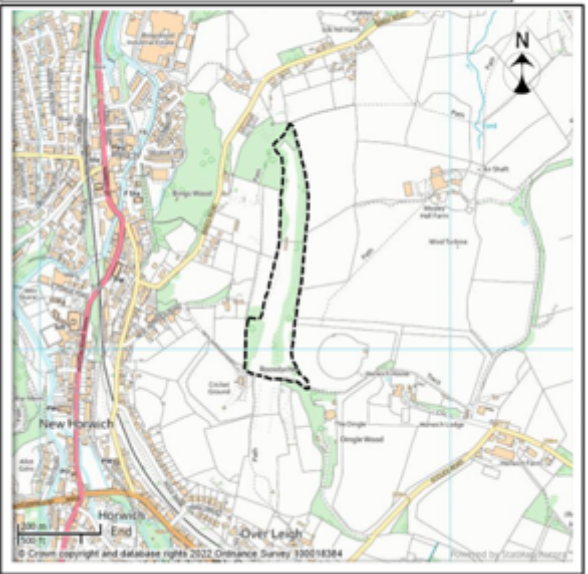


Vision4Whaley Neighbourhood Plan

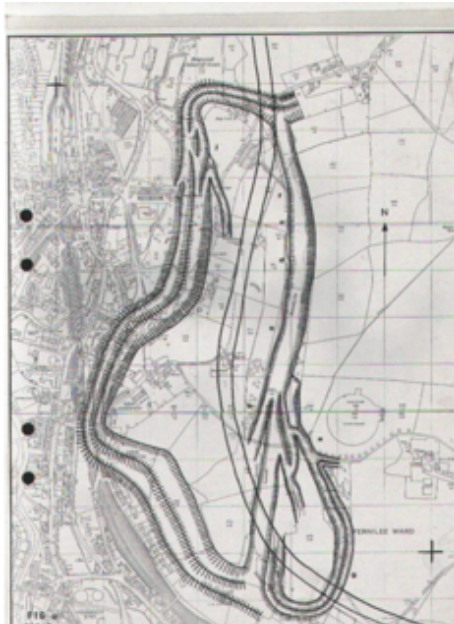
Local Green Spaces Supporting Document

Areas are outlined by black marking

Name and What is Special about this space	Map /Photograph
<p>LGS1 Roosdyche RIGS – wooded area</p> <p>This Local Green Space has special geological, natural and historic importance to the community. Although it is not accessible to the public, a public footpath runs parallel to the western edge. This forms part of a 5.5 mile circular walk advertised in Derbyshire Life as ‘High Peak Whaley Bridge’ taking in the Roosdyche woods as one of the noted features. The path and Roosdyche feature in the Whaley Bridge Walk as documented in the 2020 leaflet ‘Walks Around Whaley Bridge’.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Alert Map shows the site forms part of a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological site (RIGS) designation, and it includes veteran trees within the woodland. It is also shown on our Whaley Bridge wildlife corridor map, produced by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust to include a Local Wildlife Site and Wildlife corridors.</p> <p>The Local Green Space not only makes a positive contribution to the natural environment in terms of biodiversity, landscape character and habitat but also owing to its significance in history.</p> <p>The site forms part of a former ice-dammed lake from the late Devensian, British Ice Sheet around Manchester and includes a designation as a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological site (RIGS). More information about the special characteristics and detail of the site can be found at:</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">LGS1 - Roosdyche</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scale: 1:5000 @A4 Date: 11 May 2022</p>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/252502062_Evidence_for_former_Glacial_Lakes_in_the_High_Peaks_and_Rosendale_Plateau_areas_NW_England

The site also forms the eastern boundary of the Roosdyche ancient village and has appeared in ordnance survey from the 1840's. It formed the boarder of Brigantia and Corritanni lands which suggests that the site could be very important. The following map illustrates its location as the eastern side of the fortress.



Roosdyche posted by brigantian
© 3 D Bennett
17 Mar 04ce | 0 comments | Add comments | Permalink
Image 1 of 17

(Source: <https://www.themodernantiquarian.com/site/5692/roosdyche.html>)

Legend has it that the Roosdyche was also used as a Roman chariot race track. For more information about the history visit: <https://www.themodernantiquarian.com/site/5692/roosdyche.html>

There is no public access and the central pastures are grazed. The surrounding woodland provide for a tranquil setting and a haven for wildlife. Together with the adjoining woodlands it provides a contiguous wildlife corridor from the River Goyt and Peak Forest Canal up into

the open countryside on the east of the town.

A public footpath runs along the westerly boundary of the site and New Horwich Road to the south. There are open views into the site from both the northern and southern ends.

Right: view of the Roosdyche from the public footpath at the northern end.



LGS2

Whaley Bridge Linear Park (old C&HP railway)

This linear park forms another part of the 1830 Cromford & High Peak Railway. After closure as a goods branch-line in 1965 it was converted to a level walkway and linear park.

It runs from the town centre under Chapel Road through a restored railway tunnel into the green beside Cromford Court, sheltered housing.

The space is well used by residents and walkers to gain safe access to the town centre and school, connecting the town centre to Horwich End and Cromford Court.

The space forms a green corridor through the town.

View of the Linear Park tunnel under Chapel Road (B5470).



View of the Linear Park, to the right.
 Beyond the hedge to the right lies Carr Field (LGS 15). The Carrs is to the left.



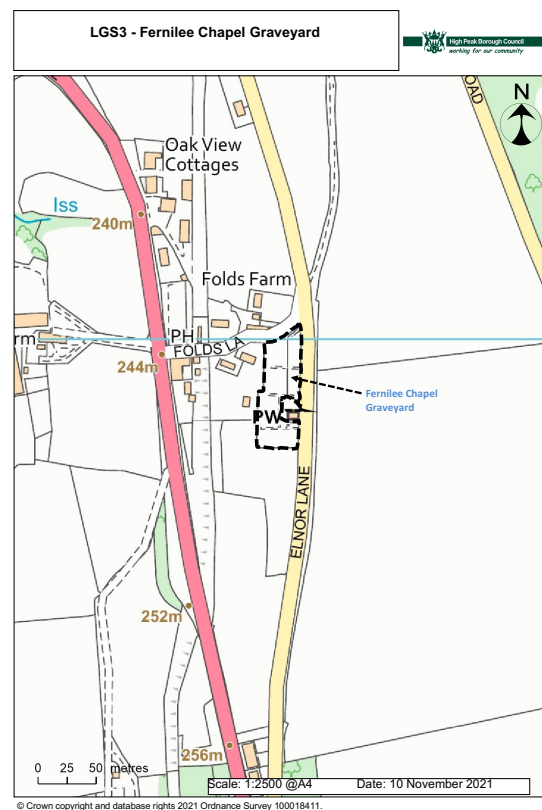
LGS3 Fernilee Chapel Graveyard

The Graveyard is maintained in good order by volunteers.

The Graveyard is a place of beauty with magnificent views cross the Goyt valley to the hills to the west.

The Chapel, which is a Grade II Listed Building, and Graveyard opened in December 1871.

The graveyard is a tranquil place where descendants of the departed can mourn the deceased buried here, while admiring the views across the valley to Taxal Edge (PDNP).



Fernilee Chapel Graveyard seen from the south.



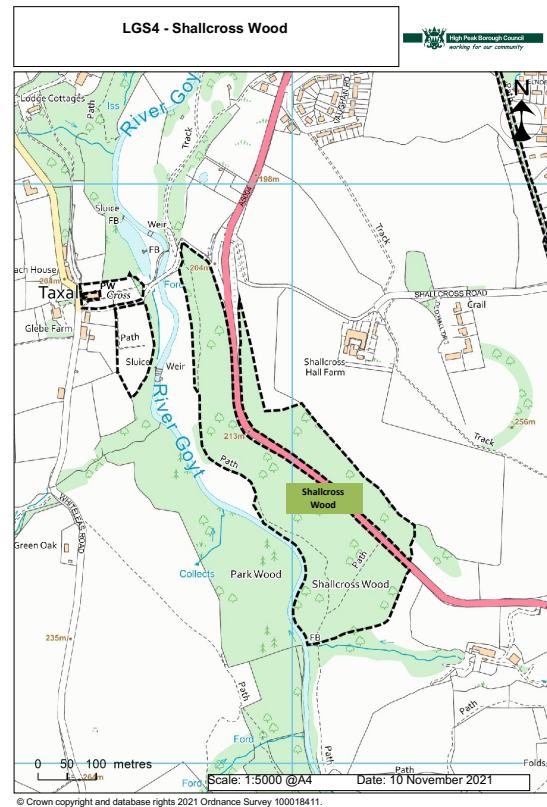
LGS4

Shallcross Wood, area to the east of the River Goyt.

This ancient woodland is bounded to the west by a popular public footpath overlooking the River Goyt. The path runs from the centre of Whaley Bridge through to the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Woodland reached over a footbridge to the south. This permits a circular walk back to Taxal.

Whaley Bridge is known as the Gateway to the Goyt, and Shallcross Wood provides visitors and residents with an accessible window of the wilder countryside which lies further south as you enter the Peak District National Park. The continuation of the footpath gives sustainable access to the upper Goyt Valley which is an extremely popular tourist destination.

The broad-leaved woodland which rises up above the footpath provides a tranquil and undisturbed environment for wildlife. This comprises the historic woodlands, wild-flowers and fungi. The gently inclined slopes create the image of a mature parkland setting.



Right: View of the footpath through Shallcross Wood.



LGS5

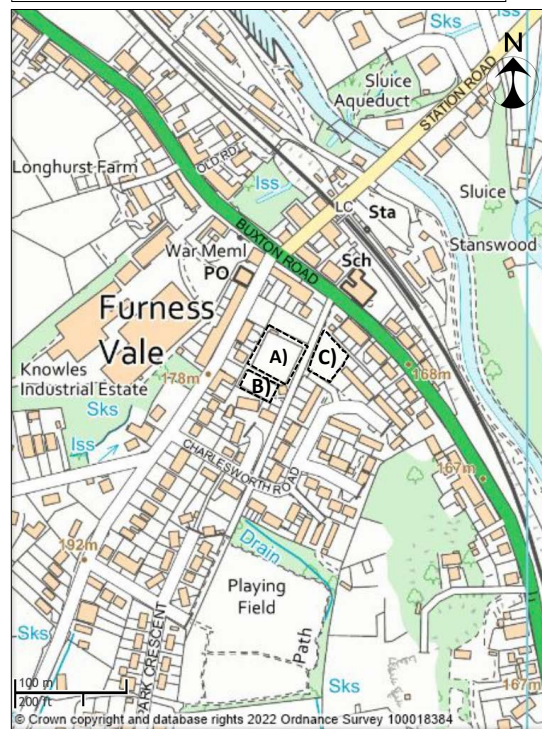
Furness Vale Bowling Green, Sports Facility and Playground

This was donated to the community by the Knowles family for public recreation.

The playground is well used by local children for play. It is safely away from the busy A6 to the north.

The Bowling Green is used by the local Bowling Club and the adjoining multi-use games area is used for a variety of sports.

LGS5 – A) Furness Vale Bowling Green, B) Sports Facility and C) Playground



View of Furness Vale Bowling Club (right).

View of Furness Vale Sports Facility (below).

View of the Furness Vale Playground (below right).



LGS6

Whaley Bridge Cricket Pitch (not pavilion)

The location of Whaley Bridge Cricket pitch provides for spectacular views across the valley towards Toddbrook Reservoir and the surrounding hills in the Peak District National Park.

The area is much cherished by both members, visitors and players at the cricket matches but also by walkers and the residents of Whaley Bridge who come here for community events such as the firework display and the lighting of memorial beacons.

Comment by a resident: *“a most valuable asset for the town, wonderful setting”*.



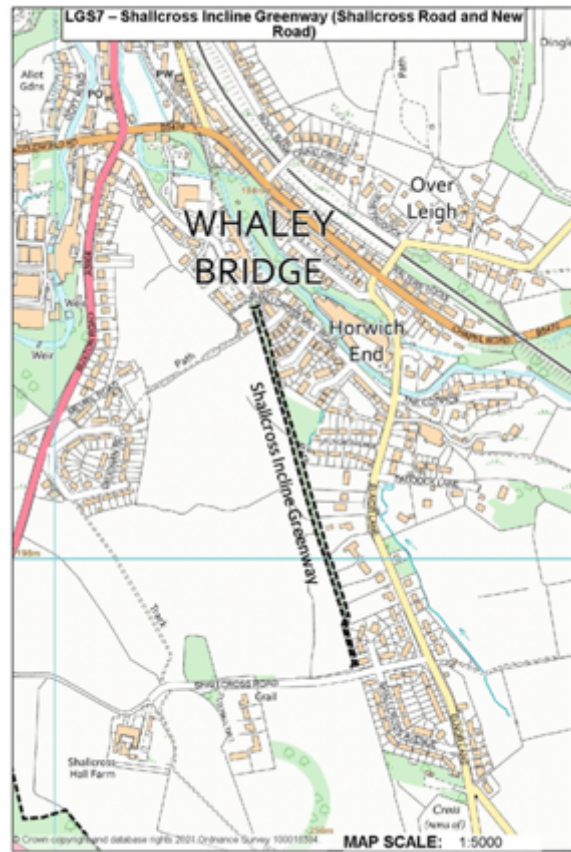
Right: View of the Whaley Bridge Cricket Pitch and groundsman's shed.



LGS7 Shallcross Incline Greenway

The Shallcross Incline was constructed in 1830 by the Cromford & High Peak Railway to link the Derwent Mills of Cromford with the cotton mills and ports of Lancashire over the waterways of north-west England. The shareholders included Richard Arkwright.

The incline fell into disuse in 1892 but was restored as a greenway in 2012. To the west there are occasional views over the surrounding hillside. The incline is tree-lined and provides for a wildlife corridor. The incline features in local walking guides and is also a safe walking route to school and shops from the housing to the south-east of the top entrance to the route.



Right: View of Whaley Incline from the southern entrance.



LGS8
Taxal Churchyard

Taxal Church a Grade II* listed building, dating from C16-17.

Work is being carried out by Acclimatise Whaley to enhance the wildlife value of the church-yard. The area adjoins the ancient woodlands of Park Wood and Shallcross Wood.

Benches in the graveyard are frequently used as a resting place by mourners.



Right: Taxal Graveyard.



LGS9

Whaley Bridge Incline

This Incline was also part of the 1830 Cromford & High Peak Railway and was worked by horse capstan until closure in 1952.

After a period of abandonment, the incline was converted by High Peak BC to a well-used and much appreciated walkway and quiet space for recreation at the heart of the town.

The site adjoins the Bingswood ancient woodland, members of the community have planted wild flowers to enhance bio-diversity of the surroundings. The incline is a key part of the wildlife corridor leading to the Roosdyche (LGS 1, 2 and 6).



Right: View up the Whaley Bridge Incline.



LGS10

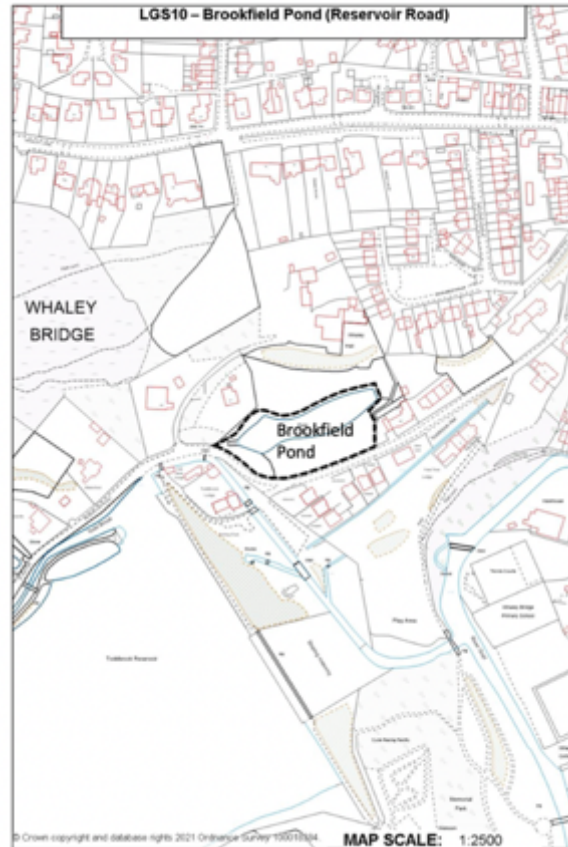
Brookfield Pond and Nature Reserve

This is managed by Whaley Bridge Town Council on behalf of the community. The council holds a water abstraction licence to maintain it.

The former mill pond was used for fishing by an angling club, but that has unfortunately stopped following the 2019 Toddbrook dam incident when the water supply was disrupted by emergency reconfiguration of the dam auxiliary spillway. The Canal and River Trust have undertaken to replace this.

The site is known for its waterfowl, toads and king-fishers.

There is ancient woodland on the East and West of the pond.



Right: Brookfield Pond

Public comments:

"a well-established wildlife sanctuary".

"historical and environmental value. It is a beauty spot and is tranquil".



LGS11

Wooded Area to north of Jodrell Road play area

This wedge of land provides an important wildlife corridor/green wedge between housing development.

An essential footpath between the surrounding housing estates and the village amenities runs through the site, providing an alternative transport to the car.

It is an oasis of tranquillity in the midst of a built-up area.

It is a beautiful small wooded clough bounded by a stream.



Footpath passing through the Wooded Area north of Jodrell Road play area, from Buxton Road to Hockerley New Road.



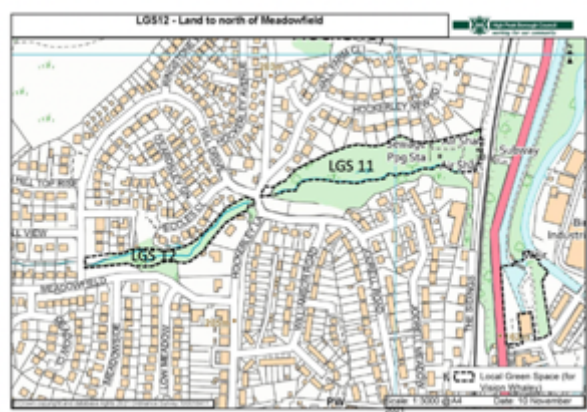
LGS12

Land to north of Meadowfield

This area is a western continuation of LGS 11 and provides an essential wildlife corridor amongst development.

A footpath connects areas of the estate to the west with the town below and provides off-road routes.

It is an oasis of tranquillity being in a deep clough. It is a beautiful small wooded area, with a small footbridge crossing the stream which runs down it.



Footpath running through Land to the North of Meadowfield, showing the bridge over the stream.



LGS13

Furness Vale School Garden

This site is used and maintained by Furness Vale primary school as a community and school garden.



Right: View inside the Furness Vale Community Garden.



LGS14

Green at centre of Orchard Road

This green provides an amenity for local residents at the centre of Orchard Road with beautiful views to the East.

Public comment:

“a breathing space in an area becoming very built up”.



Green at Orchard Road seen from the west.



LGS15

Carr Field, Horwich End

Carr Field is a green water-meadow in the centre of town and conservation area and a riparian habitat to wildlife.

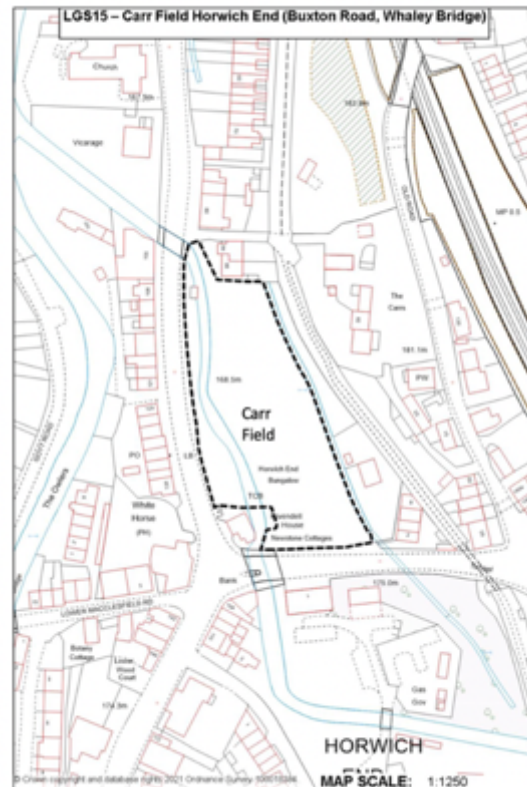
The green space maintains the rural tradition of the community of Horwich End. It is over-looked by 'The Carrs' which features in the book the Manchester Man (*).

(*) ***The Manchester Man*** is a novel by the British writer [Isabella Banks](#). It was first published in three volumes in 1876 under her married name, Mrs G. Linnæus Banks. The story follows the life of a Manchester resident, Jabez Clegg, during the nineteenth century and his rise to prosperity in the booming industrial city. It depicts a number of real historical events such as the [Peterloo Massacre](#).^[1]

Comments from residents:

"Carr Field is significant because of the wildlife. The land is sandwiched between the Linear Park, Combs Reservoir to Whaley Bridge Canal Basin feeder and the Randall Carr Brook. It is frequented by Kingfishers, Heron, Dippers and Grey Wagtails. A nearby Otter Holt means regular sightings recently saw the mother moving her very young cubs across the field after they were disturbed. Along the bank there is evidence of their activity, a regular couching place to the East of the Brook. Carr Brook running by the side of the land is regularly used by the cubs to hunt and play. There is a current study of otters taking place here by Deborah Dawson at Sheffield University <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/molecol/deborah-dawson/peakdistrictotters>."

"Carr Field has local significance, it is part of the character of Horwich End".



Entrance to Carr Field (Aug 2020).



LGS16

Taxal Beeches

Taxal Beeches were purchased by public subscription and are a beautiful straight formation of beech trees that adjoin the path marked on the map, right.

The wood is held in trust by Derbyshire County Council, following a public appeal in 1948 to purchase the trees (as reported below by the Manchester Guardian – courtesy FV Local History).

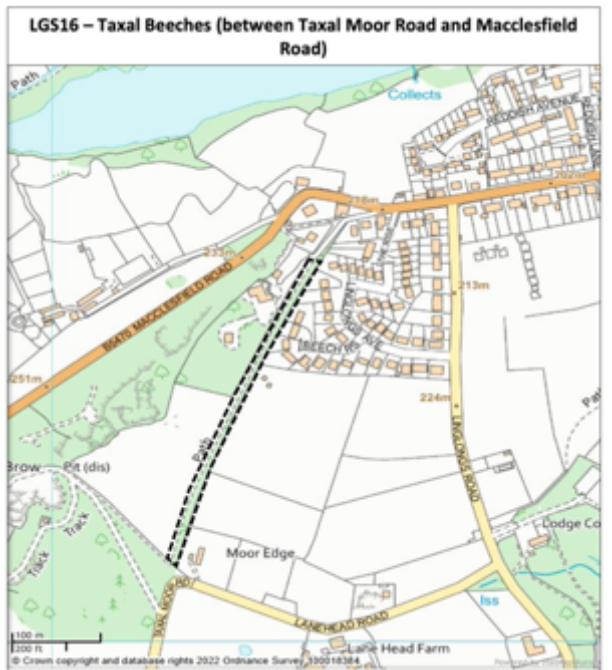
EFFORT TO SAVE THE TAXAL BEECHES

Appeal Fund Opened

Efforts of the Whaley Bridge Urban District Council having failed to obtain a preservation order in respect of the TAXAL Beeches, forty magnificent trees leading to Taxal Church, local residents have opened a fund to raise £275 to purchase other trees which would provide an equivalent amount of timber. The treasurer of the fund is Mr. T. A. Brown of the District Bank, Whaley Bridge.

When it became known that the farmer on whose land the trees stand had sold them to a timber merchant immediate action was made by the local residents to members of Parliament, the local council, and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. It was then ascertained that the Board of Trade had already issued a selling licence.

Unhappily, the Whaley Bridge Urban District Council has now decided to find the £275, said Mr. S. Bagster, secretary of the fund, in an appeal issued last night. "The money must be found quickly, and we appeal to all who deplore this desecration in one of the loveliest hamlets in England."



The woodland is a clearly visible line beneath Taxal Edge in PDNP.

From the walk through the wood there are good views across the valley.

Key footpath (WB56) joins Linglongs to Taxal moor and the edge above.

The footpath forms the beginning of a route through to Windgather Rocks.

Right: View of the southern end of Taxal Beeches.

