

SWAINSLEY FARM

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS SWAINSLEYWOOD FARM)

**A SHORT STUDY OF
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FARMSTEAD**

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A single cast-iron ventilation cover remains on the south elevation of the North Range. Note also the appearance of the tooling to the masonry units which is identical to that of many other farmsteads and other buildings of the hand of the Strutts. This is a prevailing character of the masonry found on nearly all buildings at the farmstead.

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

A rare opportunity to visit the Strutt Estate farmstead arose whilst the lease was vacant. Permission was sought to allow a visit before a new tenant was found and the buildings on the northern side of the site made available for purchase.

The purpose of this short report is to assist in a greater appreciation of the significance of the farmstead and, in particular, its contribution towards the Outstanding Universal Value of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

The importance of agriculture in the development of the factory system in the Lower Derwent Valley (LDV) cannot be understated. The Strutt family invested heavily in developing agriculture in order to help grow and sustain a healthy workforce. Their remaining farmsteads, including Swainsley Farm, provide an invaluable insight into their ingenious application of industrial thinking into agriculture.

Any comments are based on observations made during our site visit on May 8th 2024 in bright and sunny conditions. They are also made with a broad understanding of the contribution that the Strutts made towards the development in agriculture in the LDV based on prior personal research into the subject.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although Swainsley Farm is not considered to be one of the Strutt Estate Model Farms, in comparison to Dalley or Crossroads Farm, for example, there are numerous factors which contribute to its significance. In a wider context, the farmstead has a group value, amongst the other Strutt farms, contributing to the narrative of the industrialisation of agriculture in the Lower Derwent Valley. The smaller details of the farmstead are of equal significance as there are a number of elements incorporated in its design and construction which bear all of the characteristic Strutt trademarks. Derbyshire County Council's (DCC) Historic Environment Record (HER) also accounts, in very general terms, for its significance:

'Swainsley Farm is a purpose-built Strutt estate farm of c. 1840 (although the World Heritage Site Management Plan dates the buildings as c. 1806)... Swainsley Farm is an important surviving group of Strutt Estate farm buildings, with few alterations.'¹

My own observations, archival research, and general understanding of other Strutt farmsteads, indicate that the bulk of the farmstead is likely to have been built during the early-to-mid 19th century. This ties in with the period during which the Strutts were investing in their agricultural concerns; beginning with Pennock Hiron in 1792, and ending with Shottlegate in 1856, amounting to over 140 years worth of investment in agriculture in the LDV².

Notwithstanding some of the later, more modern alterations, much of the farmstead appears to remain intact. There is evidence to suggest that, in support of the HER description, it is likely to be 'purpose-built', rather than a pre-existing farm which was later improved on. Even though the farmstead is of a more modest scale, there is evidence of the Strutts' innovations in the application of industrial spatial thinking in their agricultural concerns. This, combined with my other observations made in this document, potentially heightens the significance of the farmstead as a sort of micro-model farm of the Strutts.

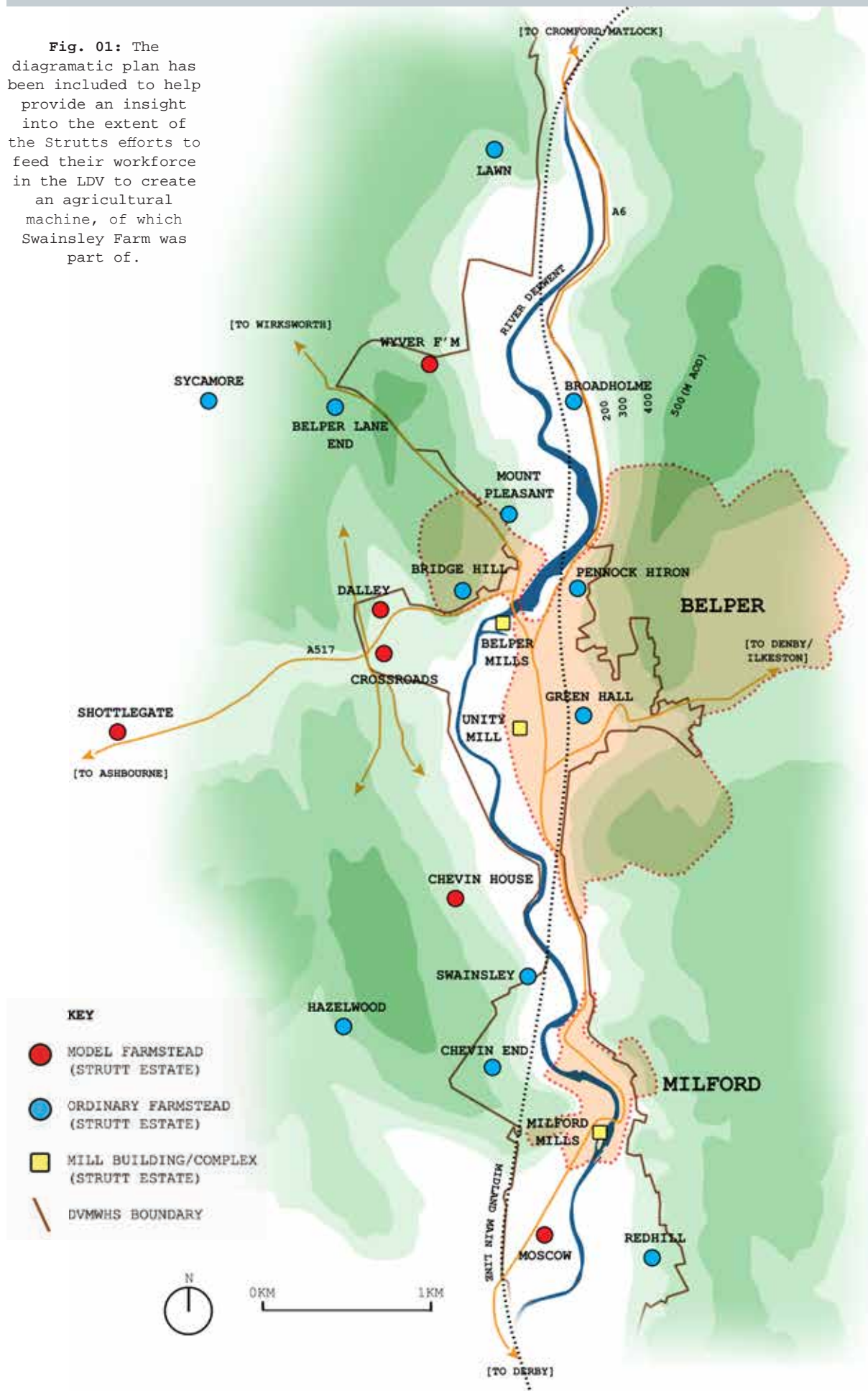
In order to more fully appreciate the significance of the farmstead in relation to its contribution to the DVMWHS it would be helpful to read 'The Impact of Industrialisation on Agriculture in The Lower Derwent Valley'. A digital copy of this can be obtained by request from the author of this document by email to: alex.gilbert@derbyshire.gov.uk

¹ Morris, M Mel Morris Conservation (2004), *Study to Identify Candidate Buildings for Grant Assistance and a Review of Conservation Area Boundaries, Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site*, available at: <https://her.derbyshire.gov.uk/Monument/MDR11476>, accessed 14.08.2024.

² Gilbert, Alex (2015), *The Impact of Industrialisation in The Lower Derwent Valley: Did the Creation of The Factory System Impact on Local Agriculture?*, The University of Sheffield, p32-33.

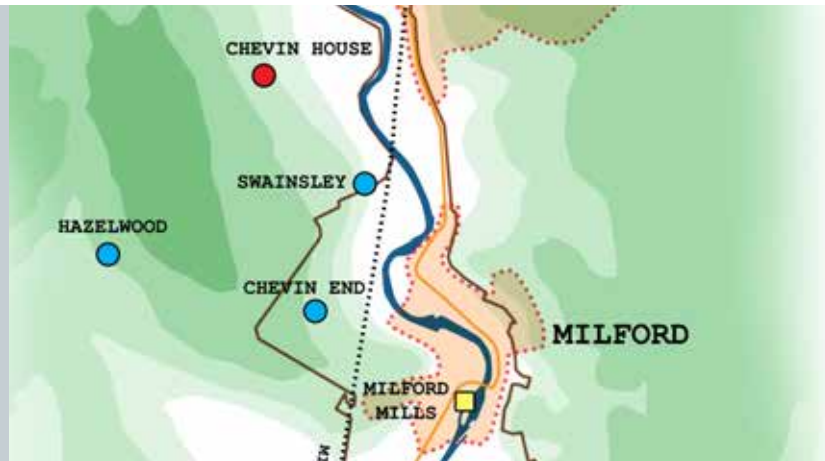
THE STRUTT FARMSTEADS

Fig. 01: The diagrammatic plan has been included to help provide an insight into the extent of the Strutts efforts to feed their workforce in the LDV to create an agricultural machine, of which Swainsley Farm was part of.



LOCATION & AERIAL VIEWS

Fig. 02: Swainsley Farm is located just north-west of the settlement of Milford, and on rising ground to the west of the River Derwent.



Fig's. 03 & 04 (top to bottom): Distant and close-up aerial views of the farmstead, respectively. The farmstead can be accessed from the north and south from Chevin Road.



KEY PLAN

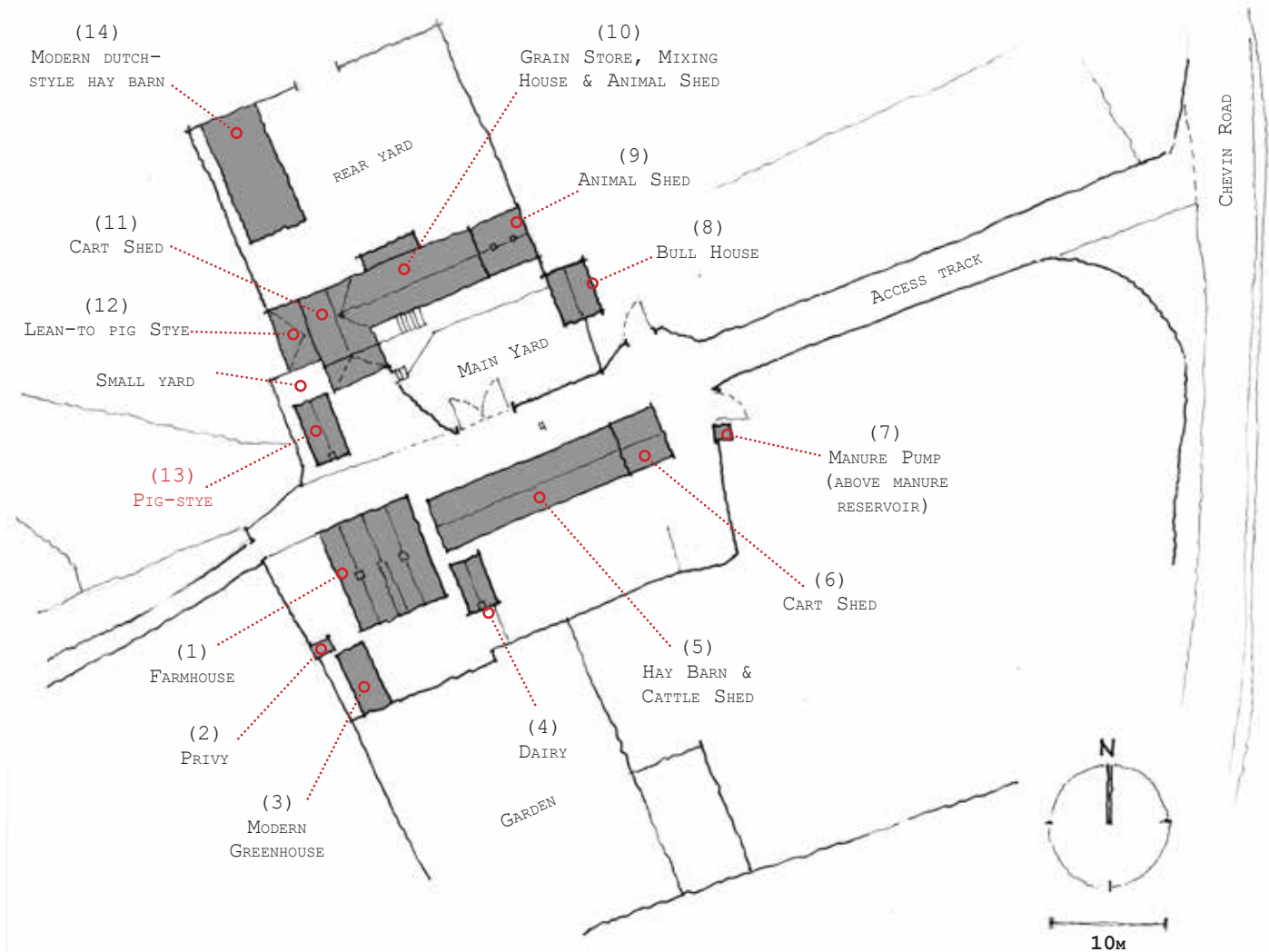


Fig. 05: The names given to the buildings on the key plan are based on a combination of those provided in the HER description, and from my own observations. It is acknowledged that these may not be entirely accurate and that further research may be needed to determine these.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE FARMSTEAD

3.1 Map Regression

The following map regression exercise has been included to help provide an appreciation of how the farmstead developed since it was purchased by the Strutts, during the late 18th century. This has helped to inform the plan illustrating the 'approximate building dates' included on page 11. Many of the earlier maps included have been sourced from the Derbyshire Records Office.



Fig. 06: 1792 Survey and plan of land etc. in Milford and Makeney belonging to Jedediah Strutt, Esq. of the New Mills, parish of Duffield (DRO Ref# D1564/13). The map shows a 'small barn later turned into a house' on the site of Swainsley Farm which indicates that part of the existing farmhouse could be 18th century. An access track is present although no other buildings are shown.



Fig. 07: 1805-1818 Map of the Strutt Estates in Belper, Duffield and Makeney (DRO Ref# D1564/3). No changes appear to be shown. The woodland to the right of the farm is labelled 'Swainsley Wood' which is presumably where the name of the farm later derived.



Fig. 08: 1819-20 Map of the Strutt Estates in Belper, Duffield and Makeney (DRO Ref# D1564/24). A garden area (595) appears to be shown, with a small built feature appearing in the SW corner; it is thought that this has long since been demolished.



Fig. 09: 1829 Map of the Strutt Estates in Belper, Duffield and Makeney (DRO Ref# D1564/28). The map now includes what is now referred to as the South Range (Hay Barn, Cattle Sheds & Cart Shed) to the east of the farmhouse. A small walled enclosure (647) has also been added.



Fig. 10: 1877-1879 first edition OS Map (25"/mile). The information on the map indicates that the farmstead was significantly developed during the mid part of the century to include many of the buildings present today. Note that the farmstead is identified as 'Swainsleywood Farm' for the first time.

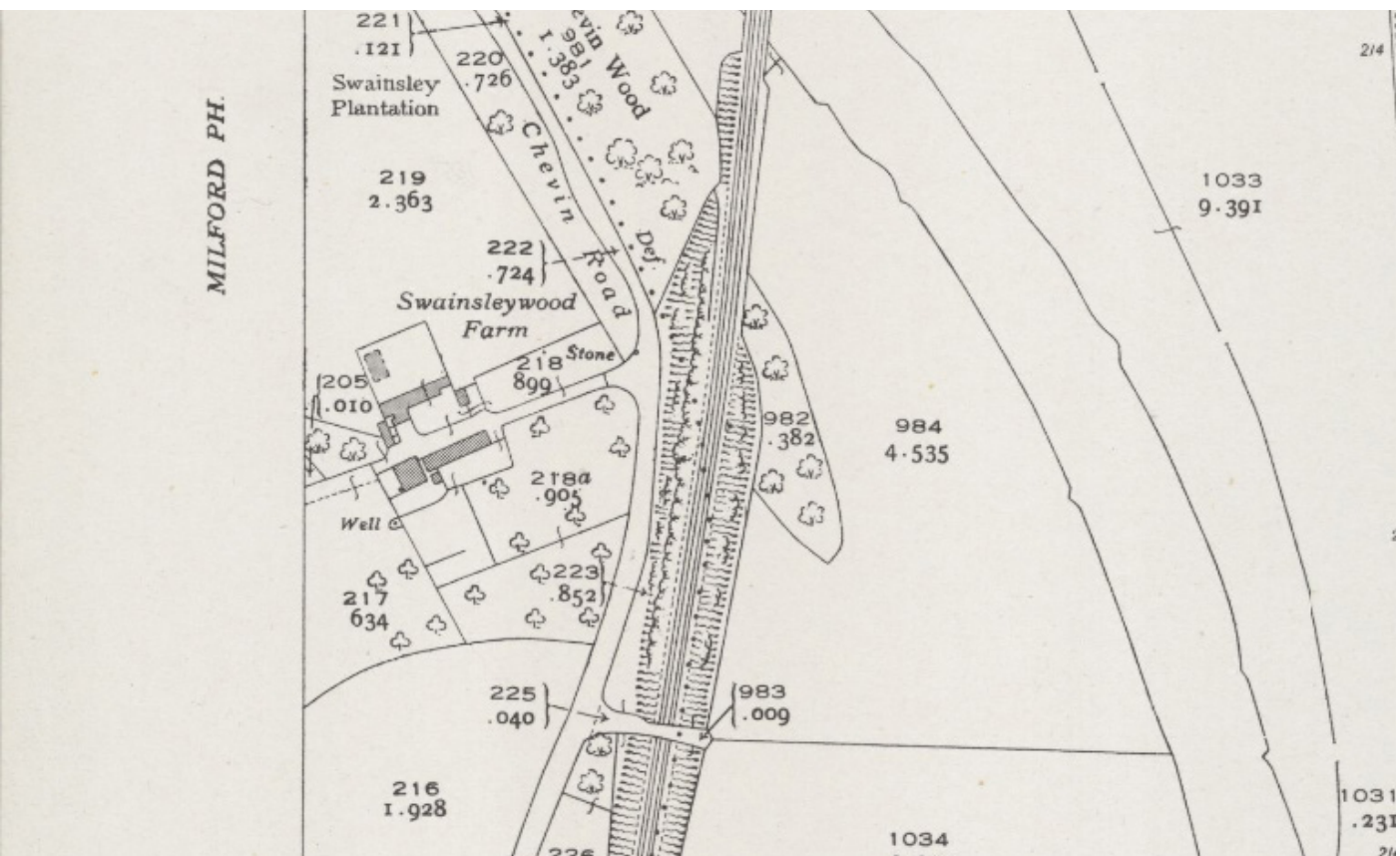


Fig. 11: 1938 fourth edition OS Map (25"/mile). Other than the appearance of the dutch style barn in the yard to the north no other changes appear to have taken place.

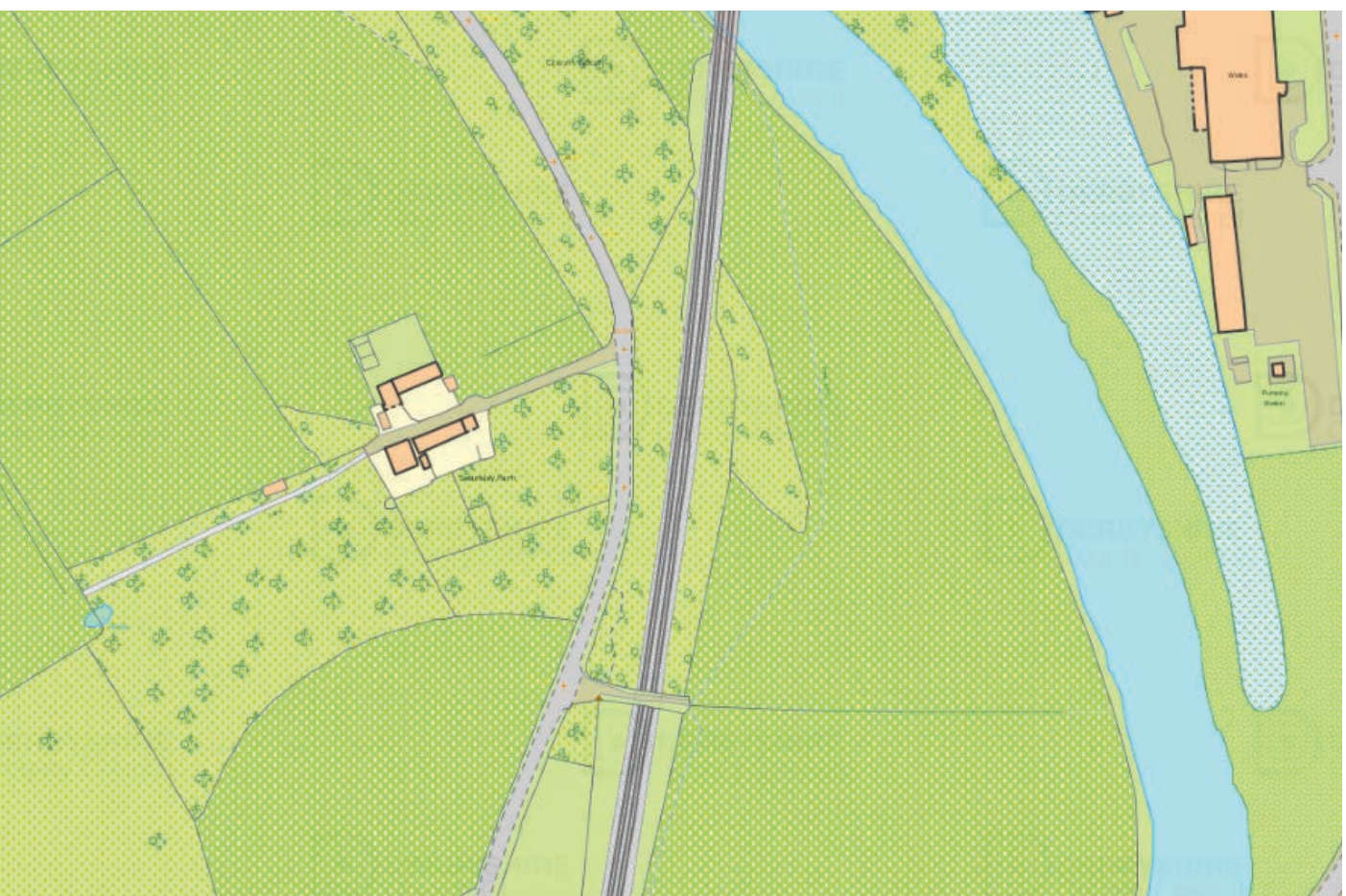
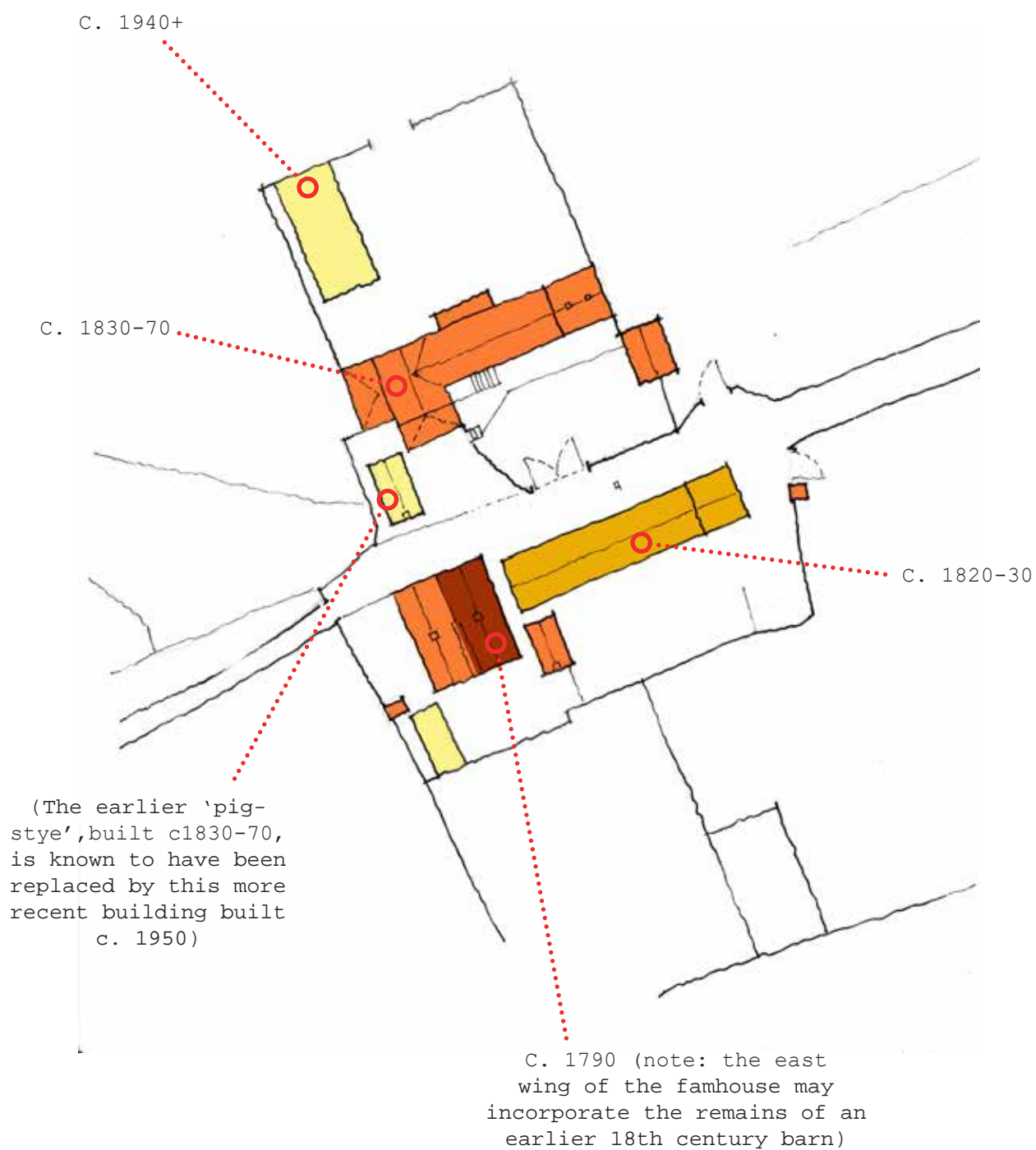


Fig. 12: The current OS map indicates that the layout of the farmstead has not altered a great deal since at least the early part of the 20th century.

APPROXIMATE BUILDING DATES

Fig. 13



3.2 Visual Analysis of the Farmstead

The following analysis is based on observations made during a site visit on 05.05.2024 during good weather conditions. The HER Monument Record description³ has been used as a key reference point for this exercise. Please refer to the keyplan (KP), provided on page 7, to assist in understanding the relationship of the buildings. It must be emphasised that any observations made are open to further debate and research.

3.3 The Farmhouse (KP Ref# 1)

The overall external appearance of the farmhouse is of a similar robust and utilitarian character to that employed elsewhere by the Strutts. There are similarities compared to some of the other farmhouses at Dalley, Wyver and possibly Moscow Farm, for example.

As suggested in the HER description, it can be assumed that, in its current form at least, 'The farmhouse is c. 1840, extended in the late 19th century'⁴. However, the evidence from the map regression exercise indicates that it could be an adaptation of an earlier, perhaps mid-18th century, agricultural building. It would be useful to examine the archaeology of the building further to determine what, if anything, of the earlier building remains.

Both the map regression exercise and observations on site indicate that the east wing of the house is the earlier farmhouse. This makes sense on a practical level, since it is closer to the other earlier outbuildings. A clear vertical division between the two wings is evident on the south elevation (Fig's. 15 & 16), suggesting at least two phases of development. The other indication that the west wing is later is that it could have been built on a former masonry ramp (Fig. 17).

³ Monument record MDR11476 - Swainsley Farm, Chevin Road, Belper, available at: <https://her.derbyshire.gov.uk/Monument/MDR11476>, accessed 14.08.2024.

⁴ Ibid.



Fig. 14: North elevation of the farmhouse taken from the top of the access track.



Clockwise from top left:

Fig. 15: South elevation of the farmhouse.

Fig. 16: A clear vertical division between the two farmhouse wings is visible in the masonry.

Fig. 17: An angled line in the lower part of the west elevation indicates that the west wing of the farmhouse may have been built off an earlier access ramp or lower structure.

Fig. 18: Remnants of a cast-iron ventilation grille.

Fig. 19: An typically unusual Strutt gutter bracket.

Fig. 20: A cast iron window similar to those used in the Strutt mills.



Some interesting, and probably original industrial features survive externally which are similar to those found amongst the other Strutt Farms, including a cast iron window (Fig. 20) and some unusual cast iron gutter brackets (Fig. 19). A cast iron ventilation grille is visible on the north elevation although these are normally only included on hay barns or animal shelters (Fig. 18).

Further features of interest survive in the interior of the farmhouse. The opening between the kitchen and hearth features masonry kneelers supported from an opening with a rounded or bullnose profile (Fig's 21 & 22). There are perhaps a reasonable number of similarities here to the kitchen area seen at Crossroads Farmhouse. A robust



Clockwise from top left:
Fig. 21: Opening between the kitchen and hearth area.

Fig. 22: The bullnose profile masonry opening and simple rounded kneelers below the opening are typical of those found in other farmhouses of the Strutt estate.

Fig. 23: Interior view of the larder.



larder with thick stone walls, a small window and quarry-tiled floor includes a 4" thick stone bench, presumably for keeping foodstuffs cool, bears great similarity to others of the Strutt estate (Fig. 23).

The cellar also includes similar robust design features (Fig. 24). It is also worth noting the presence of an industrial cast iron window at the end of the brick archway.

Use of quarry tiles, similar to those used in other Strutt estate farm houses, and other domestic properties, are present in much of

Clockwise from top:
Fig. 24: View of the cellar looking west.

Fig. 25: plain quarry tiles found in many areas of the ground floor.

Fig. 26: Diamond pattern checkerboard quarry tiles.



the ground floor rooms and circulation spaces; see Figures 25 & 26.

3.4 The Dairy (KP Ref# 2)

Immediately adjacent to the farmhouse is a building referred to as 'the dairy'⁵, a small, red-bricked building with a plain-clay tiled duo-pitched roof (Fig. 29) It is currently separated from the farmhouse, although a single roof joist spans across an external passageway, with evidence of an historic door from the farmhouse, which suggests that the two buildings were once interconnected (Fig.37).



The entrance to the outbuilding is via a timber door which is of a similar design to those used on some the Strutt estate worker houses (Fig. 28). The east elevation features a cast iron window (Fig. 29), an industrial feature, similar to those found in the textile mills. Given its proximity to the farmhouse and the features found within it, the building could equally have been used for domestic purposes, as a sort of utility room by modern standards. The interior of the building is dark and cool, this would have made it ideal

⁵ Ibid.





Fig. 32



Fig. 33

for processing dairy produce. However, other interesting historic features suggest it could have been used for domestic purposes, including a stove and laundry pot, and concealed cast iron range within the hearth (see Fig's 30 & 31). A brick-lined well, which would have presumably used as a source of fresh water for the house and dairy (Fig's 32 & 33), is located on the entrance wall side of the interior.

3.5 Farm building ranges enclosing the Main Yard

'A range of farm buildings surround the central stack yard. They are contemporary with other Strutt Estate farms of 1840-1850, incorporating cast-iron ventilation grilles and Strutt estate-type gutter brackets.'⁶

The evidence available from the map regression exercise, and observations of the construction of these buildings, suggests that they are, very generally speaking, contemporary with each other. They are also likely to be contemporary various other Strutt estate agricultural building campaigns, seen on their other farmsteads, built in this period. The buildings are also of a similar robust and utilitarian design as seen at many other of the Strutt farmsteads. Many of the buildings also include industrial features such as the unique cast-iron ventilation grilles and gutter brackets referred to in the HER description.

Perhaps there is nothing overly unusual about the arrangement of the farm buildings around a central yard, as this is similar to many other farmsteads built around this time. However, what is potentially of interest, requiring further investigation, is how the buildings were arranged to take advantage of the topography to make farming operations and processes more efficient.

6 Ibid.

3.6 South Range; Hay Barn, Cattle Sheds & Cart Shed (KP Ref# 5 & 6)

'Hay Barn and Cattle Sheds: A two-storey building of coursed gritstone with a central arched doorway and a cart store built into the east end, with large corbels. The hay barn is at first floor level, with a continuous row of ventilation holes (cast-iron grilles missing). Access to the hay loft is from the stack yard on the north side'⁷.

Evidence from the historic maps indicates that this building was

7

Ibid.



Clockwise from top left:
Fig. 34: South facing elevation of the South Range.

Fig. 35: Attached Waggon Hovel.

Fig. 36: North facing elevation of the South Range. Note how the access hatches are conveniently positioned above and astride the access track for easy delivery of hay by horse and cart.

built about decade or so earlier (c1820-30) than the other buildings enclosing the Main Yard. It has a number of details consistent with similar agricultural buildings of the Strutts. The South elevation (Fig. 34) features regularly spaced ventilation holes to the hayloft. While these do not appear to feature any cast iron ventilation grilles, it could be that these have since been removed, or, perhaps they were not included at the time of construction. The attached



Fig. 37



Fig. 38

wagon hovel (Fig. 35) features an opening similar in characteristic to those found on some of the larger Strutt Farmsteads, such as the pair of large bull-nose masonry kneelers.

Another example of efficient thinking in relation to topography of the site is perhaps seen with the positioning of the southern hay range, at the side of the access track. It was probably positioned here, at the lower end of the site, to allow the most direct and quickest access into haylofts for deliveries by horse and cart (Fig. 36).

The interior is also quite interesting, and further research would be useful to understand more about how this functioned. A feeding area is located centrally, with double-sided access, within which there are a number of rectangular openings featuring sliding timber covers, presumably to allow livestock to be fed undercover (Fig's 37 & 38). A simple timber ladder provides access to the hayloft which features a pair of unusual masonry openings.

3.7 North Range: Grain Store and Mixing House (KP Ref# 9-11)

'Grain Store and Mixing House: A long range of gritstone buildings on the north side of the stack yard incorporating a grain store at first floor level, approached by an external flight of stone steps, and a separate covered cart store at the west end. Stables and cow sheds at ground level.'⁸

⁸ Ibid.



Fig. 39



Fig. 40



Although it was difficult to access certain parts of the building, it was possible to gain an appreciation of how the building functioned, and of how it relates to the surrounding land. The south side of the range provides direct access to the Main Yard from the animal sheds, whereas the upper level on the north, presumably the grain store, is easily accessible from the higher ground of the Rear Yard. The higher ground, would have made deliveries easier, and is perhaps a good example of how the Strutts planned their farmsteads to take advantage of the natural surrounding topography of the LDV.

The external staircase to the first floor level of the building (Fig. 41), most likely to the grain store above, has similarities to that found at Dalley Farm. There are numerous similar details which include industrial style bolts which secure the timber handrail post (Fig. 43) and 4" masonry slabs over the opening below it (Fig.





Fig. 47



Fig. 48

42).

Various openings in the east and west cross walls at first floor level interior are worth noting and would benefit from further investigation (Fig's 44-46). Vertical joints either side the large 'T' shaped opening (Fig. 45) suggest this was retrospectively altered at some point for reasons currently unknown. An interesting low-level opening (Fig. 46), to the left of this, exists in the east cross wall. When viewed from the north side of the building, it is possible to see a number of regular rectangular holes running parallel to the floor. It may be that these could have been formed as part of an enclosing structure, perhaps used to assist in the efficient transfer of feed from where it was stored to the mixing house, perhaps similar to arrangements at Dalley Farm.

Openings in the floor above the feeding troughs could have been formed to facilitate efficient feeding of animals, as seen at Wyver and Dalley Farm, although it isn't clear if these could be a later modification (Fig's 47 & 48). The floor is constructed of lime and straw, and appears to be generally intact. Steel beams support the



Fig. 49



Fig. 50



floor but these appear to be modern I-sections (Fig. 48), and not historic cast iron.

A lower single storey structure, presumably an additional animal shelter (Fig. 49 & KP Ref# 9), appears to incorporate ventilation cowls. Although these seem to have been significantly altered (Fig 50), it is likely that these could have been of a similar design to those found on similar animal shelters at both Crossroads or Dalley Farm.

The west side of the building features the open fronted Cart Shed (Fig. 51 & KP Ref 11), which leads directly onto the access track. This has a lean-to extension to the front with a corrugated roof, although it is unclear as to when exactly this was added. Notwithstanding this, it is possible to see what is presumed to be the original front elevation of the cart store. This appears to be of a typical Strutt design, featuring a shallow brick arch over a lintel supported by large bull-nose masonry kneelers (Fig. & 51).

A small, roofless lean-to extension, possibly a former pigsty, abuts the cart store to the west (Fig. 55, 57 & KP Ref# 12). The south





Left to right:
Fig. 58: View of the feeding trough/chute from within the small yard.

Fig. 59: View of the feeding trough/chute from outside the small yard.

facing elevation of the building features a timber door and cast iron window. The building is accessed from the 'Small Yard' (refer to key plan), which features an interesting low-level stone feeding chute or trough (Fig's 58 & 59). Presumably, this would have allowed animals to be easily fed without need to enter the building and, although just a small detail, this is further potential evidence of Strutt efficiency in spatial planning of their farmsteads.

Access to this lean-to extension was not possible from the small yard, although the interior was visible from the 'Rear Yard' (refer to key plan). The corner of the room features what appears to be either a feeding or water trough, although it was not possible to fully examine this (Fig. 56). The base of the trough is of brick construction and appears to feature a cast-iron or metal basin. A grill appears to be visible at the bottom of the trough which suggests it may have been heated.

Fig. 60: View of what is thought to have been a brewers grain pit from the Rear Yard. The structure is heavily overgrown and appears to feature a relatively modern cast concrete slab over the top, making it difficult to appreciate how it functioned. The Strutts are known to have made use of spent brewers grain to feed their livestock; similar provisions were made for storing this feedstuff on the model farms.



Access to the Rear Yard or north side of the range (Fig. 40) was only possible by foot through the adjacent field. Although heavily overgrown in places it was possible to see a low-level masonry outshot (Fig. 60). It has been suggested by a local source that this could have functioned as a brewers grain pit⁹. Access to the bottom, to unload and distribute the grain, may have been possible from the opening under the external stairs on the south side of the range (Fig. 42).

3.8 East Range: Bull House (KP Ref# 13)

'Bull-House: A detached gritstone building on the east side of the stack yard, with a Staffordshire blue tiled roof and cast-iron Strutt-estate gutter brackets.'¹⁰

The Bull House sits quietly to the east side of the yard (Fig. 61) but also makes its own contribution to the significance of the farm.

The building features over-engineered adjustable gutter brackets,⁹ According to Michael George Jordan, a local farmer from Chevin House Farm, Belper.

¹⁰ Monument record MDR11476 - Swainsley Farm, Op. cit.



Clockwise from top left:
Fig. 61: The Bull House

Fig. 62: An adjustable cast iron gutter bracket.

Fig. 63: A cast iron restraining hook fixed to the north wall of the Bull House.

Fig. 64: View of the underside of the roof structure with wrought-iron tie bar.



which are of a design unlike others I have seen on the farmsteads and in the wider Strutt estate (Fig. 62). They have the same 'spanner head' like gutter support as those found on Long Row, for example, but they are of a far more compact design. Further investigation to ascertain this would be useful.

The supporting roof structure is of some interest, as this features a simple wrought iron bar supporting the timber bottom chord (Fig. 64). This is of a similar semi-industrial design used by the Strutts on some of the outbuildings seen at Dalley and Crossroads Farms.

A large, cast iron hook exists on the north wall of the Bull House (Fig. 63). This was possibly used to hold open a gate to provide direct access to the adjacent field from the Main Yard, although the opening from this appears to have been closed off at some point.

3.9 Pigsty (Key Plan Ref# 13):

This small red-bricked outbuilding (Fig. 65) is simply identified within the HER description as a pigsty. Although the map regression exercise indicates that a similar structure has existed here since around the mid 19th century, its more modern construction indicates that it is likely to have been rebuilt more recently. The earlier pigsty is known to have been replaced by the current building which functioned as the 'new dairy'¹¹. The first edition OS map indicates that the building featured a walled pigsty enclosure to the east although there does not appear to be any surviving evidence of this.

Fig. 65: The current building replaces the old Pigsty as the 'new dairy'. The chimney breast and plastered walls in the interior suggest that this was used for more domestic activities.



3.10 Other Comments & Observations:

Liquid Manure collection arrangements:

¹¹ According to Michael George Jordan, a local farmer from Chevin House Farm, Belper.

There is evidence for similar 'liquid manure' arrangements, as can be found on some of the larger Strutt estate model farms. Evidence for an underground manure reservoir, can be found at the lower end of the site, which can be easily identified from the position of a hand-operated Manure Pump (See Fig's 66, 67 & Key Plan Ref# 7). The presence of the reservoir suggests that it is likely that there could be an underground network of 4" lead pipes, as seen at Crossroads and Dalley Farms. As this system relied on gravity to direct rainwater and manure into the reservoir, the position of the other buildings, on higher ground, makes perfect sense.



Left to right:
Fig. 66: The position of the manure reservoir is identifiable from the position of the manure pump to the right of the gateway.

Fig. 67: The manure pump is broken but remains interpretable. This would have been similar to the one at Dalley Farm.



Water collection:
No evidence for the provision of fresh water for animals, in the form of large stone water troughs similar to those at Dalley and Crossroads Farms, could be found at the farm. This could be that they these were either never provided, or



Fig. 68



Fig. 69



Fig. 70



Fig. 71

that have long since been removed. The Main Yard is one of the more likely places that these could have existed, but much of it is overgrown and a significant area has been re-surfaced with concrete which may obscure any surviving evidence.

Gateways:

A number of original masonry gateposts have survived around the farmstead, of which some also appear to have retained some of their original ironmongery (see Figures 68-71). Some also appear to have survived in their original positions in that they do not appear to have been widened to accommodate modern agricultural machinery. A number of these gateposts also feature ironmongery which is consistent with that used on some of the unique Strutt designed gates used on their estate¹².

¹² There are similarities of the ironmongery here to that found on the gateposts at Dalley Farm. The design of these is discussed briefly on pages 98 & 99 of *'The Impact of Industrialisation in The Lower Derwent Valley: Did the Creation of The Factory System Impact on Local Agriculture?'*, The University of Sheffield.

4.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Some of the more advanced industrial features devised and employed by the Strutts, as seen at Crossroads and Dalley Farm, do not appear to exist at the farm. For example, no evidence could be found of any cast iron structural elements or fireproof design. But given the scale of the farm, as one of their smaller farmsteads, this would seem reasonable as it would be less likely that the Strutts would have made a substantial investment in this technology here.

However, I believe that what makes this farmstead significant, is that it is a good example of how investments were made by the Strutts' to improve agricultural practices in the LDV amongst even there more modest farmsteads. There is little doubt that this practice was extended across their other small farmsteads, but the evidence for this is thin on the ground, as others have been lost or redeveloped for other uses.

As with the Strutt's model farms, the smaller details make a big contribution to their overall significance, and worthy of preservation for their contribution to the industrialisation of agriculture in the LDV. It is therefore important that we look to appropriately conserve this farmstead before it is too late. Particularly, as it would help provide a more well-rounded appreciation of how the Strutts invested in agriculture to feed an expanding workforce.

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Monument record MDR11476 - Swainsley Farm, Chevin Road, Belper, available at: <https://her.derbyshire.gov.uk/Monument/MDR11476>, accessed 14.08.2024.

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Figure No.	Illustration Source
3 & 4	Google Earth imagery (2024)
6	Derbyshire Records Office: Archive Ref#: D1564/13 Title: Survey and plan of land etc. in Milford and Makeney belonging to Jedediah Strutt, Esq. of the New Mills, parish of Duffield Date: 1792-1818
7	Derbyshire Records Office: Archive Ref#: D1564/3 Title: SMap showing part of the liberties of Belper, Duffield and Makeney, based on a copy of parts of the enclosure plans, showing buildings, field boundaries, roads (including some road names) and footpaths, giving field names and extents, names of certain owners including of land adjacent to that which is featured on the map itself. Date: 1805-c1818
8	Derbyshire Records Office: Archive Ref#: D1564/24 Title: Detailed map ("Plan A") of the estates in Belper and Duffield, including Milford and Makeney, and their contiguous parts in Hazlewood and Heage belonging to William, George Benson and Joseph Strutt, Esquires. Date: 1819-1820
9	Derbyshire Records Office: Archive Ref#: D1564/28 Title: Volume entitled 'Deed of arrangement between William Strutt, George Benson Strutt and Joseph Strutt respecting their real estates, 2 Oct 1829' containing a chronological abstract of Strutt deeds, with maps showing the estate in Hazlewood, Ashleyhay (parish of Wirksworth), Crich, Heage, Belper, Duffield (including Milford), Derby parishes of All Saints and St Peter. Date: 1829-1862
10 & 11	National Library of Scotland Maps: https://maps.nls.uk/
12	Derbyshire County Council Mapping Portal: https://staff.derbyshire.gov.uk/people-and-places/dmaps/dmaps.aspx

