

10. PROPOSED BOUNDARY AMENDMENT

10.1 Peak Park Joint Planning Board, now Peak District National Park Authority, designated Alport Conservation Area on 5 February 1982. The Conservation Area boundary was drawn loosely around the hamlet. With the exception of Greenacres and Lathkill View at the south-eastern edge of the hamlet, all properties are within the Conservation Area. Since the Conservation Area was designated there has been no review of its boundary.

10.2 From time to time, it is the duty of Planning Authorities to review and determine if Conservation Area boundaries reflect the special character of the area they relate to. This may involve newly designating Conservation Areas or amending existing boundaries. The Conservation Area boundary was reviewed as part of the drafting of this Appraisal.

10.3 Land beyond the south-western edge of the Conservation Area was assessed to establish whether Rheinstor Rock (see P.10.1.) or any other features in this locality should be included. A date of 1753 is incised into the reef knoll but no-one knows what this relates to or whether it is authentic. Although the rock is of geological significance it does not have sufficient historic merit to warrant inclusion within the Conservation Area.



P.10.1. Rheinstor Rock

10.4 The northern edge of the Conservation Area was assessed to ascertain if this required rationalizing (see P.10.2.). The present boundary was considered satisfactory as it includes Tufa Rock and all buildings in this part of the village. This section of the Conservation Area also contains woodland that forms an important edge to the hamlet and contributes to the strong enclosed character of Alport.



P.10.2. The northern edge of the Conservation Area

10.5 At the time this appraisal was drafted, the Authority proposed two extensions to Alport Conservation Area. These comprised an extension to the north-east to include the remains of the former Alport Lead Smelt Mill and to the south-east to take in 1 to 3 Broadmeadow Cottages and Old Forge Farm along Lawns Lane.

10.6 Nos. 1 to 3 Broadmeadow Cottages and Old Forge Farm are situated on Harthill Moor to the south-east of Alport. This small cluster of buildings comprises a former barn that has been in residential use since the 1970s and a short terrace of three dwellings. The terrace has early nineteenth century origins, if not earlier, and is listed Grade II because of its architectural and historic merit.

10.7 Broadmeadow is shown on the Harthill Barmaster map 1717 (see Fig.7) as two enclosed parcels of land, with no buildings. A number of lead rakes are illustrated on this map, passing and radiating from beneath these enclosed fields. During the mid-nineteenth century the cottages were the office to the Alport Mining Company and a shaft lies directly beneath the properties (Barnatt & Penny 2004). There is also a deep shaft nearby that leads to an engine chamber. An hydraulic engine, made at Coalbrookdale, was introduced into this shaft in 1819. This was replaced in 1836 by another hydraulic engine, this one made by William Fairburns & Co. from Manchester.



P.10.3. Nos. 1-3 Broadmeadow Cottages, Lawns Lane.

10.8 When standing at Broadmeadow Cottages, there is no visual link between this site and Alport village. However, the architectural and historic significance of the site and its association with the hamlet, particularly its industrial past, warrant its inclusion within the Conservation Area.

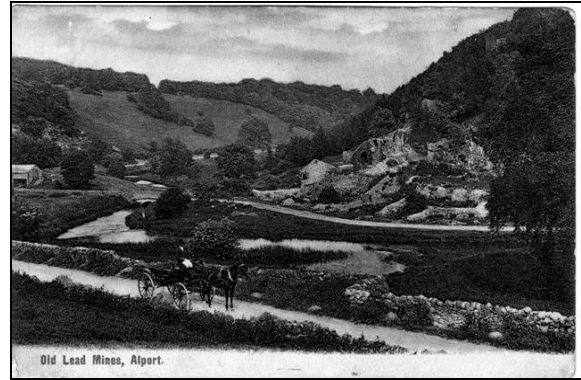
10.9 The Authority also proposed to include the field immediately west of Broadmeadow Cottages within the Conservation Area (see P.10.4.). This is because there is evidence of extensive mining activity in this field and it sits between the existing Conservation Area and the aforementioned buildings.

10.10 The proposed extension to the south-eastern edge of the Conservation Area covers 0.025 sq km (2.507 ha). All of this area is private land and property.



P.10.4. Field immediately west of Broadmeadow Cottages

10.11 The other proposed extension is to the north-east corner of the Conservation Area to include the remains of the former Alport Lead Smelt Mill. This site was located on the southern riverbank of the Lathkill, up on the side of a steep wooded valley, to the north-east of the corn mill. The proposed extension covers 0.387 sq km (3.875 ha), all private land.

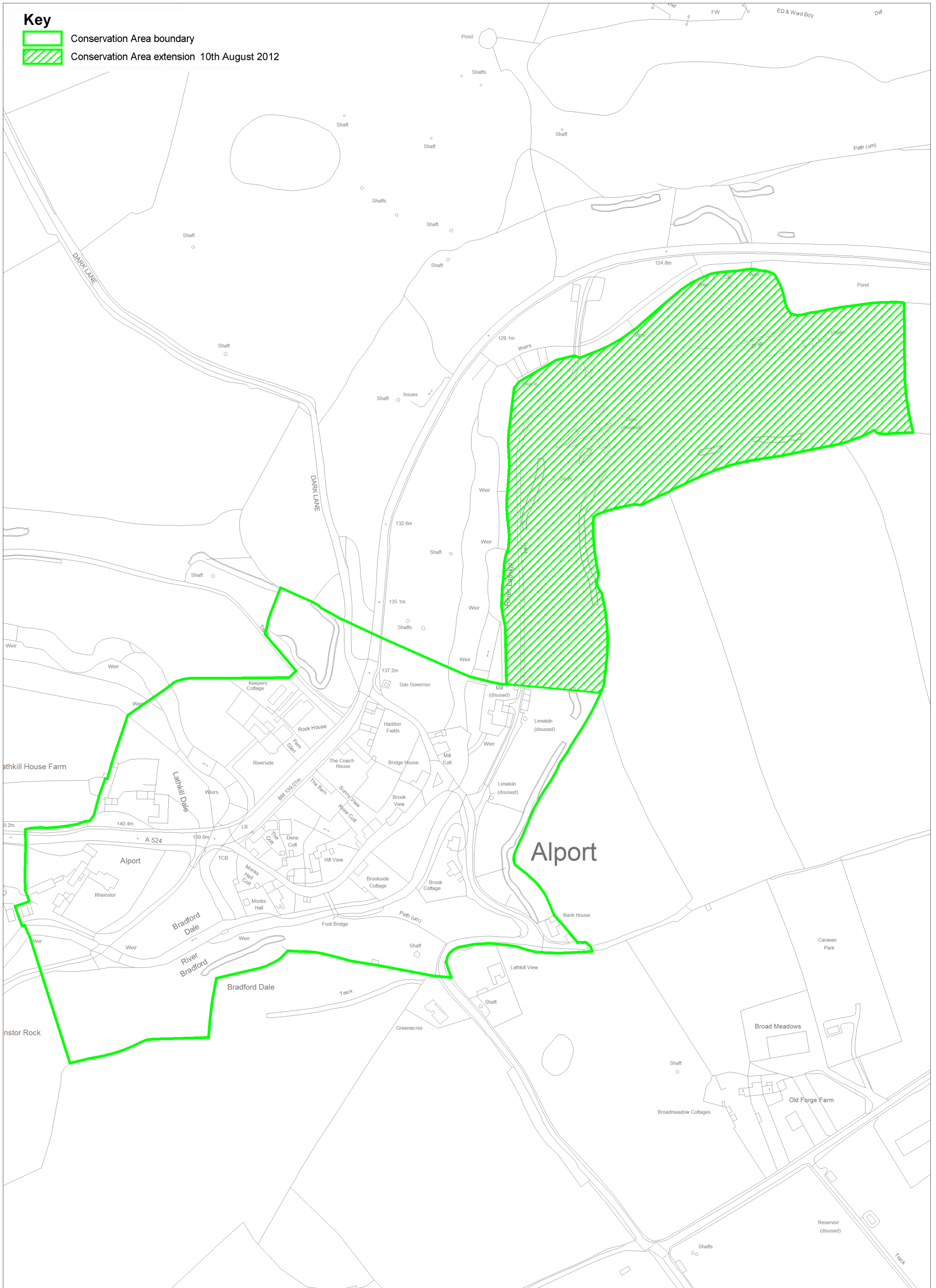


P.10.6. Early 20th century postcard showing the former Alport Lead Smelt Mill © Gordon Coupe

10.12 When in operation, the lead smelting mill was one of the largest and most important in the Peak District. The site is now designated a Schedule Monument (List Entry No.1009704), primarily because of its condensing system, considered to be the most complex example surviving in England. The slag heap, located between the former mill and the river, is also of metallurgical interest and considered to be a well-preserved example of its type (HER No.6743).

10.13 The archaeological, architectural and historic significance of the lead smelt works, along with the effect it had on the hamlet in the nineteenth century, for instance, its contribution to local industry and employment, justifies its inclusion within the Conservation Area. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, the lead smelt mill also formed an important industrial complex in Alport. This included the corn mill sited upstream, a limestone quarry and lime-kilns immediately east and to the south-east of the corn mill, as well as the lead mining activity that was being carried out in the wider setting of the hamlet.

10.14 The proposed extension to the north-east of Alport Conservation Area was designated by the Authority's Planning Committee on 10 August 2012. The extension proposed to the south-east of the Conservation Area was presented at the Authority's Planning Committee on 17 May 2013. This extension was not designated. Figure 22 shows the current boundary of Alport Conservation Area.



11. POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT

11.1 The purpose of this section is to identify opportunities for improvement within the Conservation Area.

11.2 The Authority drafted proposals for improvements to Alport Conservation Area in 1983. These comprised: the tidying up of land to the west of Lathkill Farm; the removal of overhead wires; repairs to historic buildings; repairs to boundary walls to the south-eastern part of the Conservation Area; the removal of the lamp standard on the triangular grass island and fixing a new street-light to the gable of a building; carrying out a condition survey of trees in the south-eastern part of the Conservation Area, including the felling of dead elms and replacement planting.

11.3 Over the past two decades, the majority of the properties in the Conservation Area have benefited from the Authority's Historic Buildings grant scheme. These works included repairs to roofs, windows and doors.

11.4 Derbyshire Drystone Wallers Association, in conjunction with Haddon Estate, carried out consolidation works to the large lime-kiln, east of the corn mill, in 2008. This project was undertaken as part of a number of events celebrating the Association's 25th anniversary. College of the Peak, which provides practical training in traditional building skills, also assisted with the consolidation works by re-pointing part of the structure. Members of the Peak District Mines Historical Society voluntarily excavated the top of the kiln's pot.

11.5 There is currently no Village Plan for Alport. The preparation of a Village Plan is one mechanism by which the local community can identify its aspirations and priorities.

11.6 The Conservation Area is in comparatively good condition and there may be little scope for further enhancement. However, there are some improvements that could be made if the opportunity were to arise. The Peak District National Park Authority could address some of the issues mentioned below. Other issues would need to be addressed by others such as Haddon Estate, Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Dales District Council, the utility providers and/or private individuals. In some cases enhancements may not be achievable. It should be noted that the character of the Conservation Area could easily be spoiled if it were to become over-manicured.

11.7 Until approximately ten years ago local residents used the Reading Room as a community facility. There is currently no village hall or community building within the village.

11.8 A number of tourists visit Alport and the surrounding countryside. A lack of parking spaces in the hamlet is a problem for both residents and visitors, particularly at weekends (see P.11.1. and P.11.2.). A small part of the highway to the north-west of Cockpit Hill House became a private parking area in 2007. The informal lay-by, west of Lathkill Farm, is regularly full resulting in parked cars along the village roads.



P.11.1. Cars parked in lay-bys and along the road, near Lathkill Farm



P.11.2. Cars parked along the lower lane, Alport

The Rivers

11.9 The rivers Bradford and Lathkill are a key attribute to the Conservation Area and the confluence is one of the principal drivers for the development of a settlement in this area. If the rivers were therefore to stop flowing through the settlement it would have a detrimental impact on the appearance and character of the settlement.

11.10 For a long time there has been a seasonal issue of the River Lathkill drying up. Over the last decade Natural England has commissioned a number of studies to investigate this problem. This has resulted in various interventions to the river to resolve the situation but with limited success. Further work to the River Lathkill is currently being considered by Natural England.

11.11 During the latter half of 2011, the local community raised concerns about the lack of flow in the River Bradford during the previous summer. As a result, the Bradford River Action Group (BRAG) was formed and raised their concerns about the river flow with the Peak District National Park Authority. This led to the establishment of the White Peak Rivers Group. The group comprises representatives from the local community, Natural England, Trent Rivers Trust, English Heritage, the Environment Agency and the Peak District National Park Authority and currently has the rivers Bradford and Lathkill as its main focus. The Bradford River Action Group and the White Peak Rivers Group are currently working in partnership, investigating the problems regarding the flows of the two rivers and seeking to establish solutions to rectify the problems.



P.11.3. The River Lathkill

New Development

11.12 In general, the few twentieth century buildings within the Alport Conservation Area have been constructed sympathetically and contribute positively to the character of the Conservation Area. These properties include Rock Cottage, Bank House and Bridge House (see Fig.18). Any new development needs to be designed with care to ensure that it does not detract from the character of the Conservation Area.

Repairing historic buildings & structures

11.13 Buildings within the Conservation Area are in relatively good condition. Haddon Estate owns the majority of properties in the Conservation Area. The retention of original architectural features and details, for instance traditional windows and roofing materials, adds to the value and architectural integrity of a building.

11.14 Traditional stone boundary walls, within Alport and its setting, make a significant contribution to the character of the Conservation Area. The walls not only contribute significantly to Alport's distinctive identity but they are an integral part of an historic landscape and reflect traditional skills. Some of the drystone boundary walls in the Conservation Area are currently in poor condition. Traditional stone boundary walls should be retained, and where necessary repaired. The use of alternative boundary treatments, particularly timber boarding, concrete posts and timber post and rail fencing, should be avoided as they are alien to the area and likely to have a negative effect on the character of the Conservation Area.

11.15 Unsympathetic alterations, additions and repairs can have a detrimental impact on the appearance and structural performance of a building. Minor works, such as the installation of windows and doors that are inappropriate in design and materials, the replacement of traditional roof coverings with artificial products, the removal of chimneys and strap pointing soon accumulate and erode the special character of a place.

11.16 The use of non-traditional materials (such as cement renders and imported and/or artificial materials, such as concrete roofing tiles and upvc) should be avoided, as these detract from the architectural and historic significance of an older building. The use of modern materials in new development within the Conservation Area will only be considered in exceptional circumstances. In these instances, the materials and detailing shall be of a high quality.

11.17 Unsympathetically located modern fixtures on prominent elevations and roofs, for example porches, satellite dishes, rooflights, solar panels, photo-voltaics and wind turbines, can have a detrimental impact on the appearance of a building and therefore also the Conservation Area. Please check with the Authority's Planning Service before installing any such item, as permission may be required.

11.18 Owners seeking advice on alterations and/or extensions to their property should contact the Authority's Planning Service. The Authority's Design Guide (2007) also contains general advice on alterations, extensions and new development. See the Authority's website (www.peakdistrict.gov.uk) for further details.

Sustainability

11.19 The principles of sustainability are generally compatible with those of Conservation Areas, including the re-use of traditional buildings, repair over replacement, the use of local materials and the protection of trees. There is always potential to improve sustainability within a Conservation Area. This can be achieved in a number of ways by improving the energy efficiency of buildings and reducing their energy consumption and carbon footprint. These issues shall be considered in more detail in any future Conservation Area Management Plan.

Protecting trees and hedges

11.20 As mentioned in Section 8 of this document, trees and hedges contribute positively to the character of Alport and their removal is likely to have a negative impact on the Conservation Area. Trees also assist with sustainability, particularly deciduous trees as they provide shade in the summer and allow light through in the winter months. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 makes special provision for trees in Conservation Areas that are not the subject of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Anyone proposing to cut down or carry out work to a tree in a Conservation Area is required to give the Local Planning Authority six weeks written notice of their intent to do so. Some hedgerows are protected from destruction or damage under the Hedgerows Regulations (1997). The Authority's Tree Conservation Officer should be contacted before any lopping or felling of trees, shrubs or hedges takes place.

Streets and Spaces

11.21 There is not much street furniture in Alport. The majority is positioned on the southern edge of the main road where it crosses the River Lathkill. The siting and types of street furniture can affect the character of a Conservation Area. In particular the co-ordination of the litter bins in the hamlet would enhance the appearance of the settlement. The K6 telephone box was saved in 2009 when Youlgrave Parish Council purchased the structure. The telephone equipment has been removed due to the prohibitive expense of retaining it (The Bugle 2009). This structure remains an important focal point within the hamlet.

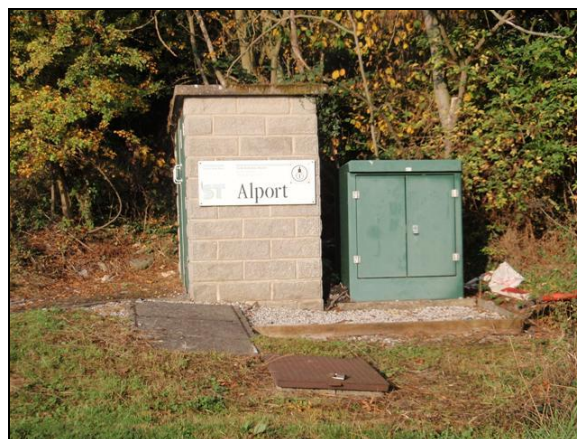


P.11.3. Street furniture in Alport



P.11.4. and P.11.5. Litter bins in Alport

11.22 The Severn Trent ground booster pumping chamber in the lay-by west of Lathkill Farm has a negative impact on the character of the Conservation Area. The removal or relocation of these structures or improvements to their appearance, for instance screening the structures, should be encouraged.



P.11.6. Ground booster pumping chamber

11.23 Telegraph poles and overhead wires in Alport and its immediate setting have a detrimental impact on the appearance of the Conservation Area by spoiling views within and out of the village. The removal of the telegraph

poles and the under-grounding of overhead wires would therefore significantly enhance the character of the Conservation Area.



P.11.7. Telegraph pole and overhead wires marring views in the village

11.24 There are a variety of ground surfaces, old and new, in the Conservation Area. Traditional paving such as gritstone kerbs, flags and setts survive in parts of the village, most within private spaces. Wherever possible, traditional paving should be retained and where there is evidence of historic kerbs and paving their reinstatement should be encouraged.

11.25 There are only a few road markings and signs in the Alport Conservation Area. This contributes significantly to the rural character of the hamlet. New features in the public realm, in particular road signs and markings, should be avoided where possible, as they could potentially have a detrimental impact on the character of the Conservation Area.

11.26 There are three old stone lamp columns, for oil lamps, located on walls flanking the three bridges in the village core. Where there is evidence of the oil lamps their reinstatement would be supported.

Street lighting

11.27 All the lamp-posts in the Conservation Area are historic and painted dirge green. There appears to be two designs, one has a fluted column, the other an ornately embellished base. The light fittings to these lampposts and the lamp attached to the side of The Barn are modern and relatively utilitarian in design. These light fittings appear incongruous with the columns and detract from the character of the Conservation Area. Ideally, the light fittings should be replaced with a design that compliments the lamp-posts.



P.11.8. Stone base to oil lamp near the footbridge

P.11.9. Lamp column in front of Bridge House

11.28 In addition, all lighting, including street lighting and exterior lighting should minimize, where possible, the impact of light pollution, as this can detract from the Conservation Area.

12. PLANNING POLICY

12.1 The planning policy outlined below underpins the National Park Authority's purposes and its approach to sustainability. This information was applicable when Alport Conservation Area Appraisal was drafted. Always check with the Authority's Planning Service to ensure that the information in this section is still current.

12.2 The Authority's Development Plan is the starting point for making decisions on development affecting the Conservation Area. At the time of writing, this comprises the East Midlands Regional Plan (2009), the Authority's Core Strategy (2011) and saved policies from the Authority's Local Plan (2001). The development plan is supplemented by the Authority's SPGs and SPDs. These include the Design Guide (2007), Building Design Guide (1987), Meeting the Need for Affordable Housing (2003), Agricultural Developments (2003) and Energy: Renewables and Conservation (2003).

12.3 The Authority aims to preserve and where possible enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, by preventing harmful development in accordance with East Midlands Regional Plan Policies 26 and 27 and Local Plan Policy LC5 respectively.

12.4 There are currently no Article 4 Directions, removing specific permitted development rights, in Alport Conservation Area. Assessment of any development proposals will take place within the context of approved development plan policies and this Conservation Area Appraisal. Details of works that require Conservation Area Consent can be found in the introduction of this document or alternatively, contact the Authority's Planning Service.

12.5 The Core Strategy policies GSP 1 to 4 apply to Alport Conservation Area as they set out the Authority's general principles governing all development. Other key policies in the Core Strategy that relate to any proposed new development in Alport Conservation Area include DS1: development strategy; L1: landscape character and valued characteristics; and L3: cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance. In particular, Core Strategy policy RT1 explains the scope for development proposed for recreational, environmental education and interpretation. Policy RT1 replaces the Recreation zoning policy of the Local Plan, formerly applying to Alport. This means that more emphasis will be placed on the Landscape Strategy to determine whether proposals for recreation based development are appropriate.

12.6 The Core Strategy will be supplemented in 2013 by a Development Management Policies document. This will replace the remaining policies of the Local Plan (2001). Where any conflict exists between the Core Strategy and any remaining Local Plan policies the Core Strategy will take precedence.

12.7 When drawing up policies for Conservation Areas, the Authority is informed by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012).

12.8 Development within Conservation Areas is controlled by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 and the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No.2) (England) Order 2008. Circular 01/01 also relates to the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other aspects of the historic environment (DCLG). This document lists the type of works that require Conservation Area Consent.

12.9 There are no Scheduled Monuments in Alport Conservation Area. However, a former lead smelt mill to the north-east of the hamlet, proposed for inclusion within the Conservation Area, is a Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number 1009704). Twelve sites within and traversing the Alport Conservation Area boundary are identified in Derbyshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) (see Fig.4). A number of lead rakes have also been identified in the Conservation Area and its immediate setting. These are of both historical and ecological importance, providing evidence of past industrial activity and supporting specialised plants. Development affecting these sites or any other area of archaeological potential, will only be permitted if in line with Local Plan policies LC15 and LC16. Where development has been permitted, the developer will be required to minimise its impact and, as appropriate, to record, safeguard and enhance the sites or features of special importance. Appropriate schemes for archaeological investigation, prior to and during development, will also normally be required.

12.10 There are 14 list building entries covering a number of structures in Alport Conservation Area (see Section 15). Development that affects the character of these designated historic assets shall be assessed against national guidance and Local Plan policies LC6 and LC7. There are also a number of unlisted buildings in Alport, of historic and/or architectural merit that contribute positively to the

character of the Conservation Area. These structures will normally be considered non-designated heritage assets and will be a material consideration when development is proposed. The proposed conversion of any building of historic or vernacular merit within the Conservation Area will have to take into consideration the points set out in Local Plan policy LC8.

12.11 Buildings, watercourses, hedgerows and trees, particularly mature trees, in Alport Conservation Area possibly contain protected species as identified in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These protected species may include bats, barn owls, white-clawed crayfish and water voles. Development proposals for areas where protected species exist should include, and implement, a scheme for safeguarding the future survival of the protected species and their habitat. This will be a requisite condition of any relevant planning permission. For further information see the Authority's Planning Practice Note: Protected Species and Development in the Peak District National Park. Alternatively see the Authority's website, www.peakdistrict.gov.uk or contact the Authority's Natural Environment Team.

12.12 The section of the River Lathkill in the north-western part of the Conservation Area is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). This watercourse is of international, national and regional importance for its biological and wildlife interest. Local Plan policy LC17 states that, 'development which would detrimentally affect the value to wildlife will not be permitted, other than in exceptional circumstances'. Land in the north and north-eastern parts of the Conservation Area are designated as Section 3 Areas. These are areas of moorland, heathland, downland and woodland in National Parks that are particularly important to conserve (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1985, as amended). Alport Conservation Area also contains a Key Ecological Area, again in the north-east; and two Regionally Important Geological sites (RIGs). Local Plan policy LC17 will also apply to these areas.

12.13 Some land in the Conservation Area has been identified as being within a flood risk area. Policy CC5 of the Authority's Core Strategy will apply to these areas. Proposals which may have a harmful impact upon these areas will not be permitted unless net benefits can be secured for increased floodwater storage and surface water management from compensatory measures. In addition, where flood management schemes are proposed to reduce the risk of flooding to established material assets, they should

wherever possible secure wider benefits for the natural environment, such as habitat creation or landscape enhancement.

12.14 In the Conservation Area, trees with a trunk 7.5cm or more in diameter are protected, and the felling, lopping or topping of these trees may not be permitted without prior agreement from the Authority. Some hedgerows are protected from destruction or damage under the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997. Anyone considering work to trees and/or hedgerows should contact the National Park Authority for advice.

12.15 All wild birds, with the exception of those defined as game or pest species, are also protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Natural England therefore recommends that, 'No tree or scrub clearance works shall be undertaken during the main bird breeding season (mid March to July inclusive)'. This condition will normally be attached to planning permissions that include tree, scrub and hedgerow removal. Development proposals for areas where protected bird species exist must include, and implement, a scheme for safeguarding the future survival of the protected bird species and their habitat. This will also be a requisite condition of any relevant planning permission and may require a specialist survey. Development proposals affecting habitats of importance are covered by East Midlands Regional Plan Policies 26, 29 and 30 and Local Plan Policies LC17 to LC20, consecutively.

12.16 The main through road (Alport Lane – C288) passes through the northern and western parts of Alport Conservation Area. This route is part of a secondary road network as defined in Core Strategy policy T2. Core Strategy policy T2 and Local Plan policies LT1 and LT2 will therefore apply. Although these policies state that the Authority will discourage the use of the lowest category of roads (Class C and unclassified roads) in favour of strategic and secondary routes; LT1 does also state "other than by essential local traffic". Core Strategy policy T7 and Local Plan Policy LT14, relating to car parking provision will also apply as will East Midlands Regional Plan Policies 43 and 44.

12.17 Although not classed as policy the Authority has published a number of documents that recommend, directly or indirectly, actions to safeguard the character of the Conservation Area and its setting. These include the 'Lead Legacy: The Prospects for the Peak District's Lead Mining Heritage' (2004), the Cultural Heritage Strategy (2005) and Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (2009). These documents can be viewed on the Authority's webpage, www.peakdistrict.gov.uk, or obtained on request.

12.18 The above information is an overview of planning policies that relate to the Alport Conservation Area. Other policies may also apply and if a particular policy is not referred to in this Section, this does not mean that it is of no relevance.

13.0 GLOSSARY

Agrarian	Of the land or its cultivation.
Ancillary	In architectural terms, this usually refers to a secondary structure, for instance stables or outbuilding.
Ashlar	Masonry that has been carefully cut, dressed and squared, to be employed as facing stone in finely jointed level courses.
Came	A metal strip used for leaded lights.
Canted	Sloping at the edges or set at a slight angle.
Coped gables	Gable walls that have a course of flat stone laid on top.
Cornice	A projecting ornamental building at the top of a building (Flemming et al 1991).
Crow stepped	Also known as a corble step. Steps on the coping of a gable (Flemming et al 1991).
Cruciform window	Also known as a Cross Window. A window with a mullion and transom.
Curtilage	Area attached to a house and forming one enclosure with it.
Doric column	Ancient builders developed several Orders, or rules, for the design and proportion of buildings, including columns. Doric is the earliest and simplest of the Classical Orders, set down in ancient Greece.
Dormer window	A window placed vertically in the sloping plane of a roof (Pevsner 2002).
Double pile plan	A building that is two rooms in depth.
Enclosure Award	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.
Estover	Collecting dead wood for fuel.
Fanlight	A window over a door, often semi-circular with radiating glazing bars suggesting a fan.
Fire Window	A small window lighting a large fireplace.
Flourspar	A white or colourless mineral sometimes fluorescent and often tinted by impurities, found in veins and as deposits from hot gases. It is used in the manufacture of glass, enamel, and jewellery, and is the chief ore of fluorine.
Gibbs surround	The surround of a doorway or window consisting of alternating large and small blocks of stone, often with a rusticated face. Named after the architect James Gibb.
HER	Historic Environment Record (HER)
Holloway	A sunken track worn down over time, with slightly raised sides.

Hood mouldings	Projecting moulding above an arch or a lintel to throw-off water (Pevsner 2002).
Keystone	The central stone of an arch or rib vault (Flemming et al 1991).
Kneeler	Horizontal decorative projection at the base of a gable (Pevsner 2002).
Label	Also referred to as a hood mould or dripstone. A projecting moulding to throw off the rain on the face of a wall; above an arch, doorway or window (Flemming et al 1991).
Lintel	Horizontal beam or stone bridging an opening (Pevsner 2002).
Mullion	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.
Neolithic	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.
Oculus	A round window.
Parish	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.
Plinth	The projecting base of a wall or column.
Pinch point	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.
Powder house	A purpose-built structure to store explosives. The powder-houses in the Alport locality are associated with former lead mining activity.
Quoins	Dressed stones at the (exterior) angles of a building.
Scheduled Monument	Scheduled 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.
SSSI	Site of special scientific interest. 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).
Spandrel	The triangular space between the side of an arch (Flemming et al 1991).
Strip field	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.

Superficial deposits	Refers to geological deposits typically of Quaternary age. These recent unconsolidated sediments may include stream channel and floodplain deposits, beach sands, talus gravels and glacial drift and moraine. All pre-quaternary deposits are referred to as bedrock.
Tabling	A projecting dressed block of stone in a chimneystack.
Tail-race	A channel that carries water away from a water wheel.
Tithe map	This map shows the boundaries of land and property within the Tithe area. A tithe was a tenth of a person's produce or income given voluntarily or as a tax to the church.
Transom	A horizontal bar of stone or wood across the opening of a window or across a pane (Flemming et al 1991).
Undercroft	The vaulted basement, often of a hall but perhaps of a range, generally used for storage.
Vernacular	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).
Ventilation slit	A small narrow unglazed light in a wall, allowing the ventilation of a space.
Vousoir	A wedged shaped stone or brick forming one of the units of an arch (Flemming et al 1991).

14.0 REFERENCES

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15.0 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN ALPORT CONSERVATION AREA

With exception of the Alport Conservation Area, the majority of designated heritage assets within the Conservation Area boundary are listed buildings. These are as follows:

No.	Address	Parish	Grade	List Entry No.	Date
1.	Mill Cottage	Youlgrave	II	1311552	Late C18 th
2.	Hill View & attached Barn	Youlgrave	II	1109845	Late C18 th
3.	Rose Cottage	Youlgrave	II	1311558	Early C19 th
4.	Sunny View	Youlgrave	II	1311558	Early C19 th
5.	Bradford House	Youlgrave	II	1109846	Early C19 th & later alterations
6.	Monks Hall and Cottage and attached garden walls and gatepiers	Youlgrave	II	1311561	Early C17 th & later alterations
7.	Monks Cottage and attached garden walls and gatepiers	Youlgrave	II	1311561	Early C17 th & later alterations
8.	Rock House, Alport Lane	Youlgrave	II	1109847	Early & Mid C18 th & later alterations
9.	Fern Glen, Alport Lane	Youlgrave	II	1109848	Early C19 th & later alterations
10.	Riverside, Alport Lane	Youlgrave	II	1158345	Early C19 th & later alterations
11.	Lathkill House Farmhouse, Alport Lane	Youlgrave	II	1109849	Late C18 th & early C19 th
12.	Haddonfields Farmhouse	Youlgrave	II	1109850	Late C18 th
13.	The Cottage, Alport Lane	Youlgrave	II	1158351	Early C19 th
14.	Mill Bridge	Harthill & Youlgrave	II	1334977	C18 th & early C19 th alterations
15.	Bridge 10 metres N.W. of Alport Mill	Harthill & Youlgrave	II	1334978	C18 th
16.	Alport Mill	Harthill	II	1109857	C18 th & mid C19 th alterations

Following the designation of the north-east extension to Alport Conservation Area, on 10 August 2012, Alport Lead Smelt Mill is now included within the Conservation Area.

17.	Alport Smelt Mill	Harthill	SM	1009704	C19 th
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The above information is taken from the National Heritage List for England (2012), produced by English Heritage. This information can be accessed from the following web-site <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk> .