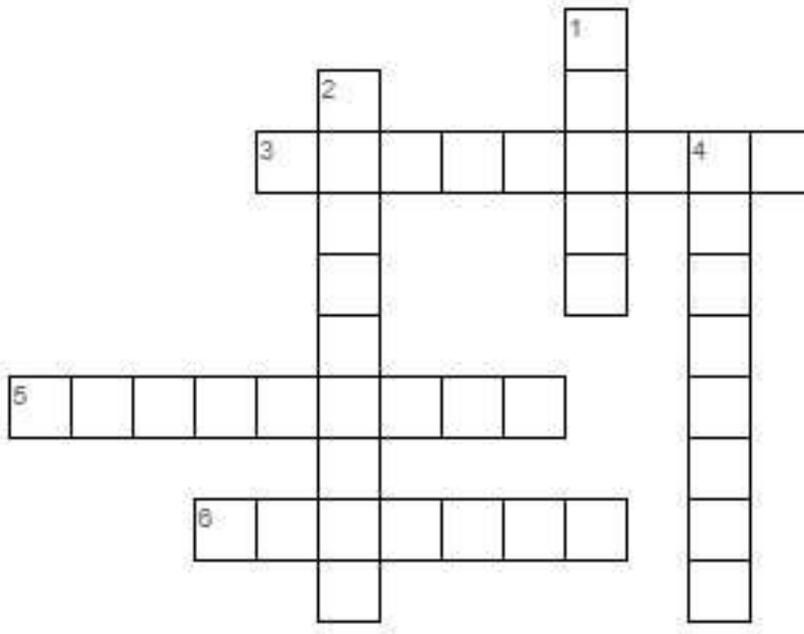


River Derwent Valley Geocross V83

Bridges over the River Derwent – Grand Designs

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To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 2 locations of the main feature in the following photographs.

You will need the what3words app (W3W) on your GPS device. Using your GPS device held over the main feature you then get the what3words address. You will probably have to move around to find the W3W square containing the 'word' provided.

Save all the words and eventually fit the words to the crossword grid.

There are just three crossword clues. Find these words first, then fit all the other words to the grid. There may be more than one solution. One word may appear twice, you only need it once for the crossword.

Clues

- 1 DOWN coin
- 5 ACROSS senders of goods
- 6 ACROSS usually NO

GPS on mobile phones can be imprecise. This can mean that multiple devices very close to each other might show different 3 word addresses, not because the 3 word addresses of your actual location is different but because the devices each think they are in slightly different places. Each location is a grid square 3x3 metres.

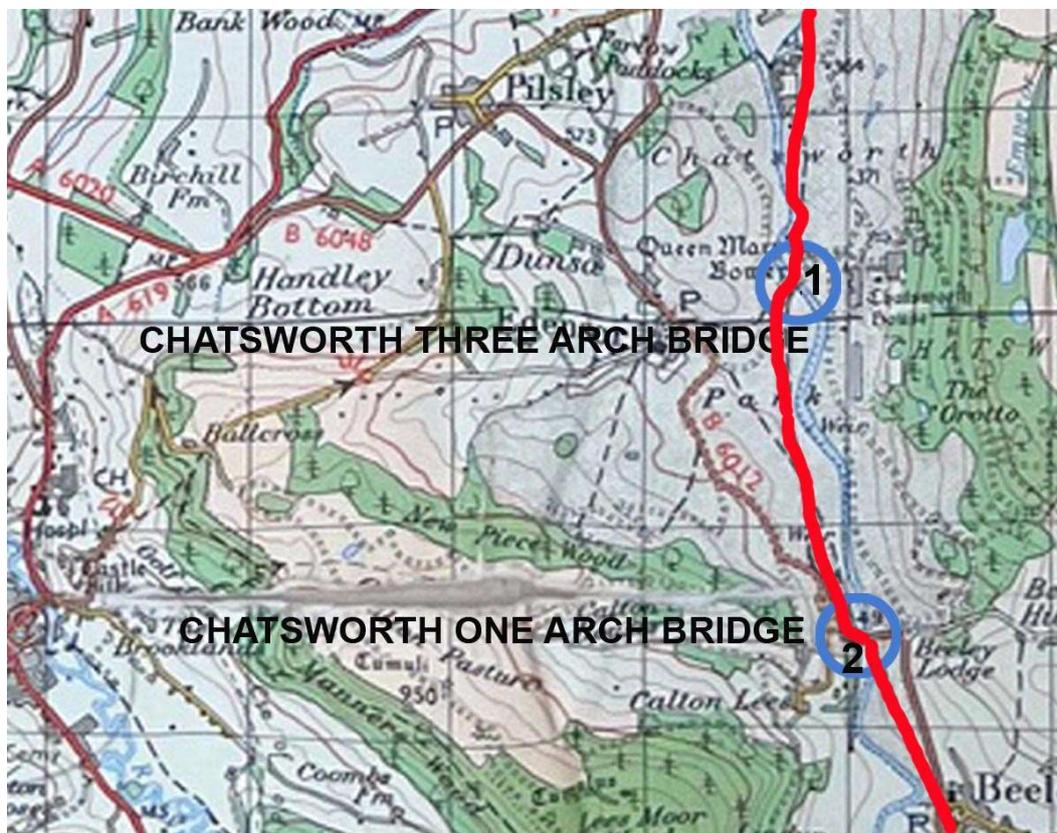
In order to help you ensure that you obtain the correct three word (W3W) address, the first word in the W3W is provided as a clue. You may need to walk around the main feature into different 3 x 3 metre grid squares to find the correct W3W address.

E.g. Let's assume that you are at a location given by the W3W address thick.verge.commented and you are told the first word of the W3W address is the word "thick". You now know you have found the right one.

Location	OS grid reference	W3W		
		First word	Second word	Third word
1	Chatsworth Three Arch Bridge SK 25709 70161	roughness	exporters	penny
2	Chatsworth One Arch Bridge SK 26058 68444	pollution	smoking	scrapped

Each of the locations can be found on the route below. The locations are listed in order and sufficient background is included to help you triangulate your position to identify the location

SECTION THREE – GRAND DESIGNS



Chatsworth Three Arch Bridge

OS ref SK 25709 70161

W3W roughness.exporters.penny

A Grand Design for a clients property is something uniquely conceived, reflecting the complete desires of the owner.

If you own a large enough estate and you want to create a grassy deer park with lakes and bridges, you don't let a small village like Edensor get in the way.

Chatsworth is the 'Last Hurrah' before the River Derwent reaches Its grand finale at Matlock, a birthplace for the factories which started the Industrial Revolution.

The Last Hurrah is celebrated by passing through the magnificent parkland of Chatsworth House, stately home of the Dukes of Devonshire.

As it enters Chatsworth Park the River Derwent shrugs off the wooded banks which it has passed through from Hathersage to Baslow, and emerges into daylight and glory.

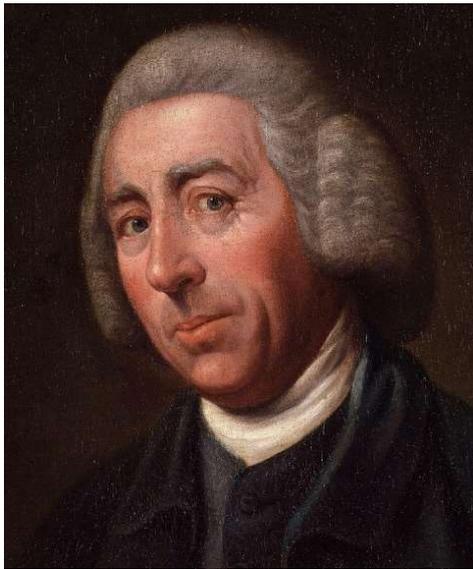
It would be a shame to miss out mention of the magnificent Cedar Bank which the River Derwent flows past just before reaching Paines Bridge. There are at least 17 cedars of several different varieties, and for a river that has recently flowed past the conifers of the Derwent Reservoirs, and then past many hundreds of common deciduous trees on its shady journey down the Derwent Valley, this is a unique Arboricultural Highlight not repeated anywhere that I know. Cedars are an exotic conifer, native to the Himalaya and Mediterranean, distinctive, evergreen and long lived.



There is also a solitary fisherman in this picture, the only person I saw fishing in the River Derwent in 14 miles of walking from Yorkshire Bridge to Chatsworth.

The river now becomes the centrepiece of Chatsworth Park, a Grand Design which took 8 years to complete, and now looks so natural that it seems to have always looked that way.

This is not the case, it is one mans version of what natural could be.. It is entirely due to the 'Grand Design' vision of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.



At the beginning of the 1700s the English national taste was for rigidly formal gardens inspired by the French Palace of Versailles: a style that proclaimed man's dominance over nature.

Brown created a definitively 'English Landscape' style that blurred the boundaries between art and nature.

Now three hundred years after his birth, Capability Brown has changed our national consciousness for all that we see as beautiful in the English landscape.

Brown did not invent the 'landscape garden' singlehandedly: he followed William Kent (1685-1748) before him who famously "leapt the fence and saw that all nature was a garden". Kent's artistic style showed his knowledge of classical scholarly gardens, usually placing temples, arches and statuary derived from classical knowledge shared by all educated men of the time.

Brown was of humble birth, the son of a Northumbrian farming family. He had no classical education or knowledge gained in a Grand Tour: his landscapes were intended to raise an emotional response rather than an intellectual understanding.

Brown's landscapes confidently expressed a new relationship with nature: it was no longer a force to be excluded, but a source of joy and inspiration.

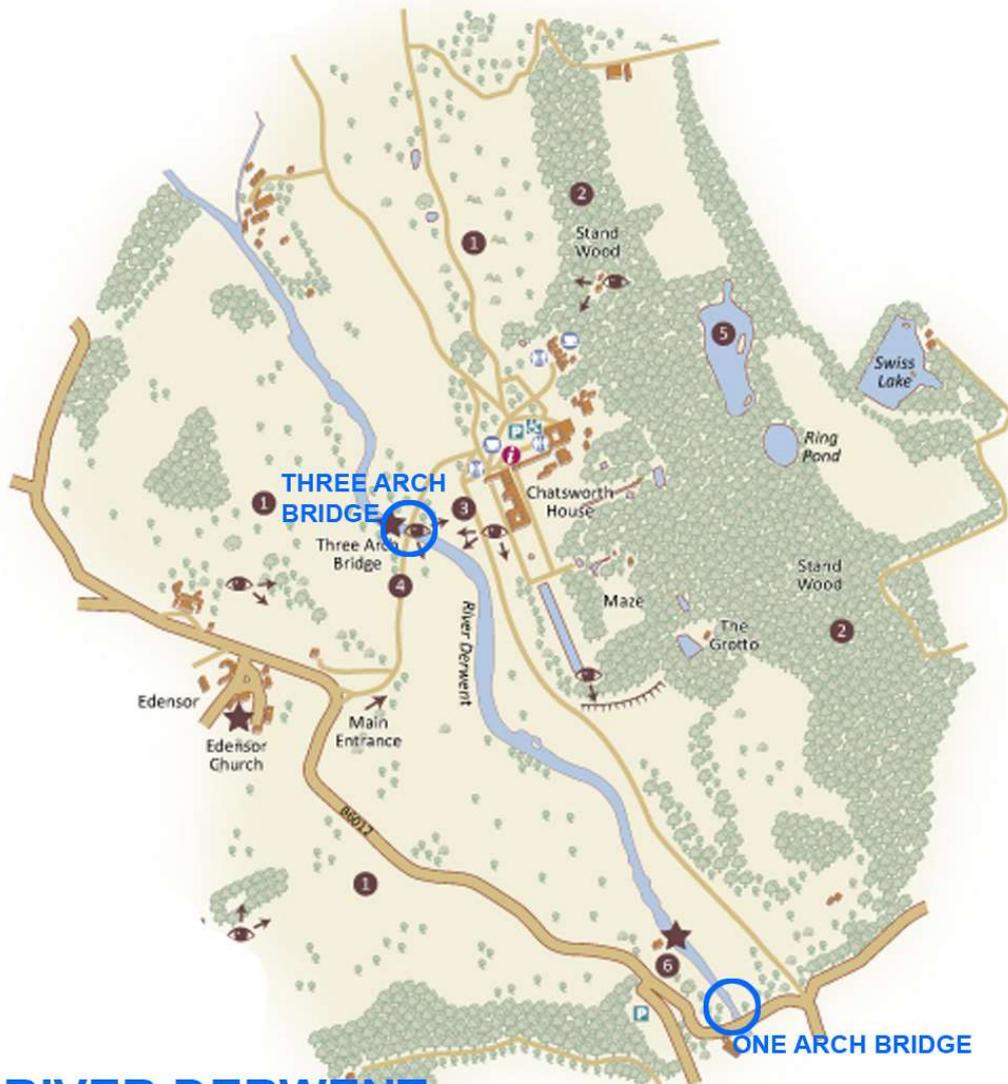
When William Kent died in 1748, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was early in his career as a Landscape Architect and creator of this new landscape style. Noble owners of large estates took him on to redesign their parks and gardens, and then referred him to their friends. He was the latest fashionable garden designer and he went on to create at least 250 Grand Designs. His clients were wealthy and well educated and had plenty of time to enjoy, and show off, their newly refashioned estates.

Early in his career as a pre-eminent Landscape Architect, Capability Brown undertook a major redesign of the landscape of Chatsworth House between the 1757 and 1765. He was commissioned by the 4th Duke of Devonshire.

It was to be a truly Grand Design.

It endures today, 250 years after completion.

The map below shows the landscape improvements carried out under the direction of Capability Brown. It is a lot more than just the two bridges!



RIVER DERWENT BRIDGES AT CHATSWORTH PARK

The grounds of Chatsworth include many elements of Capability Brown's signature features; smooth rolling grassland reaching up to the walls of the house, a naturally landscaped 'lake', trees planted singly, in clumps, belts and on rising ground.

He paid particular attention to approach roads and drives. His masterpiece is the approach drive to the front of Chatsworth House:-

The drive he created at Chatsworth, with falling parkland in the foreground and views of the bridge and the house beyond, backed by steeply rising wooded slopes, is one of the most impressive approaches to a country house in England.



Capability Brown worked on over 250 large country estates. He was highly skilled in landscape engineering, especially with water.

Before the 1750s Chatsworth had lavish formal gardens up to the walls of the house, but beyond that the landscape was rough and bare. The banks of the River Derwent were steep, and the river could hardly be seen from the house. It was masked by trees.

However, the untidy village of Edensor was visible from the house and the Duke wanted it moved. Buildings were demolished and Edensor was rebuilt a few hundred metres north. Visitors today admire the gated village with its distinctive 'model village' in the Chatsworth blue paint style,

Brown cleared the riverside trees and sloped the ground away from the house on the west side to create meadows with open views over the River Derwent. He built a high weir to raise the water level of the River Derwent and to allow it to widen out to create a more natural looking 'lake' although it was still part of the river. The new 'lake' held behind the weir was up to 60 metres wide, considerably wider than the typical 20 metre width of the River Derwent upstream.



Brown also created another lake at Chatsworth; the formal rectangular lake called the Canal Pond. It was renamed the Emperor Lake 100 years later when Joseph Paxton engineered the spectacular Emperor Fountain.

While Capability Brown was constructing a new landscape design, the Duke had commissioned architect James Paine to add a new wing to the house and a separate stable block. Working with Capability Browns idea of a new carriage drive up to the front of the house, Paine designed the Three Arch Bridge which was completed in 1762. The

bridge is angled so as to be seen from the House, and for visitors to receive a striking view of the house from the Entrance Drive.

This landscape architectural masterpiece is recognized as Browns touch of genius.

Paines' bridges are of an Italian style and quite different to the many other stone bridges upstream on the River Derwent.

It is said that his inspiration was the 2000 year old roman bridge at Rimini in Italy, finished by Emperor Tiberius in AD23. This is a sturdy, low and flat 5 arch bridge often described as Doric. Better described as 'Doric Plain', it's just a nicely proportioned bridge with no statuary or ornament.



Paine however wanted statuary and ornaments for his Three Arch Bridge, and Capability Brown must have agreed. There are two sculptural figures on his bridge,



Paines Three Arch Bridge is ornamented with two statues in Portland Stone by Danish sculptor Cibber, who designed other sculptures at Chatsworth. These statues were already sited in Chatsworth gardens and are said to have been 're-set' in the Historic England Grade I Listing description. The photos show them as they are today, on the sunny south facing downstream side of the bridge, facing the West Front of Chatsworth House.

The support pillars incorporate square pedestals on which stand the late 17th century sculptures by Cibber. There are also a flanking pair of recessed half domed empty niches.

The sculptures are now on the better protected south downstream side of the bridge at the foot of the supporting pillars. The north upstream side of the bridge also has two places for sculpture, but these are empty. And now there is a mystery to unravel...



Historic photographs of 1853 and 1895 show the statues on the north upstream side of the bridge.



The north side of the bridge today has no sculptures, and one of the pedestals is missing, probably washed away.



The statues were originally placed on the north side, and they remained there from 1765 until at least 1895.

Sometime after 1895 they were transferred to the south side, possibly due to damage caused by flooding. Or to make them visible from the house.

The north side of the bridge had two square pedestals, one of which is now missing. It also has the same two recessed half domed empty niches which are also on the south side.



Below the Three Arch Bridge the River Derwent has been widened to 60 metres wide for over 800 metres as it flows past Chatsworth House. The clever bit of Capability Browns artistry is that the weir which dams the river is concealed from views from the house.

Chatsworth One Arch Bridge

OS ref SK 26058 68444

W3W pollution.smoking.scrapped

To create a single arch bridge Paine had to raise the height at the centre of the arch to seven metres above the river, creating a dramatic hump-back bridge. The cut-outs are generously sized, large enough for several people.

The hump was not a problem for horse riders and carriages with good forward visibility. Not so for drivers of low modern cars who can't see over the hump until on top of it.

The bridge is now traffic-light controlled.

The One Arch Bridge is at the south of the park and was completed in 1760.

Capability Brown wanted a long distance 'eyecatcher' at the south edge of the park. This would show visitors just how much land the Duke owned. The location he chose was close to the One Arch Bridge.

For this eyecatcher, Paine designed the nearby four storey corn mill which was completed in 1762 and replaced an earlier corn mill which was closer to the house.

Taking the whole 67 miles of the original River Derwent, the 2 miles of river through Chatsworth Park is without doubt the Jewel in the Crown.



