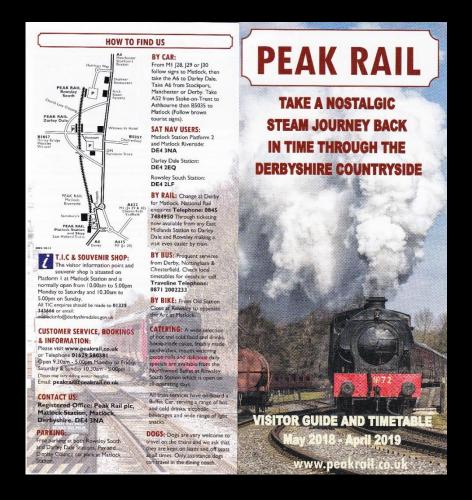
Ilkley U3A Railway Group visit to Crich Tramway Village & Peak Rail





Chapter One

The Journey

Outbound

Meet Leeds Station

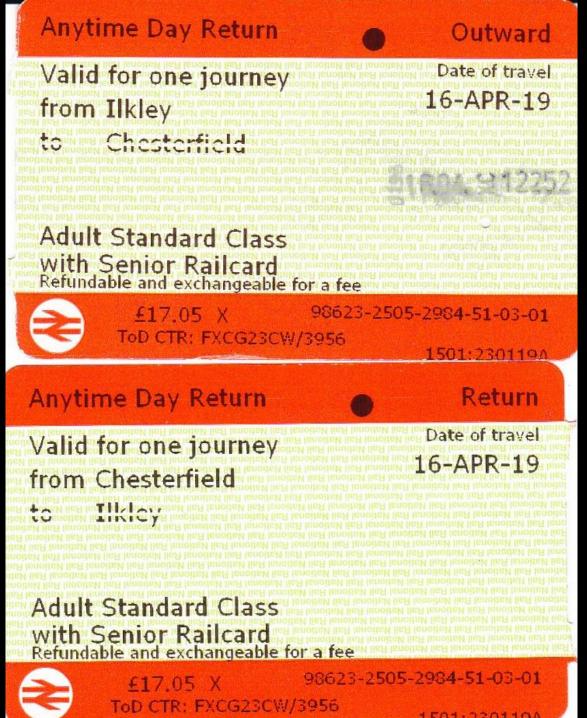
10:11 Cross Country to Chesterfield

Arrive 11:06

Coach to Crich

Coach to Matlock

15:14 Peak Rail to Rowsley



Return

16:00 Coach picks up at Rowsley

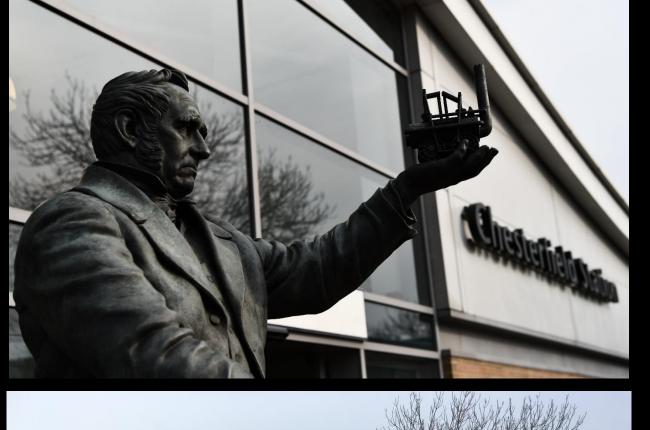
Return via Chatsworth to Chesterfield

17:04 Cross Country to Leeds

Arrive Leeds 18:01







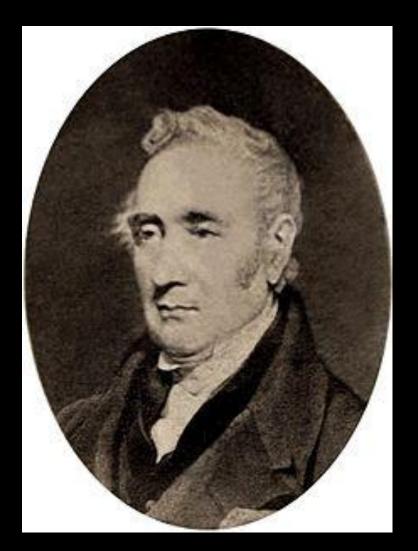






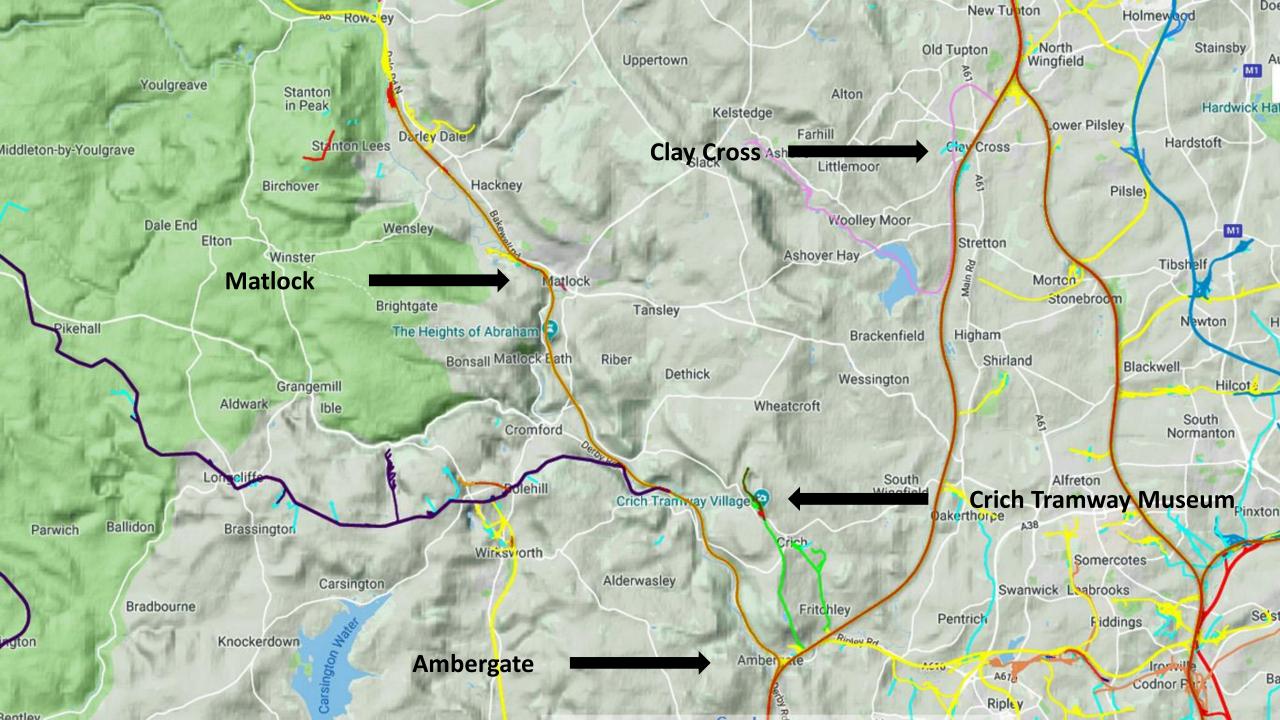


George Stephenson links with Chesterfield and Crich The "Father of Railways" lived in Chesterfield for his last 10 years.



While building the North Midland Railway linking Derby with Leeds, rich coal seams were found in the Clay Cross area. Stephensen recognised he could use local coal and limestone to produce burnt lime for agricultural purposes, using the new railway for distribution.

Cliff Quarry, where Crich Tramway Village is now located, was acquired by Stephenson's company and linked by mineral railway to the Cromford Canal, near the newly constructed North Midland Railway at Ambergate.









Our coach driver Michelle catches up with her knitting whilst waiting.

The scenic route back via Chatsworth to Chesterfield



Chapter Two

People Watching



















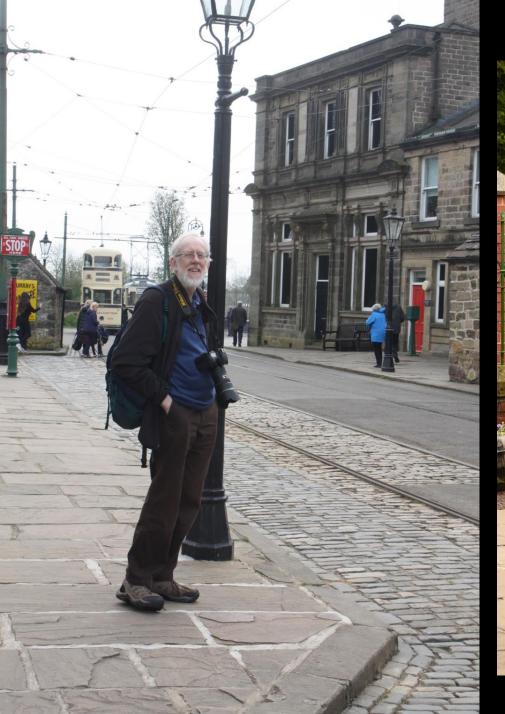






































Chapter Three

Crich Tramway Village

The history of Crich Cliff Quarry

The quarry at Crich Cliff was worked by the Clay Cross Company. Limestone was carried to the kilns on the Cromford Canal at Ambergate by a mineral railway constructed by George Stephenson in 1841.

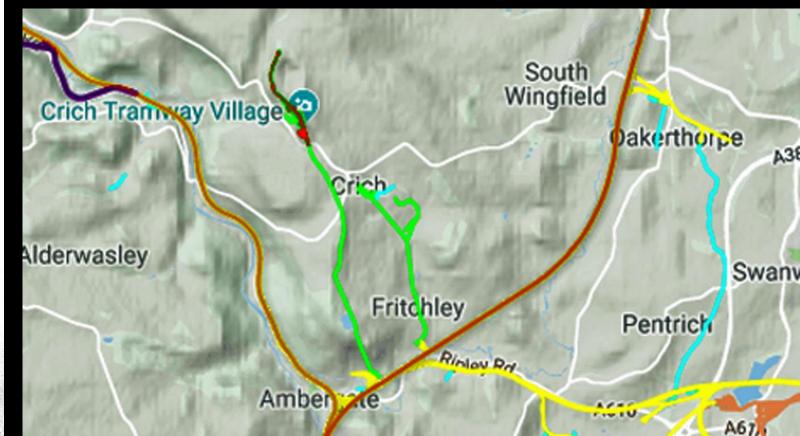
Cliff Quarry was closed and the railway ceased to operate in 1957.

Several reasons are given for the closure, one being that the edge of the quarry was now dangerously near Sherwood Foresters Memorial.

The track of the railway was purchased and recovered by the Talyllyn Railway Preservation Society.

PLAN OF CRICH MINERAL RAILWAYS. Crich Stand Cliff Quarry CRICH & Church Hilts Quarry Old Quarry Dimple Factory Grove FRITCHLEY BULLBRIDGE Tunnel Scale 33 Inches to 1 mile

Plan of the mineral railway linking Crich to Ambergate. 2.5 miles. Two inclined planes were worked by wire rope, the steepest part, some 500 yards long, was the greatest in the country, being a gradient of 1 in 10.



The history of Crich Tramway Village

Enthusiasts on a farewell tour of Southampton Tramways in August 1948 decided to purchase number 45 for £10 which is still in the collection.

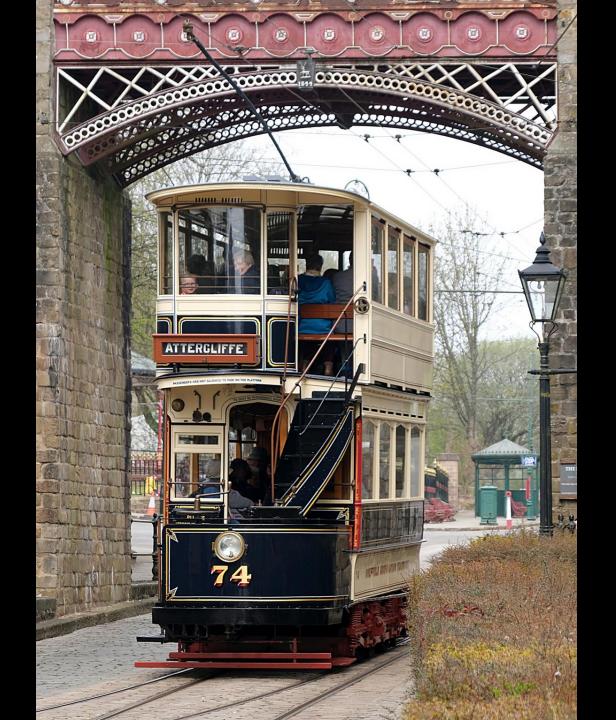
The group developed the Tramway Museum Society, established in 1955, incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in 1962, and recognised as an educational charity in 1963.

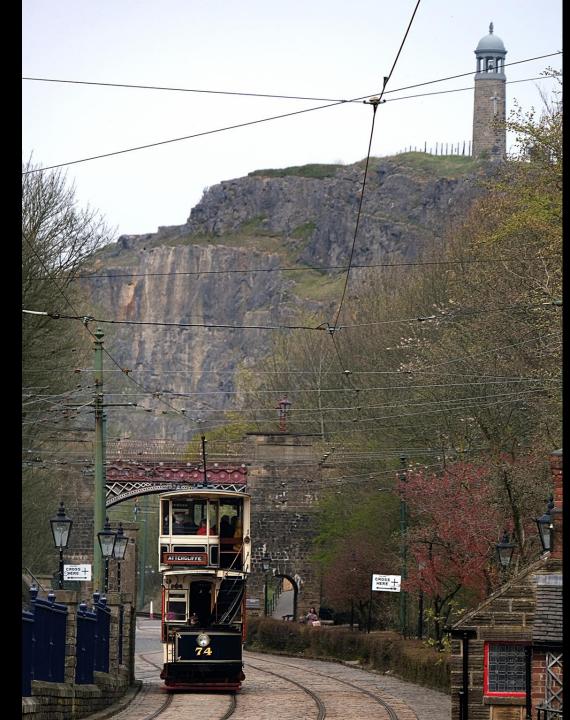
In 1959 the society's attention was drawn to the then derelict limestone quarry at Crich in Derbyshire, from which members of the Talyllyn Railway Preservation Society were recovering track from Stephenson's mineral railway for their pioneering preservation project in Wales.

The history of Crich Tramway Village

Recognising that tramcars did not operate in limestone quarries, the society agreed in 1967 to create around the tramway the kind of streetscape through which the trams had run and thus the concept of the Crich Tramway Village was born.

Members then turned their attention to collecting items of street furniture and even complete buildings, which were then adapted to house the Museum's collections of books, photographs and archives.





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16	T in C	17

We were all given a pre decimal penny on entrance to be handed to the tram conductor on our first ride.

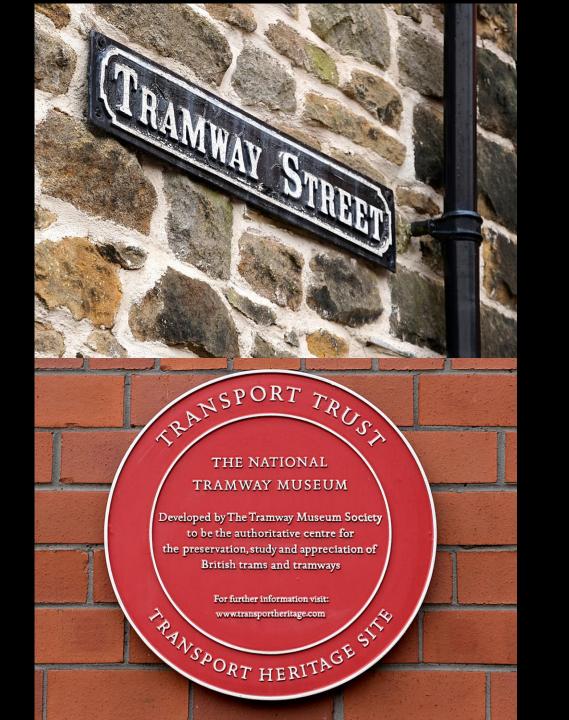
In exchange, we received this ticket entitling to ride the tram cars all day.

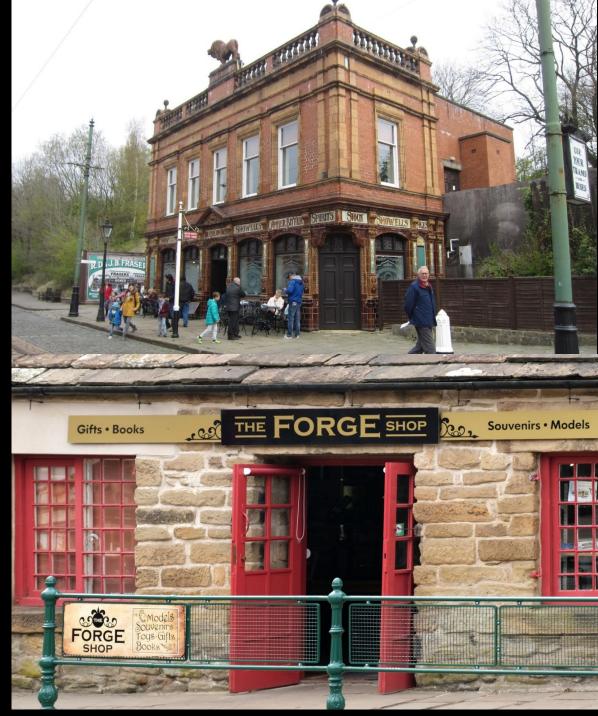
SIXTY YEARS AT CRICH

In January 1959 volunteer members of the Tramway Museum Society began to build a heritage tramway in George Stephenson's derelict quarry.























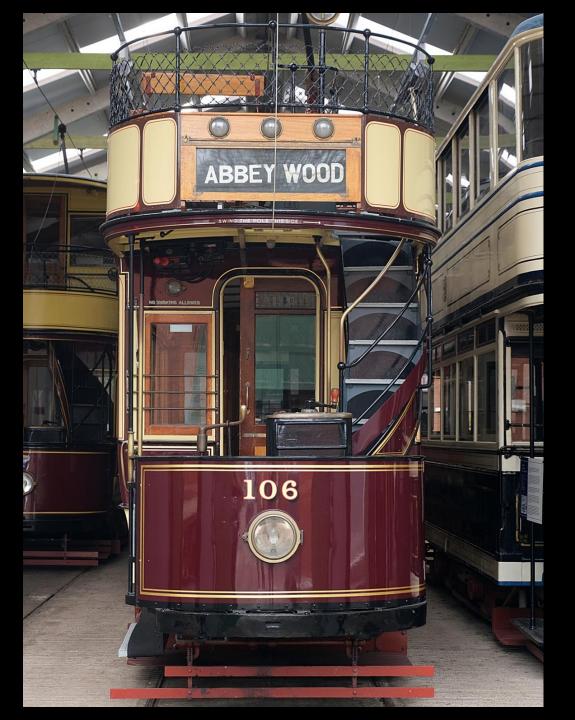


























Chapter Three cont.

Crich Tramway Village workshop for a privileged look behind the scenes.



















Chapter Four

Peak Rail from Matlock

A brief history of the line

The railway linked Derby & Manchester across the Peak District. It required numerous tunnels and impressive civil engineering features including the magnificent viaducts at Millers Dale and Monsal Dale.

The railway was not conceived as a single entity but was the result of several separate companies building the line at different times over a period of some 20 years.

The end result of these ventures was a mainline providing a direct route between Derby and Manchester allowing through trains to operate from London.

PEAK RAIL PLC

MATLOCK STATION, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE. DE4 3NA

GROUP TRAVEL TICKET

NAME OF GROUP: ILKLEY V3A RAILWAY GROUP

FOR ADULTS/ NIL
CARERS/ NIL
SENIOR CITIZENS/ 50
CHILDREN/ NIL

DATE OF PARTY: TUESDAY 16TH APRIL 2019

STATION OF DEPARTURE: MATLOCK PLATFORM 2

TIME OF DEPARTURE: 15.14PM

SIGNED: MISS C STATHAM (Commercial Manager)

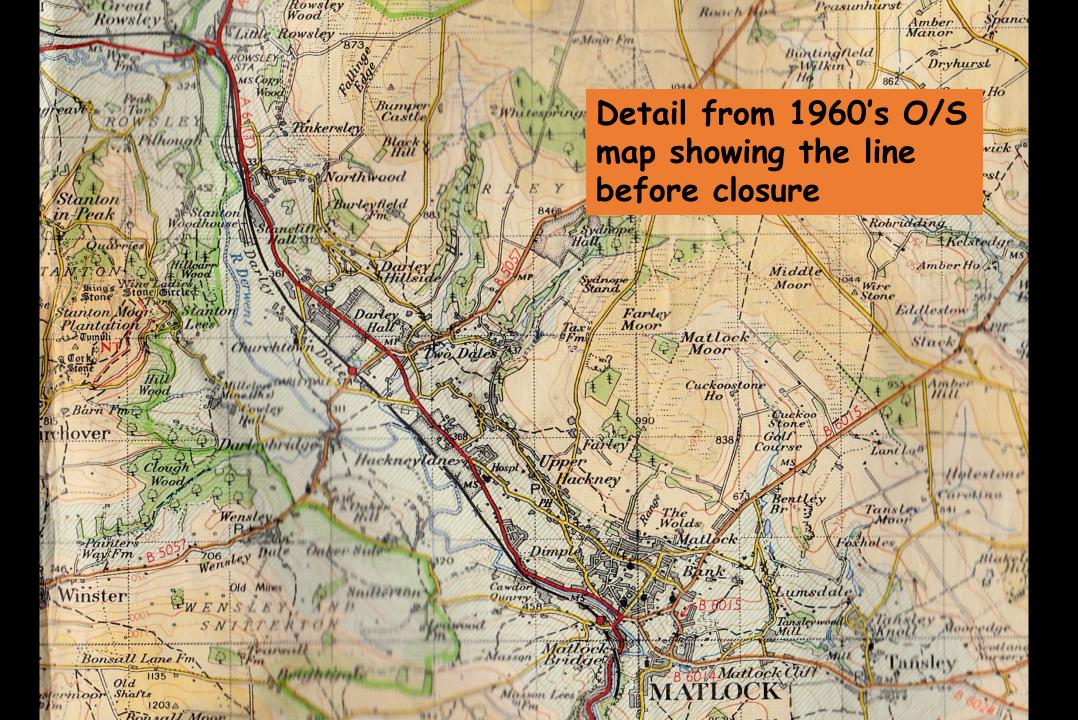
DATE: 9TH JANUARY 2019

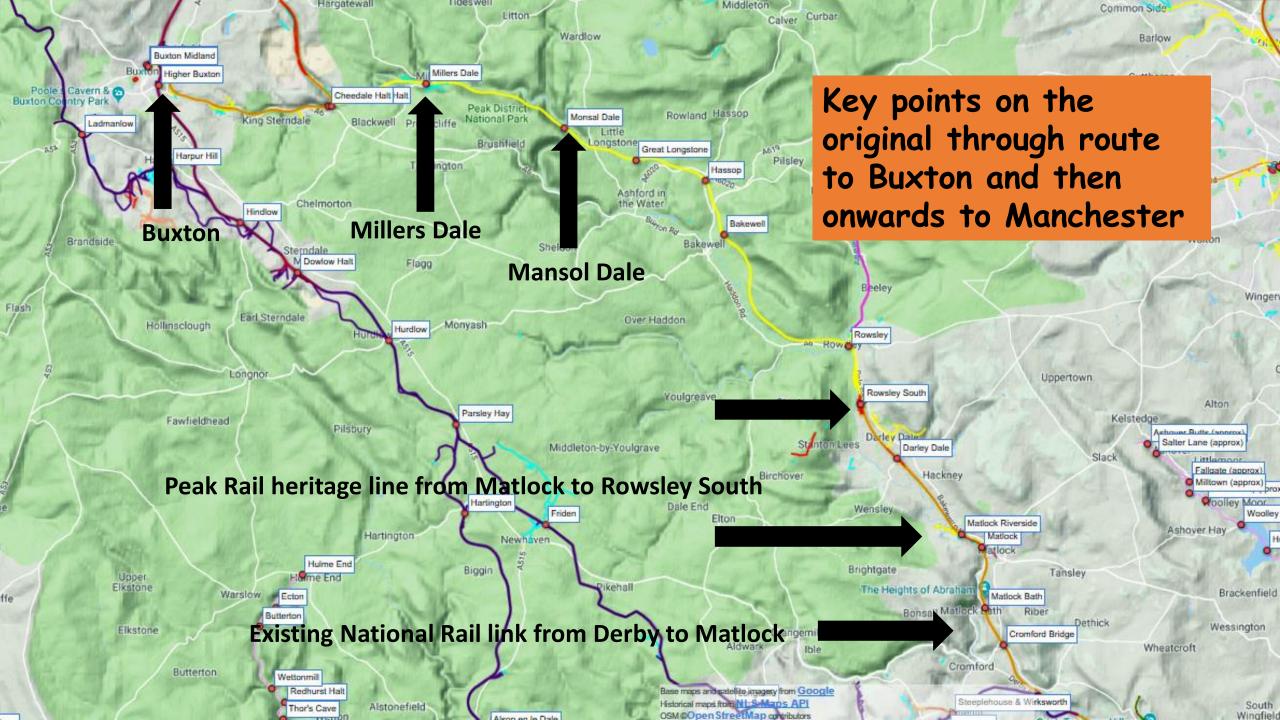
About Peak Rail

The preserved railway line is 3.5 miles long and operates train services from Matlock station (shared with Derwent Valley Line services from Derby via Ambergate) to Rowsley South.

Peak Rail hope to extend operational services northward to Bakewell when resources allow, extending to a total of 4.25 miles.

Beyond Bakewell, the railway track bed is used by the Monsal Trail, but a restored line could operate single track alongside (as is done by the heritage Avon Valley Railway) once safety issues are resolved.













We travelled in our own ex LMS coach

Coach number 7828 was an early LMS third open coach, built at Derby Works in 1925, to a design little modified from Midland Railway days.

It was withdrawn from passenger use in 1962 but gained a further lease of life as part of the London Midland Region mobile control train, assembled to control & administer the country in the event of disaster.

With the end of the Cold War it passed to the National Railway Museum in 1980 and has been restored by LMS Carriage Association based at Rowsley.



On 29th March 2016, LMS Period 1 Third Open, 7828, was officially launched into service.

Owned by the National Railway Museum and restored by the LMS Carriage Association.



















