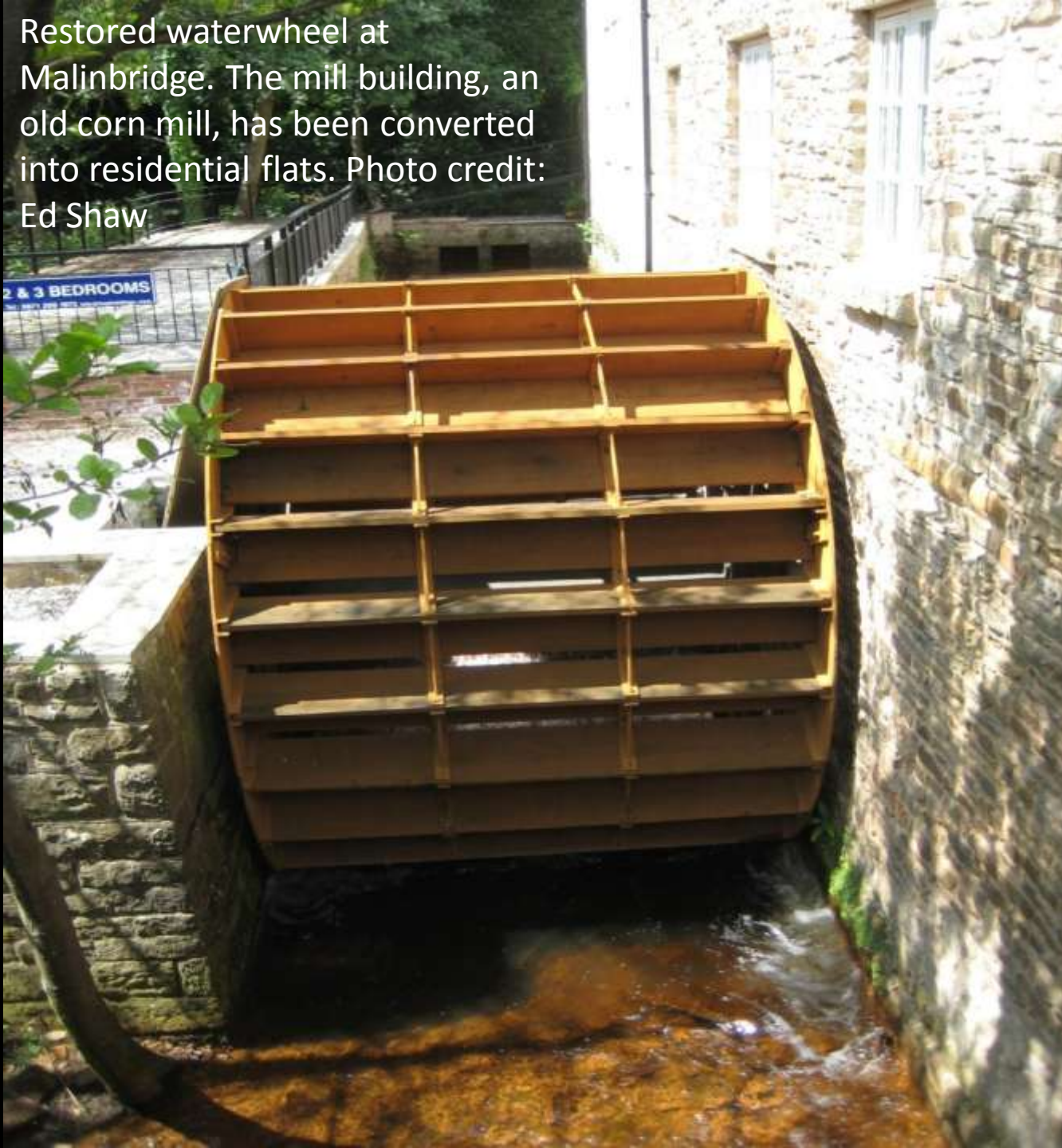
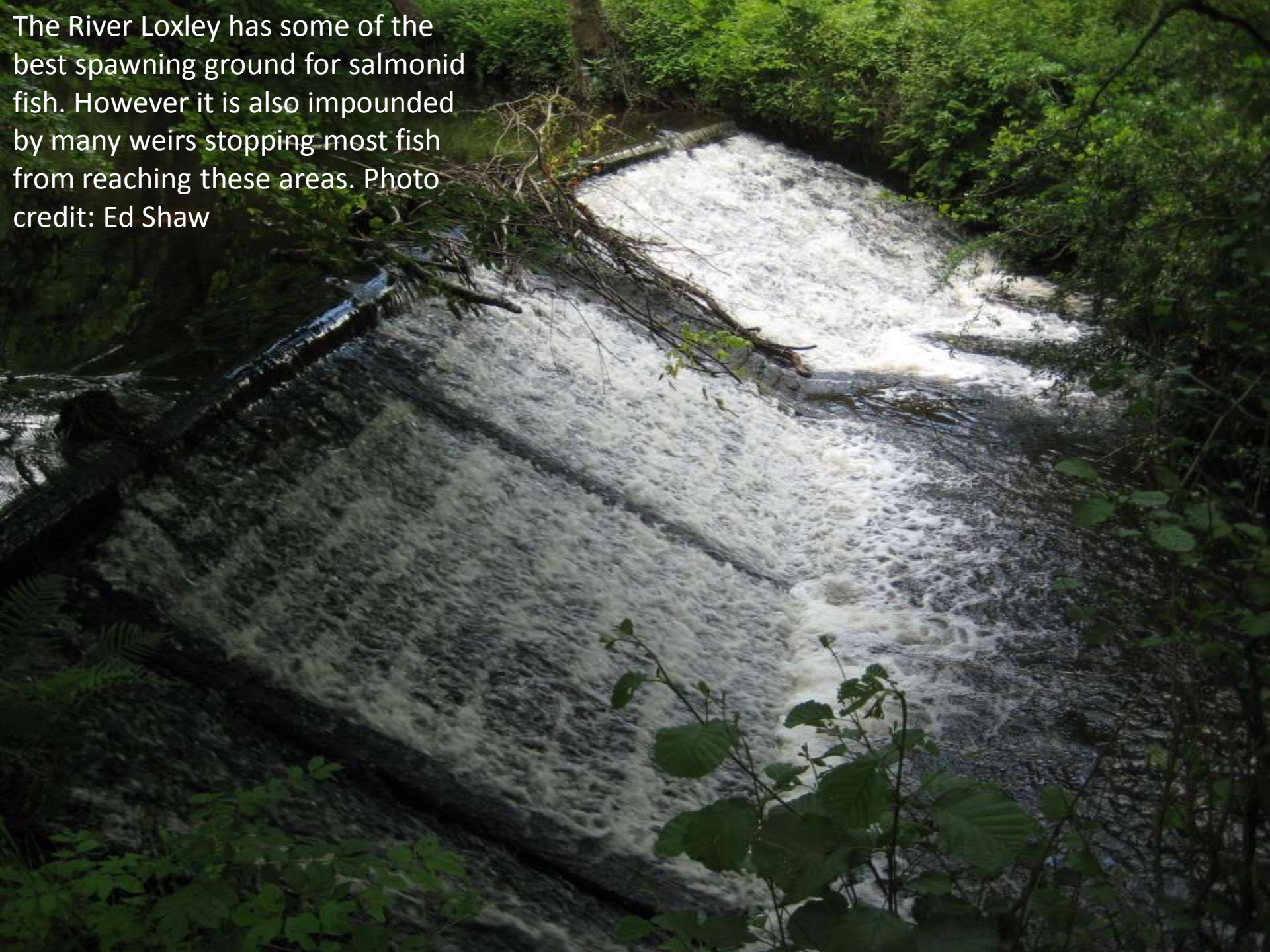


Restored waterwheel at Malinbridge. The mill building, an old corn mill, has been converted into residential flats. Photo credit: Ed Shaw



The River Loxley has some of the best spawning ground for salmonid fish. However it is also impounded by many weirs stopping most fish from reaching these areas. Photo credit: Ed Shaw





Weirs, built to divert a flow of water into a goit to turn a water wheel, create different habitats to the river. Here the introduced Monkey-flower (*Mimulus guttatus*) thrives in the goit that supplied Loxley Old Wheel. Photo credit: Ed Shaw



Along the Loxley there are many remains of industrial buildings from different stages of Sheffield's history. Photo credit: Ed Shaw



Here a more recent industrial complex lies derelict at the side of the river. Photo credit: Ed Shaw

Even when steam power broke industry's dependence on waterpower, it often didn't move away from the waterside locations it had long occupied.
Photo credit: Ed Shaw





Vegetation encroaches on abandoned industrial buildings.
Photo credit: Ed Shaw

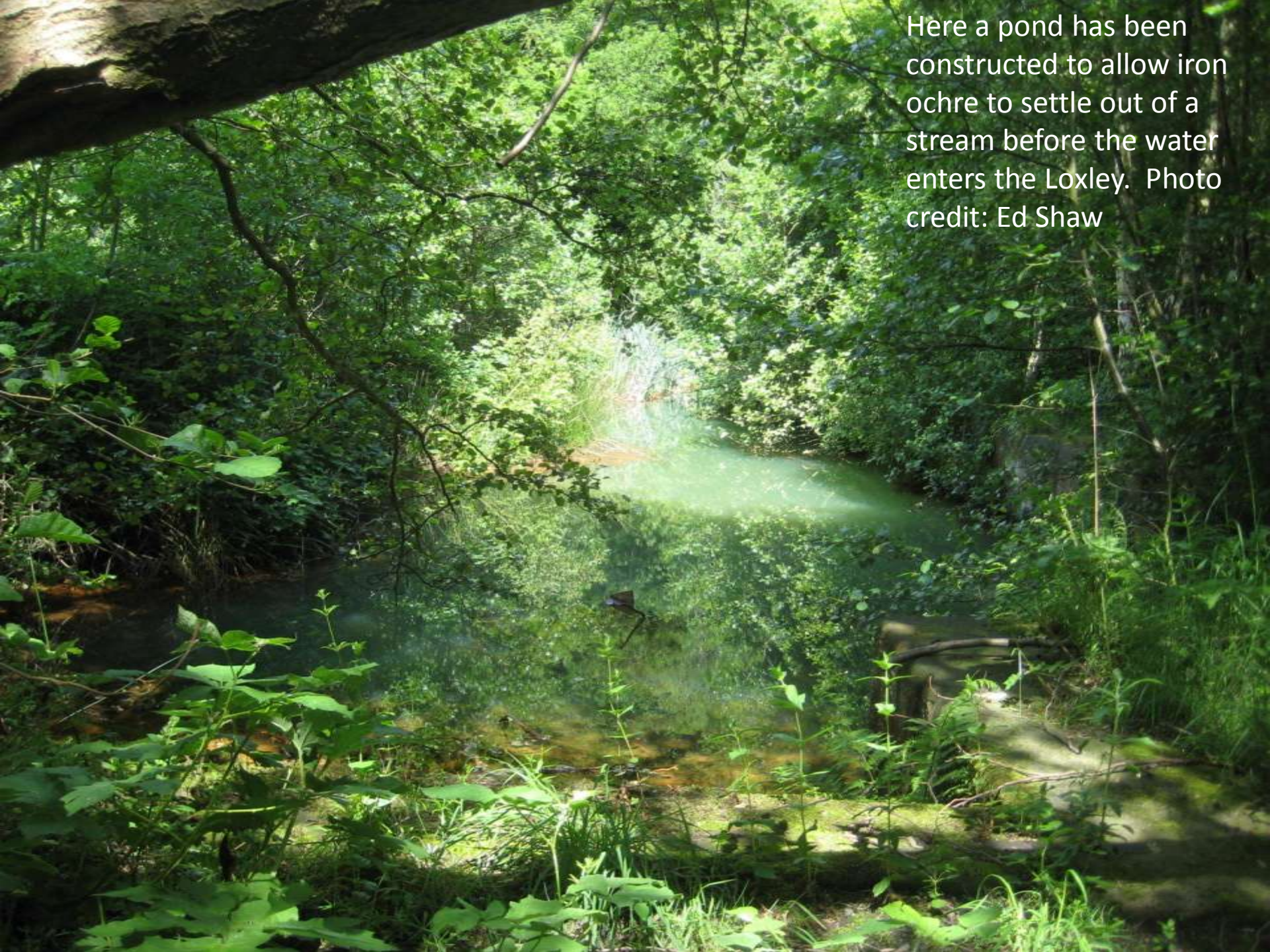


In parts the Loxley has a very natural morphology, while other reaches are highly modified. Photo credit: Ed Shaw



Streams that drain old minings take iron ochre and other toxic metals into the Loxley. Photo credit: Ed Shaw





Here a pond has been constructed to allow iron ochre to settle out of a stream before the water enters the Loxley. Photo credit: Ed Shaw

The dam of the Damflask reservoir sweeps across the upper Loxley Valley. An earlier reservoir failed in 1864 killing 270.
Photo credit: Ed Shaw



A view across the Loxley catchment which is predominantly rural with the Peak District in the distance. Historically however it was a site of much many water mills that took advantage of the steep gradient of the River Loxley.
Photo credit: Ed Shaw

