

associations, people & events

Peak District. The power of the Derwent was used from medieval times to run a corn-mill, dyeing and fulling mills, and iron and scythe forges. The community was a small one and did not have a pre-Reformation church of its own. The rise of the area to economic prominence was a C18 phenomenon.

The Derwent Valley is the birthplace of the modern factory system. Lombe's Silk Mill in Derby, the world's first fully-mechanised factory to be powered by water, opened in 1721. It was followed by Richard Arkwright's Cromford Mill in 1771 which provided the model for the factory system by creating not only a purpose-built mill with specialised machinery relying on a central power source, but a complete industrial community with mass provision of workers' housing.

Arkwright's backer at Cromford was the entrepreneur Jedediah Strutt. Strutt, a farmer turned hosier, owned a silk mill in Derby and had invented the so-called Derby rib. This was an adaptation of the knitting frame designed specifically for the manufacture of ribbed cotton stockings. The invention transformed the production rendering all other methods uncompetitive. Coupled with water power it was the basis of Jedediah's fortune. His partnership with Arkwright was crucial to both men's careers but ended in 1782.

Following the success of Cromford, Strutt established his own factory enterprises in Milford from 1780. The Milford Mill complex eventually included spinning, bleaching and dyeing mills, as well as foundries, joiners' workshops, a gas-works and a corn-mill. The Warehouse, constructed in 1793, was an early attempt by William Strutt, Jedediah's eldest son, to design a fire-proof multi-storey structure. Later, and more successful, attempts at fire-proofing are embodied in the Dyehouse building, near the bridge.

Strutt built workers' housing in Milford from 1781 as part of the comprehensive development serving the mill complex, all on the model of Cromford. Much of this survives. In particular, two of these housing developments on the E bank of the river remain largely intact. These are the terraces in the street called Hopping Hill (South Row and North Row, 1792-7) and further up the hill itself, the back to back block called East and West Terrace (1813-20). The Strutts also built a school and created several farms to supply produce for their workers.

Jedediah Strutt was a Unitarian. He built the chapel in Field Row, Belper, in 1788-9 which still stands. He was keen that all his mill workers attended some form of worship each week and built a Unitarian chapel within the Milford Mill complex, in addition to assisting with the founding of two Methodist Chapels and the Baptist Chapel in Milford.

It was not until 1846 that the initiative was taken to build an Anglican church in Milford. The Strutts gave the plot of land for the church and perhaps part of the funds necessary to build it. That this came so long after the rapid expansion of the local population may denote the strong inclinations of the local workforce towards nonconformity but it probably also indicates the changing attitude of Milford's main employer. It appears that, after Jedediah, the Strutts had remained Unitarian into the next generation. At least some of his grandchildren, however, were Anglican. One of these was Edward Strutt, 1st Baron Belper (1801-1880), who married a daughter of Bishop Otter of Chichester. He is a possible candidate for the founder of Holy Trinity church.

Another possibility – and the more likely – is George Henry Strutt (1826-95), one of the great grandsons of Jedediah. He was one of the original churchwardens who signed the plan on completion of the church in 1848 (see above). Although only 20 in 1846, he was certainly later the founder of Christ Church in Belper in 1850 and was a donor to many other good causes in Derbyshire. When he died, the people of Belper built a fountain in his memory but it has never been connected to the water supply – an ironic twist for a man whose wealth derived from harnessing the power of water. George Henry's son was George Herbert Strutt (1854-1928), who was in turn a major contributor to Holy Trinity.

It is perhaps significant that the new church was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Given that the donor family had such strong Unitarian roots, it may be that they wished to demonstrate their newfound adherence to Trinitarianism.

Grants of £250 each were obtained from the Church Building Commission and the ICBS for the building of the church.

The chosen architect was William Bonython Moffatt (1812-87). Moffatt was the son of a Cornish builder and had trained in the office of J Edmeston alongside the young George Gilbert Scott. The two young architects established their own joint practice in 1835-6 and remained in partnership for a decade. The impetus for establishing their own practice arose from the boom in architectural commissions for new workhouses which followed the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. Scott and Moffatt built over forty in a remarkable blaze of activity over ten years.

By the early 1840s, the practice was beginning to receive commissions for churches and the two architects appeared to have worked on these solo, Scott taking the lion's share as his evangelical background and his emerging interest in the thoroughgoing Gothic Revival style stimulated by Pugin took hold.

Given his later financial difficulties, it is perhaps surprising to find that Moffatt was the business mind in the partnership.

Scott acknowledged his ability in securing commissions, especially in the sometimes low tactics that were needed in the interviews that were part of the competition process through which most workhouse commissions were awarded.

Moffatt may have secured the introduction for the Milford church through contacts made when he and Scott had designed the Belper Union Workhouse (1837-40, now the Babington Hospital), 1.7km N, one of the larger and more ambitious workhouse projects they undertook. In that case, the clients bought the site from George Benson Strutt. As we have seen, it was the Strutt family who were the donors of the site for the church.

The drawings preserved in the church (see *Miscellanea* above) give Moffatt's business address as Spring Gardens, which was the office of the Scott and Moffatt partnership. Spring Gardens was south of Trafalgar Square, though Gavin Stamp (see *Records and references* below) notes that Moffatt often worked from his house in Kennington. 1846 was Scott's 'year of transition' during which Moffatt was engineered out of the practice. The two architects remained nominally in partnership during that year but had agreed to part company at the insistence of Scott's wife owing to Moffatt's erratic behaviour. The announcement was delayed until the end of the year, presumably to give Moffatt time to make arrangements and secure some commissions on his own account. Scott was not vindictive, and indeed continued to help his former partner out as he struggled financially and his behaviour became erratic. It may be that Scott gave some advice on the church in Milford: given that the drawings are recorded as emanating from Spring Gardens, it may also be that Moffatt had the use of the drawing office team and the advice of colleagues. 1846, meanwhile, was a critical year for Scott. He had won the competition for the Nikolaikirche in Hamburg the year before and the project was now on site.

Milford proved to be Moffatt's only church for the Commissioners and his career went downhill from this point.

Moffatt's design shows a number of characteristics which conform to Ecclesiological principles – long, stepped chancel, constructional definition of parts, thoroughgoing stone construction- but some which did not - use of the Early English Gothic style, and the inclusion of a gallery (this latter probably at the insistence of the Commissioners). The project does not appear to have been reviewed in the Society's journal, *The Ecclesiologist*.

The Cost was around £2,000. The contractor was Mr. Thompson of Derby. The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on 26 July 1848.

As originally configured, the church seated 516 adults and 116 children in the W gallery. Of these, 266 of the ground floor

	<p>places and all the gallery seats were required to be free and unappropriated (ie not subject to pew rent or outright purchase) under the terms of the grant of £250 given by the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building and Repairing of Churches and Chapels (the ICBS). Those that were allowed to be appropriated were the front rows in the nave (eight on the S side, nine on the N).</p> <p>The vestry was remodelled as an organ chamber in 1904-5 to accommodate the new instrument ordered for the church. The Church Room was built in 1910. Both projects were paid for by George Herbert Strutt (1854-1928), who lived at Makeney Hall from 1876 to 1916. He also gave the W window, for which the W vend had to be remodelled. Strutt was the most important patron of the church.</p> <p>The church was reordered in 1947, perhaps consciously as a centenary project.</p>	
<p>Ecology incl. designations, protected species, TPO etc.</p>	<p>National soilscape data indicates the prevailing soil type to be freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.</p> <p>There are no known TPO-protected trees. There is a row of small pollarded trees including a flowering cherry and two crab apple trees on the S side of the churchyard and a mature yew in the NW corner. At the rear of the site, on the bank forming the N boundary, there are profuse ferns, hydrangeas sycamore and laurel. There are more recent shrub plantings around the Garden of Remembrance at the E end of the churchyard. The NE corner is overhung by a large horse chestnut on the adjacent property.</p> <p>S of the churchyard, a belt of broadleaved deciduous trees flanks the E side of the Derby Road.</p> <p>The churchyard is in the breeding distribution area for the following bird species recorded in the locality in recent years by the National Biodiversity Network: lapwing.</p> <p>Bats are not known to be present.</p>	<p>L-M</p>
<p>Summary of significance / any potential issues</p>		<p>L-M</p>

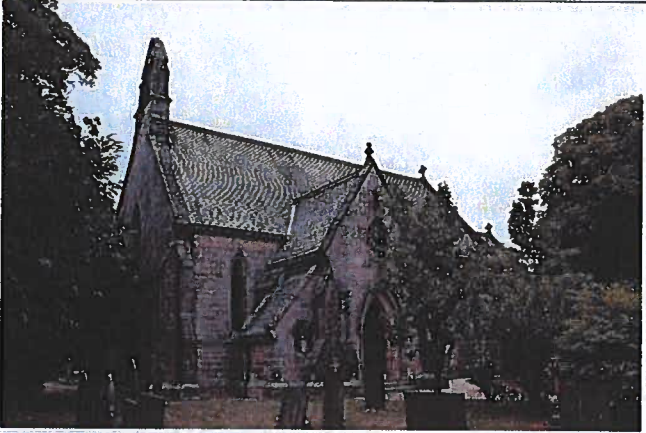
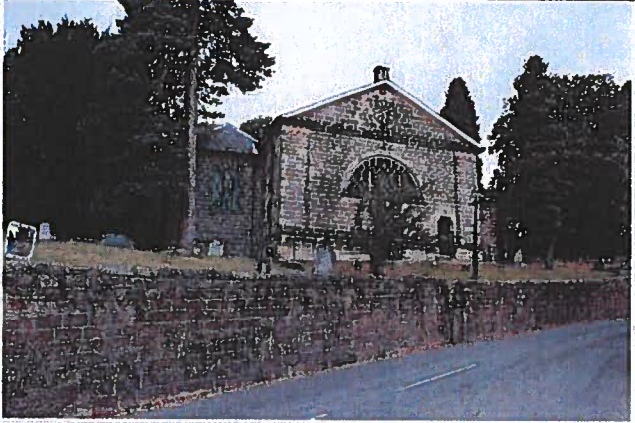
<p>PLANNING AND AMENITY ISSUES</p>	
<p>Planning context</p>	<p>The church is within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. The local planning authority, Amber Valley BC, is responsible for the planning context covering Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and general planning issues. Under an agreement with the Derwent Valley Mills WHS Partnership, Amber Valley (like its fellow LPAs in the WHS and buffer zone boundaries) refer to the Partnership where a more defined and weightier response is needed concerning the impact of any proposed development on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Site.</p>



	<p>The Partnership therefore established a Service Level Agreement with Derbyshire County Council's Conservation and Design Section, which accordingly advises on all planning matters, including applications within the World Heritage Site or its Buffer Zone which may impact on its OUV.</p> <p>See: http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/derwent-valley-mills-conservation/planning/</p> <p>The church is also within the Belper and Milford Conservation Area. There is no character appraisal for the conservation area although there is a conservation plan (Rodney Melville and Partners, March 2007 – see <i>Records and references</i> below) for the industrial workers' housing of East and West Terrace Hopping Hill immediately NW of the church which forms the basis for an article 4 direction.</p> <p>The DWMWHS Management Plan can be viewed at: http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/DVM_WHS_Management_MgmtPlanPDF.pdf</p> <p>It includes the following points relevant to the church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.5 – notes that, following the preparation of a character appraisal of part of the conservation area (see above), 'It is desirable for a Conservation Area Appraisal for the rest of Belper and Milford Conservation Area to be produced in accordance with English Heritage guidance, but resources for this are not currently available.' • 13.1.7 'Environment Agency requirements pose a ... challenge at Milford, where there is a wish to reconnect the opposite banks of the River Derwent with a multi-user bridge on the site of a former structure above the historic northern weir. A new bridge here would link two areas of the village and avoid the busy A6 and provide an opportunity for improving public access across the river for cyclists and horse riders. The original pedestrian bridge was elevated only a few feet above the weir but a new bridge will have to provide greater clearance to meet EA requirements.' • 27.6 'Multi-user River Bridge at Milford: This would replace a former bridge which was destroyed in the floods of 1965. It would connect the East and West sides of the village and also allow safe access, to a greenway standard, avoiding the busy A6. This would also cost around £5 million.' <p>Such a bridge would distinctly improve the connectedness of the church with that part of Milford on the west bank of the river.</p>
<p>Local plan</p>	<p>The Amber Valley Local Plan 2006 is the current adopted development plan for the borough. The plan can be viewed at: http://www.cartogold.co.uk/AmberValley/</p> <p>The Plan has no specific policies, proposals or allocations for the church or churchyard but there is a mixed use development area (ref ER1d and H1) close by, the SE end of which is opposite the church and runs NW between Derby Road and the river.</p> <p>Amber Valley Borough Council has prepared a new Local Plan, which sets out a vision and a framework for the future development of the Borough up to 2028. The Local Plan includes policies and proposals to address</p>



	<p>needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure, as well to safeguard the environment. Following the publication for the Pre-Submission Local Plan, Amber Valley Borough Council has now submitted the Amber Valley Borough Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate (PINs).</p> <p>The draft plan can be viewed at: https://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/docarc/docviewer.aspx?docguid=d1aa8dbff4b24c3d8470013a949519c9 There appear to be no specific policies, proposals or allocations for the church or churchyard.</p>
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OTHER CHURCHES NEARBY	
<p>Hazelwood, St John the Evangelist 2.4km WNW Grade II; 1844-6 by <i>H I Stevens</i>, EE/'Lancet style'; aisleless 5-bay nave with W bellcote, 3-bay chancel, S porch, N vestry; restored 1902 after fire by <i>Naylor & Sale</i>. Sandstone, slate roofs. A telling comparison with Holy Trinity (built straight after). Good stained glass, C19/20. Large churchyard; picturesque. <u>Facilities:</u> WC and kitchenette, roadside parking. <u>Services:</u> 1st to 4th Sun, alternating 11am and 3pm; popular for weddings and baptisms. <u>Activities:</u> occasional events. Adjacent parish to Milford; same benefice.</p>	
<p>Holbrook, St Michael 1.5km SE Grade II; 1761, architect unknown, in a plain Roman Classical style, partly rebuilt and enlarged 1841, restored 1887 by <i>J W Thompson</i>, chancel and vestry 1907-8 by <i>Naylor & Sale</i>; 4-bay nave with pedimented W bellcote, 4-bay S aisle, single-bay chancel, N porch, N vestry. Sandstone, slate roofs. Large churchyard, attractive setting. <u>Facilities:</u> accessible WC, kitchen and fellowship area, in screened S aisle. <u>Services:</u> 1st Sun 6.30, 2nd - 4th Sun 10.45am; ministry to residential care home adjacent. <u>Activities:</u> monthly fellowship group, occasional events. Adjacent parish to Milford; same benefice.</p>	



Belper, St Peter

2.4km N

Grade II; 1822-4 by *Matthew Habershon* for the Commissioners, in the Perp style; aisleless 6-bay nave with galleries N, S and W, tall W tower with porch in base, shallow chancel with vestries N and S. Sandstone, slate roofs. Monument by *Westmacott*. Medium sized churchyard in town centre location, with tall mature trees.

Facilities: WC, kitchen and flexible function space in screened W end under gallery; street parking nearby.

Services: Formal HC every Sun 9am; Little church every Weds 1.15pm.

Activities: courses, bells, worship band, craft group, recitals. Private hires. Busy. Neighbouring benefice to Milford.



RECORDS AND REFERENCES

Online:

- Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) – map search and text search on ‘Milford Derbyshire’ 23/08/18
- Belper Research (<http://www.belper-research.com/places/workhouse/workhouse-info.html>), retrieved 15/08/18
- British Geological Survey, Open Geology of Britain viewer (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>), accessed 18/08/18
- Derbyshire Record Office (<http://calmview.derbyshire.gov.uk/CalmView/Default.aspx?>), results of search term ‘Milford Church’ retrieved 23/08/18; the holdings there include a large quantity of the records of the parish of Milford from 1846 (ref D2135) deposited 1979 with additional material 2006;
- Derwent Valley Mills Partnership (http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/#section_derwent_valley_mills), retrieved 15/08/18
- Flood map for planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>), status as at 18/08/18
- George Dawson’s National Bell Register (<http://georgedawson.homestead.com/>), retrieved 18/08/18
- Historic England Heritage at Risk Register (<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>), status as at 18/08/18
- Lambeth Palace Library (<http://images.lambethpalacelibrary.org.uk/luna/servlet>), ICBS plan (ref ICBS03790) retrieved 07/06/18
- Local Planning Authority website - (<https://www.ambervalley.gov.uk/>), pages on
 - Local Plan
 - Conservation areas, including esp East and West Terrace Hopping Hill, Milford - Conservation Plan (<https://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/docarc/docviewer.aspx?docGuid=3f8127f75686459d8ed4592eedc54f78>)
- Milford Baptist Church (<http://www.milfordbaptist.org.uk/contact-us/>), retrieved 23/08/18
- Milford & Makeney website (<http://www.milford-makeney.org/>), pages on Holy Trinity Church, Chevin Road Baptist Church and the Milford & Makeney Community Group, retrieved 15/08/18
- Milford Social Club (<http://milfordsocial.club/>), retrieved 23/08/18
- Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside website (<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>) – map search 15/08/18
- National Heritage List for England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>), list entries NHLE 1087346, 1087347, 1100630 and 1000100, retrieved 15/08/18
- National Library of Scotland: historic map images (<http://maps.nls.uk/os/>) –, retrieved 15/08/18



- National Pipe Organ Register (<http://www.npor.org.uk/>), record D06282, retrieved 21/08/18
- Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/> NB subscription only), articles on members of the Strutt family, retrieved 04/09/18
- The Workhouse: the Story of an Institution (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Belper/>), entry on Belper retrieved 15/08/18
- UK National Inventory of War Memorials (www.ukniwm.org.uk/), nil return, retrieved 22/08/18
- Wikipedia - (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page), entries on Holy Trinity Church and George Henry Strutt, retrieved 15/08/18 and subsequently

Publications:

- Hartwell, C and Pevsner, N and Williamson, E – *The Buildings of England: Derbyshire* (New haven and London, 2016), p522 and passim
- Port, M H – *Six Hundred New Churches: The Church Building Commission 1818-1856* (London, 1961)
- Stamp, G – *Gothic for the Steam Age: An Illustrated Biography of George Gilbert Scott* (London, 2015), p33-47 and 96-111

Other:

- Benefice profile, January 2016 (accessed online via search engine but link not reproducible)
- Information supplied by the incumbent
- *Look around you: A meditative walk around Holy Trinity, Milford* – free guide
- National Church Institutions data resources, including ArcGIS parish map, Crockford's Clerical Directory and the Church Heritage Record/Online Faculty System
- Paul Joyce Archive, Paul Mellon Centre (London): PMC ref: PRJ/6/4/2 Dictionary of Victorian Architects, Gabriel to Owen
- QI report, March 2017 (Richard I Smith RIBA, AABC and Nichola L Robinson, RIBA of Smith and Roper)
- Terrier (1908, revised June 1935 and August 1956) and Inventory (1956 or soon after)

SIGNIFICANCE

The levels of significance referred to in this report are in line with those promoted in the Church Buildings Council's published guidance note *Statements of Significance and Statements of Needs*. In summary:

High (H)	important at national to international levels
Moderate-High (M-H)	important at regional or sometimes higher
Moderate (M)	usually of local value but of regional significance for group or other value (e.g. vernacular architecture)
Low-Moderate (L-M)	of local value
Low (L)	adds little or nothing to the value of a site or detracts from it

This framework of significance corresponds to the guidelines established by James Kerr (*The Conservation Plan*, 1996 and 2000 editions) and adopted by the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage and others. These are as follows: Exceptional, Considerable, Some, Local, Little/Negative. This terminology is recommended in the Church Buildings Council's published guidance note on *Conservation Management Plans*.

The CBC guidance noted above is available at: <http://www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/guidance-advice/statements-of-significance-need>



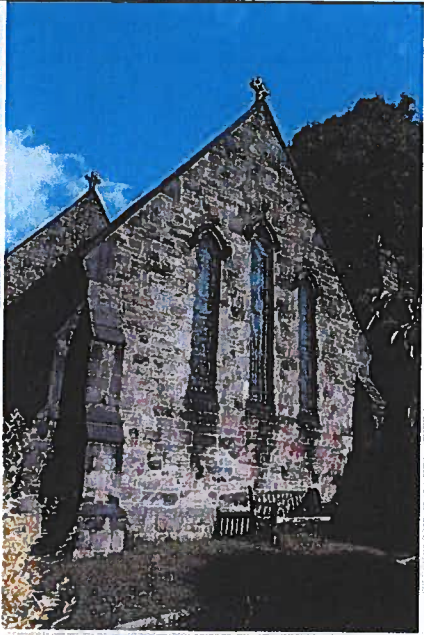
The Council's advice is not binding on the DAC or Chancellor and any changes would be subject to the granting of a faculty and consultation.

Compiled by Guy Braithwaite, Church Buildings Officer, on 15-23 August and 12 September 2018 after a visit to the site on 10 August 2018.

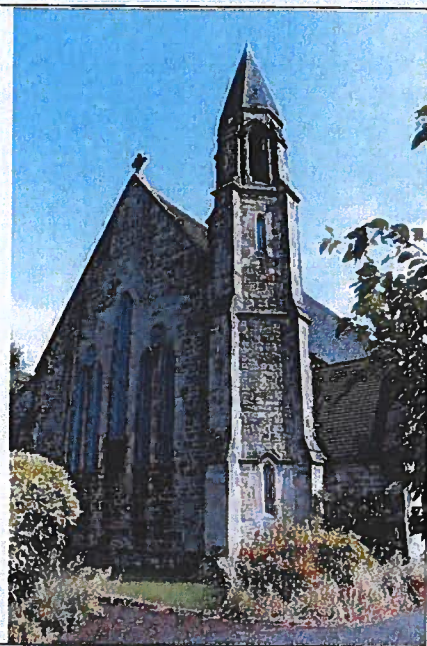
In the event of closure Part 3 (Statutory Advisory Committee advice on change) will be attached.



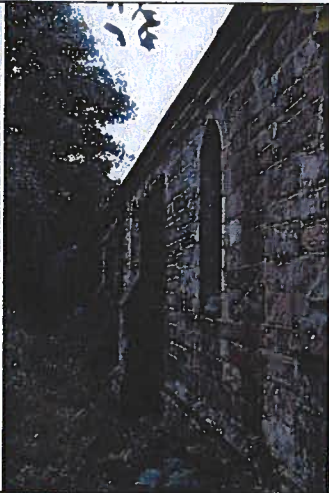
IMAGE SHEET



E elevation



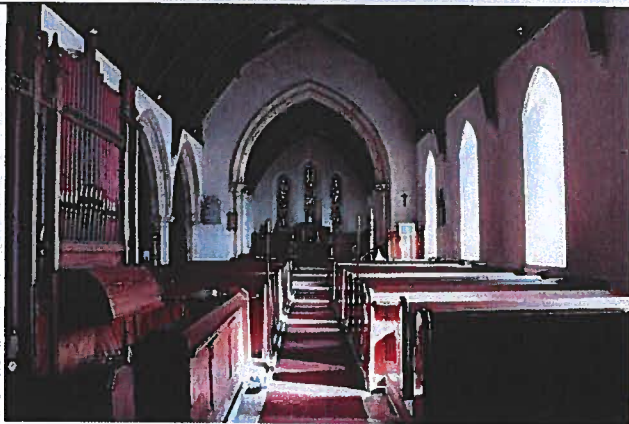
W elevation



N elevation



S elevation



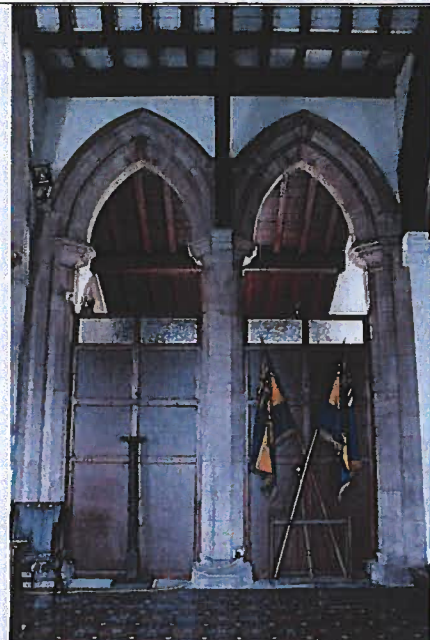
Interior looking E



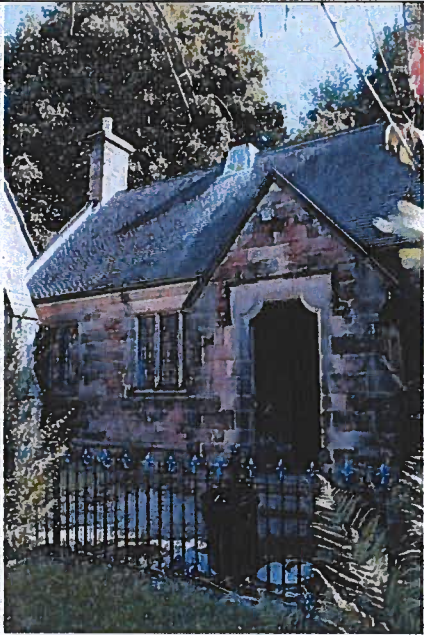
Interior looking W



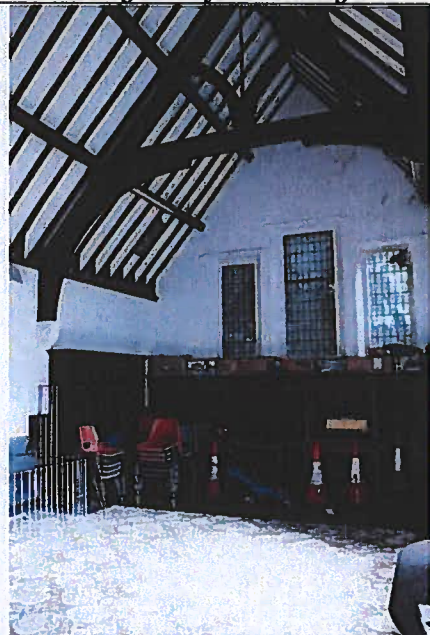
Chancel



Chancel looking N to former organ chamber



Church Room



Church Room interior, looking

More images can be supplied on request