

Teachers Notes to go with DVM OUV Presentation

Slide 1

This slide is aimed at helping children understand the concept of “outstanding universal value” which is what UNESCO uses to define a World Heritage Site.

Ask children to give examples of

- the most important thing in their home – their family, their dog, their room etc
- Then the most important thing in their town – their school, their church, their friends, their sweet shop
- Follow this with the most important thing in the world – ask them to think about places and to justify their choices

Explain that UNESCO has to decide on the most important places in the world – places that are special for everyone. Places that have “outstanding universal value”

Slide 2

This slide explains

- what UNESCO is
- what heritage is
- gives examples of the different sorts of World Heritage Sites

Slides 3- 9

These slides give examples of world heritage sites: some made by people, some ruined and some lived in today, some natural and some which are both. Get the children to talk about them and other important places around the world.

Slide 10

This slide pictures some of the sites in the Derwent Valley Mills: Belper East Mill, Cromford Mill, Silk Mill and Darley Abbey Mills. Ask the children if any are familiar and if they know anything about them; some of them may have visited these places

Slide 11

Explain that the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is 15 miles long, following the River Derwent from Matlock Bath to Derby. Very different to some WHS's such as Stonehenge or Taj Mahal which are just one place.

Slides 12 – 14

Explain the history of spinning and weaving before mass production.

How Richard Arkwright experimented with machines and worked with others and invented a machine to spin cotton - the “water frame” – made production faster and the machine didn't need skilled workers. But he couldn't afford to actually start

anything on his own, and sought funding from Jedediah Strutt to build the mill at Cromford. Mention that most of the mill machines were operated by women and children.

Slide 15

Explains how Jedediah Strutt too built mills - at Belper and Milford, and developed new ideas. Belper North Mill was the most technically advanced building of its time with iron frame and brick arches – making the building "fireproof". Forerunner to the first skyscrapers! Also mention the new life for workers at the mills – first schools for children.

Slide 16

The Derwent Valley Mills changed the way people **worked** forever. Went from working individual at home as weavers, spinners, farmers – to inventions which had lots of people working under one roof all doing different pieces of a process – THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

Slide 17

The Derwent Valley Mills changed the way people **lived** forever. As more people worked in one place houses, facilities, transport were needed. People clustered around industries and work and towns, cities etc. started to develop. People began to work for other people rather than on their own land. Totally changed how we live and work.

Slide 18

Tell the children that everything we use today – computers, cars, tables, everything they can see around them owes something to the factory system developed at the Derwent Valley Mills. Arkwright, Strutt and others used the power of the River Derwent and water wheels to drive machinery on a large scale for the first time. The Derwent still provides power in the form of hydroelectricity today at Masson, Belper, Milford and Borrowash.

As many of the buildings remain from that time and the landscape is largely the same UNESCO declared the Derwent Valley Mills a World Heritage Site in 2001. One of the most important places in the world!

Slide 19

Place in Cromford built by Arkwright and others: Greyhound Hotel for his guests to stay; workers houses with pig sties; the water frame; Cromford Canal for transport; barbers shop (Arkwright started out as a barber); St Mary's (Arkwright family church); Leawood pumphouse