Young Entrepreneurs: Site Visit Quiz

1. Name up to three World Heritage Sites around the world.
* From introduction presentation in first session which are likely to be the main ones quoted: Pyramid Fields Giza, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Tanzania, Terracotta Warriors (mausoleum of Quin Emperor), DVMWHS, St Kilda, Stonehenge, Jurassic coast (Dorset and East Devon Coast), Taj Mahal, The Great Wall, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Great Barrier Reef, Rocky Mountains, Victoria Falls, Tower of London. A full list can be found here to check against <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>
1. What does DVMWHS stand for?

Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site

1. Where is the DVMWHS? What places/towns/locations does it cover?

The Only World Heritage Site in the East Midlands, in Derbyshire, 15 miles along the River Derwent, runs between Matlock Bath and Cromford in the North through Ambergate, Belper, Milford and into Derby.

1. What was made in the Mills in this area?

Cotton thread and silk thread.

1. To be inscribed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO the place must be of ‘Outstanding Universal Value to Humanity? What historical things happened here to make this place special and of Outstanding Universal Value?
* WATER POWER - This is where water power was first used to drive new machines in the new mill buildings. Products were made of better quality and faster than ever before using newly invented machinery and new ways of organising workers.
* INDUSTRY - This area is often called the ‘cradle of the factory system’. It was where the world’s first factories developed. This meant things could be ‘mass produced’. This way of making things spread from the Derwent Valley all over the UK and eventually to Europe, North America and the rest of the world. As well as the cotton spinning industry there were other industries important in the area.
* NEW COMMUNITIES AND WAYS OF LIFE - The mills meant people had a totally new way of life and their lives changed completely. People used to work on their own land or at home. Now often the whole family worked at the mills and went to work each day for someone else. Whole families moved into the area to get work. More people lived in one area so farming has to provide them with enough food. New ways of transporting people and the mill products also developed and facilities for the workers were built like houses, schools and pubs.
* NEW TRANSPORT AND UTILITIES - As the mills became more developed and the new factory system spread new modes of transport were used to move the products and the people – like canals, railways and roads. Other ‘utilities’ also developed like street lighting, gas supplies for houses.
* RELICT LANDSCAPE: The later expansion of factories happened elsewhere in the country leaving the landscape in the Derwent Valley Mills relatively rural. A managed relict landscape with the mills and housing inserted into it.
1. Two facts you know about …. Whichever site you’ve chosen?

A good starting point for information about the sites in the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is here <http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/discover/derwent-valley-mills-history/>

1. Name three qualities you need to work effectively as a company or a team?
* Clear communication
* Asking questions
* Good time keeping
* Leadership skills
* Know your roles and responsibilities
* Co-operate
* Listening
* Working hard
* Keep to deadlines