

## Appendix 21

### Monitoring Views of Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site

47 monitoring views within the DVMWHS for inclusion as a new appendix item number 21 within the Management Plan. From these will be drawn 'Iconic Views'. Images from North to South:

- 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 the A6.
- 5) Cromford Mill from Mill Lane looking west.
- 6) Cromford Mill first mill from 2<sup>nd</sup> mill wheelpit.
- 7) North Street, Cromford from Cromford Hill.
- 8) Cromford Market Place from Allen's Hill.
- 9) Cromford Mill Pond and Scarthin.
- 10) Looking down Cromford Hill to Willersley and landscape.
- 11) Slinter Cottage and millpond with Dunsley Mill behind.
- 12) Canal wharf from Gothic Warehouse.
- 13) The Derwent riverbank looking towards St Mary's Church.
- 14) Willersley Castle from the River Derwent.
- 15) Cromford Station with stationmaster's house.
- 16) Rock House, with Willersley Castle in the background, from the A6.
- 17) The mill footbridge at Lea Mills.
- 18) The original Lea Mill.
- 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.
- 26) Belper weir from river bridge.
- 27) East Mill from River Gardens.
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- 41) Hopping Hill terraces, Milford.
- 42) Darley Abbey Mills from Viewing Platform.
- 43) Toll booth, and gable end of Boars Head Mill.
- 44) School and Brick Row, Darley Abbey.
- 45) Silk Mill from Exeter Bridge.
- 46) Silk Mill from Cathedral Green.
- 47) Silk Mill from the St Alkmund's Way flyover bridge.

2009



2010



**Masson Mills from the west.**

No significant change

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.



**Masson Mills from the south.**

No significant change

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



**Cromford Mill building one with watercourse in foreground.**

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.



No significant change



**Cromford Mill from Mill Road.**

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 stories 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.



No significant change



**Cromford Mill from Mill Road looking west.**

No significant change

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.



**Cromford Mill - The First Mill from the Second Mill wheelpit.**

No significant change

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.

It is the intention of the Arkwright Society to reinstate the top two stories of the First Mill which were lost to fire in 1929.



**North Street, Cromford from Cromford Hill.**

No significant change

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 resident's car parking could be found. The yew trees in the garden of the 1832 school are important.



**Cromford Market Place from Allen's Hill.**

No significant change

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 relaid 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.



**Cromford Mill Pond and Scarthin.**

No significant change

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.



**Looking down Cromford Hill to Willersley Castle and the landscape of Riber hillside beyond.**

No significant change

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.



**Slinter Cottage and millpond with Dunsley Mill behind.**

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.



The planning application for the redevelopment of the Dunsley Mill site remains undetermined.



**Cromford Canal Wharf from the Gothic Warehouse**

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.



No significant change



**The Derwent riverbank looking towards St Mary's Church.**

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.



No significant change



**Willersley Castle and Park from the south bank of the River Derwent.**

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.



No significant change





**Cromford Station with stationmaster's house.**

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.



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 suit of offices and the up platform building, restored by Mr Tim Collis and Mr Ryan Phelps, is as a holiday home.



**Rock House, with Willersley Castle in the background, from the A6.**

This view encompasses the house lived in by Sir Richard Arkwright for 16 years to his death in 1792 and the mansion he commissioned 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.



No significant change



**The mill and footbridge at Lea Mills.**

No significant change

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.



**The original Lea Mill.**

No significant change

The south face of Nightingale's 1783 cotton mill can at present only be glimpsed from within this part of the mill complex. Smedleys hope to be able to reveal the whole façade with the removal of the undistinguished 20th century buildings standing against it.



### High Peak Junction from the canal.

No significant change

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.



### Leawood Pumphouse.

No significant change

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.



**Entrance to former wireworks on A6 near Ambergate.**

The site formerly occupied by Johnson and Nephew Wireworks and now by Litchfield 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.



No significant change



**Belper's East Mill from the A6 looking south.**

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.



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.



**Belper Mills from The Triangle.**

No significant change

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.



**Gangway and North Mill.**

The scaffolding facilitated some very limited repairs, but the need for major repairs remain a Management Plan priority.

From this viewpoint the Gangway (footbridge) of c1795 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.

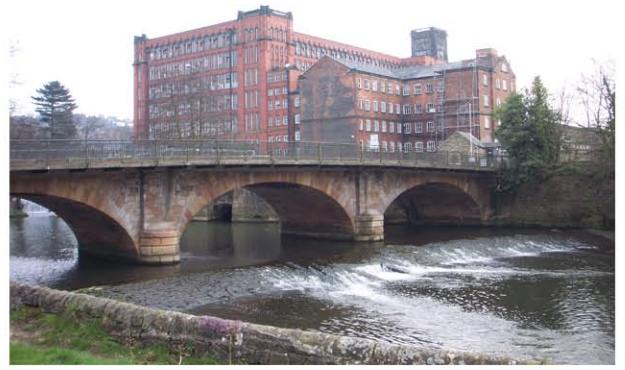
The footbridge has suffered extensive damage from tall vehicles. Bridge collision warning signs were installed in 2007 to reduce the risk of further damage, but whilst a busy A-road continues to go under the bridge, the risk remains.



**North and East Mills with river bridge in foreground.**

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.



The weir in the foreground continues to collapse. Clarification of ownership is trying to be ascertained.



**Belper weir from river bridge.**

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.



No significant change



### East Mill from River Gardens.

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.



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.



### River Gardens fountain and bandstand.

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. A scheme to take out and replace some of the trees which have outgrown the original vision for the site was agreed in 2008.



Further works in the River Gardens took place in 2009, including resurfacing of paths and changes to the fishpond border. Ivy on the high boundary wall has not yet been removed.



### River Gardens promenade.

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 have now rotted and urgent works were agreed in 2008 by present owners Amber Valley Borough Council to rebuild this section of the Gardens.



Work in the River Gardens has been completed. The newly built promenade has now been surfaced and seating put back.



### Long Row from the east.

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.



No significant change





**Cluster Houses on Joseph Street, Belper.**

No significant change

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.



**East Mill and Bridge Hill from Chesterfield Road Belper.**

No significant change

The East Mill may be seen from a number of view-points, including from the rising land on the east side of the town. Here the mill is seen against unspoilt pastoral countryside.

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.



**Crossroads Farm, from Ashbourne Lane.**

No significant change

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.



**Dalley Farm.**

No significant change

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.



**Rail cutting and bridges from Field Lane, Belper.**

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.



Despite some de-vegetation by Network Rail during 2009 more is urgently needed.



**Belper and the Derwent Valley from the north end of Chevin Road.**

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



No significant change



**Belper Workhouse (Babington Hospital) from A6.**

No significant change

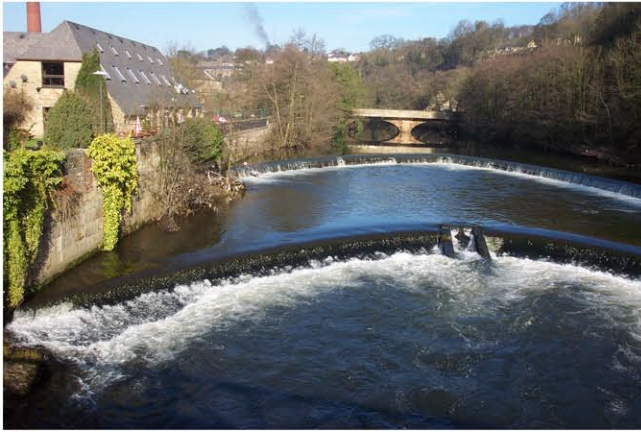
The imposing frontage of the former Belper Workhouse was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott. It was completed in 1840, and served as a workhouse until 1930, when it became a hospital, which it remains. Extensive changes were made between 1930 and 1941 and later in the 20th century, but the early-Victorian 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.



**Milford from the east.**

No significant change

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 20th century 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. The view from here cannot be too dissimilar to that seen in the early 19th century.



**The weir with road bridge behind at Milford.**

No significant change

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.



**Chimney and mill remnants from road bridge, Milford.**

No significant change

Proposals for the development of this disused complex were presented to the local planning authority in 2007, but no application has been determined to date (Jan 2009). Development proposals will need to be considered, in part, in terms of their impact upon this view.



### **Hopping Hill terraces, Milford.**

Following the hillside contour lines, stacked one above the other, these terraces of early 19th century mill workers houses may be glimpsed from the A6.



Continued development has made the recording of the scene more challenging.



### **Darley Abbey Mills from Viewing Platform.**

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.



The viewing platform across the river from the mills has been much improved by the removal of vegetation.



**Toll booth, and gable end of Boars Head Mill.**

No significant change

This view demonstrates the scale of Boars Head Mill. The toll booth (c.1783) by the river bridge is in need of repair and the mills themselves need to be found sustainable new uses which are compatible with the protection of their character and appearance.



**School and Brick Row, Darley Abbey.**

No significant change

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.



**Silk Mill from Exeter Bridge.**

No significant change

The historic context for the Silk Mill has been largely lost, but this view shows its critically important relationship to the River Derwent. The construction of a new footbridge, between the Silk Mill and Exeter Bridge, due for completion in March 2009, will impact significantly upon this view. The bridge has been designed to be as skeletal as possible to minimise any screening of the view. The associated landscaping work to Cathedral Green has been designed, in part, to help interpret the former layout of the lost doubling shop and the mill leat which ran behind it.



**Silk Mill from Cathedral Green.**

No significant change.

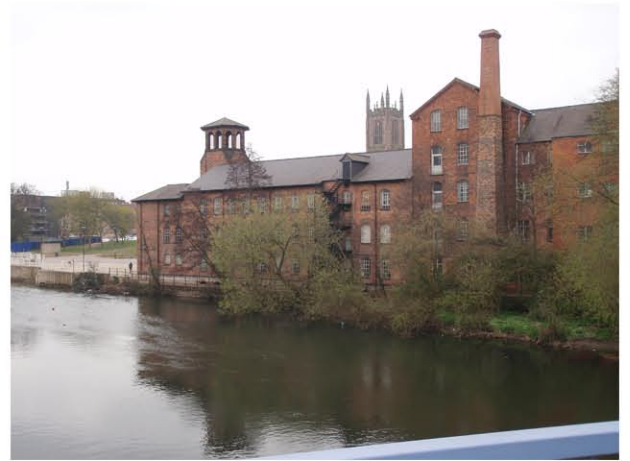
At present the tower of the Silk Mill stands out as a landmark from a number of viewpoints including this one. The impact of any new development will need to be assessed, in part, upon its impact upon the Silk Mill.





**Silk Mill from the St Alkmund's Way flyover bridge.**

From here the Silk Mill with its bellcote is seen in conjunction with the tower of Derby Cathedral producing a distinctive skyline.



No significant change