SOILS OF NORTH CARDIGANSHIRE pdf

1: Soils of North Cardiganshire by C C Rudeforth publ Harpenden | Oxfam GB | Oxfamâ€™s Online Shop

Chater May Taxus baccata L. Yew Ywen Although Yew is frequent throughout the lowlands, not only in churchyards and in estates and gardens where it has obviously been planted, but also in hedges and woodlands where it is often obviously bird-sown, it seems unlikely to be native in the county; the map covers all these occurrences. Nowhere is there anything approaching a Yew wood. No appearance of being native", so maybe it has increased in hedges and woods since his time. Seedlings though have very rarely been recorded. Most of the old estates have good, but not outstandingly large, trees. In the following account the most interesting of the churchyard trees are described in alphabetical order of sites, followed by other notable trees arranged under river catchments. I have discussed the possible ages of some of these trees in the introduction. Yews have always had a remarkably stimulating effect on the imagination, and the Cardiganshire ones are no exception. Even more than Oaks, they have inspired conjecture and poetry over the last six centuries. The westernmost and biggest of the Yews shading the path to the church is a male tree, cm girth in Eglwys Newydd or Hafod SN There are six Yews here, the girths of the largest in being: SE of chancel, cm at narrowest point ; S of chancel on slope, cm at 1m up ; and SW of chancel, cm girth at ground level , with two trunks above which were cm and cm girth. The similarity of girths of these four trees strongly suggests that this last pair represents two fused, rather than one split trunk, and that all were probably planted at about the same time, perhaps when the church was founded in Evans wrote of this church that "At the end of the eighteenth century the building was in ruins, so much so as to be unsuitable for marriages to be solemnized in it, and accordingly they took place in the graveyard under the wide branches of the old yew which still flourishes, and is as full of life as ever. A replacement was planted SSW of the porch in Fenton wrote in that "in the churchyard, which is large there are a few very old yew trees", and Meyrick wrote that the churchyard was "plentifully supplied with the venerable yew. There are now 14 substantial trees in the churchyard, five male and nine female. The largest is the middle one in a row of three S of the church nave, a female, cm girth and 15m tall in ; the S-most tree E of the main path near the S gate, a male, was cm girth at 1m up in , and cm girth at 1m up and 13m tall in It is curious that Smith mentioned only "two Yews" as several others are now almost as big as the two measured above. Meyrick wrote that "An avenue of yew trees leads directly to this [south] transept from the entrance of the church-yard. Aubrey vicar of Strata Florida at the time reporting "Very fine yews" here. The other is a multi-trunked female tree on a mound NE of the chancel that, assuming it is all one tree, was c. The only others present now, probably too small to be relics of the avenue, a male S of the nave and a female SW of the porch, were cm girth at soil level and 8m tall, in , and cm girth and 7m tall in , respectively. In there were 32 Yews in the old part of the churchyard, cm girth, all perhaps planted at about the same time and giving it a character unique in the county. Three of the trees were felled that year. Another was blown down in , and its solid trunk cm girth had annual rings, making it the only dated Yew in the county. The three biggest remaining trees, measured in , are one on the N side of the path 28m W of the SE lychgate, male, cm girth; the NW-most tree, NW of the church, male, cm girth; and one S of the path 25m W of the SE lychgate, female, cm girth. Lees in discussing the growth of Yews wrote that "in Wales, especially near the coast, this division of the old bole of the tree is very remarkable, for an extremely aged Yew in the churchyard of Llanvihangel-Generglyn, Cardiganshire, shows the original bole divided into twelve distinctly separated pieces to the ground, and thus a considerable space is taken up. In the largest and only satisfactorily measurable trunk was c. In the Conservation Foundation put a plaque by the tree, estimating its age at 2, years. There are four sizeable trees here, all measured in The one N of the W end of the church was cm girth and 14m tall; the one SW of the church was cm girth at the base and 9m tall; the one S of the W end of the church was cm girth at the base and 7m tall; and the one S of the porch was cm girth at the base and 9m tall. Horsfall-Turner described the church as "almost overtopped by the branches of a venerable yew of seven or eight yards [cm] circumference, built around the base with rough masonry. In heavy snow broke many of the

branches and the tree was tidied up by the local blacksmith who reputedly took more wood from it than he should have. Two of the six Yews here, both on mounds, are sizeable. The one S of the church was cm girth at soil level and 11m tall in , and the one SW of the porch was cm girth at soil level and 13m tall in The small, clipped, barrel-shaped tree at the NE corner is usually home to a colony of Garden Snails Helix aspersa see also the tree on the Ynys-las dunes, below. The remains of a female tree E of the church consist of two anciently sawn-off fragments of the original trunk and vigorous new growth, comprising about half the circumference of what was presumably once a single trunk; these remains were cm girth at soil level in , so the tree must once have been among the biggest in the county. The lesser remains of another tree, also re-growing vigorously, are ESE of the church. One of the best groups of Yews in the county. Lowe listed four trees here, giving inter al. They are of great girth, so much so that in the hollow trunk of one of them, a wooden house with door exist, in which more than a ton of coals is kept for the winter use of the church! This too, with apparently no damage to the noble tree, which flourishes, with its comrade in luxuriance and beauty; ornaments befitting the sacred place wherein they have braved the storms of many centuries. NE tree, cm girth at 15cm up or cm girth at 1. Vaughan , remembering his childhood in the s, described the "solitary yew of immense age and girth" in the open churchyard here. It still stands, a male tree SE of the church, cm girth at the base and 16m tall in Three separate trunks on a slight mound S of the church are presumably the remains of a single tree that would have been at least cm girth, now healthy and 14m tall, There are innumerable references to the Yew trees in this churchyard because Dafydd ap Gwilym, the greatest poet of medieval Wales who died in about , is reputed to have been buried here under a Yew. John Leland in his itinerary of Wales in remarked on the great size of the churchyard and wrote that "In it be xxxix. Meyrick firmly qualifed this, on what evidence is unknown, writing that "Four and twenty yew trees were once standing in it, though Leland says thirty-nine, of which but few remain, and tradition says, that Davydd ab Gwylym is buried under one of them. That, however, is a secret that no one can reveal to me. At length I came to a yew-tree which stood just by the northern wall which is at a slight distance from the Teivi. It was one of two trees, both of the same species, which stood in the churchyard, and appeared to be the oldest of the two. I looked at it attentively, and thought that there was just a possibility of its being the identical tree. If it was, however, the benison of Gruffydd Gryg had not had exactly the effect which he intended, for either lightning or the force of wind had splitten off a considerable part of the head and trunk, so that though one part of it looked strong and blooming, the other was white and spectral Taking off my hat I knelt down and kissed its root, repeating lines from Gruffydd Gryg, with which I blended some of my own in order to accommodate what I said to present circumstances This tree, a female, is on a square mound enclosed by a mortared wall, and in the trunk consisted of two large fragments of one hollow trunk, separated at soil level but united at 1. After being badly damaged in a storm in most of the side boughs were lopped and much of the shell of the trunk cut away; a sawn section of the shell of the main trunk 14cm thick had 66 annual rings, one 9. Two of the side boughs sawn off close to the trunk had and rings. The "venerable yew" mentioned here by Horsfall-Turner still stands, a male tree cm girth and 13m tall in , cm girth at soil level and 16m tall in , on a mound SE of the church, along with a much smaller one NW of the church. Every shoot above the main plateau of foliage had been salt-scorched. It offers a rare refuge in this inhospitable site for a large colony of the Garden Snail Helix aspersa. Williams fancifully wrote of the Nant Silo valley near Penrhyn-coch: This will in a measure account for this valley being so well protected by two Forts or Encampments No Yew is now here. The finest non-churchyard Yew in the county is a male tree in the hedge between the ruin of Pantybeudy, Llangeitho, SN, and the field to the S which is named "Caer Ywen" on the plans of the Llanfair Clydogau and Llanddewi-Brefi estates NLW ; it was measured as cm girth at 1m up in both and , and cm girth at the narrowest point in T. In a square walled enclosure in the village square at Llangeitho SN are five trunks, all male and all part of a former single tree planted "some years ago by Mr. Lawrence, a land owner in the parish" marking the site of the former Capel Gwynfil Evans ; see also Wmffre p. That there was once a big tree at Argoed-fawr, Tregaron SN, unusually with nonconformist associations, is attested by J. James, Hanes y Bedyddwyr 3: He quotes a correspondent writing in to the effect that years earlier there were walls of an old Baptist chapel, by tradition established by Vavasor Powell presumably on one of his visits to the county in the

s standing in the yard here and that "Mae ywen wrth dalcen yr hen adfail [A Yew is by the gable of the old ruin]".

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2: GENUKI: Cardiganshire

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National Library of Wales, Second edition, Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society. Salt Lake City, Utah, U. Vanished and vanishing Cardiganshire; 1. Bont Cottage , Aberaeron. Llanrhystud Church before restoration. Nantcwnlle Church before restoration. Leaves from an old sketch book relating to the Aeron valley. Scenery and Antiquities of a Welsh River. Llandysul, Davies, Dewi. Published by Gomer, site intro; "As in the rest of Wales, the western counties of Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion abound with reminders of a turbulent medieval past, - magnificent castles which grace the landscape, their inherent menace only somewhat subdued by the passing years. Davies provides us here with an introduction to the history which led to the building of the medieval castles, and then divides the fortresses into three types - motte and bailey sites, stone-built castles and fortified manor-houses. The text is lavishly illustrated with photographs and line-drawn reconstructions, which vividly show the range of castles, both large and small, in West Wales, from mighty Pembroke and Carreg Cennen to the fortified manor-houses of Green Castle and Eastington and the atmospheric mounds such as Pencader and Llangadog Gives a fairly detailed background as to the history and geography of this mainly rural county some fifty years ago. Images of West Wales. The towns of Cardiganshire, Cardiganshire County History, Vol. The Teifi Valley Railway. Haverfordwest, Rees, T. Introduction and commentary by E D Jones. Here is a brief introduction and an index of the photographs. Tom Mathias, Folk Life Photographer. A fascinating record of daily life in south Ceredigion and north Pembrokeshire at the end of the nineteenth century and during the early years of the twentieth century. Includes p of advertisements. Ceredigion Ancestors of Joe Tanner, Astronaut. University of Chicago Press, Americans in Cardiganshire in Strangers from a Secret Land. The story of the original emigration from west Wales, especially from the surroundings of Cardigan and the Teifi valley, in the early s, and the fate of the emigrees in Canada. Princelings, Privilege and Power: This has many references to the parish, its main houses and their families [including a pedigree of the Brigstockes of Blaenpant] and an extensive bibliography. Gomer Catalogue 1 9 ;- "This sumptuously researched book charts the rise and fall of the Tivyside gentry from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the s History of the Princes of South Wales. Argraffwyd gan D Jenkins, Heol fawr, Aberystwyth Here is the list of subscribers from this book Evans, W Parch. Cyfrol o Bregethau Book of Sermons. Williams, Bookbinder, Merthyr Tydfil. Green , Francis [Ed]. Here is a listing of Contents Hughes, H Harold. Some further notes on North Cardiganshire wills and deeds. Historic Cardiganshire Homes and their Families. Brawdy Books, Newport, Pem; Nov The Gentry of South-West Wales Cardiff, Lloyd-Johnes, Herbert. Dowries for Daughters in West Wales Jacobus Rogers, Middle Hill pp. The Olivers of Cardiganshire Apart from family details, contains background history of the area, especially the lead mining district around Gwnnws. Counties - Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. A Farm, Two Mansions and a Bungalow. There is an index on Ceredigion Library Anon. Cardiganshire prices etc in Bye-Gones, Barber, Jill. A Fair and Just Demand?: The Menhir in Cardiganshire: From the earliest times to the coming of the Normans , edited by Davies J. L and Kirby, D. Cardiff, Volume 3: Volume1, Cameron, T Duncan. There is an index on Ceredigion Library Davies, Gwyn. Ceredigion in the Second World War. Volume1, Davies, J L. Here is a listing of Contents Griffiths, Ivor. Gentlemen and Rebels in later Medieval Cardiganshire. Volume1, Houlder, C H. Vol 3, Cardiganshire in Modern Times. Interpreting an Ancient County. The Industrial Development of South Wales, Surprising relics of prehistory on old estuary-River Teifi, etc.

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3: GENUKI: A Cardiganshire Bibliography, Cardiganshire

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JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. From the results of this analysis an attempt has been made to reconstruct contemporary plant species assemblages and to follow the changes in these communities during the climatically unstable Late-glacial period. Conven- tional zonation required some modification for adequate representation of the dynamic state of both environment and vegetation at the time, hence a series of transitional zones has been constructed. Certain species are found to reach their greatest abundance in these transitional periods and are considered to be relatively thermophilous yet intolerant of competition. Certain of the types found, e. Their presence in mid-Wales during Late- glacial times throws further light upon these distributions. The nature of this human interference and its effects upon the structure and development of local vegetation has been discussed in Turner I , Moore I and Moore and Chater ib. In the present paper a description wiJl be given of the results of further analyses of the Late-glacial deposits of the Elan Valley Bog, the site, stratigraphy and full pollen sequence of which was presented in Moore and Chater Ia. Some data on the Late-glacial period in Wales is already available, e. However, little is known of the vegetation nor the environmental conditions obtaining in upland Cardigan- shire during the Late-glacial period. The Elan Valley Bog lies in a steep-sided valley at the watershed of two rivers, the river Elan, which flows to the south-east, and the river Ystwyth, which flows westward from the uplands. The bog itself occupies a depression on the watershed and has probably been tapped by both of the rivers during the course of its development. The Ystwyth passes through a gorge to the north-west of the bog which is deep and extremely This content downloaded from This region would have offered a variety of unstable habitats during the Late- glacial period. The basin in which the bog lies is a fairly flat, shallow depression in the underlying boulder clay. It is fed by a number of small streams which flow down the steep, well-drained slopes of the surrounding hills and enter the basin mainly on its north-eastern side. A large number of microhabitats must have existed within this basic topography during Late-glacial times, and evidently supported a highly diverse flora. These were returned intact to the laboratory and were cut into 0. The two samples between Samples were then stained with safranine and mounted in glycerine jelly. A total of grains, excluding aquatics and spores, was counted for each sample. Identification of pollen grains involved the use of oil immersion, phase contrast microscopy. Difficult grains were compared with herbarium material prepared by the same process as the fossil material. The sievings from the pollen samples were retained and were examined for the presence of plant macrofossils. For the sake of convenience the sievings from pairs of adjacent samples were summed so that each sample represents i cm depth of sediment. Since these were of comparable size, a crude quantitative estimate of the abundance of these macrofossils was obtained by counting the number present in each sample under a stereo-microscope. The full stratigraphy of the site is given in Fig. The lowermost sediments take the following form: A brown, organic detritus gyttja. A band of very soft, white clay gyttja. The results of the analyses of the macrofossils found in these sediments are given in Fig. The results of pollen analysis are given in the pollen diagrams, Figs. The zonation of these has been based on the system of Godwin I , which has been modified in that transitional zones are recognized and zone IV is divided into two sub- zones i and ii. These modifications were thought necessary in order to emphasize the dynamic nature of the vegetation producing these pollen spectra. Some further data can be added to the macrofossil diagram. The Yuncuts seeds were This content downloaded from ParnassC oL - - - - -Jno Saexifreae or. Sphagnum leaves of the Acutifolia type were found between and cm and of the Cuspidata type between and cm. Leaves of Rhacomitrium sp. In zoning the diagrams an attempt was made to take into account the general features of the pollen curves. The following types were regarded as being of particular significance in having markedly regular distributions: Betula tree , B. A zonation based upon these types corresponded to changes in various other features, e. The nomenclature of the zones depended upon their resemblance to those of Godwin Certain of the pollen types required special

attention in their identification. Following Bartley I , an attempt was made to differentiate Betula nana from the tree birch species using gross pollen morphology and in particular the lack of protuberant pores. It was felt that a reasonable separation could be effected on this basis. Birks has since suggested that this method is not fully reliable and it may be that some confusion has occurred. The family Caryophyllaceae was divided into various groups again using the Faegri and Iversen key. Of these groups the Lychnis type of pollen closely resembled that of L. Scleranthus perennis was distinguished from S. The genus Artemisia was subdivided according to exine sculpturing. Artemisia type i had distinct tegillar processes giving a reticulate patterning. Pollen of herbar- ium specimens of A. Artemisia type 2 had less distinct tegillar processes and hence lacked the reticulations. Tofieldia was distinguished by being dicolpate and finely reticulate. Rumex Eurumex is used in the sense of Erdtman et al. It includes the genus Oxyria. Linnaea borealis is an echinate-verrucate grain with a large polar area and densely crowded, minute spinules which are uniform and not dimorphic as in Dipsacaceae. Lysimachia, Anagallis and Isoetes were not separated into species. Many of the pollen grains and spores were somewhat shrunken, possibly as a result of the extraction technique. This masked the size difference between Isoetes lacustris and I. Separation of Sparganium from Typha angustifolia was difficult and may not always have been accurate. In general the grains placed in the Sparganium taxon were more distinct and clear in their reticulate patterning. Spores of the genera Dryopteris and Thalypteris were only separated from the Filicales when their perines were intact. Thelypteris was then separated by the spinoid processes of its perine. Lycopodium annotinum was distinguished from other spores of this genus by its angular, polygonal lumina of about 7 ju diameter. The types recorded in the diagrams can be divided into four groups according to their distribution and abundance at various levels: Those types which reach their greatest abundance in zone I or zone III or both. This content downloaded from Those which are most abundant in zone II or zone IV or both. Betula tree , Salix spp. Those types reaching their greatest frequency in the transitional zones. Those whose abundance does not appear to be correlated with the zonation system, or which are too poorly represented to be classified accurately. The following climatic ameliora- tion is evidenced by the subsequent rise in the pollen of thermophilous types. It is within the concept of a fluctuating, unstable climate that one is able to interpret the character- istic distributions of various pollen and spore types which were described in the last section. Group i The types included in this group include both arctic and ruderal elements. Plants of this group possess one or a combination of the following features: Betula pubescens requires a July mean temperature of over i 20 C and Filipendula ulmaria one of over I0? Group 3 This group, having their greatest abundance in the transition zones, includes some types which could be classed as subarctic Hustich, , e. These are more thermophilous types than those of Group i, though they resemble the latter in requiring rich soils and, more particularly, in their intolerance of competition. This sensitivity would seem to be most strongly developed in their response to the light factor, since they are shaded out with the development of woodland. C or above Iversen, I Group 4 Two groups are really included here, first those whose representation is too low for conclusive classification and secondly those whose abundance does not appear to be correlated with the changing climate. Of the former, little can be said. The latter include a those which owe their representation to long-distance transport, e. Pinus and b those whose climatic requirements are relatively broad and whose edaphic and microcli- matic requirements are to some extent satisfied in all the periods. They may be less This content downloaded from MOORE sensitive to competition than the types of Groups i and 3, or they may be surviving in locally unstable habitats, e. Examples include Helianthemum and Plantago spp. West I has discussed the problems associated with the interpretation of pollen assemblages in terms of surrounding vegetation. Little data is at present available concerning the relationship between pollen rain and vegetation, but Proctor and Lambert I96I have suggested using the presence of certain indicator types, e. Helianthemum to demonstrate the existence of the plant assemblages with which such indicators are normally associated. This approach is particularly useful where the pollen of species with a low ecological amplitude is present. Such a situation arises in the study of Late-glacial deposits with a high diversity of pollen types. An additional problem is that the Late-glacial environment cannot be conceived in terms of a uniform distribution of homogeneous vegetation, but rather as a highly dispersed mosaic of differing habitats, each bearing characteristic species assemblages. Pollen derived from these plant communities to use the term in its broadest

possible sense is thoroughly mixed before being deposited in the lake sediments. It is essential, as a first step in the interpretation of pollen data, to attempt to isolate the original species groupings and hence to gain an appreciation of contemporary vegetation.

4: Soil Types | Soil Science Society of America

Soils of North Cardiganshire. Harpenden: Soil Survey of England and Wales. Soil Association (). Standards for Organic Agriculture. Bristol: The Soil Association.

5: From Flora of Cardiganshire

Further work is in hand in the former mining areas of north Cardiganshire on processes involved in the fluvial dispersal of heavy metals, on the investigation of soils in areas of braided river development and areas liable to only overbank flood deposition, and on the determination of the areal extent and intensity of local heavy metal pollution.

6: Ceredigion, Wales | Awards | LibraryThing

The worst affected areas were north Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, especially the rivers Ystwyth, Rheidol and Clarach, and Griffith () explained the unproductiveness of certain fields in north Cardiganshire by toxic levels of lead and zinc in the soils.

7: Ceredigion, Cymru | Awards | LibraryThing

Cardiganshire, a maritime county of South Wales, bounded on the west by Cardigan Bay, on the north by Merionethshire, on the north-east by Montgomeryshire, on the east by the counties of Radnor and Brecon, on the south by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

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