

### 13.0 LISTED BUILDINGS IN PARWICH CONSERVATION AREA

No.	Address	Grade	Date
1	Orchard View. Creamery Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
2	Creamery Lane Cottages. Creamery Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
3	Church Farmhouse. Creamery Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
4	Flatts Stile Farmhouse. Dam Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Barn to north of Flatts Stile Farmhouse. Dam Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
6	Methodist Chapel, attached wall and railings. Dam Lane	II	1847
8	Church of St. Peter, The Green	II*	1873-4
9	Flaxdale House, attached outbuildings, garden wall and gate piers. The Green	II	1756
10	Ivy Cottage and The Cottage. The Green	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
11	Willow Cottage and garden wall. The Green	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
12	Hallcliffe House and garden wall. The Green	II	1776
13	Church Gate House and Church Gate Cottage. The Green	II	Mid C18 <sup>th</sup>
14	Gardeners Cottage. Kiln Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
15	Knob Hall. Kiln Lane	II	Mid C17 <sup>th</sup>
16	The Fold. Main Street	II	Mid C18 <sup>th</sup> / Early C19 <sup>th</sup>
17	Outbuilding to north of The Fold. Main Street	II	C17 <sup>th</sup>
18	Brentwood. Main Street	II	C19 <sup>th</sup>
19	Fernlea. Main Street	II	C18 <sup>th</sup>
20	Sunniside, garden wall, gate piers and railings. Main Street	II	Early C19 <sup>th</sup> c
21	Brook House and Brook Cottage. Main Street	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup> / Mid C19 <sup>th</sup>
24	Shaw House and attached outbuilding. Shaw Lane	II	C17 <sup>th</sup>
25	Shaw Lane Cottage. Shaw Lane	II	C17 <sup>th</sup>
27	Townhead House. Smithy Lane	II	Mid C18 <sup>th</sup>
28	Slate House. Smithy Lane	II	C17 <sup>th</sup>
29	Crown House and attached outbuilding. Smithy Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
30	The Rookery. Smithy Lane	II	Late C18 <sup>th</sup>
31	Wheatsheaf Cottage and Hallgates Cottage. Smithy Lane	II	Mid C18 <sup>th</sup>
32	Parwich Hall. Smithy Lane	II*	1747, 1910, 1931
33	Garden terraces, walls and entrance gates. Smithy Lane	II	c1905
34	Summerhouse at Parwich Hall. Smithy Lane	II	c1905
35	Stabling and attached cottage opposite Parwich Hall. Smithy Lane	II	Mid C18 <sup>th</sup>
36	House and garden wall to south-west of Fernlea. The Square	II	Mid C18 <sup>th</sup>
37	School, former schoolmaster's house and retaining wall. The Square	II	1861
38	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II	1935

#### Summary:

0 Grade I Listed Buildings

2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings

32 Grade II Listed Buildings

NB: There are other listed buildings in Parwich Parish but they are outside the Conservation Area.

## 14.0 GLOSSARY

<b>Agrarian</b>	Of the land or its cultivation (Oxford Dictionary).
<b>Ancillary</b>	In architectural terms this usually refers to a secondary structure, for instance stables or outbuilding.
<b>Ancient Monument</b>	Ancient monuments are legally protected archaeological sites and buildings designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It is an offence to carry out works to them without the written consent of the Secretary of State.
<b>Ashlar</b>	Masonry that has been carefully cut, dressed and squared, to be employed as facing stone in finely jointed level courses.
<b>Baffle Entry</b>	Also referred to as lobby entry, this is when there is a lobby area on entering a building with a fireplace directly in front, usually serving two rooms, obstructing the route straight through the dwelling.
<b>Coped gables</b>	Gable walls that have a course of flat stone laid on top.
<b>Cruck Frame</b>	Constructed primarily in the north and west of England from the medieval period through to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century (Brunskill 2000). This method of timber-framing is based upon two curved timbers, known as blades, positioned in an A shape. These paired timbers are usually cut from a single tree. The blades are joined at the apex and roof loads are transferred along roof purlins, then directly to the ground via the blades. A tie beam and collar assist the restraining of the structure whilst the base of the cruck sits on a soleplate, padstones or on a plinth.
<b>Curtilage</b>	Area attached to a house and forming one enclosure with it. (Oxford Dictionary 1996).
<b>Dormer window</b>	Window placed vertically in the sloping plane of a roof (Pevsner 2002).
<b>Dormitory</b>	Commuter settlement or suburb.
<b>Double pile plan</b>	The building is entirely two rooms in depth (Brunskill 2000).
<b>Drip moulds</b>	A horizontal moulding for throwing water off and so protecting the windows immediately below. Drip moulds are also used on chimneys.
<b>Enclosure Award</b>	Between the mid-18th and late-19th centuries a large amount of waste and common land was enclosed in England and Wales. This enclosure movement was undertaken under the strong belief in the need for agricultural improvement amongst landowners at the time. To enclose land the distribution of the newly enclosed fields had to be approved. This approval could be via an Act of Parliament, the central courts or private agreement between local landowners. In all legally ratified cases, and some privately agreed examples, an enclosure award setting down the agreed extent and layout of the enclosure in writing and a corresponding plan was drawn up. The level of accuracy and detail that allotment boundaries were planned to is usually good, but in many cases the subdivisions into individual fields were not shown. Their coverage therefore varies from one area to another. In the case of Parliamentary Awards these were often done on a parish by parish basis.
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record (HER)
<b>Holloway</b>	A sunken track worn down over time, with slightly raised sides.
<b>Hood mouldings</b>	Projecting moulding above an arch or a lintel to throw-off water (Pevsner 2002).
<b>Kneeler</b>	Horizontal decorative projection at the base of a gable (Pevsner 2002).
<b>Lintel</b>	Horizontal beam or stone bridging an opening (Pevsner 2002).
<b>Lime kiln</b>	In the Medieval period, from at least as early as 1100 AD, Peak District villages were surrounded by large strip fields (often referred to as 'open fields' – in upland areas it is debatable whether some parts of them remained open for long and thus the term strip field is preferred). While often bounded at their edges by banks and ditches, internally they were initially divided into a large number of unfenced cultivation strips. The use of strips allowed a fair distribution of different grades of land between lord and villagers. This system was designed to favour the needs of arable cultivation. It seems to have been introduced into the area from the lowlands of the Midlands. In the Peak District, pastoral farming was of equal or greater importance, and individual strips or parcels of

strips were enclosed from an early date. Others, in less favourable locations in what are known as 'outfields', may have only been used in an intermittent way.

<b>Mullion</b>	Vertical posts or uprights dividing a window into 'lights' (Pevsner 2002). Mullions can be shaped or chamfered which can give an indication as to age.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The prehistoric period which comes between the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and the Bronze Age, dating roughly from 4000 to 2000 BC. This was the time of the adoption of the first agricultural practices, including cereal cultivation, but more importantly the rearing of domesticated animals, including herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. In the beginning, farmers moved around the landscape with their herds, much as they had in the Mesolithic (except they took animals with them rather than following wild game). It was only after more than a thousand years that they settled in more 'permanent' farms which they surrounded by hedged fields. They built impressive ceremonial monuments, often used to establish traditional right to the use of land, by burying the bones of the ancestors to overlook pastures.
<b>Parish</b>	The smallest unit of local government is the civil parish. In some areas this covers the same area as an ecclesiastical parish which is the area of jurisdiction covered by the parish church. Ecclesiastical parishes are almost always the remains of Medieval manors especially in rural areas and many have remained unaltered in their boundaries since the Medieval period. However, in the Peak District many parishes became defined by the boundaries of Townships.
<b>Pediment</b>	The classical equivalent of a gable, often used without any relation to a roof. Often used over an opening, particularly doorways.
<b>Pinch point</b>	A visual effect which suggests a narrowing of the street scene. It is typically caused by a bend in a road and the proximity of buildings on either side.
<b>Quoins</b>	Dressed stones at the (exterior) angles of a building.
<b>SAC</b>	Special Areas Of Conservation (SACs). Sites of international importance for wildlife, protected under the European Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations. Any proposal which might have a significant effect on a SAC must be formally assessed and if likely to damage the interest, can only go ahead if there are no reasonable alternatives, there are significant overriding reasons and compensatory measures are provided.
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of special scientific interest (SSSIs). Sites of national importance for their wildlife or geological interest, protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (and subsequent amendments). Owners/occupiers must consult Natural England if they wish to carry out operations which might damage the interest of the site, and public bodies have a duty to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs (e.g. when considering planning issues).
<b>Staffordshire Blue Bricks</b>	These dull, dark purple bricks, known as engineering bricks, are made from Etruria Marl burnt at a high heat which produces a material that is strong and impervious.
<b>Strip field</b>	In the Medieval period, from at least as early as 1100 AD, Peak District villages were surrounded by large strip fields (often referred to as 'open fields' – in upland areas it is debatable whether some parts of them remained open for long and thus the term strip field is preferred). While often bounded at their edges by banks and ditches, internally they were initially divided into a large number of unfenced cultivation strips. The use of strips allowed a fair distribution of different grades of land between lord and villagers. This system was designed to favour the needs of arable cultivation. It seems to have been introduced into the area from the lowlands of the Midlands. In the Peak District, pastoral farming was of equal or greater importance, and individual strips or parcels of strips were enclosed from an early date. Others, in less favourable locations in what are known as 'outfields', may have only been used in an intermittent way.
<b>Tithe map</b>	Shows the boundaries of land and property within the Tithe area. A tithe was tenth of a person's produce or income given voluntarily or as a tax to the church.
<b>Vernacular</b>	An indigenous building constructed of locally available materials, to local detail, without the benefit of an architect. Vernacular architecture can be defined as dwellings and 'all other buildings of the people' (Oliver, 2003).

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