones) in the overthrow. The stony drive leads south-westwards to the former laundry and other outbuildings. The first part of the drive, before it meets the kitchen garden wall, is bounded by a rubble stone wall which is terminated at its south end by a pier topped with a pyramidal lump of quartz. This feature, and the decorative use of lumps of quartz generally, recurs throughout the immediate estate and can be seen in the village.

The parkland on the flanks of the valley below the house is now largely treeless. Two fine specimens – a copper beech and oak – remain just to the west of the garden and an area of stumps to the south of the upper lake indicates a former area of light woodland. There are banks of rhododendrons, thought to be a hybrid of *R. catawbiense*, along the south side of the former lakes. Many trees, predominantly oaks, were removed from the large field south of the garden in the late twentieth century.

The bridge that takes the drive over the stream in the valley, known as the 'Victorian' bridge, is a simple rubble stone bridge with a single arch faced with cut stone voussoirs. The parapet walls are about 1 m high, with pyramidal coping. On the north side the wall is terminated by square piers, with pyramidal tops, about 1.4 m high. On the south side these are ruinous. On the north side there is an iron gate in the iron fencing which runs along part of the east side of the drive. This originally led to a path, now gone, that ran along the north side of the lakes.

All three lakes no longer hold water and are now silted and overgrown with seedling trees. The dam of the last remaining one, the middle lake, broke in 1998. The dam of the upper lake consists of a substantial, battered causeway, revetted in stone, about 2 – 3 m high. Lumps of quartz are built into the top of the dam wall. At the south-west end of the dam the remains of a sluice and its ironwork mechanism are visible but next to this is a wide breach in the dam. Next to the breach is a cascade.

This is slightly lower than the top of the dam, with a lip of long slabs of cut stone, one of which extends perilously across the breach. Water fell over a slope of stone steps and these are well preserved. Along the top of the cascade, behind the stone lip, is a single layer of bricks.

The second lake was the largest and had a boathouse on its south shore. Only the footings of this remain, hidden in rhododendrons. The dam at the foot of the lake is revetted with a substantial, curving stone wall, breached at its south end. A large cypress tree has fallen on the south end of the dam and damaged it. This dam also had a waterfall, here vertical, over it, which was designed to be seen from the bridge below.

Below the dam was the third lake, now a boggy area crossed by the stream and also by a very fine stone bridge. This carried the original drive over the lowest lake. The bridge has a large, central arch with rounded top. This is flanked by two large, circular overflow holes, which in turn are flanked by smaller, semi-circular holes at the sides of the bridge. The original water level of the lake would have meant that the circular holes appeared as arches. The parapets are ruinous but where they survive to their full height they have lumps of quartz built into their tops. A pair of iron gates between slender iron gateposts closes the north end, beyond which is a large beech tree. When the first drive was superseded the bridge was demoted to a footbridge leading to a footpath around the north side of the lakes. However, it would have been a highly visible picturesque object from the drive, on approaching from the east and from it there would have been a fine view of the lake and waterfall over the second dam.

The third lake, below the bridge, was the smallest. It was dammed on its east side by a rubble stone wall about 2.2 m high, which survives. A brick sluice, with some of its ironwork mechanism, remains in the wall. The bricks of the sluice, and those of the sluices in the other dams, were made by J.C. Edwards of Ruabon (Wrexham) and were the same as those used on the dam of the lake at Falcondale. The south end of the wall is slightly lower and is breached at its south end. The wall was broken down here during a flood in 1963. Below the dam the stream is canalised and leads to a sawmill in the village. The canalised channel was screened by rhododendrons.

Derry Ormond has the distinction of possessing one of the most striking eye-catchers in Wales, the Derry Ormond Tower. This lies on former common land, on a hilltop immediately to the south of the park. The height of the tower, 38.7 m, makes it a landmark not just within the park but for miles around. The stone tower consists of a classical column, with clearly visible entasis, standing on a huge square pedestal. On the east side of the pedestal is a doorway, now blocked, that led to stairs, lit by narrow loops, to the top. Concrete was poured into the top to consolidate the tower in 1971. Access to the tower was by a track from the south.

Nothing is known of the landscape at Derry Ormond before John Jones inherited in 1817. It is unlikely that landscaping on any scale had taken place here before that date, although it is thought that oak trees in the park may have dated to as early as the first half of the eighteenth century. John Jones set about improving the estate almost as soon as he took possession of it and work on the park is likely to have started in tandem with the building of the house in 1824 – 27. The architect of the house, C.R. Cockerell, was responsible for the picturesque layout. His diary for June 1826 states that he was 'at Derry Ormond marking out lodge, water, bridge etc. Showed Mr. Jones approach & drives round the place showing beauties of which he

was not before aware'. The sophistication of the layout, and in particular in the handling of water, shows that Cockerell had a highly developed sense of the Picturesque.

It would appear that Cockerell was not responsible for the Tower. This was designed by Charles James, of Llanddewi Brefi, 'inventor of the Tower at Derry Ormond and the Romantic Arch at Hafod'. It was built slightly before the house, in 1821 – 24, in order to relieve unemployment. It has been suggested that Cockerell may have advised on the design as his notebooks contain sketches of similar monumental columns. David J. Morgan, of Brynmaen, Llanddewi Brefi, is named as 'the contractor and builder of the Derry Ormond Tower' on his gravestone in Betws Bledrws. His son's gravestone (1838) called the tower 'St David's Pillar' but by the time his father died in 1872 it was Derry Ormond Tower. The subtle positioning of the tower, just below the crest of the hill so as to imply that it lay within the bounds of the park, rather than on its edge, would suggest the hand of Cockerell. In actual fact the tower was built not within the park at all but on common land. John Inglis Jones bought the common rights in 1865.

Cockerell's plan for the park hinged on two main elements, the drive and the water. His drive led northwards, its route followed at first by the subsequent drive, to the great stone bridge over the lowest lake. It then ran directly northwards across the sloping field below the house to the forecourt. Views were controlled by planting. At first the house would have been visible in the distance. It would then have been lost as the drive passed through a grove of oaks to arrive at the bridge. This was the high point of the drive, a picturesque object in itself, from which there would have been a picturesque scene of lake and waterfall. On emerging into the open ground the mansion would again have been visible, closer to and impressive. The small stream flowing through the park was manipulated in a sophisticated way to provide the appearance of a large sheet of water and the sight and sound of cascades. The scheme involved both earth moving and screening planting, some of which survives.

John Jones made improvements to the estate, one of which was a two-storey cottage on the minor road bounding the south side of the park, now called Coedgleision but formerly Swiss Cottage. This was built by Jones in about 1834 as a picturesque *cottage ornée*, possibly inspired by a visit he and his wife had recently made to Switzerland. It retains something of a Swiss feel, with external wooden shutters to the windows. He also offered to plant a hedge around a Baptist burial ground, Coedgleision, which lies in woodland on the south-west side of the park.

Samuel Lewis described the park soon after it had been made (1833): 'the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, are ornamented with a small sheet of water, formed by the expansion of a rivulet by which they are intersected, and over which there is a bridge of handsome design. Though not upon a very large scale, this is one of the best houses in the county, and forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the place'.

Between 1845 (tithe map) and 1886, when the 1st edition 25 in. Ordnance Survey map (1888) was surveyed, the approach to the house was altered. A new drive was made that skirted the lakes, crossed a new, smaller bridge, the 'Victorian' bridge, and ran diagonally up the field below the house to the grounds and forecourt. To the north of the first bridge the former drive was removed and the open parkland to the north was divided into two large fields, dotted with trees. The backing wood behind the house, Allt Dildre, and the woods to the south-west of the park, Coed Gleision, remain but are now forestry plantations.

Further, more minor, changes took place between 1888 and 1905 (2nd edition Ordnance Survey map). The boathouse was added and a footpath, linked to the drive by the first bridge, was made along the north side of the upper two lakes. An iron gate marks the place where this joined the drive to the north of the 'Victorian' bridge. This path was continued northwards, to the west of the drive. It was flanked on the west side by a belt of new planting and a new fence. At its north end it continued into the shrubbery in the garden. Another path ran along the south side of the lakes from the 'Victorian' bridge to the boathouse. Trees were planted below the third lake and the canalised stream to the sawmill was flanked by planting.

The configuration of the road and service drives around the kitchen garden changed between 1888 and 1905. In 1888 the road from Betws Bledrws, then a drive, did not continue northwards along the east side of the garden. A service track ran from the drive along the east wall and around the north end to the Gardener's House. The service track from the north was in existence and remains as it was then. By 1905 the present road, which runs along the east side of the garden and joins up with the road from the north, had been made. Gates had been added at the entrances to the service drives, suggesting that this road had been converted into a public road by that time.

Since the abandonment of Derry Ormond by the Inglis-Jones family and the demolition of the house in 1953 the park has gradually declined. Although the main features of its structure survive the water has drained from the lakes, the dams are broken and most of the parkland trees have been felled. The picturesque qualities of the landscape can still be made out but they have become very diluted.

The garden lies to the south, west and east of the house site, on ground sloping down to the south. The second main drive crosses the garden from north to south, dividing it into two areas of unequal size and different character: to its west is the larger, formal, terraced area; to its east is the smaller area of former tennis court and informal shrubbery. The garden is now partly overgrown and partly grazed.

First, the most important part of the garden is the terraced area, which lies to the south and west of the house. The terracing is on a massive scale, with steep earth banks between terraces. Despite over fifty years of minimal maintenance and grazing by animals the banks are well preserved and their corners cleanly cut. In a few places they have been obscured by tipping.

Immediately south of the house site is a single wide terrace, backed partly by a bank and partly by the remains of a rendered revetment wall, on which the house stood. The terrace is bounded on the south side by a dry-stone revetment wall about 1 m high, beyond which is the former main drive. The wall acted as a ha-ha, providing an unimpeded view from the garden out across the park. No internal layout survives on the terrace and the ground is mostly rough grass.

To the west of the house site is a large terraced area of former gardens. At the top this area is bounded by a rubble stone wall about 3.5 m high, which is the continuation of the wall bounding the service court. Next to this, partly overgrown with laurel, is a terrace bounded by a dry-stone wall about 1 m high. One section of this wall has holes regularly spaced along it, near the top. These probably relate to the conservatory, which was situated on the next terrace. It was a long, glass building, its plan that of a flattened half-octagon. At its east end it was attached to the house by a small, two-storey section, the brick footings of the front wall of which survive. Some brick footings of the front walls of the conservatory remain, about 0.7 m high. In the western section of the building a central composite stone path remains, as does the

back wall, which is about 3 m high. Behind the west end is a small, separate room, with a rendered back wall, which might have been the orchid house.

To the west of the conservatory site the ground level is higher. The back wall of the garden, here 4 m high, continues as far as the end of the former farm buildings, where it turns up the slope towards them. This area is slightly sloping and overgrown with dense laurel and box shrubs. At its east end, adjacent to the end of the conservatory site, are the remains of a path leading down to the next terrace. Near its lower end it is flanked by rendered stone piers. The terracing extends only a short distance to the west of the end of the wall.

Below the conservatory site, and on a level with the house, is the main terrace. There is a drop of about 3 m down to it, with a flight of cut stone steps down the bank, towards the west end of the conservatory. These steps form the upper end of a major north-south axis in the garden. The axis continues with further flights of steps down to lower terraces and formerly there was a path linking them. In the centre, on this axis, is a circular pool, now no longer holding water. It was originally a lily pool, with a fountain in the middle. The pool is lined with concrete and has a roll-moulded rim. In the centre is a quartz rockwork base for the fountain, topped by a slate slab with a central hole. At the west end of the terrace is a large Portugal laurel tree. No internal layout survives.

The terrace is bounded on its lower side by a steep bank about 4 m high. The flight of steps down this bank has gone but some of their flanking, rendered stone, parapet walls survive. This was a grand flight of steps, the upper part straight down, the lower dividing into two curving sections, to left and right, the rendered back walls of which survive. Below the wall between the two sections, which also survives, old photographs show that there was a bench. They also show urns on top of the end piers and walls.

The next terrace is dominated by a pollarded lime avenue that runs almost its full length. This was planted in the late nineteenth century: early photographs show newly planted young trees. At the west end of the terrace are large box bushes that were once clipped into the shape of an armchair. At the east end the terrace runs below the house site and ends at the drive.

The terrace is bounded at its east end by a low dry-stone wall and at its west end by a steep bank about 2 m high, below which is the former croquet lawn. The next flight of steps on the north-south axis leads down to this area, now with seedling trees growing on it. The steps themselves have gone but the ruinous parapet walls survive, including one of the lower, square end piers. Again, the walls and pier are built of rendered stone. The croquet lawn is bounded on the north and east by banks and on the south and west by outgrown holly hedges. There is a two-tiered drop below the south and west sides. On the south, the lowest flight of steps on the north-south axis is similar to that above; the steps have gone but the rendered stone remains of the parapets and piers survive.

At the very west end of the garden there is an informal, sloping area of trees and shrubs, bounded on the west by iron fencing. This is the former shrubbery and it still contains a few ornamental species, including hybrid rhododendrons, lilacs, variegated holly and a guava. At the top there is an east – west path leading to an iron gate on the boundary with the former park.

To the east of the drive is a roughly rectangular area, sloping gently to the south. It is bounded on the north by a slightly battered, mortared rubble stone wall, about 1.2 m high, which runs along the service drive next to the kitchen garden. On

the east it is bounded by a stone wall along the minor road from Betws Bledrws. A gap in the wall indicates the remains of the 'Lady Gate', a former pedestrian gate used by the ladies of the house on the way to church. On the south the area is bounded by an overgrown yew hedge.

The centre of the western part of this area is occupied by overgrown, disused lawn tennis courts, surrounded by overgrown shrubs. Between its south side and the boundary were several separate garden areas, with a walk through them. First, at the west end, there was a dahlia garden, now overgrown. At the east end of this rectangular area is a drop of about 1m, bounded by a dry-stone revetment wall, with a small flight of stone steps at its north end. This leads down to another rectangular area, bounded on its east side by an overgrown yew hedge and on its north side by a revetment wall, above which is a bank that was once a rockery. Quartz stones survive here and there on this bank. At the east end of the tennis court there is a corner in the wall and it continues for a short distance to the north, after which there is a bank on the same line, bounding the court. The only plants of note to grow in this area are four cherry trees, planted close to the south boundary. Beyond the yew hedge, the east end of the garden is an informal area of trees and shrubs, including conifers and rhododendrons, now overgrown, known as the Daffodil Garden. At the north end a modern house has been built on the garden. To its east is a large yew tree and to its west are several further yews. A few rhododendrons were removed to accommodate the house.

The garden was developed in two main phases, first in the 1820s and secondly at the end of the nineteenth century. The main layout and structure of the garden is contemporary with the house, dating to the mid to late 1820s and designed by the architect of the house, C.R. Cockerell. Its combination of formality and informality is characteristic of the Reptonian era. In 1832 John Jones was in search of a gardener; a letter from John Miller, of The Nursery, Bristol, dated 9th November, indicated that although he had no one suitable at the nursery he might have found a satisfactory candidate: 'I have ascertained today that there is a gardener out of employ at Caerleon (Monmouthshire) who has had charge of pines (pineapples) and gardening generally ...'. There is no record of whether or not this man was employed.

The earliest illustration, dating to 1872 (Nicholas), shows the terrace to the west of the house as an open lawn dotted with a few trees and shrubs, with the conservatory behind it. A path runs along the foot of the bank below and the next terrace has some island beds cut in its lawn. The first layout is shown in detail on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. This shows that the original terracing was not as extensive as it is now. The terrace below the conservatory only extended as far as its west end. Beyond was an informally planted shrubbery. The south side of this terrace was bounded by a wall, not bank, and the axial north – south path, with two flights of steps, only ran as far as a path along the next terrace, which only extended slightly beyond the terrace above. The croquet lawn terrace was in existence at that time. To the east of the house was an informal forecourt, with a drive leading from it to the service drive to the coach house and stables. The garden here was informal, with mixed trees in its northern half and more open ground, presumably lawn, in its southern half. Paths from the drive and forecourt led to a circular feature planted with two trees and with a path round it.

Between 1888 and 1905 radical changes were made to the terracing. The two main terraces below the conservatory were extended westwards, doubling their length. The axial north - south path was extended southwards, complete with two new flights

of steps, down to the croquet lawn and beyond to the drive. The main terrace to the west of the house was laid out with central and perimeter east - west paths, the two central paths now converging on a fountain. The terrace below had an axial east - west path. There were minor changes in the informal parts of the garden during this period. The shrubbery at the west end of the garden was halved in size by the extension of the terracing and two new paths were made in it, one along its southern edge, leading to the field to the west, and one leading to the path down to the 'Victorian' bridge. The layout of the informal garden to the east of the house remained the same but the planting in the southern half was increased and the area extended slightly to the south. A mixed woodland area, now gone, that lay to the east of the kitchen garden was an integral part of the grounds in 1888. It was still in existence in 1905 but had been divorced from the grounds by the new road.

Photographs taken by the Inglis-Jones family, and probably dating to the early twentieth century, show how the terraces were laid out at that time. Paths were gravelled and flower-filled bowls stood on the piers flanking the steps. The main terrace below the conservatory was quartered, with four beds of scrollwork dwarf box parterres flanked by gravel paths. The central fountain had three tiers, the two lower ones shallow bowls. Another photograph, probably later in date, shows the fountain reduced to a low, spraying jet, all superstructure gone. It is thought that it had a green marble plinth resting on the quartz rocks. The lime avenue is shown newly planted and there is a large oak tree, now gone, at the east end of the croquet lawn. One photograph shows that the garden had been extended south of the croquet lawn to the Victorian drive. The area between the croquet lawn and drive was laid out as a sloping lawn with island beds cut in it and young trees planted at intervals. The small size of the trees probably indicates that this extension had only recently been made. The photograph shows the path across this area, which appears on the 1905 map.

The basic structure of the garden has remained the same to the present day; the only significant feature to be added after 1905 was the tennis court in the eastern half of the garden. Previously this area had been open, with a path leading from the drive to a circular feature. Ornamental planting that survives is probably mostly of the late Victorian or Edwardian era, although some of the few remaining major trees may be earlier. The area between the terracing and drive has reverted to farmland.

The walled kitchen garden lies on the south-facing hillside to the north-east of the house site, east of the former coach house. It is four-sided, widest at its east end and tapering westwards. The two service drives flank its north and south walls and the minor road leading to Derry Lodge Farm runs along its east side.

The south wall is well preserved, standing to its full height of about 4 m on the outside. It is of rubble stone construction, lined with brick on the inside. Some of the brickwork is now peeling away. The wall is topped by brick coping. In the middle is a doorway with a flat lintel stone and wrought-iron gates. A short flight of steps, flanked by stone revetment walls, leads up to the doorway from the outside. The south-west corner of the garden is curved and the west wall is similar to the south, about 3.5 m high. In the middle is a doorway set at an angle to the wall, bordered by cut stones and with a flat lintel stone and similar iron gates to those in the south doorway.

The north wall is about 3.5 – 4 m high, similar in construction to the other walls, with overhanging slate stone coping. At the west end a length of the wall is now on the ground, having fallen in 2000. At the east end are the ruined remains of the Gardener's House, destroyed by fire in 1986. It is now reduced to a single storey but

originally had two. A modern house has been built within the garden to the south of this. Against the north wall, to the west, are the remains of lean-to glasshouses. Brick footings, iron roof supports and parts of ventilation systems survive. In front of them are short stretches of overgrown box edging. The paths or beds which these bordered have now gone.

At its east end the north wall is about 3 m high. Behind it is a range of single-storey stone bothies. In front of it are the brick footings of a former lean-to glasshouse and two water tanks. Below are the parallel remains of a freestanding glasshouse with a sunken central path. Its brick walls stand to about 1 m. At the east end of this structure is a small, glass-paned potting shed with iron-framed benches and central high table, all with slate tops. In the south-east corner is an old, disused boiler and iron heating pipes survive around the walls. Below are two rows of brick cold frames standing on stone bases. Below is a low terraced bed on a stone base.

The east wall is of similar construction to the other walls, with an outer layer of rubble stone and inner brick lining. It stands about 3 m high and has brick coping.

Apart from the remains of the glasshouses and cold frames, no internal layout remains within the garden, which is mostly grassed over and grazed. One or two old, overgrown espalier apple trees survive, bordering paths that have now gone.

The kitchen garden is probably contemporary with the house and landscaping, dating to about 1824 - 27. In 1832 John Jones was seeking a gardener experienced in the growing of pineapples, which are heated glasshouse plants in this country, suggesting that there was already a glasshouse in the kitchen garden at that time. The 1888 map shows the garden laid out with a number of cross and perimeter paths, some of them tree – lined. A conifer is planted at the crossing of two paths towards the north-east end of the garden. The Gardener's House is shown but at this time there were no glasshouses to its east or west. The only glasshouse shown lies at the west end of the garden. This has now gone. Between 1888 and 1905 the glasshouses to the east of the Gardener's House, and the bothies behind them, were built. The lean-to glasshouses to the west are later as they are not shown on the 1905 map.

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