

1: Cyril Hart - Wikipedia

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The estuary has a maximum tidal range of . Much of the estuary is mud flats that are exposed at low tide; these have been designated a Special Protection Area. The central part of the estuary is a navigable channel which, at the site of the bridge, is known as "The Shoots". The bridge is upstream from Avonmouth and the Port of Bristol , but downstream from the Port of Sharpness. By , traffic across the first Severn Bridge had tripled and it was projected that by the mids, the old bridge would be running at capacity. A study was commissioned into building either a second bridge or a tunnel. The consultants reported back in , recommending that a new bridge be built downstream from the existing bridge. The approach viaducts are of a segmental bridge design. The crossing forms a very slight "S" curve – the roadway has an approximate east-west alignment at each of the portals, while the central bridge follows an alignment approximately WNW to ESE. The sides of the bridge are fitted with 3 metres 9. The overall design of the new crossing makes it more resistant to high winds than the old Severn Bridge. The cost of constructing the new crossing was to be paid for by tolls collected from motorists using the two crossings. Work on the new crossing began in . Completion was in . Sub-assemblies for the bridge were constructed onshore and then shifted by a large tracked vehicle similar to that used to move the Apollo and Space Shuttle at Cape Kennedy onto a barge the SAR3 , prior to being floated out on the high tide to the site. The 37 bridge pier foundations on the approach viaducts are . The decking consists of 3. These were prefabricated on shore and put in place using balanced cantilever methods. Cable vibrations were experienced during construction and secondary cables were added to eliminate this. To avoid detracting from the aesthetics of the primary cables, the secondary cables are very slender and are not very noticeable. Although this delayed the project by ten weeks, the builders still completed the bridge on schedule two years later. The estuary wetlands are home to migrating birds such as the ringed plover , redshank and whimbrel , while the Eurasian curlew , dunlin and grey plover winter in the area. The birds feed on ragworm , lugworm and other invertebrates. Saltmarsh is found along the fringes of the coast. Beds of eelgrass occur on the more sheltered mud- and sandbanks. Although eelgrass is reasonably tolerant to short-term high turbidity and consequent loss of light, the bed of eelgrass in the Severn was observed to decline considerably during the period of construction. The surveys also showed that the bridge had minimal impact on the roosting habits of most birds, though a flock of mallards were seen to be roosting directly under the bridge, with many positioning themselves on the dry concrete base on one of the pillars. At the end of the concession period in January , the bridge passed into public ownership, [20] and is now managed by Highways England. Tolls charges are based on a three-tier pricing system:

2: www.enganchecubano.com: Cyril E. Hart: Books, Biography, Blogs, Audiobooks, Kindle

Between Severn (Saefern) and Wye (Waege) in the Year A Prelude to the Norman Forest of Dene in Gloucestrescire and Herefordscire by Hart, Cyril and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.enganchecubano.com

Afon Gwy is the fifth-longest river in the UK, stretching some kilometres miles from its source on Plynlimon in mid Wales to the Severn estuary. For much of its length the river forms part of the border between England and Wales. Etymology The meaning of the name is not clear. Description The source of the Wye is in the Welsh mountains at Plynlimon. The Lower Wye SSSI is itself divided into seven units of assessment set by Natural England , and administrative responsibilities are shared between the county authorities of Powys , Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Monmouthshire. It is also a Special Area of Conservation [11][12] and one of the most important rivers in the UK for nature conservation. It is an important migration route and wildlife corridor, as well as a key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species. The river supports a range of species and habitats covered by European Directives and those listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act Much of the lower valley is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. In the s and s salmon in the Wye declined dramatically. In the Wye rod catch was 7,, and as recently as it was 6,; but by it was only It is now recovering from this low in response to the extensive habitat improvement work carried out by the Wye and Usk Foundation, set up to restore the spring salmon runs. In the five-year average once again climbed above 1, and it is now the third best salmon river in England and Wales, surpassed only by the Tyne and Wear. The Wye was particularly famous for its large "spring" salmon that had spent three or more years at sea before returning to spawn. History The Wye at Chepstow , showing the castle and the road bridge linking Monmouthshire on the left with Gloucestershire The Romans constructed a bridge of wood and stone just upstream of present-day Chepstow. The River Wye was and still is navigable up to Monmouth at least since the early 14th century. It was improved from there to a short distance below Hereford by Sir William Sandys in the early s with locks to enable vessels to pass weirs. According to Herefordshire Council Archaeology, these were flash locks. All locks and weirs were removed, except that at New Weir forge below Goodrich , which survived until about This was paid for by a tax on the county. Weirs were removed all along the Wye in Herefordshire , making the river passable to the western boundary, and beyond it at least to Hay on Wye. A horse towing path was added in , but only up to Hereford; previously, as on the River Severn , barges were man-hauled. Money was spent several times improving the River Lugg from Leominster to its confluence with the Wye at Mordiford , but its navigation is likely to have been difficult. The Wye remained commercially navigable until the s, when commercial traffic moved to railways. It is still used by pleasure craft. There is a public right of navigation downstream from Hay-on-Wye. Date is before The River Wye provides for canoeing and kayaking as it has sections suitable for all ranges of skills and free access all the way downstream from Hay to Hereford and Monmouth , and the tidal Wye to Chepstow and the Severn Estuary. Symonds Yat has a particularly popular series of rapids that was purchased by the British Canoe Union in to preserve the rapids for recreational use, canoe trips through the rapids stop next at Monmouth. Annual regattas are held at Ross-on-Wye and Monmouth for rowers and scullers of all abilities, next to the local rowing club. Walkers can enjoy the Wye Valley Walk which follows the route of the River Wye from Coed Hafren, near Plynlimon, to Chepstow along a series of well-maintained way-marked paths. How oft, in spirit, have I turned to thee, O sylvan Wye!

3: River Trent - Wikipedia

The last field in England "Elected Silence, sing to me Between Severn (Saefern) and Wye (Waege) in the Year A Year In The Country.

Name[edit] The name "Trent" is from a Celtic word possibly meaning "strongly flooding". More specifically, the name may be a contraction of two Celtic words, tros "over" and hynt "way". However, a more likely explanation may be that it was considered to be a river that could be crossed principally by means of fords , i. This may explain the presence of the Celtic element rid c. Another translation is given as "the trespasser", referring to the waters flooding over the land. It is then joined by other small streams to form the Head of Trent, which flows south, to the only reservoir along its course at Knypersley. On the southern fringes of Stoke, it passes through the landscaped parkland of Trentham Gardens. At this point the River Sow joins it from Stafford. The Trent now flows south-east past the town of Rugeley until it reaches Kings Bromley where it meets the Blithe. After the confluence with the Swarbourne, it passes Alrewas and reaches Wychnor, where it is crossed by the A38 dual carriageway, which follows the route of the Roman Ryknild Street. The river turns north-east where it is joined by its largest tributary, the Tame which is at this point actually the larger, though its earlier length shorter and immediately afterwards by the Mease , creating a larger river that now flows through a broad floodplain. The river continues north-east, passing the village of Walton-on-Trent until it reaches the large town of Burton upon Trent. The river in Burton is crossed by a number of bridges including the ornate 19th-century Ferry Bridge that links Stapenhill to the town. After this confluence, the river turns north-east and is joined by the Soar before reaching the outskirts of Nottingham, where it is joined by the Erewash near the Attenborough nature reserve and enters Nottinghamshire. As it enters the city, it passes the suburbs of Beeston , Clifton and Wilford ; where it is joined by the Leen. The two arms recombine at Crankley Point beyond the town, where the river turns due north to pass North Muskham and Holme to reach Cromwell Weir , below which the Trent becomes tidal. After passing the site of High Marnham power station , it becomes the approximate boundary between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire and reaches the only toll bridge along its course at Dunham on Trent. Further north at Littleborough is the site of the Roman town of Segelocum, where a Roman road once crossed the river. The river frontage in the town is lined with warehouses, that were once used when the town was an inland port, many of which have been renovated for modern use. Downstream of the town the villages are often named in pairs, representing the fact that they were once linked by a river ferry between the two settlements. The last bridge over the river is at Keadby where it is joined by both the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and the River Torne. At this point, between Alkborough and Faxfleet the river reaches the boundary with Yorkshire and joins the River Ouse to form the Humber which flows into the North Sea. Methinks my moiety, north from Burton here, In quantity equals not one of yours: See how this river comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my land A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out. Downstream of Burton upon Trent , the river increasingly trends northwards, cutting off a portion of Nottinghamshire and nearly all of Lincolnshire from his share, north of the Trent. When this retreated, the Trent adopted its current course into the Humber. The catchment is located between the drainage basins of the Severn and its tributary the Avon to the south and west, the Weaver to the north-west, the tributaries of the Yorkshire Ouse to the North and the basins of the Welland , Witham and Ancholme to the east. These lower reaches are protected from tidal flooding by a series of floodbanks and defences.

4: Forest of Dean books - Reading the Forest

Later works include *The Regard of the Forest of Dene in ()*, *The Forest of Dean: New History ()*, and *Between Severn (Saefern) and Wye (Waege) in the Year A Prelude to the Norman Forest of Dean in Gloucestrescire and Herefordscire ()*.

East of this line is the Severn Estuary. Western and northern Pembrokeshire, and north Cornwall are outside the defined limits of the Bristol Channel, and are considered part of the seaboard of the Atlantic Ocean, more specifically the Celtic Sea. The channel shoreline alternates between resistant and erosional cliff features, interspersed with depositional beaches backed by coastal sand dunes; in the Severn Estuary, a low-lying shoreline is fronted by extensive intertidal mudflats. The islands and headlands provide some shelter for the upper reaches of the channel from storms. These islands are mostly uninhabited and protected as nature reserves, and are home to some unique wild flower species. In a proposal was made by the Lundy Field Society to establish a marine reserve. Provision for the establishment of statutory Marine Nature Reserves was included in the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and on 21 November the Secretary of State for the Environment announced the designation of a statutory reserve at Lundy. On the Gower Peninsula, at its western extremity is the Worms Head, a headland of carboniferous limestone which is approachable on foot at low tide only. The beaches of Gower at Rhossili, for example and North Devon, such as Croyde and Woolacombe, win awards for their water quality and setting, as well as being renowned for surfing. In, The Times "Travel" magazine selected Barafundle Bay in Pembrokeshire as one of the twelve best beaches in the world. Smaller resort towns include Porthcawl, Mumbles, Saundersfoot and Tenby. The cities of Cardiff and Newport adjoin the Severn estuary, but lie upstream of the Bristol Channel itself. Barnstaple and Bideford are sited on estuaries opening onto Bideford Bay, at the westernmost end of the Bristol Channel. Just upstream of the official eastern limit of the Channel, adjoining the Severn estuary, is the city of Bristol, originally established on the River Avon but now with docks on the Severn estuary, which is one of the most important ports in Britain. It gives its name to the Channel, which forms its seaward approach. Navigation[edit] There are no road or rail crossings of the Bristol Channel so direct crossings are necessarily made by sea or air, or less directly by the road and rail crossings of the Severn estuary. The Channel can be a hazardous area of water because of its strong tides and the rarity of havens on the north Devon and Somerset coasts that can be entered in all states of the tide. Because of the treacherous waters, pilotage is an essential service for shipping. A specialised style of sailing boat, the Bristol Channel Pilot Cutter, developed in the area. Paddle steamers[edit] P and A Campbell of Bristol were the main operators of pleasure craft, particularly paddle steamers, from the mid-nineteenth century to the late 19th century, together with the Barry Railway Company. These served harbours along both coasts, such as Ilfracombe and Weston-super-Mare. This tradition is continued each summer by the PS Waverley, the last seagoing paddle steamer in the world, built in 1946. The steamer provides pleasure trips between the Welsh and English coasts and to the islands of the channel. A hovercraft was recently tested to determine the feasibility of setting up a similar rescue service in Weston-super-Mare. It has been stated that it would contribute significantly to UK climate change goals and European Union renewable energy targets. Earlier studies of a possible Severn Barrage included estimates of bed load transport of sand and gravel by tidal ebb and flood that would be interrupted if a solid dam were built across the Channel. Some of the options being looked at may include a road crossing downstream of the existing crossings of the estuary.

5: Middleton on the Hill News - BBC News

Between Severn (Saefern) and Wye (Waege) in the Year a prelude to the Norman Forest of Dene in Glowcestscire and Herefordscire () by Cyril Hart. The Free Miners of the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St Briavels () by Cyril Hart.

The last field in England "Elected Silence, sing to me And beat upon my whorled ear Pipe me to pastures still and be The music that I care to hear. A field that I had first wondered about as I viewed it from the high walls of Chepstow Castle, over on the western bank of the river Wye. It can be traced again, on the map and ground, just north of the field. In parts of the southern Marches the Wye forms a proxy boundary, a more powerful line of division than any human construct. Today the middle of the Wye more properly Gwy in Welsh is decorated with alternate black dashes and spots on the Ordnance Survey map, marking the coming together of Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, of England and Wales. There is something both inviting and slightly daunting in the thought of studying the micro-landscape of a single field. My intention here is less ambitious than the above tracts, but I do hope to give a voice to the overlooked places that are all around us: And therein lies the magic, far from the one-dimensional vision conjured by landscape platitudes: Dozens of examples exist on any Ordnance Survey sheet or Google Earth view, waiting to be discovered, mapped but unknown: There they seek arcane and possibly diabolical knowledge or treasure, we do not find out what. The historical setting here is Monmouthshire which, administratively at least, had an ambiguous status at this time as to whether it was within England or Wales , on the western bank of the Wye. My field lies on the eastern side of the river in Gloucestershire, but mirrors something of the atmosphere of the film. It does not take much of a leap of the imagination to picture a rag-tag group of Civil War renegades passing through in search of an inn, a passage home or maybe some natural psychedelics to temporarily banish the horrors of the conflict. The field annotated in green on the modern Ordnance Survey map; extract from Digimap. Historically this promontory was within the bounds of Tidenham, a large royal manor occupying the land immediately south of the Forest of Dean between the Severn and the Wye. Ordnance Survey map extract, from Digimap. From the gateway in the south-east corner a raised track follows the field boundary to a collection of brick buildings, concrete clad, corrugated iron roofed and now part overtaken by ivy and hawthorn; a fire-place and cattle stalls bearing witness to their original mid-twentieth century agricultural utility. The line of the old boundary along the middle of the field mirrors the curve of the river and follows what, on the ground, is the visible edge of a natural river terrace. This morphological symmetry with the river is shared by a ditch along the western edge of the field, running into the pond and encased by a thick hawthorn hedge. Crossing the field I am naturally drawn to a single oak standard holding centre stage, its trunk surrounded by large limestone blocks and pieces of brickwork; what structure they have come from is not immediately obvious. Below the river terrace three ducks enjoy the last mud of winter flooding, the grass and clover of the water meadow providing rich grazing for the cattle occupying the field. The murky morning stillness is studded by the scat singing of great tits, and the echoing calls of seagulls and rooks. Perambulating the boggy perimeter and surveying the rising ground of the field I muse on the people who have toiled in these acres over centuries: Did they consider themselves to be Welsh, English or something in between? Eventually I reach the northern end of the field, with the muddy Wye beyond and the steeply wooded opposite bank just starting to come into leaf, vivid greens permeating the dull greys and browns of retreating winter austerity. Arvans parish boundary on the opposite side of the river and then ran uphill to Tutshill to join the present A48, which still follows the line of its Roman ancestor. Scrambling along the shoreline a rocky promontory looked a likely abutment for a bridge, the thick mud below perhaps hiding further evidence of Roman engineering below. The scene here further evocative of South American sublime grandeur, particularly when crossing a rock fall, the black boulders stretching upwards into Andean infinity. The limestone from these now silent cliffs has in the past been heavily exploited for use as building material, the Wye providing a convenient route for transporting the heavy loads by boat to the Severn Estuary and beyond. A vernacular design of craft particular to the river was the flat-bottomed trow, many of which plied their trade between the Wye and Bristol; a historical memory kept alive through the name of a well-known Bristolian pub dating from , the Llandoger Trow. In fact, this remote church seems to have

had something of an itinerant and varied history of ownership, use and status and was ruinous by The church and its location are almost impossibly picturesque and atmospheric, though on a damp and misty April day a sense of Gothic melancholy is at large. Although a solitary visitor today, I am accompanied by the celluloid ghosts of Sergeant Howie and Angel Blake. If the recently revived Hammer Films are on the look out for suitable locations then here they have one that would admirably meet their needs. Still from The Wicker Man from www. Back to the field: Chepstow and Monmouthshire, like Berwick on the English-Scottish border, have had a forced history of national schizophrenia, mostly Welsh in character and population but administratively a more unclear status. The castle has remained a constant, dominating the town since its foundation by the Norman lord William FitzOsbern in at the southern end of the chain of fortifications bestriding the Welsh Marches. At the same time the Wye was gaining popularity as part of the nascent touristic itinerary, with artists also drawn to its natural and historic wonders. Below are a number of paintings of the castle that may have been painted from the field, or include it as part of the scene. Monmouthshire , Joannes Kipp from <http://www.joanneskip.com>: Here the meadow abutted the massive sandstone outer walls of a Norman-medieval castle, and was bounded by the curve of a stream. Hours, days and weeks were spent roaming and lolling around this field, mapping on foot and on paper its everyday features, imbuing them with significance: But it is not just children who can enjoy playgrounds. We should all remember that the landscape is waiting for us to learn from it, to adventure into it. Go and find your field. References Hammond, J Ed. Observations concerning landscape and the imagination. A Walk in the Wild. A Good Parcel of English Soil. The Buildings of Wales: Wordsworth, W and Coleridge, S,

6: Landscapism: The last field in England

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