

Trusley *Conservation Area* Character Statement



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**SOUTH DERBYSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Trusley *Conservation Area*

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Trusley *Conservation Area*

Introduction

This statement has been produced by Mel Morris Conservation for, and in association with, South Derbyshire District Council. It statement sets out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of Trusley worthy of protection. It also assesses the degree of damage to that special interest and thus opportunities for future enhancement. This document will be used by the Council when making professional judgements on the merits of development applications.

The Trusley Conservation Area was designated by South Derbyshire Council and Derbyshire County Council on 25th July 1968.

Summary

Trusley lies close to the northern boundary of the district of South Derbyshire within a predominantly farming area. It is a small parish of approximately 1,100 acres the form of which is linear, running roughly north-south, a form which it shares with the neighbouring parishes to its east and west; the eastern boundary of the parish follows the Trusley Brook and the western boundary abuts Sutton-on-the-Hill parish.

The clay soils in Trusley were fertile and amenable to early settlement and farming. The underlying geology is composed of Gunthorpe Formation mudstones, red-brown in character, with bands of red sandstone and green dolomitic siltstone. The subsoil is slowly permeable making it susceptible to waterlogging and therefore more difficult to cultivate. This is one of the reasons that we find widespread evidence of ridge and furrow in the



immediate surrounding fields, as the medieval land has not been extensively ploughed over the subsequent centuries. Following the Middle Ages the area was settled for dairy farming, with an increase in this activity during the 19th century as local markets for beef and milk increased. A pastoral landscape still characterises the immediate setting of the hamlet.

The conservation area is tightly drawn around the church and the small group of houses and farms that form the core of Trusley hamlet. The grounds of the Old Hall take up a large part of the conservation area, although the house is not evident at first glance. The hamlet has been in the Coke family for many generations, since 1418. As the family's fortunes changed, land was sold to others or passed down through the female line of the family, but gradually it was re-assembled and today the estate owns most of the buildings within the hamlet as well as the tenanted farms. The land and buildings within Trusley were let to tenants for most of the 18th and 19th centuries, so are less altered than they might otherwise have been.

The distinctive characteristics of Trusley can be summarised as follows:

- a small hamlet with a loose knit, unspoilt, estate character
- rural roots and long, ongoing association with farming
- spacious settlement with large gaps between buildings; fields, orchards and gardens distributed throughout the village and many buildings set back from the road frontages
- tongues of green space closely interwoven with the buildings
- verdant, dominated by hedgerows, wide grassy verges, and mature, native deciduous trees
- a nucleated settlement pattern
- winding road network creates continual interest and a series of short vistas along the lanes
- predominantly brick buildings with Staffordshire blue clay tiled roofs
- an estate identity in the form of similar styles of window joinery and common treatment of boundaries

Area of Archaeological Potential

An area of archaeological potential has been defined through an assessment of the known archaeological, documentary and plan-form evidence of the settlement. It has been carried out as part of the review of each conservation area in consultation with the County Archaeologist, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Sites and Monuments Record Officer at Derbyshire County Council.

An area of archaeological potential may encompass both statutory designations (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens) and other non-statutory site information from the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record. It shows

the probable extent of settlement and industrial activity during the medieval and/or post-medieval periods.

Within the area of archaeological potential there may be reasonable expectation that archaeological evidence relating to the medieval and/or post medieval periods may survive below ground.

Over the centuries, as settlements grow and develop, their focus may shift. Consequently, an area of archaeological potential need not necessarily coincide with the boundary of the conservation area.

Conservation Area Analysis

Historic Development

To the north of Trusley runs a Roman road that once linked Rocester with Derby (Derventio), and this route is now known as Long Lane. The name of the road continues for several miles in either direction and Long Lane is also the name given to the linear settlement on this road, just to the north of Trusley. It contains a range of buildings, which Trusley was too small to sustain, that would have had an important relationship with the hamlet of Trusley in the 19th century, including a public house and school.

The continued presence of the Roman road into the modern period indicates that this was a well-travelled route and the presence of a shrunken medieval village, at Osleston, just to the north-west of Trusley, confirms its historic significance as an area with many phases of development.

Beyond the Roman road, and still within the parish, lies a former medieval Grange, now known as Grangefields, that was once occupied by the Abbey of Croxden. A separate area now called Nun's Field, previously known as Turmundel, then Thursmanleigh, was part of a subsidiary manor owned by the Benedictine Priory of King's Mead in Derby in the early 12th century, and at some time later it became part of the late dissolved Abbey of Croxden.

Following the Norman Conquest, the manor of Trusley was handed over from Ulchetel and Auic to Hugh, under the overall control of Henry de Ferrers. The village is probably the settlement listed as "Toxenai" in Domesday Book, which seems to mean "at the oxen enclosure", and this is the first known documented reference. At this time it had 4 villagers and 5 smallholders who had 2½ ploughs. There were 33 acres of meadow, woodland pasture 1 league long by 4 furlongs wide, and 5 tributaries paid 5s. The area had decreased in value since 1066 with less land for the plough. This description seems to suggest that given the proximity of the brook it was probably at that time boggy in places and used primarily for grazing and pasture with limited arable use, although it was still quite valuable and productive land.

The first strong link with the name Trusley is Trusselai recorded in 1141. The derivation of the name is probably from "trūs, lēah", meaning brushwood clearing.

By the mid to late 12th century Hugh Le Arbalester is recorded as holding the manor of Trusley. By the late 12th century it came into the possession of the De Beufey family but was granted in 1253-1255 to Oliver de Odingsells and remained in the ownership of this family until 1418, when half of the manor passed by marriage to Thomas Coke and the then

Trusley manor house became the Coke family home. The other half of the manor was purchased by the Vernons of Haddon Hall in the 15th century and was eventually purchased by Richard Coke (d.1582) in 1569 thus re-uniting the two halves of the manor.

The Coke family had some prominent figures in Stuart society. Sir John Coke (1563-1644), Richard Coke's fourth son, was deputy treasurer of the navy from 1599-1604 and during the 1620s he became a "master of requests" at court under Charles I and in 1625 he became one of the king's two principal secretaries of state. He was knighted in 1624. In 1629 he purchased Sir Francis Nedham's estate in Melbourne, his ancestral home in Trusley remaining with his brother Sir Francis Coke, the eldest son. Sir John Coke's descendants continued to develop their estate at Melbourne and, after obtaining the freehold of Melbourne Hall in 1704, Thomas Coke set about creating the house and its garden that we see today. George Coke (1570-1646), the fifth son of Richard Coke, became Bishop of Bristol in 1633 and Bishop of Hereford in 1636.

Although the Trusley estate remained with the Coke family almost continuously thereafter from 1418, there was a break in this ownership when, after the death of William Coke in 1718, it passed by marriage to the Wilmot family and only returned to the Coke family in 1818, when following John Coke's marriage to Susanna Wilmot of Spondon in 1806, Trusley was left to her in 1818 on the death of her bachelor brother Francis Wilmot.

Whilst William Coke was residing at Trusley in 1712, he paid for the construction of the new church of All Saints. He would have resided in a manor house that looked very different from what we see today. It was probably timber-framed. Only the lower sections of the existing large external stone chimney stack seem to have survived from this house. The manor house appears to have been demolished. The tenanted farmhouse which was built on the



site was known as Oldhall Farm. Much of the brick farmhouse that we see today was constructed in the mid 18th century. Much of the brick building that we see today was constructed in the mid 18th century. An image of the previous manor house appears as a sketch drawing on the Trusley map of 1724. It comprised an L-shaped range, with the main part running east-west near the alignment of the current Village Hall. The main part had a central, tower-like section with paired gables and chimney stacks on either side, with a lower range, possibly the original hall, to the east. The garden to the south and west of the house was very formal, with a series of compartments, probably walled. The summer house that still survives was a prominent feature of the gardens at this time.

The Coke family were absent from the village for almost two hundred years from 1718-1902.

A large part of the history of the Coke family is documented within "Coke Of Trusley" a family history written by Major John Talbot Coke in January 1880, although he resided at Debdale Hall in Notts. at that time. He states "the only remains of the old Hall at this time

is the kitchen end, into which has been built the farmhouse....the summer house also stands, and is used as a store house”.

It was only in 1902-04 that the Coke family returned to live in Trusley, when Major General John Talbot Coke built Trusley Manor, a large Edwardian red brick house, designed by F. Bowles of London as a new centre for the estate, built to the south of the original manor house and its garden. As well as the new Trusley Manor, a walled garden and a gardener's cottage were built to its west. As part of the 1902 scheme for the new house, the Oldhall farmhouse was converted into stables, coach-house and living quarters. The tenant of the Oldhall farmhouse was re-housed in a purpose-built new farm unit called Goldhurst Farm elsewhere on the estate.

Between 1913-1946 the large manor house was used occasionally by General E.S.D'E Coke when he returned from his numerous postings abroad and latterly during the Second World War it was used as a school and then occupied by the Land Army. Eventually in the late 1940s a large portion of the building was demolished. The half of the 1902-04 house that still stands today was converted into four flats and is still owned by the Coke family, who now live in The Old Hall.

At the end of World War II the male line of the Trusley branch of the Coke family died out with the deaths in action at the very end of the Second World War of the two male heirs and it was left to their sister, Frances, to carry the line. She married Ronald Steel and the family took the name Coke-Steel. The estate is still owned by the Coke-Steel family.

The development of Trusley can be seen on a series of historic maps; an estate plan of 1724 (“A Mapp of ye Mannor of Trusley....Late The Estate of William Coke Esq,”.. 1724 by John Billington), another estate map of 15th February 1822, the Tithe map and award of 1840, followed by the first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps published in 1881, 1901 and 1922 respectively. There are strong similarities between all five maps and little discernible difference in the plan form of the settlement. The layout that we see today was probably established in the early post-medieval period. Many of the buildings that stand today appear to have been rebuilt on the same footprint as earlier buildings. For example, the 1724 map shows that predecessors existed for the farm buildings at Ivy Close Farm, the farm buildings at Hall Farm, Eaton's Cottage, Lane End Cottage and The Old Rectory. Most of these buildings would have been timber framed.

The plan form of the village is interesting to attempt to unravel. There is no obvious planned structure to the village and it seems to have developed organically, in an almost piecemeal fashion, with a series of encroachments.

The most direct link with the Roman road from Trusley would have been along Taylor's Lane, which runs almost due north of the settlement, but now peters out at several farmsteads. A footpath continues northwards from the end of Taylor's Lane as far as Long Lane. The road may have been re-routed via Hilltop Lane to the north-west of Trusley when these detached farms were created and/or when the open fields were first enclosed. This may explain the unusual and awkward dog-leg in the lane running to the west of the hamlet, where it passes Ivy Close Farm.

The area is characterised by its dense and complex network of public footpaths threading between the settlements and farms to the south of Long Lane, a number of which pass through Trusley.

The north-south alignment of Taylor's Lane continues southwards in the lane running to the south of Trusley and this seems to be a most natural continuation. A natural focal point of the village was the junction of Taylor's Lane with the lanes to the south and west. At the heart of this space, in the early 18th century, was a well. The oldest known building standing within the village is Tatlow's Cottage, on Taylor's Lane, which is cruck-framed and dates from the 15th century, although most of what can be seen today from the outside is 18th century brickwork. Ivy Close Farmhouse may date originally from the 17th century, if not earlier, although what can be seen today from the outside is largely of the early 18th century, with 19th century alterations. A building was certainly here in 1724 with a range of farm buildings opposite, the footprint preserved in the current buildings.



Tatlow's Cottage - the remains of a former bread oven and the timber frame are still evident

The only obvious building line relates to the location of the church and the rectory to its east, and a range of farm buildings to the east of the rectory (demolished). All of these buildings are south facing and appear to be part of a building line established in the medieval period. The alignment also corresponds with a deep ditch running east-west to the west of the church, which also marked the limit of the manor house grounds in 1724. The field to the south of this ditch contains earthworks and the proximity and relationship of these earthworks to the church may indicate the site of an earlier manifestation of the manor house, or, if the earthworks are not building platforms, may be associated with garden features.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map clearly shows a footpath linking the current hedge-lined path to the church with the lane to the south side of the village. The south-facing buildings would have fronted this route, which would naturally place the church at the centre or nucleus of the settlement.

If the medieval manor house had been left and a new manor house had been located further away from the church it would also help to explain why the Old Hall now seems a little detached from the rest of the settlement.

The Tithe map shows how a small parcel of land that lined the south side of the village street, to the immediate north of The Old Rectory, was part of a tenanted farm further out of the village. This land now falls within the extended garden of The Old Rectory. In the 1840 Tithe Award it was described as a "Vineyard" and a separate "Milking Yard with part of buildings". By 1880 a small portion near the church had been incorporated into the grounds of the Rectory. The glebe land of 43 acres was sold in 1891 (J Talbot Coke – handwritten notes in Cox's Churches of Derbyshire) and by 1900 the entire former Vineyard appears to have been incorporated into the Old Rectory gardens, although it was shown as an orchard at that time.

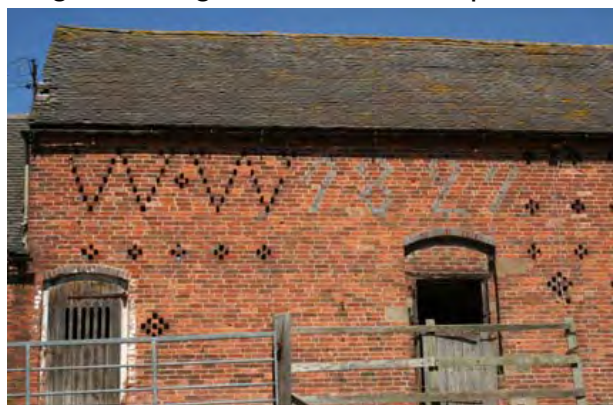
It is quite probable that whilst there was a shortage of available land in the post medieval period, the common land in front of the Rectory was enclosed and taken into part of another farm, which is why today the buildings on the south side of the village street appear to be set so far back from the road.

After the death of William Coke in 1718, a large part of the Trusley estate was leased to the Woodward family and they were the family residing in the village at the time of the 1840 Tithe survey. By this time the manor had been divided into several large landholdings; (1) the original manor house and its garden and land to the south and west, occupied by George Woodward, and (2) Ivy Close Farm, its buildings and land to the north and to the north east of the village, occupied by William Woodward. (3) The land to the immediate east of the village was occupied by William Bull at this time, who was the tenant of the other principal farm, now known as Home Farm. Another member of the Woodward family (John Woodward) was living at Lane End Cottage at this time.

Both documentary evidence and stylistic evidence from the buildings indicates that the village went through an extensive phase of redevelopment at the beginning of the 19th century, from 1800-1821, roughly around the period that the estate passed back to the Coke family. At this time land was bought back and the estate was consolidated. An estate book and plan dated ca. 1818 survives with a detailed description of the buildings and their condition. The description of Home Farm describes the farmhouse and an outbuilding “half-timbered and thatched”. Another house (Tatlow’s Cottage) is “in want of thatching”. The manor house incorporates a good farmhouse, 3 stables and barns and sheds “half-timbered and thatched in very bad repair”. Another house (Lane End Cottage) had recently been erected, by the tenant, “with the allowance of material by the landlord”, and another cottage was described as “a new cottage – brick and tile” – probably Eaton’s Cottage, based on the stylistic evidence for a picturesque cottage orné estate cottage.

The description of the Rectory in 1818 is quite enlightening, particularly in view of the fact that it was not owned by the estate; “The Buildings consist of a house erected about 19 years ago in a slight and unworkmanlike manner, several of the floors and walls are already giving way and the Pigsties are falling down... The outbuildings are very old, low and inconvenient and in wretched condition, they are wood thatched.” Despite this rather unfavourable description, there is no evidence that the Rectory was rebuilt. It was renovated in 1859, and a porch and bay windows were added ten years later (Coke of Trusley 1880).

After this spate of building work very little seems to have happened until the 20th century, with the exception that the ranges of buildings at both farms were increased to fulfil the demands of agricultural best practice. A range of buildings dating from 1854 at Home Farm indicates that money was spent on upgrading the facilities. Home Farm is 18th century in origin, although it must have replaced an earlier timber-frame building on the same footprint (see 1724 map). The 18th century building started off as an L-shaped building but was extended with a range of connected farm buildings in 1821. The steep roof pitch on part of the house hints that some early timber framing may yet remain inside it.



Initials “W W” for William Woodward incorporated as a ventilation pattern and blue bricks laid in a pattern that marks out 1821 at Ivy Close Farm

The 18th century building started off as an L-shaped building but was extended with a range of connected farm buildings in 1821. The steep roof pitch on part of the house hints that some early timber framing may yet remain inside it.

The Woodward family, who still occupied Ivy Close Farm in 1840, had ensured that the initials “W W” appeared in the south-facing wall of the barn, when it was built in 1821, where they still survive. Both Ivy Close Farm and Home Farm were redeveloped in 1821.

The most recent addition to the village was the pair of estate cottages (1 and 2 Taylor's Lane) built by the Coke family in the 1950s. The Old Rectory, not owned by the Coke-Steel estate, has been enlarged and altered in recent years.

Approaches

There are two country lanes that approach Trusley, one from the north, via Osleston, and one from the south. From both directions the lanes are narrow and winding, edged by plump native hedgerows and large fields laid out mainly for pasture. The two farmsteads, situated at opposing ends of the village, built from mellow red brick, occupy a large area and make an immediate impact on views into the village.

From the south there are occasional glimpses across the hedgerows towards Home Farm. Large deciduous trees standing in the field may be remnants of an old field boundary. On approaching the village, the lanes are shaded where the tree canopy crowds over the road and the character becomes heavily wooded, with small copses and plantations lining the road and trees following the course of an old stream to the west. The remains of an old avenue or a screen of trees to the east running parallel with the road can still be seen in



Entrance gateway to Trusley Manor

the form of a row of horse chestnuts, supplemented with oak and sycamore. To the west, the tree cover thickens as it approaches the entrance to Trusley Manor, deliberately planted to screen the building from public view. A gateway composed of brick walls with terracotta balusters and carved stone copings and large brick banded gatepiers with stone ball finials makes an imposing entrance. The entrance to Trusley Old Hall, further along the road, is altogether more discreet and understated.

Approaching the village from the north, a sharp bend in the road signifies the entrance into the hamlet, at a point where the farm buildings of Ivy Close Farm and the farmhouse come together on either side of the lane, with opposing gable ends facing the street, on an east-west axis, framing the entrance into the village.

Views

Every conservation area has a multitude of changing views, both close-range and more expansive, too numerous to cover comprehensively in a document of this scope. This section describes a selection of general and more specific views that are likely to impress themselves most strongly in a visitor's experience of the conservation area. Some of the viewpoints referred to are included in the conservation area map included in this document.

Trusley is in general an inward-looking settlement, with the majority of views confined to the immediate streetscene, and a series of short-range, closed vistas along the lanes. Views are generally restricted and channelled by the dense tree cover, the thick hedgerows and the winding road network. However, there are a series of important glimpsed views of the

Village Hall, from the road that winds through the hamlet, and there are glimpsed views of Home Farm from the southern approach road.

There is one major exception where the village is outward-looking and the vista is important; the parkland landscape to the south of Trusley Manor. The land around Trusley Manor was simply adapted so that its southerly meadow (in 1724 known as Cow Close) became part of the formal setting and aspect of the new manor house in 1902-04.



Sharp contrasts between green space and bright red brick walls characterise several views



View approaching Home Farm - the Wellingtonia at The Old Rectory is a focal point



Fields and long views between groups of buildings characterise parts of the settlement



View at the heart of the settlement revealing its strong rural identity

Spaces

The spaces within the settlement are generally informal in character; the structure of the spaces is defined by trees and hedgerows, supplemented occasionally with brick boundary walls. The junction of Taylor's Lane with the main lane running through Trusley is the principal space within the hamlet, but has shrunk over the centuries. Other informal spaces

have been enclosed over the years, such as the area in front of the farm buildings at Ivy Close Farm, once open to the road, but enclosed by walls in the 19th century. The churchyard on the north side of the church is the principal open space, but even this has a semi-private character, set on an embanked site above the lane and approached via a narrow hedge-lined passage.

The separation of the farms and cottages by pasture allows each building to be read as an entity. There are several informal open spaces within the settlement that provide long vistas across and beyond the conservation area. These include; the orchard to the north-east of The Old Rectory, the fields between Ivy Close Farm and Eaton's Cottage and the small fields between Ivy Close Farm and the Village Hall.

Building Materials and Details

Local geology and availability of building materials directly influenced the form and appearance of Trusley. The range of materials and the way in which they were used in local building details is intricately linked with local identity. Appendix I lists the special and typical traditional building details encountered within the conservation area, and is supplemented by photographs, to give a snapshot of the local vernacular details.

Stone

In the 18th and 19th centuries, when transportation of heavy goods radically improved, imported stone was reserved for dressings for windows and doors. Stone can be found reserved for copings running along the brick boundary walls (e.g. The Old Rectory, Home Farm and Trusley Manor) and for some of the mid 19th century lintels and cills at Home Farm. Its use, however, is very limited and this is exemplified by the small amount of stone found at the parish church. Whilst predominantly a brick building of 1712, with brickwork that has poorly weathered, the stone imported for the dressings (quoins, window surrounds and decorative doorcase to the church) was a very high quality and has lasted the test of time. A narrow plinth of coursed stone can be seen below the boundary hedge at Eaton's Cottage, but quite when this was built is unclear.



Ornamental Baroque doorway to All Saints Church - one of the few local instances where stone was used

Brickwork

Brick is the predominant material in the village and it has been used to great decorative effect on the farm buildings at both Ivy Close Farm and Home Farm, where hit-and-miss brickwork and the use of “flared” (or burnt) blue bricks has enabled initials, datestones and ventilation patterns to be incorporated into the barn walls.

There was a local tradition of brick making and one of the fields to the south of Home Farm was identified in 1840 as “Brick Kiln Close”, at which time bricks would have been made in temporary clamp kilns. The early brickwork is a deep, mellow red (e.g. Ivy Close Farmhouse) but the 19th century brickwork is commonly a paler colour (e.g. boundary walls



Blue “flared” (or burnt) bricks were used decoratively for their contrasting effect, such as this segmental arch lintel at Ivy Close Farm

to Home Farm). Blue “flared” headers were introduced into the village in the 18th century and can be seen at Ivy Close Farm and All Saints Church, but the original patterns have worn away with weather and alteration. In the 19th century blue bricks became more common and at Trusley “flared headers” were introduced for their decorative qualities in the 1821 dated brickwork and segmental arches at both Home Farm and Ivy Close Farm, and entirely blue bricks were used later on for the “pitching eye” openings at Home Farm.

Brickwork was generally laid in a random bond of stretcher bricks, tied to the inner skin with occasional headers. All Saints Church, however, was built with Flemish bond brickwork, a more refined brickwork that demanded skilled labour, which would be expected for the period. Trusley Manor, built 1902-04, incorporates English bond brickwork, where courses of header and stretcher bricks alternate. This was the preferred choice for buildings that were designed to follow Old English styles.

Brickwork was used decoratively in the 18th and early 19th century for structural details such as corbelled eaves, some plain with several courses of brick projecting one above (as can be found at the roadside farm buildings at Ivy Close Farm). In a number of cases the header bricks are laid diagonally to produce a “sawtooth” pattern (e.g. The Village Hall, The Old Rectory and Home Farm) or laid as a “dentilled” course, where each alternate header brick projects to create a decorative effect (e.g. Lane End Cottage and the agricultural buildings at Ivy Close Farm).

A brickwork detail that can be found in Trusley is the use of narrow horizontal bands of brick in the main elevation, which can be seen at Ivy Close Farmhouse. This comprises two courses of brick set 2” forward of the surrounding brickwork. This type of brick banding is most often found in the first half of the 18th century.

Another decorative brick detail that can be found is the use of a stepped brick verge on the gable end of brick houses. This provides a drip moulding to throw water away from the wall (e.g. Ivy Close Farm and Lane End Cottage). The roof at The Old Rectory has a plain, corbelled verge. Otherwise, the majority of the gable ends have a “plain close verge”, where the tiles simply overlap the brickwork and the gaps underneath are filled with mortar.

Bricks were also used as a paving material and there are a few instances where blue bricks survive as a forecourt or as a paving material for a path, as at Eaton’s Cottage and Lane End Cottage. The use of granite setts is a recent introduction at The Old Rectory and is not a traditional local feature.

Boundaries

The majority of traditional boundaries within the conservation area are formed from native

hedgerows of hawthorn, elder and holly.

There are a few key locations where a brick boundary wall has been adopted to formalise an entrance, such as an old entrance to The Old Rectory, or to create a stock-proof enclosure, such as the boundary walls surrounding the farmyards at both Ivy Close Farm and Home Farm. In most cases the brick walls have a flat stone coping. The only exception is the half-round blue brick coping at Lane End Cottage.

Gates within hedges define several entrances although few are formalised. The most formal of these are the oak gates to the Churchyard, which include cusped trefoil details.

Iron estate railings may have been used on occasion, but there are few instances of these surviving.

Lintels and cills

There are several types of lintel, but the most common is the segmental brick arch. This is found throughout the village on both the smallest cottages (e.g. Lane End Cottage, below) and the larger houses (e.g. Ivy Close Farm). This was the simplest and easiest lintel to construct as the taper was accommodated wholly in the mortar joints, without the need to cut the brick.

Home Farmhouse incorporates a cambered arch of rubbed bricks, with a flat top. This was the most technically difficult brick arch to construct. Elsewhere, semi-circular arched lintels were used at All Saints' Church and some of the 19th century farm buildings at Ivy Close Farm and Home Farm.

In combination with the segmental brick arches, stone cills were not normally used, relying on the simple weathering properties of the brickwork, and the window joinery was placed directly onto the brickwork. Stone cills were only used in conjunction with stone lintels (e.g. the extension to Home Farm).

Window and Door Joinery

There are only a few instances of surviving traditional doors. Traditional windows are more numerous. The most common are 6-paned casements set recessed within a chamfered frame (see right), a pattern that was adopted by the estate in the early 19th century.

Roofs

There are two main roof types within the village; the gable roof and the hipped roof. The roof pitches vary enormously between 35 degrees and 50 degrees. In general, the older properties had steeper roof pitches.

Bonnet tiles were used to cloak the hipped roof at Home Farm. By the 19th century this detail had often been supplanted with angular blue clay ridge tiles, as found on the farm buildings.



Early 19th century casement "estate" window with chamfered frame at Lane End Cottage

The roofs within the village are all covered with the same material – plain clay tiles. Once these would have been made from the soft red clays that characterise the local bricks but over the years these have been replaced with Staffordshire blue clay tiles, which were easily imported into the area after the Trent and Mersey canal was opened in 1777. Blue clay tiles are extremely durable and from the late 18th century on they tended to replace the local red clay tiles. Where hand-made red clay tiles survive, therefore (as at Ivy Close Farm), it is important to try to preserve this local building tradition.

Eaton's Cottage is the only building with bands of patterned Staffordshire blue clay tiles, laid in alternating double rows of plain and fish-scale tiles.

The lead rainwater pipes at All Saints Church are worth mentioning as they are an important original survival dated 1713 (pictured right). William Coke married Catherine Ballidon and these lead drainpipes bear the Coke family crest (the sun in splendour) and the Ballidon crest (the swan), whilst the hopper above bears the shield of Coke impaling Ballidon.



Conservation Area Description

A large part of the hamlet is hidden from public view along the network of lanes within and surrounding Trusley. The Old Hall, The Old Rectory and Trusley Manor are all set back from the road within large private grounds. Only the entrance to Trusley Manor, for a short period the pre-eminent building in the village, makes a bold impact. Otherwise the entrances to these properties are unobtrusive, slotted between hedgerows. The church and the village hall are also situated some distance from the road. The old orchard lines the inside of the bend as the road sweeps through the village and this spacious foreground, or more accurately background, to the buildings continues with the open churchyard and the fields to its west.

Wide grassy verges and native mixed species hedgerows of hawthorn, elder, hazel and holly characterise most of the boundaries, with the occasional interruption from a section of brick wall lining the back of the verge.



All of these elements contribute to Trusley's deeply rural character and origins. The winding character of the local lanes outside the hamlet continues within, as the road twists and turns following the old organic enclosure pattern of the landscape. As a result, the spaces within the village are formed by a series of short, closed

vistas. The plump hedgerows contribute to the sense of enclosure. In several instances the land to one side of the road is higher than the lane, providing many places with heightened privacy. The man-made banks may be part of an ancient bank and ditch enclosure boundary. Yew, hazel and holly hedgerows and a ditch separate the road from the embanked grounds of the Old Hall.

In approaching from the south, tall ash trees tower over the road near the Old Hall. A tall Wellingtonia stands at the entrance to The Old Rectory, a prominent focal point in views north towards Home Farm.

On the west side of the lane the hedgerow surrounding The Old Rectory gives way to two short lengths of high brick wall. The walls curve inwards gently to frame a former formal entrance into the grounds. From here, a blue spruce is a distinctive specimen within the garden, prominent when seen from this gateway.

At the heart of the conservation area is the old apple orchard within the grounds of The Old Rectory, formerly used as a Vineyard. This is one of the most distinctive parts of the village; its agrarian character could all too easily be lost.

Out of sight from the passer-by is **Trusley Old Hall** and its grounds. The Old Hall is a little deceptive as only a fragment of the original manor house survives, but it is nevertheless a handsome two-storey brick-built Georgian residence and forms a group with the outbuildings to the north and east.

In contrast with Trusley Old Hall, **Trusley Manor** rises above the immediate landscape, skirted by flat lawns rather than nestling within the landscape, an imposing building even in its reduced form. There is no delineation between the Old Hall grounds and Trusley Manor as they were for many years interdependent, but the Manor still appears as a surprising building, out-of-place by virtue of its sharp and precise brickwork. Little else was built in the village for 50 years before or since. It is by far the tallest building within the conservation area. The grounds of Trusley Old Hall were landscaped during the 20th century and a series of old established ponds and woodland were adapted into the lush gardens that survive today. To the west, part of the structure of the



*Above - The Coke family crest "the sun in splendour" emblazoned on the lead rainwater pipe.
Left - lantern and bracket to the churchyard gate*

early 18th century garden can still be found in some of the changes in level, the lawns, the elegant summer house and the axis of this with the lawn to the west of the main house.

All Saints Church was built by William Coke of Trusley in 1712-13 on the site of the original church which was completely demolished. The church is very typical of buildings of that era, built during the reign of Queen Anne, incorporating a box-like form, and classical elements in the design of the semi-circular windows with keystones and raised ashlar quoins. There is a rather grandiose south-facing doorway, with a scrolled broken pediment and a cartouche, which must have been deliberately aggrandised on this more private side facing the Old Hall, paying homage to its benefactor. It is said that the doorway came from another of the Coke family buildings. The rather small brick tower was incorporated to contain a bell.

The churchyard is shown on the 1724 map of Trusley occupying exactly the same area as it does today. It appears to have been raised, flattened and embanked; a yew-lined bank to the east of the churchyard separates it from the lower garden of The Old Rectory and yew trees also line the north-west side of the churchyard. Gravestones and memorials to members of the Coke family are located in a separate area of the burial ground on the south side of the church, which is dominated by some very large lime trees. The formal entrance into the churchyard is from the south side along a path, which is lined with hawthorn, yew, elder and holly hedges, and through the oak gateway crowned with a wrought iron bracketed lantern.

The Old Rectory, like the church, was designed to face south and as a result it is largely hidden within its own private grounds. Both buildings are set back from the street, deep within their plots, on an old building line. Even further back from the road is the **Village Hall** (pictured right), the former coach-house, a simple linear brick building, embellished with the Coke coat of arms and motto carved in stone and lifted above the ordinary by a central studded, raised and fielded panelled oak door. Both of these elements were re-used from the demolished portion of Trusley Manor.



Home Farm (pictured right and overleaf) is a prominent and large group of buildings with an irregular mixture of brick buildings with a variety of orientations and roofs, gabled and hipped, with pitches set at different angles. The buildings range in date from the 18th century right through to the late 19th and early 20th century, each change easily identifiable and demonstrating a pragmatic approach to





construction for utilitarian purposes. The smaller farm buildings are mainly cattle byres, whilst the larger buildings include hay barns and implement sheds, and areas for storage of large machinery and carts. A row of single-storey farm buildings hugs the back of the verge and, together with the brick boundary wall, these are a prominent element of the street, shielding the main farmyard from the road. The horizontal lines of the plain red brickwork, the long eaves and ridge and the contrasting strip of grassy verge beneath draws the eye around the bend looking in both directions. The farm buildings incorporate datestones of 1821 and 1854 and some re-used carvings of stone heads set high in the gable ends and a range of blue and moulded red brick details for “pitching eyes”, and taking-in doors. Although not an original Home Farm, in the true sense of the phrase, the fact that this farm was called Home Farm by the 20th century suggests that more time and effort was invested by the estate in this range of buildings.

At the west end of the hamlet sits **Ivy Close Farm** (pictured below). The long range of brick farm buildings set on the far north side of the road appear to have been located here by default in 1821, rather than for any height advantage, located on the same alignment as their predecessors, but there has been some deliberate manipulation of the levels during the 19th century, as the foldyard was created and enclosed. The foldyard is stoned and setted paths rise up steep slopes from the yard to the buildings above. In the first half of the 19th century farm complexes often deliberately incorporated changes in level to save labour and it is most likely that the raised path around the upper range of buildings was



created so that the muck could be swept down into the “midden yard” (manure heap) below; at this time manure was increasingly being used to improve the fertility of the soil. The farm buildings are mainly stables, cattle byres and areas for dry storage of winter fodder - oats and hay. The original range of buildings, which included a central



two-storey barn with hayloft, was extended in an L-shaped wing and the whole yard was enclosed by 1880 with single-storey brick built and tiled stables,



*Raised stone path and lower "midden yard"
at Ivy Close Farm*

milking sheds and stalled byres lining the back of the verge. They follow the road alignment and lead the eye around the corner.

To the east of this farm and as far as Eaton's Cottage, is the rickyard and a large gap in the village, on the north side of the lane, dominated by hedgerows behind which lies a field and tall trees. This area appears to have never been developed and forms a rural tongue within the hamlet.

The farmhouse at Ivy Close Farm is also raised up above the road and looks south over its flat lawn. It is surrounded on two sides by tall Lombardy poplars. It once had paired windows in the gable-end, now blocked, which would have bestowed a more formal presence within the village. It has lost some of its original boundaries and now looks slightly exposed.

Opposite the orchard and set back from the lane sits **Eaton's Cottage** (pictured right), a small cottage built from red brick with a central chimney stack and patterned tiled roof. It is rather typical of the cottage orné style of architecture adopted by a number of landowners in the early 19th century in order to create a picturesque quality in their estate villages. Elements or features were often borrowed from Gothick buildings. This building incorporates a simplified version of cottage orné.



A small group of cottages to the east of Taylor's Lane form the main cluster of estate cottages within the hamlet. Each cottage sits within its own generous garden. **Tatlow's Cottage** is hardly noticeable at first glance. **Lane End Cottage**, built circa 1818 with a gable frontage to the road, had its own smallholding at the rear in 1840, and is arguably the most prominent cottage, an unspoilt Georgian building overlooking its lawned garden to the south.

Alterations to Boundary of Conservation Area

The eastern boundary of the conservation area currently runs in a straight line cutting across the field between the farm buildings at Home Farm and the southern approach road. A more logical boundary is proposed that takes in the mature line of trees that follow the hedgeline in the field to the east of the lane and that excludes the remainder of the field.

The western boundary of the conservation area currently includes the site of Trusley Manor, as far as the field boundary to its south, which it overlooks. The walled garden and gardener's cottage to the west of Trusley Manor were built at the same time as Trusley Manor circa 1902 and were part of the new and enlarged manor house, its ancillary buildings and its setting. They are not currently within the conservation area. It is

proposed that these surviving structures should be included within a revision to the boundary.

Loss and Damage

The concept of conservation areas was introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967, as an acknowledgement of the need to conserve the “cherished local scene” in the face of accelerated change following the Second World War. It was not intended that development should be prevented, but rather that settlements should develop over time in a way that reflects and strengthens their special character. At Trusley, some of the undesirable changes described below predate the designation of the conservation area in 1968. The designation was put in place as a safeguard against further harmful development, so far as this could be achieved by the need for planning permission.

In defining the character of the conservation area we can also identify instances where the village has suffered alterations or losses that either individually or cumulatively have diluted this character. It is hoped that identifying these will help householders, designers and the planning authority to reverse some of the damaging alterations and to avoid the same mistakes in the future.

Over-head power lines and telephone cables

The village is supplied by overhead power lines and overhead telephone cables, which when they come together can create an unsightly array of wires, that spoil several of the views, particularly where they cross over at the meeting point of the main street with Taylor’s Lane.

Condition of farm buildings

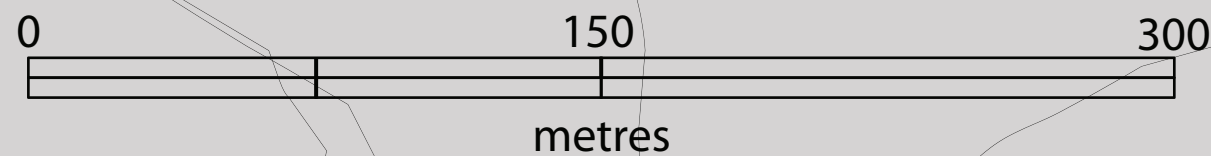
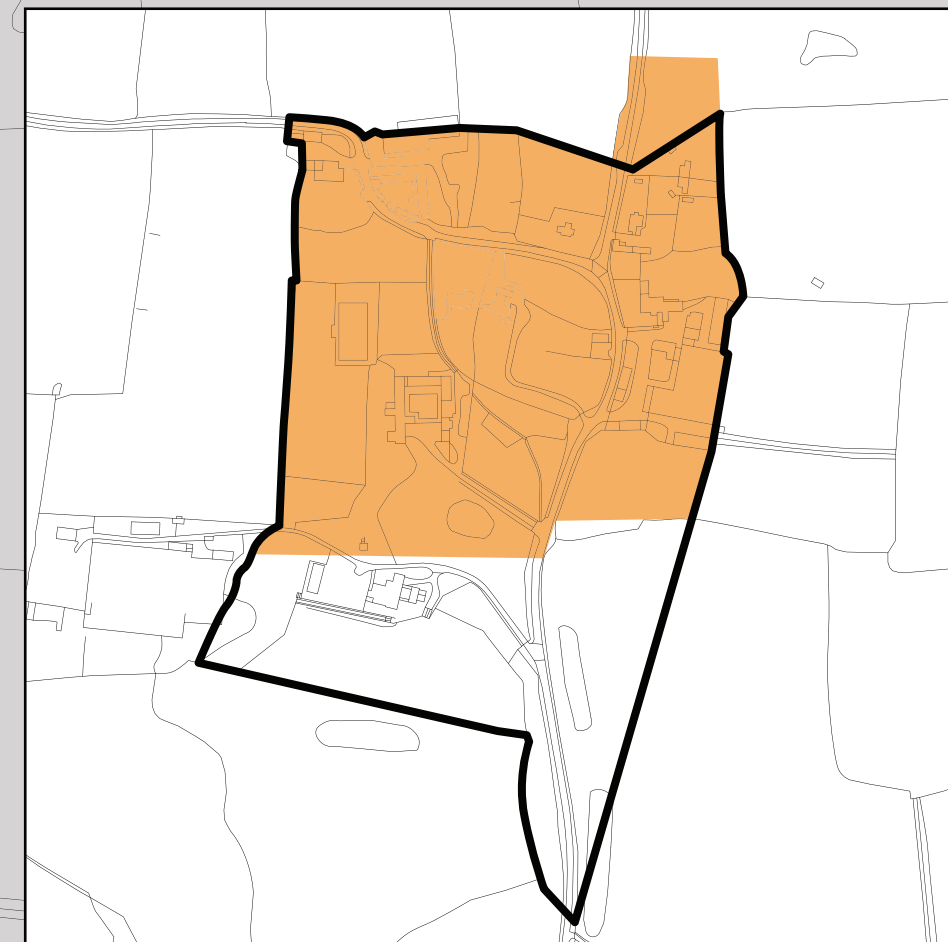
Few of the traditional farm buildings within Trusley are in active use. Both farms within Trusley are small concerns and whilst the traditional farm buildings have no economic use, there is little incentive for maintenance of the fabric.



Stables at Ivy Close Farm

Trusley Conservation Area

Designated : 25th July 1968



- Conservation Area boundary
- Proposed extended boundary
- Proposed area to be deleted
- Open spaces
- Principal views
- Listed buildings
- Other buildings which contribute positively to the special architectural or historic character
- Areas of high archaeological potential

Appendix

Distinctive Architectural Details

TRUSLEY



Checklist of details

The details in this appendix illustrate those building elements that help to define Trusley's particular character. These may be common everyday vernacular details found repeatedly throughout the conservation area or may be more exceptional, consciously designed features.

This appendix may prove useful in providing inspiration for new development, whether traditional or contemporary, if used with care. Paradoxically, the outstanding architectural details of a conservation area may not be the ones that are most typical of the area. They often belong to the important key buildings of a village and may look out of place on smaller buildings in subordinate locations. The majority of buildings in the conservation areas of South Derbyshire are plainly and simply detailed.

Boundary treatments

- Plain brick walls with flat stone copings
- Hedges of native holly and hawthorn
- Brick wall with massive gatepiers and terracotta balusters (Trusley Manor)
- Unusual gates in simple forms of oak and slender wrought iron

Roof types and details

- Pitched roofs with plain close verges or stepped brick verges
- Pitched roofs with raised stone-coped gables (The Old Hall)
- Staffordshire blue clay tiles, plain and with fish-scale patterns
- Red clay tiled roofs
- Hipped plain tiled roofs with bonnet tiles, occasionally replaced with triangular clay ridge tiles

Chimney stacks and pots

- Simple brick chimneys with brick oversailing courses
- Oversailing courses and weatherings of blue engineering bricks

Walls

- Red brickwork with blue bricks and moulded red bricks used for decoration and dressings, (e.g. lintels, pitching eyes)
- Sawtooth and dentilled brick eaves
- Dates and personal initials incorporated as decorative elements within walls
- Very occasional use of stone

Windows

- Multi-paned timber casements, flush fitting or recessed within chamfered frames
- Small-paned vertically sliding sash windows

Lintels and cills

- Segmental brick arched windows in red or blue engineering brick, often made from a single course of header bricks
- Cambered brick arched lintels
- Brickwork without cills
- Plain squared stone lintels and stone cills

Street furniture

- Wall mounted letter box

BOUNDARY TREATMENTS

Walls and gates

Within Trusley there are a variety of boundary walls and gateways, reflecting the different status of the buildings they serve. Plain brick walls serve the small cottages and farm buildings, with copings in half-round blue brick (right at Lane End Cottage) or flat stone copings (Ivy Close Farm - below).



Below - 20th century brick gatepier and terracotta balusters with stone cappings and stone ball finial at Trusley Manor.



Above - a pair of oak gates serves the path to the churchyard, incorporating little trefoil finials.

Below - wrought iron five-bar gate and railings with cast iron posts separates the Old Hall from the Village Hall.



ROOF TYPES AND DETAILS



Above - 19th century extension to Home Farmhouse incorporating a decorative verge with corbelled and sawtooth brickwork.

Left - hipped roof in red clay tiles with bonnet tiles cloaking the hip (Home Farm).



Above - the farm buildings at Home Farm incorporate a wide array of roof profiles clad mainly with Staffordshire blue clay tiles, creating a varied roofscape. Above - pitched roofs with plain close verges, hipped roofs and a catslide roof.

Right - a plain close verge at Ivy Close Farm.





Above - Staffordshire blue clay tiles with alternating bands of fish-scale tiles at Eaton's Cottage. 19th century picturesque estate cottages often incorporated patterned tiled roofs.



Above - raised coped gable with stone coping at the Old Hall.



Left - stepped brick verge at Lane End Cottage, a detail shared with Ivy Close Farm.

CHIMNEY STACKS

Chimney stacks are generally plain with a few oversailing courses in brick (Ivy Close Farm - below).



Right - the chimney stack at Eaton's Cottage is more unusual and incorporates brindled brick oversailing courses and a chamfered blue brick weathering.



WALLS - Brickwork details

Decorative brickwork was adopted for many of the farm buildings using patterns with “hit-and-miss” brickwork, to create ventilators and initials within the barns (right and below).

Flared blue bricks were chosen for the datestone of 1821 and the segmental arched lintels at Ivy Close Farm (middle right).



Blue bricks are used to emphasise openings, such as the pitching eye at Home Farm (above).

Left - hit and miss ventilators within the cowsheds at Ivy Close Farm.

Right - a section of coursed stone survives within a largely brick-built structure (Tatlow's Cottage).



Above - stone panel with the Coke family coat of arms at the Village Hall. This was re-located from Trusley Manor when it was partly demolished.

WALLS - eaves details



Above left - dentilled brick eaves at Ivy Close Farm.



Above right - sawtooth brick eaves at the Village Hall.

WINDOWS



Above and right - side-hinged, small-paned timber casements at estate buildings.

Flush casements at Home Farm (above) and casements set recessed within chamfered frames at Lane End Cottage and the Village Hall (top right and right).



Left - Home Farm. "6 over 6" vertically sliding sash window, introduced in the 19th century, in conjunction with a stone lintel. Most of the buildings with stone lintels also have stone cills.

LINTELS AND CILLS

Right - where economy was important, lintels were simple in form. A segmental arch formed by flared "header" bricks at Ivy Close Farm.



Right - semi-circular arched openings at Home Farm make a bold statement.



Left - cambered arch lintel at Home Farm. This was one of the most difficult to construct and was typically used on a high class farmhouse. The heavy re-pointing disguises the original gauged brickwork and the skilled work of the bricklayer.

Cills

Many of the smaller cottages had no cill, relying on the weathering properties of the brickwork. Right - Lane End Cottage. The flat brick cill has been adapted over the years with a slim mortar flaunching.



DOORS



Above - 6-panel Georgian door at Lane End Cottage, incorporating raised and fielded panels and applied mouldings.



Above - vertically boarded door at Eaton's Cottage, a common style for small estate cottages.



Right - panelled and studded oak door at the Village Hall. This door was moved here from Trusley Manor.



Left and right - a wide variety of boarded doors serve the farm buildings at Ivy Close Farm.



STREET FURNITURE



Left - Wall mounted red letter box (GR for George Rex), circa 1950