1. Masson Mills from the west.
2. Masson Mills from the south.
3. Cromford Mill building one with watercourse in foreground.
4. Cromford Mill from Mill Road.
5. Cromford Mill from Mill Road looking west.
6. Cromford Mill first mill from 2nd mill wheelpit.
7. North Street, Cromford from Cromford Hill.
8. Cromford Market Place.
10. Looking down Cromford Hill to Willersley and landscape.
11. Slinter Cottage and millpond with Dunsley Mill behind.
12. Cromford canal wharf from Gothic Warehouse.
13. The Derwent riverbank looking towards St Mary’s Church.
15. Cromford Station with stationmaster’s house.
17. The mill and footbridge at Lea Mills.
18. The Smedley Mills at Lea.
19. High Peak Junction from the canal.
20. Leawood Pumphouse.
21. Entrance to former wireworks on A6 near Ambergate.
22. Belper’s East Mill from the A6 looking south.
23. Belper Mills from The Triangle.
24. Gangway and North Mill.
25. North and East Mills with river bridge in foreground.

27. East Mill from River Gardens.
29. River Gardens promenade.
30. Long Row from the east.
31. Cluster Houses on Joseph Street, Belper.
32. East Mill and Bridge Hill from Chesterfield Road.
33. Crossroads Farm, from Ashbourne Road.
34. Dalley Farm.
35. Rail cutting and bridges from Field Lane, Belper.
36. Belper and the Derwent Valley from the north end of Chevin Road.
37. Belper Workhouse (Babington Hospital) from A6.
38. Milford from the east.
39. The weir at Milford.
40. Chimney and mill remnants from road bridge, Milford.
41. Hopping Hill terraces, Milford.
42. Darley Abbey Mills from Viewing Platform.
43. Toll booth, and gable end of Boars Head Mill.
44. Darley Abbey Mills from the west (new photo).
45. Long and Middle Mill, Darley Abbey (new photo).
46. School and Brick Row, Darley Abbey (formerly 44).
47. St Matthew’s Church, Darley Abbey (new photo).
48. Silk Mill from Exeter Bridge (formerly 45).
49. Silk Mill from Cathedral Green (formerly 46).
50. Silk Mill from the St Alkmund’s Way flyover bridge (formerly 47).
01 Masson Mills from the west

Description (2008)
A front elevation view of the 18th century mill, flanked each side by Edwardian extensions and with the woodland of Willersley Castle Park in the background. It is desirable that the vegetation in the foreground does not increase to the extent that this view is screened further from view.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – Some growth in vegetation but not sufficient to screen the view further.

Recent change to view (2022)
Vegetation growth continues, with removal or management now clearly needed. Closure of the museum and neighbouring retail site in Spring 2020 increases the need to monitor this unused structure.
01 Masson Mills from the west – interim years
02 Masson Mills from the south

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on the A6

**Description (2008)**

Virtually the whole length of the mill’s riverside front is seen from here, within the deep valley or gorge of Matlock Bath. It is desirable that the vegetation on both banks does not increase to the point that the viewpoint is further affected.

**Previous recorded changes**

2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – Vegetation is now beginning to block the view and is in need of attention.

**Recent change to view (2022)**

Vegetation growth continues, with no perceivable management on either bank.
02 Masson Mills from the south – interim years

2009

2010

2012

2017
Description (2008)
This view shows, in the background, the truncated four storey annexe to the Second Mill which was lost to fire in 1890. In the foreground are the mill basin, weir and culverts. The view shows the importance of the landscape setting.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
03 Cromford Mill building one with watercourse in foreground – interim years

2009

2010

2012

2017
Description (2008)

This view shows what survives of the Mill’s original ‘face to the public’, with the front façade of the First Mill along the rear of a kind of ‘court d’honneur’. The intention of the Arkwright Society is to reinstate the top two storeys of the First Mill lost to fire in 1929.

Not in the view, because it was very badly damaged in a road traffic collision in 2002 is the cast iron conduit of 1821 which spanned the road and which needs to be repaired and reinstated.

Previous recorded changes

2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)

No significant change.
04 Cromford Mill from Mill Road—interim years
A single frame view taken from a public footpath on Mill Road

Description (2008)
The Mill Road frontage with its cliff-like almost blank walls illustrates Arkwright’s desire to maintain security. On the left hand side the former Manager’s House of 1796 overlooking the entrance to the mill yard provided extra security. The absence of street clutter is an important quality which needs to be protected.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
05 Cromford Mill from Mill Road looking west—interim years
06 Cromford Mill - the first mill from the second mill wheelpit

A single frame view taken from inside the mill complex

Description (2008, revised 2022)
The remains of the springing points of the masonry arched opening define to some extent what has been lost here. The drama of water falling into the wheel pit is an important quality of this view. The Arkwright Society is investigating the possibility of generating waterpower here again, which will need careful consideration as to how this will impact on the surviving historic fabric.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
Waterwheel models have been added, to better interpret and explain the different types used for power generation in the early factories.
06 Cromford Mill - the first mill from the second mill wheelpit—interim years
**Description (2008, revised 2022)**

A remarkable street made up of two terraces of relatively unaltered three storey mill workers houses built in 1776. The nature of the original paving has been researched and it is hoped it may be reinstated at some point. The absence of street clutter is an important quality. It would be preferable if some alternative site for residents’ car parking could be found. The yew trees in the garden of the 1832 school are an important feature.

**Previous recorded changes**

- 2009 – No significant change.
- 2010 – No significant change.
- 2012 – No significant change.
- 2017 – No significant change.

**Recent change to view (2022)**

No significant change.
07 North Street, Cromford from Cromford Hill—interim years
08 Cromford Market Place

Description (2008, revised 2022)
Arkwright created an artificial plateau as the first step in establishing a market. The Market Place is dominated by The Greyhound of 1778. The space defined by the perimeter buildings is now regrettably split into two by the busy road. The surface of the Market Place was in 1998 re-laid to a specification which gives an approximation to a compacted limestone finish. It is important for street clutter to be kept to an absolute minimum. The dramatic and picturesque landscape setting is very important. In 2017, as the original view was not taken from a public place, the view was moved to ground level on the Market Place.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
Additional signage has been added to the side wall of the Greyhound Hotel. Additional outside seating provision has been introduced to meet measures to reduce Covid-19 transmission.
08 Cromford Market Place—interim years

2009

2010

2012

2017
09 Cromford Mill Pond and Scarthin

Description (2008)
The Mill Pond behind the Greyhound Inn is an important feature. It needs to be regularly managed to avoid the build up of sediment. The frontage to Scarthin is an important backdrop to the pond. The terrace of Mount Pleasant perched high up on the hillside is even more prominent when seen from Cromford Hill. Its houses have all lost their original joinery and it is desirable that this lost detail should be reinstated.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – Solar panels have appeared—highly prominent in this view.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
09 Cromford Mill Pond and Scarthin—interim years

2009

2010

2012

2017
10 Looking down Cromford Hill to Willersley Castle and the landscape of Riber hillside beyond

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on the A5036

### Description (2008)
The late 18th century and early 19th century millworkers’ cottages which line Cromford Hill are an important part of the historic village. A number of the houses have inappropriate modern doors, windows and roof coverings and it is desirable these be replaced with more sympathetic alternatives based on historic patterns. The dramatic scenic setting is very important. The car parking and crash barriers are regrettable.

### Previous recorded changes
- 2009 – No significant change.
- 2010 – No significant change.
- 2012 – No significant change.
- 2017 – No significant change.

### Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
Looking down Cromford Hill to Willersley Castle and the landscape of Riber hillside beyond —interim years
11 Slinter Cottage and millpond with Dunsley Mill behind

A single frame view taken from a public footpath just off the A5012

Direction: NW  Grid Ref: 4286 3571

Description (2008)
This small Arkwright water mill is set in a deep valley dominated by Slinter Tor and faces the historic coppiced Slinter Wood. Behind the former mill is the modern industrial complex which stands on the site of an 18th century Arkwright mill called Dunsley Mill. It is within the Buffer Zone and impacts negatively upon the setting of this part of the World Heritage Site.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – The planning application for the redevelopment of the Dunsley Mill site remains undetermined.
2012 – Dunsley Mill site, buildings currently demolished but awaiting redevelopment.
2017 – New build on the Dunsley Mill site is as recessive as possible so has no great impact on this view. Ownership changes for Slinter Cottage have not so far produced changes of any note.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
11 Slinter Cottage and millpond with Dunsley Mill behind—interim years
12 Cromford Canal Wharf from the Gothic Warehouse

A single frame view taken from the end of the canal

**Description (2008)**
The beauty of this scene depends upon the maintenance of the simple and uncluttered late 18th/early 19th century scene, the preservation of the canal and the preservation of its associated buildings and historic paving. Although the scene owes much to natural beauty it is important that the industrial origins of the wharf are effectively interpreted and that the wharf yard is not encroached upon by vegetation.

**Previous recorded changes**
- 2009 – No significant change.
- 2010 – No significant change.
- 2012 – No significant change.
- 2017 – No significant change.

**Recent change to view (2022)**
No significant change.
12 Cromford Canal Wharf from the Gothic Warehouse—interim years

2009

2010

2012

2017
13 The Derwent riverbank looking towards St Mary’s Church

Description (2008)
This was originally part of Willersley Castle’s Park, landscaped for Richard Arkwright I & II by John Webb. Early engravings reveal that the design concept was of riverside meadows with scattered groups of ornamental trees, but hardly any riverbank trees. It is desirable for the original design concept to be reinstated, giving the church back its original setting. The unspoilt dramatic landscape setting is of immense importance.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – Tree growth is beginning to obscure the view of the church.

Recent change to view (2022)
Tree growth continues to slowly reduce the view of St Mary’s Church.
13 The Derwent riverbank looking towards St Mary’s Church—interim years
Description (2008)
The damaging effect of unmanaged riverbank tree encroachment into the designed landscape of Willersley Park is very obvious in this view. In the summer the castle is completely screened from view.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – Vegetation incrementally increasing and impacting on view.
2017 – Removal of some trees is helping to restore this lost view.

Recent change to view (2022)
Archery ranges and other lightweight wooden structures have been introduced into the designed landscape, without planning permission, by the new owners of Willersley Castle, as part of its re-use as an activity centre for children.
14 Willersley Castle and Park from the south bank of the River Derwent—interim years

2009

2010

2012

2017
15 Cromford Station with stationmaster’s house

A single frame view taken on the station platform.

Direction: NW  Grid Ref: 4303 3573

Description (2008)
The fact that the extravagantly designed 19th century railway buildings and footbridge at Cromford have survived is very important, but for many years the platform buildings have been empty, unused and falling into disrepair. Their repair with the reinstatement of lost architectural detail and their reuse as a holiday let (upside) and office suite/World Heritage Portal (downside) in 2008-9 is a major achievement.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – The repair of the two platform buildings during 2009 delivered major objectives of the Management Plan with regard to ‘buildings at risk’ and economic development. The down platform building, restored by the Arkwright Society, is let as a suite of offices and the up-platform building, restored by Mr Tim Collis and Mr Ryan Phelps, is a holiday home.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change since repair work was completed.

Recent change to view (2022)
Low-level vegetation is beginning to take hold in front of the former up-platform. The conifer bush on the south side of the up-platform building is also slightly reducing the impact of this unusual structure. Platform clutter has increased on the down-platform.
15 Cromford Station with stationmaster’s house—interim years
Description (2008)
This view encompasses the house lived in by Sir Richard Arkwright for 16 years to his death in 1792 and the mansion he com-
missioned but never lived long enough to enjoy. The foreground is part of the pasture which was deliberately protected from arable use to provide a ‘park-like’ setting for Rock House. It was extensive, stretching from the River Derwent uphill to beyond North Street. The remains of this park-like setting are very important, as is the wider landscape setting.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change. Planning applications for new housing have been resisted.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change. Planning applications for new housing continue to be resisted.
16 Rock House, with Willersley Castle in the background, from the A6—interim years
17 The mill and footbridge at Lea Mills

A single frame view taken from the corner of the triangle on Lea Road

Description (2008)
Nightingale’s 18th century mill survives to a surprising extent, encased within later accretions seen on the left-hand side of the road. The footbridge has become a well know ‘symbol’ of the Mill which went over to woollen textiles in 1818 when the Smedley family took it over. It is the only mill remaining in use for textiles within the World Heritage Site.

The absence of street clutter is important to this view.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
17 The mill and footbridge at Lea Mills—interim years

2010

2012

2017
# 18 The Smedley Mills at Lea

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on Lea Road - location of photo changed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description (2008, revised 2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only the roof of Nightingale’s 1783 cotton mill can at present be glimpsed in views of the mill complex. John Smedley hope to be able to reveal the whole façade with the removal of undistinguished 20th century buildings standing against it. In 2017 this view was moved to a publicly accessible viewpoint.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous recorded changes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009 – No significant change.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010 – No significant change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 – No significant change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 - Reroofing of the original 1783 mill has been completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent change to view (2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The millworkers’ cottages on the left have been fully restored to a high specification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18 The Smedley Mills at Lea—interim years

2010

2012

2017
19 High Peak Junction from the canal

Description (2008)
These railway buildings built between c.1830 and c.1865 are amongst the earliest in the world. Although their setting today is one of natural beauty it is important that their industrial origins are understood, which requires that associated former railway and tramway routes and structures, such as catch pits and water towers, are not encroached upon by vegetation.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – Trees previously to the rear of these buildings have been removed and the Agents House and Loco House beyond can be more easily distinguished.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
Additional outside seating provision has been introduced to meet measures to reduce Covid-19 transmission.
19 High Peak Junction from the canal—interim years
20 Leawood Pumphouse

A single frame view taken from the canal footpath

Description (2008)
The magnificent Pumphouse of 1849 is given added grandeur by virtue of its unspoilt landscape setting but it is important that vegetation does not encroach too far up against it, thereby disguising its industrial character.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – Tree growth is increasing around the building and on the canal wall.

Recent change to view (2022)
Tree growth continues to increase.

Grid Ref: 4315 3556
Direction: NW
20 Leawood Pumphouse—interim years

2010 2012 2017
21 Entrance to former wireworks on A6 near Ambergate

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on the A6

Direction: SE  Grid Ref: 4341 3523

Description (2008, revised 2022)
The site formerly occupied by Johnson and Nephew Wireworks and LB Plastics is extensive and contains the archaeological remains of an 18th century blast furnace. The modern industrial buildings are low key and to some extent screened by roadside trees but if redeveloped the site could have a major visual impact upon this part of the World Heritage Site. On the opposite of the A6 is Mold’s Wharf, on the Cromford Canal. The roadside wall contains much industrial archaeology.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
The re-use of buildings for a motor museum has improved the site overall. The modern building on the right has been removed, creating a more open space at the museum entrance, with no loss to historic fabric. A section of the stone wall on the south side of the main entrance has been removed and replaced with steel fencing to improve visibility for vehicle drivers, with no WHS consultation.
21 Entrance to former wireworks on A6 near Ambergate—interim years
22 Belper’s East Mill from the A6 looking south

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on the A6  
Direction: SW  
Grid Ref: 4347 3481

Description (2008)
The East Mill is a major landmark within the World Heritage Site. Its present condition is a matter of great concern. From this viewpoint its setting is largely as it was when built. The wall predates the mill and forms the boundary of the River Gardens. It was raised in the winter of 1905/6 to reduce the risk of falling for onlookers leaning over the wall. Vegetation has penetrated and damaged this wall.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – Although no significant change is visible to this landmark mill it continues to deteriorate. Removal of trees as part of the River Gardens renovations has improved the view of the East Mill.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – The building continues to deteriorate with an increase in vegetation growth.

Recent change to view (2022)
The empty building continues to deteriorate, with more vegetation growth and no reparation work evident.
22 Belper’s East Mill from the A6 looking south—interim years
23 Belper Mills from The Triangle

This is what remains of a once outstanding piece of townscape, prior to the demolition of many mill structures in the 1960s. The surviving historic elements are, in order of age; Pym’s (c.1792 Strutt office on the far left), Footbridge (c.1795), North Mill (1804) behind Strutt House rebuilt in 1912 and East Mill, on the far right, of the same date. The Triangle is an important public viewing point where an interpretation panel is mounted. The trees within Pym’s garden and on the Triangle are an important element in the historic street scene.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change

Recent change to view (2022)
The empty building continues to deteriorate, with more vegetation growth and no noticeable care of the building evident.
23 Belper Mills from The Triangle—interim years
24 Gangway and North Mill

Description (2008)
From this viewpoint the Gangway (footbridge) of c.1795 and the North Mill of 1804 are seen well together. Their setting is damaged by undistinguished 20th century industrial buildings and plant just out of sight on the right. The footbridge has suffered extensive damage from tall vehicles. Bridge collision warning signs were installed in 2007 to reduce the risk of further damage, but whilst a busy A-road continues to go under the bridge, the risk remains.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – The scaffolding facilitated some very limited repairs, but the need for major repairs remain a Management Plan priority.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
The scale of efflorescence on the upper floors of the Listed Grade One North Mill is likely to indicate significant damp issues leading to potential structural problems for one of the most important – and most neglected – buildings in the World Heritage Site. Several collisions by high vehicles have chipped away further at the fabric of the Grade II* Gangway, a possible indicator that drivers are not seeing the temporary warning signs now those installed in 2007 no longer work.
24 Gangway and North Mill—interim years
25 North and East Mills with river bridge in foreground

A single frame view taken from a footpath alongside the river

Description (2008)
From this viewpoint the river bridge of 1797, the weir of 1797, North Mill of 1804 and the East Mill of 1912 are seen together. The poor condition of both mills and the weir are causes for concern.

Previous recorded changes
- 2009 – No significant change.
- 2010 – The weir in the foreground continues to collapse. Clarification of ownership is trying to be ascertained.
- 2012 – No visible significant change.
- 2017 – No visible significant changes but the rock weir continues to deteriorate and may collapse in a future flooding event.

Recent change to view (2022)
The scale of efflorescence on the upper floors of the Listed Grade One North Mill are also noticeable from here. Despite several significant flooding events the rock weir has not yet collapsed, but no repair work has taken place and it continues to deteriorate. Collapse could significantly change this important view.
25 North and East Mills with river bridge in foreground—interim years

2010

2012

2017
26 Belper weir from river bridge

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on the A517 Bridge Foot

Direction: NE  Grid Ref: 4344 3481

Description (2008)
The magnificent Horseshoe Weir of 1797 is seen best from the river bridge. The River Gardens beyond provide a pretty background, as does the rising woodland beyond. The gardens of Wyver Lane also provide a pretty backdrop. Debris frequently collects at the weir, necessitating close management to prevent damage and ensure this iconic Belper view remains pleasing to visitors and residents.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
The derelict tearoom building in the River Gardens has now been replaced, respecting the shape and massing of the original Edwardian building, and is operating again for the first time in over 40 years.
26 Belper weir from river bridge—interim years
Description (2008)
The River Gardens were developed by George Herbert Strutt for largely social reasons but they provide a beautiful setting for the East Mill, although the junction of the two sites has suffered from poor management over the past 50 years or so and needs improvement. The water channel in the foreground was the original leat for Strutt's first mill, the South Mill of 1776, and is therefore the earliest surviving construction created by Strutt in the town.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – Further works have been carried out in Belper River Gardens, including the removal of some trees which were undermining the walls of the original mill leat.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – The vegetation in the gardens is becoming more established, reducing the impact of the mill on this scene.

Recent change to view (2022)
Some management of the vegetation in the gardens has restored a clearer view of the mill building. The mill itself continues to deteriorate.
27 East Mill from River Gardens—interim years

2010

2012

2017
Description (2008, revised 2022)
A fountain and rockwork pool were added to the River Gardens over the winter of 1906/7 by Pulham and Sons of Broxbourne. The artificial stonework known as 'Pulhamite' was frequently mistaken for the real thing. Also that winter, a distinctive bandstand was built, designed by Hunter and Woodhouse, with a copper roof. Between the paths, conifers, hollies, yews, rhododendrons, thorns, cherries, barberries, azaleas and brooms were planted as part of Strutt's aspirations for an arboretum. Some of the trees which had outgrown the original vision for the site were removed in 2008.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – Further works in the River Gardens took place in 2009, including resurfacing of paths and changes to the fish pond border. Ivy on the high boundary wall has not yet been removed.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – The finial has been restored to the bandstand but the ivy on the back wall continues to increase.

Recent change to view (2022)
Vegetation growth on the wall continues unchecked. Newer planting has become more established.
28 River Gardens fountain and bandstand—interim years
Description (2008, revised 2022)
During the creation of the formal gardens in the winter of 1905, a stone wall was discovered 54 inches below the river level. Strutt ordered this be raised and capped with concrete, and material dredged from the river and placed behind it, creating a promenade at the water’s edge. This provided an accessible way of enjoying river walks and boating on the water. The wood pylons used to widen the promenade in the winter of 1906 rotted and were replaced by present owners Amber Valley Borough Council in 2008.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – Work in the River Gardens has been completed. The newly built promenade has now been surfaced and seating put back.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
29 River Gardens promenade—interim years

2010

2012

2017
30 Long Row from the east

Description (2008)
This single street held 77 18th century mill workers houses, nearly all of which survive. As does its setted carriageway with stone stoops (bollards) to protect garden railings from carriage wheels. It is an outstanding ensemble. Looking west it focuses on the rising ground of the hillside called The Chevin. Successive conservation area grant schemes have facilitated the reinstatement of lost architectural detail (windows and doors) to the houses.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
30 Long Row from the east—interim years

2010

2012

2017
31 Cluster Houses on Joseph Street, Belper

Description (2008)
The historic setting of these distinctive houses of 1805 is important, namely stone boundary walls and a Telford-like road construction. The latter is in a poor state and is vulnerable to further deterioration. A World Heritage objective is the repair of the best surviving areas of road surface and the restoration of the remainder. An important characteristic of this historic scene is the absence of kerbs, street signs and other modern street clutter.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change but the road continues to deteriorate.

Recent change to view (2022)
The road continues to deteriorate, but residents have cleared out the gutters along the northern edge of the road, aiding drainage.
31 Cluster Houses on Joseph Street, Belper—interim years

2010

2012

2017
32 East Mill and Bridge Hill from Chesterfield Road, Belper

Description (2008, revised 2022)
The East Mill may be seen from a number of viewpoints, including from the rising land on the east side of the town. Here the mill is seen against unspoilt pastoral countryside to the left of the view. It is because the land rises steeply to the east that this part of the town is included within the Buffer Zone, to ensure tall structures are not allowed to impinge negatively upon the setting of the World Heritage Site. From 2017, this view was no longer zoomed in on the mill complex but includes the wider landscape setting, with green fields surrounding the defined town boundary.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change. New development proposals threaten the landscape setting of the mills in this view.

Recent change to view (2022)
A large first-floor extension to the bungalow in the foreground has affected appreciation of this view – the WHS coordination team were not consulted on this development. More serious impacts will be felt with the permission, by the Secretary of State, for 118 houses within the landscape setting on the hillside to the right, above the present community boundary, on which work has now begun.
32 East Mill and Bridge Hill from Chesterfield Road, Belper— interim years

2010

2012

2017
33 Crossroads Farm, from Ashbourne Road

A single frame view taken from a public footpath from Ashbourne Road

Direction: E  Grid Ref: 4336 3478

Description (2008)
The Strutt farms are an interesting part of that family’s enterprising developments. The farmhouses are most impressive but also of interest are associated features in the agricultural landscape, such as reservoirs and water supply structures, bridges and retaining walls.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
33 Crossroads Farm, from Ashbourne Road—interim years

2010

2012

2017
Description (2008)
As the economic realities of agriculture change, more and more of the Strutt farm buildings are likely to become unsuitable for modern agricultural use. A major challenge is to find new sustainable uses which are compatible with preservation of their character and appearance.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – A fire in 2015 had a significant impact on the buildings to the left of this view but they have been fully restored. The advertising trailer on the left-hand side unfortunately blocks the view to some degree.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant changes. Planning permission has been granted for the removal of the 20th century shed glimpsed behind the barns, and creation of low-impact holiday lets, designed in consultation with the WHS Partnership.
34 Dalley Farm—interim years

2010

2012

2017
35 Rail cutting and bridges from Field Lane, Belper

**Description (2008)**
This impressive engineering structure designed and built by George and Robert Stephenson needs regular and careful maintenance to prevent damage resulting from vegetation getting established in masonry joints.

**Previous recorded changes**
- 2009 – No significant change.
- 2010 – Despite some de-vegetation by Network Rail during 2009 more is urgently needed.
- 2012 – No significant change.
- 2017 – Vegetation is beginning to take a significant hold on this cutting again.

**Recent change to view (2022)**
No de-vegetation work has taken place, impacting on the view of this important cutting and raising concerns over the masonry.
35 Rail cutting and bridges from Field Lane, Belper—interim years
36 Belper and the Derwent Valley from the north end of Chevin Road

A panoramic view taken from Chevin Road

Direction: NE  Grid Ref: 4338 3474

Description (2008)
The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is a cultural landscape. One of the best viewpoints from which to appreciate this is from here on Chevin Road. Any significant development proposals for the western side of the town will need to be assessed in part on their impact upon this view.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change. The old Focus building has been replaced with a more recessive structure to the right of this view. Development has been resisted for fields on the far side of the valley (Bullsmoor).

Recent change to view (2022)
Re-development has begun on a large area of brownfield land on Derwent Street, on the edge of the floodplain. The WHS Partnership was consulted, and it is hoped the landscape impacts will be minor.
36 Belper and the Derwent Valley from the north end of Chevin Road—interim years
37 Belper Workhouse (Babington Hospital) from A6

Description (2008)
The imposing frontage of the former Belper Workhouse was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott. It was completed in 1840, and served as a workhouse until 1930, when it became a hospital, which it remains. Extensive changes were made between 1930 and 1941 and later in the 20th century, but the early-Victorian workhouse system is still apparent from the surviving frontage. It is good that it remains in institutional use which has required little change to its external appearance.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change. A proposed change of ownership and use could provide challenges for the future of these buildings.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change. The sale of the buildings and subsequent change of use are still expected.
37 Belper Workhouse (Babington Hospital) from A6—interim years

2010

2012

2017
Description (2008, revised 2022)
The most important Strutt millworkers housing in Milford is in the form of terraces, some ‘back to back’ which follow the contour lines of the steep valley side. Although nearly all the mills buildings have been lost those structures that do remain are of great importance and the mill chimney, although only a 20th century build, is a major landmark. This view has, in the foreground, allotments, which were an important part of the domestic economy of the mill community in the 18th and 19th century.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change although the allotments in the foreground are less tended than in the past.

Recent change to view (2022)
The former bleaching and dyeworks site on the valley floor is being redeveloped. The derelict c.1964 sheds on site have been removed, but the chimney and older structures have been kept. The WHS Partnership was consulted and it is expected the new development will be an improvement on the previous state of the site.
38 Milford from the east—interim years

2010

2012

2017
39 The weir at Milford

Description (2008, revised 2022)
Although the mills themselves have been lost at Milford the river weirs, mill leats, riverside retaining walls and even masonry wheel pits have survived and are of the greatest importance. The river bridge dates from 1793 and was widened twice in the 20th century when a toll house was lost. In 2017 this view was changed to include the former mill site and surviving chimney.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – Trees in the foreground have been removed, restoring the view.

Recent change to view (2022)
As the vegetation removal was part of a one-off project, it has not taken long for it to grow again and obscure this important view.
39 The weir at Milford

2010

2012

2017
40 Chimney and mill remnants from road bridge, Milford

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on the A6

Direction: NW  Grid Ref: 4350 3451

Description (2008, revised 2022)

Proposals for the development of this disused complex were presented to the local planning authority in 2007, and a scheme finally agreed in 2021. The edge of the site, where it runs along the A6 road, is important for its surviving structures relating to the mills and their relationship to the road which once ran between the industrial buildings.

Previous recorded changes

2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)

Work has begun on the redevelopment of the site, with little impact, as yet, on this view. Proposals for lowering the historic wall between the site and the road, which helps define the traditional relationship between the mills and road, have been resisted.
40 Chimney and mill remnants from road bridge, Milford—interim years
41 Hopping Hill terraces, Milford

A single frame view taken from the Bank Buildings on Chevin Road

Direction: E  Grid Ref: 4346 3454

Description (2008)
Following the hillside contour lines, stacked one above the other, these terraces of early 19th century mill workers houses may be glimpsed across the valley. Development in the valley bottom resulted in a change of position to continue appreciating these terraces, and since 2017, this view is no longer zoomed in, to allow greater context.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – Continued development has made the recording of the scene more challenging.
2012 – View moved to west bank of Derwent for clearer views of the housing.
2017 – No significant change, however vegetation is increasing on the west bank of the river, reducing the opportunity to appreciate these views.

Recent change to view (2022)
Vegetation growth continues to reduce opportunities for appreciating the Milford terraces from across the valley.
41 Hopping Hill terraces, Milford

2010

2017

2012
42 Darley Abbey Mills from Viewing Platform

Description (2008)
The ensemble of mills and ancillary buildings at Darley Abbey are seen well from this viewpoint on the east riverbank. The weir is an essential part of this ensemble, and needs to be carefully conserved.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – The viewing platform across the river from the mills has been much improved by the removal of vegetation.
2012 – Vegetation is beginning to obscure the view as it has in the past.
2017 – Work to restore and enhance the mill complex has seen considerable positive changes to the immediate settings of the buildings. The vegetation has been removed again, opening up the view.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change, although the river bridge has now been condemned, severing the mills from the community created to support them. As owners of the bridge, The Crown Estates need to be encouraged to treat restoration and re-opening of the bridge as a priority.
42 Darley Abbey Mills from Viewing Platform—interim years
43 Toll booth, and gable end of Boars Head Mill

Description (2008, revised 2022)
This view demonstrates the scale of Boars Head Mill. The toll booth (c.1783) by the river bridge is an important component of the ensemble of buildings on the mill site, possibly the most complete of any surviving 18th century mill complex.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
The mill has fresh render and buildings have been repaired and repainted to a high standard.
43 Toll booth, and gable end of Boars Head Mill—interim years
44 Darley Abbey Mills from the west (added 2014)

Description (2014)
The newly thinned riverbank shows the mill manager’s house and other auxiliary buildings, which are an essential contributor to the Darley Abbey Mills ensemble.

Previous recorded changes
2017 – Restoration work has been carried out on the mill manager’s house. This area continues to improve.

Recent change to view (2022)
Outside riverside seating serviced by cafes on the mill site has been added as businesses adapted to Covid-19 regulations. A survey of the bridge, from which this view was taken, has resulted in its full closure to pedestrians and vehicles, severing the mills from the mill community. Unless the bridge is restored before 2027, the view cannot be replicated.
44 Darley Abbey Mills from the west (added 2014) - interim years

2017
45 Long and Middle Mill, Darley Abbey (added 2014)

A single frame view taken from within the mill complex

Description (2014)
Darley Abbey Mills Complex from the west, including the former mill cut bridge. These mills and the former bridge help to define the scale of the complex and how it was powered.

Previous recorded changes
2017 – Restoration and reuse of these mills is continuing.

Recent change to view (2022)
New render on the Long Mill has much improved this important space at the centre of the mill complex.
45 Long and Middle Mill, Darley Abbey (added 2014) - interim years
46 School and Brick Row, Darley Abbey (formerly 44)

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on New Road

Direction: NW  Grid Ref: 4351 3385

Description (2008)
Whilst some parts of the Evans’ mill community has suffered from insensitive new development and unsympathetic changes to many of the millworkers houses, some parts have survived virtually intact, such as the school of 1826. Even the iron railings surrounding the playground have survived.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – Vegetation has been removed from the building.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
46 School and Brick Row, Darley Abbey (formerly 44) - interim years
47 St Matthew’s Church, Darley Abbey (added 2014)

A single frame view taken from a public footpath on Church Lane

**Description (2014)**

St Matthew’s Church following the removal of trees. The visual connection between the church and the mill worker’s housing is an important one.

**Previous recorded changes**

2017 – The view has been pulled back to take in the wider setting. No perceivable changes since 2014.

**Recent change to view (2022)**

No significant change.
47 St Matthew’s Church, Darley Abbey (added 2014) - interim years
48 Silk Mill from Exeter Bridge (formerly 45)

Description (2008, revised 2022)
The historic context for the Silk Mill has been largely lost, but this view shows its critically important relationship to the River Derwent. A new footbridge, introduced in 2009, was designed to be as skeletal as possible to minimise any screening of the view. The associated landscaping work was designed, in part, to help interpret the former layout of the lost doubling shop and the mill leat which ran behind it.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – Redevelopment of the west bank of the Derwent has introduced new build, but this does not significantly impact on the view of the Silk Mill.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change.
48 Silk Mill from Exeter Bridge (formerly 45) - interim years

2010

2012

2017
49 Silk Mill from Cathedral Green (formerly 46)

Description (2008, revised 2022)
At present the tower of the Silk Mill stands out as a landmark from a number of viewpoints including this one. The impact of any new development will need to be assessed, in part, upon its impact upon the Silk Mill. Improvements to Cathedral Green have enhanced this view.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
The roofline of the Silk Mill has changed with the introduction of the new Museum of Making, and one of the recreated posts for the original Silk Mill gates can be seen in this view.
49 Silk Mill from Cathedral Green (formerly 46) - interim years
50 Silk Mill from the St Alkmund’s Way flyover bridge (formerly 47)

Description (2008)
From here the Silk Mill with its bellocote is seen in conjunction with the tower of Derby Cathedral producing a distinctive skyline.

Previous recorded changes
2009 – No significant change.
2010 – No significant change.
2012 – No significant change.
2017 – No significant change.

Recent change to view (2022)
No significant change. The changes made to accommodate the new Museum of Making are harder to discern from this view.
50 Silk Mill from the St Alkmund’s Way flyover bridge (formerly 47) - interim years