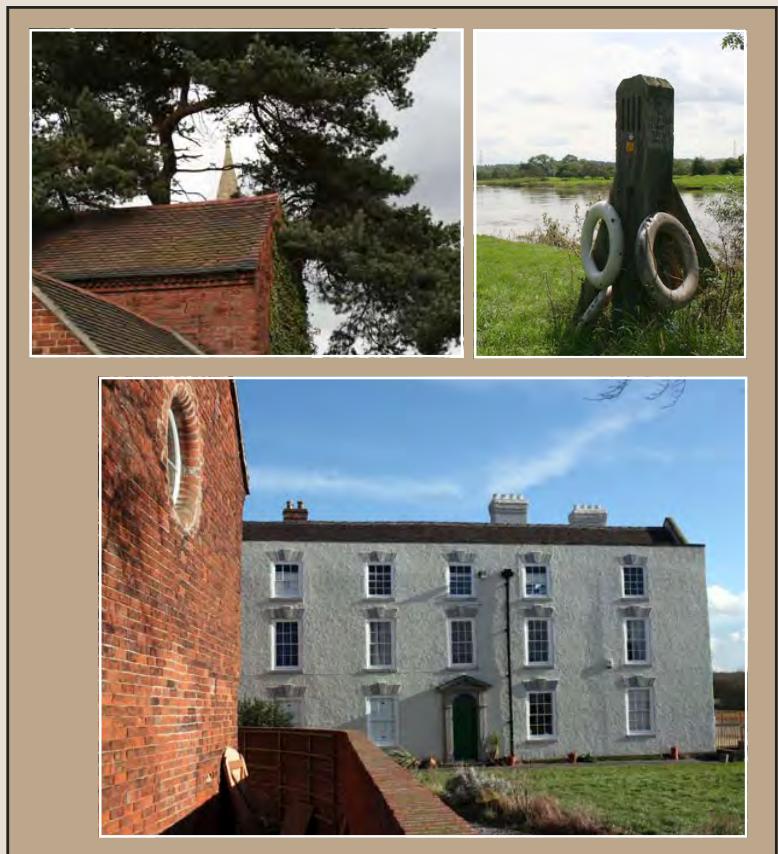


# Twyford *Conservation Area*

## Character Statement



**2013**  
*CONSULTATION DRAFT*

**SOUTH DERBYSHIRE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

# Twyford *Conservation Area*

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# Twyford *Conservation Area*

## Introduction

This statement has been produced by Mel Morris Conservation for, and in association with, South Derbyshire District Council. It sets out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of Twyford 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 Twyford Conservation Area was designated by South Derbyshire District Council on 24th November 1977.

## Summary

Twyford is situated on the northern banks of the River Trent about 3 kilometres from Willington. The hamlet straddles the A5132, which leads from Swarkestone to Willington. Swarkestone Bridge was historically the nearest bridge over the river to the east, and Burton-on-Trent was the nearest bridge to the west, until 1839. Twyford literally means “two fords” and it was an important ferry crossing point of the river for traffic that needed to reach Repton on the southern side of the valley. Repton was a major settlement with a royal palace and monastery and on a direct route from Derby. Then, in 1839, Willington Bridge was built and the ferry became less important. A chain ferry stood here until 1963, when the boat was washed away by floods.

Twyford, along with the nearby villages of Barrow-on-Trent and Swarkestone, sits on a band of Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel, which is more stable ground than the mud and silts of the alluvium, which follows the course of the river.

The presence of Twyford at this point on the river is also in part due to the richness and fertility of the soils - the alluvial soils of the floodplain are particularly fertile and there is widespread evidence of Prehistoric occupation all along the banks of the River Trent. The ford crossing provided access to pasture on the southern banks of the river as well as to Repton and Ticknall.

The distinctive characteristics of Twyford can be summarised as follows:

- in part, a linear, river frontage settlement, dominated by the river
- an organic, informal assortment of buildings fronting the former village green, edging the space and looking inward
- open and loose-knit, with buildings dotted around the village green
- agricultural roots and identity, with many old surviving farm buildings

- a private, quiet character, with many connections made by a well-trodden footpath network, across the fields, inviting exploration
- predominant presence of hedgerows, wetland trees and water courses defining the enclosures
- clumps of landmark trees, particularly Scots Pine, make a major contribution to the views
- two major landmarks – The Church of St. Andrew and Twyford Hall are visible from a considerable distance
- a few buildings that are focal points in views across the village green – Smithy Farm, the former village school and Old Hall Cottage



## **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.

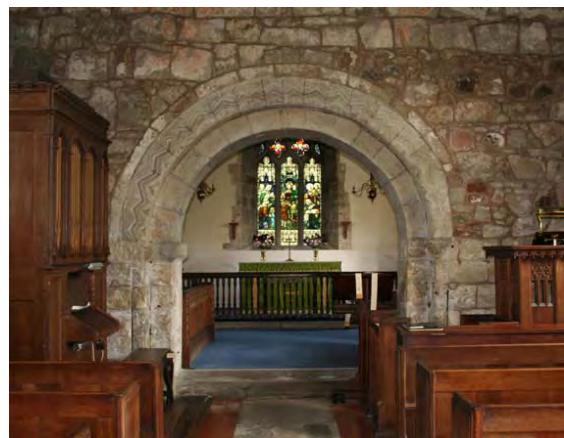
An area of archaeological potential may encompass both statutory designations (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens) and other non-statutory site information from the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record. It shows the probable extent of settlement and industrial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



Twyford is recorded at Domesday in 1086 (Tuiforde) and, with its sister village of Stenson, was divided into three manors, held by Henry de Ferrers, two being a joint holding. There was a mill recorded but there was no church in the hamlet and the present church of St. Andrew was built by the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Norman chancel arch (pictured above) with its zig-zag decoration is the main surviving part from this time. It started off as a chapel of ease to the main church at Barrow-on-Trent, which would have provided the parish priest for services.

It is a very small settlement indeed to warrant its own church and this might be explained by its location on a major ford crossing point of the river. The origins of the village are probably much older, with evidence close by of Prehistoric occupation.

In 1713 there were at least five freeholders, in addition to the lord of the manor, and the land was divided into at least seven independent farms, farmed by these freeholders. Six or seven separate, distinct farms can be seen on the 1849 Tithe map. It was only much later, from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, that the land and property was amalgamated under estate ownership, accompanied by the fusing together of several of the smaller farms.

One of the manors came by marriage to a branch of the Harpur family and George Harpur built the manor house, part of which is now known as Old Hall Cottage. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the whole estate had come by marriage to the Bathurst family, who sold it to

Sir Henry Crewe of Calke in 1815. From being a very small owner, the Crewe family became owner of well over two-thirds of the land. The other manor passed through many hands and eventually it was bought outright in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century by the Bristowe family, who had been farming in Twyford since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It was owned by the Bristowe family until 1856 when Samuel Ellis Bristowe sold Twyford Hall and his land to the Harpur Crewe family of Calke Abbey. Thereafter, the former Bristowe estate was tenanted. By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, therefore, the Harpur Crewe estate owned most of the hamlet.

The hamlet is grouped into two distinct historic areas;

- (1) the river frontage settlement, which was established along with the church and was part of the medieval settlement
- (2) development around the village green

The land within the hamlet is very low-lying and regularly floods but the houses sit above the water level and there is evidence that in places the ground was artificially raised. The change in level is marked by a slight change in geology from the alluvial silts and clays that follow the course of the river to the band known as Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel. The shape of the underlying geology is followed in the alignment of Ferry Lane. Along Ferry Lane the building plots sit about 1.5 metres above the surrounding ground level and the frontages that line the road are embanked. A little elevation above the road is usually sufficient to prevent widespread flooding of property. Ferry House, which sits close to the road (pictured right), has a more imposing presence than it would ordinarily do, because of its elevation. Grange Farm, a large and rather grand farmhouse, has less of an imposing presence than it might otherwise do, even though it is also slightly elevated, because it is set back a considerable distance from the road and is now well hidden by trees on its front lawn.



Some buildings were placed according to the underlying topography, but there is plenty of evidence that the ground was also shaped to create heightened platforms to prevent flooding. At the northern edge of the green, the access track to Old Hall Cottage and Farm is located on a slight causeway, with a definite, man-made, arc-shaped alignment that raises it above the wetland. The fields that run to the immediate south of Old Hall Cottage are also raised above the wetland.

There are also many hollows and raised platforms closer to The Green that may be the site of older house platforms, for which there is no map evidence.

The land in between the church and the green was ploughed for arable use in the medieval period and distinctive, large 20-metre wide rows of ridge and furrow can still be seen on aerial photographs.

The 1662 Hearth Tax Returns mention two large houses within Twyford, each with 7 hearths. The site of one of these large houses was probably developed as Twyford Hall (pictured right). The earliest part of the house now dates from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, but it

was apparently built by the Bristowes onto an earlier building, behind it, which has now disappeared. The Hall was occupied by the Bristowe family on a lease from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and then bought outright by them.

The earliest map of the settlement, the Tithe Map of 1849, shows that to the east of the lane that runs up to the church the land was occupied by two farmhouses with their outbuildings,



Twyford Hall and another house. This second house had a vast range of farm buildings, running in an L-shaped block, forming the immediate southern boundary of the churchyard, but the majority of these had disappeared by about 1880. By this date the whole of the area had been amalgamated into Hall Farm, with Twyford Hall being the main residence. The site is now in four separate ownerships.

The other large house mentioned in the Hearth Tax Returns was part demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but a wing was retained and is now Old Hall Cottage (a grade II\* listed building).

Old Hall Cottage is the oldest standing dwelling, built on the northern edge of the village green (pictured below). The existing building on the site has an unusual orientation, placed so that its front elevation faces north-east, away from the road and the settlement, overlooking a field. Its pair of massive masonry chimneys on the rear wall are a very prominent feature. This unusual orientation can be explained when it is seen as a wing extension to an earlier timber-framed hall house, which fronted the road to the west of the

existing building. A painting survives which shows the whole complex. It was a very substantial group, with an ancillary timber-framed barn alongside (now much altered and rebuilt as Old Hall Farm). The owners of Old Hall Cottage have commissioned dendrochronology (tree-ring dating) of the timber-frame and the existing building has been dated to the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. With the exception of the painting, there is no physical evidence of the old wing, which may have been earlier, and the date of its construction can only be guessed at.



*Old Hall Cottage*

The village green is a large space which straddles the main road (A5132) that runs through the village and it is edged on its west side by the Twyford Brook, a small tributary that winds its way down to the river.

It is not clear which part of the settlement formed the original focus, whether it was Ferry Lane or The Green but buildings appear to have been built on the periphery of the green over a long period and along the edges of the interconnecting roads. The green is located between the villagers' homes on Ferry Lane and the open fields to the north. One of these

buildings, now demolished, can be seen on the 1849 Twyford and Stenson Tithe map, located midway between Old Hall Cottage and the A5132. Another was known as the Blue Bell inn, located near Ferry House at the bottom of the green, but this was pulled down in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. There were others that are unrecorded, indicating shrinkage of the settlement.

In about 1815 the Harpur Crewe family built the row of three, purpose-built, farm labourers cottages, now known as Green Farm (pictured right), located on the main A5132, encroachments on the edge of the village green. The cottages were sold when the estate was broken up in the 1980s and converted into one house. The gothic door detail adopted by the Harpur Crewe estate on many of its cottages can still be found on the only surviving front door. There are also square, buff-coloured chimney pots favoured by the estate.



The estate also dominated the village in other respects, with the Calke Abbey gamekeeper living at Ferry House from 1860.

The construction of Willington Bridge in 1839 would have influenced the amount of traffic that ran through Twyford, crossing the ferry to reach Repton. This may have stultified the growth of the settlement and may be the main reason why there was little development after that date and the village is preserved largely in its early 19<sup>th</sup> century form.

Sir George Crewe donated the land for a new village National School in 1842, paid for by voluntary and public subscription, and this is recorded on a tablet in the gable end, which bears the Harpur coat of arms. The school eventually closed in 1943 and is now a house.

There was little change in the village until the estate started to sell off property and land from the 1980s.



*Oak post of former chain ferry on the riverbank at Ferry Lane*

## Approaches and 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.

In approaching Twyford from the west along the A5132, there are long views across the flood plain towards Twyford Hall which, with its gleaming off-white rendered finish, is a prominent landmark from this direction.

The church tower and spire are also a prominent landmark in views from both the west and the east, approaching the village along the A5132.

From the south side of the river, the old road from Repton still runs down towards the river and terminates in a public footpath. From the southern bank there are views across to the hamlet and this is the best view of the buildings along Ferry Lane. Twyford Hall is particularly prominent from this aspect but Grange Farm is partially obscured by the trees within its garden and trees on the northern riverbank. The spire of St. Andrew's Church stands out behind Grange Farm, rising above the line of tall yew trees and Scots Pine. From the southern bank one of the most prominent buildings is I Ferry Cottages, which turns the corner of the lane. It has a decorative, corbelled and dentilled gable end that vies for attention, but the building is spoilt by modern render.



Within the village there are views across the green to buildings on its periphery; particularly prominent are Smithy Farm and Old Hall Cottage, which can be seen clearly from the road junctions, the lower levels of which are partly obscured by native thorn hedges. The church spire is also prominent in glimpses from across the green and from the public footpaths, which cross the fields, and the surrounding network of public and private lanes, one of which leads from the east side of Green Farm southwards to Hall Farm.

The curvature of Ferry Lane leads in a shallow arc, with views of the buildings limited by the bend in the road. The river is the main emphasis of views, out to the south, and there are wide panoramic views out across the floodplain as far as Willington.



*Views of the River Trent from Ferry Lane*

## Spaces

The main open space within the settlement is formed by the village green, which follows the course of the Twyford Brook, and flows in a sinuous route down to the river. The



*Views of The Green*

*Above - view towards the old National School*

*Left - Twyford Brook meanders through The Green*

green itself is an amorphous space containing the brook and the associated low-lying marshy ground, which contrasts with the higher, artificially raised areas that engulf the roads and road junctions. The changes in level and undulations create interesting views. The green is completely rural in character, but the presence of the occasional building creates a framework for views across the space.

The boundaries of the green are very fluid and reflect the fact that there has been encroachment over a long period on its fringes. On its western boundary the bank of the brook is lined with willow and poplar and other wetland loving species. The course of the brook appears to have been straightened at this point, possibly when it was culverted under the road. The paddock in front of Smithy Farm was probably originally part of the green, but was separately enclosed. This paddock has an immediate relationship with the former Smithy, even though a public footpath separates the two. It also has earthworks and possibly evidence of house platforms.

A secondary open space is the place where Ferry Lane terminates at the water's edge, unfenced and edged by broad, lush grass banks. The remains of the posts that supported the chain link ferry still stand on both riverbanks. From here there are long views across the river, particularly upstream towards Willington.

The church is set back from the river, approached from either a short section of lane, at the bottom of Ferry Lane, or via the public footpaths to the north. It has a similar relationship with the river and the road as the church at Swarkestone.

The churchyard (pictured right) is a self-contained open space that is inward looking, lined with stone boundary walls and tall Scots Pine



on its southern boundaries. The church spire is a focal point in views across the churchyard from the main entrance gates. To the north, it is located very close to the edge of the churchyard, although it once sat central to the larger churchyard (1849 Tithe map) and the views of the church from the fields to its north are much more dramatic.

## **Building Materials and Details**

Local geology and availability of building materials directly influenced the form and appearance of Twyford. Both the range of available materials and the way in which they were employed are factors intricately linked with local identity. The special and typical traditional building details encountered within the conservation area are summarised in the Appendix, which is supplemented by photographs, to provide a snapshot of the local vernacular details.

### **Boundaries**

Buildings often define the boundaries of the plots and demarcate the road frontage, with very little need for boundary walls. Hedges define the majority of boundaries. Where there are boundary walls, these make a positive impact. The most distinctive of these leads to the church and incorporates deep courses of stone. Further along Ferry Lane, a low coursed stone wall runs in front of Ferry House and a rubblestone wall runs in front of Grange Farm.

### **Stone and timber-frame**

Despite the lack of building stone available from the immediate area, there are a number of stone buildings, generally built in substantial blocks of coursed gritstone. In addition to the church, the stone boundary walls that lead up to the churchyard are highly distinctive, with massive chamfered copings and plinth. Similar stone walls with a chamfered plinth can be found at Old Hall Cottage. The masonry adopted for the front wall of Smithy Farm was a fine-worked ashlar. Stone was also reserved for details, such as lintels and cills.

It is possible that the stone was brought here by boat, as barges used sections of the river. The area between Stanton-by-Bridge and Ingleby, just across the river, had several stone quarries and they are the most likely source for the local stone.

There are no surviving external remains of oak timber-framed buildings within Twyford, but timber frame was a common building form and Old Hall Cottage and Old Hall Farm both contain substantial remains of timber-framed buildings. These examples contain close studding, a pattern of timber framing that is uncommon in this area and denotes a building of high status.

### **Brickwork**

Twyford lies within part of the Trent valley that had a long tradition of both timber-framed building and brick manufacture and brickwork has continued to influence the appearance of the village to the present day. The majority of buildings within the conservation area are built from brick. This was often the fashionable choice during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Grange Farm is a substantial mid 18<sup>th</sup> century house, built in very high quality Flemish bond brickwork, with rubbed, gauged lintels and elegant keystones. The best example of high status

brickwork is at the church where the nave was rebuilt circa 1739, faced in fine Flemish bond brickwork with stone dressings. Old Hall Cottage is an example where the timber-framed front wall was rebuilt in brickwork for expediency, rather than fashion, as it lacks finesse.

Brickwork was used in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries for structural details. Much of the brickwork is detailed with a corbelled verge and corbelled eaves. Sometimes, these are plain with several courses of brick projecting one above the other. Sometimes they incorporate “dentilled” brickwork, where each alternate header brick projects to create a decorative effect. In a number of cases the header bricks are laid diagonally to produce a “sawtooth” pattern. There are examples of both dentilled and sawtooth brickwork at Grange Farm.



*Flemish bond brickwork at St. Andrew's Church c1739*



*Farm buildings with 19th century brickwork along Ferry Lane*

## **Lintels and cills**

Many of the smallest cottages and farm buildings in Twyford incorporate segmental brick arches (e.g. Old Hall Cottage, Old Hall Farm, Black Dub and Green Farm). These were commonplace during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. 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. In most of these cases the brick arches were made from a single course of header bricks. In combination with the segmental brick arches, stone cills were not normally used, relying on the simple weathering properties of the brickwork. Finely-jointed, rubbed and gauged brick arches were exclusively reserved for houses such as Grange Farm.

A decorative, classical form of stone lintel with channelled voussoirs and raised keystones was adopted at Twyford Hall in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. During the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century classical building forms had a revival and wedge-shaped stone lintels were used in the village, of which there were a number of permutations. Plain wedge lintels were used at 1 and 2 Ferry Cottages and a wedge lintel composed of separate blocks of ashlar was adopted for Smithy Farm.

The village school has moulded stone mullioned windows, adopted because it was a public building and deliberately sited to be a more individual landmark. Generally, the more

substantial properties and the “designed” 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, like the village school, have dressed stone cills.

## **Roofs**

The Trent and Mersey Canal lies only 1 kilometre to the north of the village. From the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it supplied building materials such as Staffordshire blue clay tiles from the Potteries. These are extremely durable tiles and survive where other materials fail. They are the dominant roof material within the village.

There is almost universal use of Staffordshire blue clay tiles, or very occasionally modern machine-made equivalents, within the hamlet. In a tiny handful of cases there are older hand-made, red clay tiles, which can be found mainly on the farm buildings.

The only exceptions to the clay tiles are the former school, which has a Welsh slate roof, and the church, which has a lead roof.

## **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 Twyford, some of the undesirable changes described below predate the designation of the conservation area in 1977. 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.

## **Loss of building details**

Largely as a result of the recent change from estate to private ownership, buildings on the whole retain their historic character. Traditional roofing materials and chimney stacks are well-preserved. There has been some loss of historic window and door joinery. Many of the original window patterns have been replicated in white uPVC or in modern joinery, with double-glazed units and heavy mouldings. There has been an effort to reproduce similar traditional styles of window joinery, but this has not been entirely successful.

Barn conversions have tended to introduce stained hardwood windows, which are out-of-place in this estate village setting, although this fashion has not been adopted in more recent conversions.

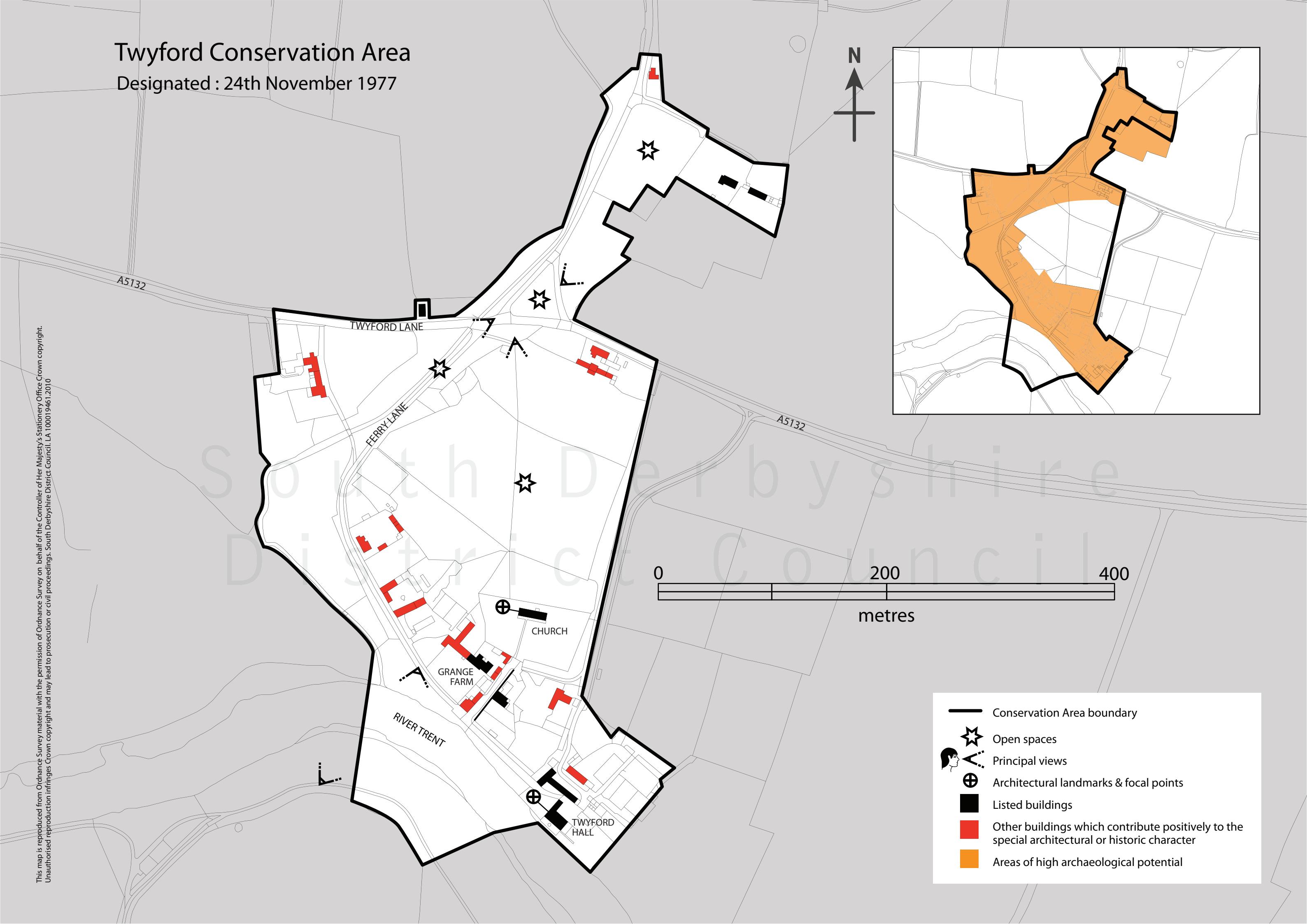
Render was used at Twyford Hall to cover the original brickwork. It may have originated in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when the building was enlarged, to disguise the different brickwork. The existing painted pebbledash render is probably a replacement for earlier stucco. The detail of the brick corbelling found on the prominent chimneys has been lost as a result of

render smeared over the bricks.

Modern render has been used to cover the original Flemish bond brickwork at 1 Ferry Cottages and it has lost much of its character as a result.

# Twyford Conservation Area

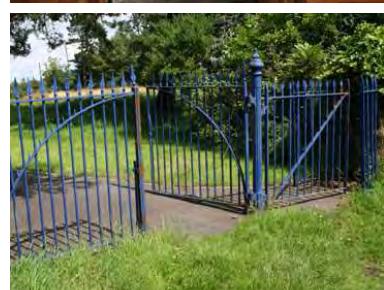
Designated : 24th November 1977



## Appendix

### Distinctive Architectural Details

#### TWYFORD



## Checklist of details

The details in this appendix illustrate those building elements that help to define Twyford'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

- Substantial stone walls of coursed gritstone with triangular copings
- Hedges of native thorn

### Roof types and details

- Pitched roofs with plain close verges and decorative corbelled brick verges
- Hipped tiled roof (Green Farm)
- Raised coped gables at Grange Farm, Twyford Hall and the former village school
- Plain clay tiled roofs in Staffordshire blue clay and occasionally hand-made red clay tiles

### Chimney stacks and pots

- Plain brick chimneys with a few oversailing courses
- Massive external stone stacks at Old Hall Cottage
- Squared buff pots favoured by the Harpur Crewe estate

### Walls

- Large blocks of coursed gritstone
- Rusticated quoins (St. Andrew's Church and Grange Farm)
- Dark red brickwork, laid in random pattern or Flemish bond
- Corbelled eaves, often using decorative "sawtooth" brickwork
- Chamfered stone and brick plinths

### Windows

- Multi-paned timber casements, some set recessed within a chamfered frame
- Small-paned vertically sliding sash windows

### Lintels and cills

- Segmental brick arched windows, often from a single or double course of header bricks
- Brickwork without cills
- Stone wedge lintels and lintels with keystones

## **BOUNDARY TREATMENTS**

### **Walls and railings**



Left - the very old wall that lines the eastern side of the lane approaching the churchyard also doubles as the side wall of a 19th century barn. The large blocks of stone and chamfered plinth and copings may indicate medieval origins.



The hamlet has very few boundary walls. Above left - rubble gritstone boundary wall alongside Ferry Lane. Above right - brick boundary wall with half-round moulded brick coping at Old Hall Cottage.

Right - wrought iron railings and gate with cast-iron spear-headed finials and an urn finial to the post, at the entrance to the churchyard. This small amount of ornament sets the churchyard apart.



## ROOF TYPES AND DETAILS

The unusual rendered gable, with narrow oak bargeboards at Old Hall Cottage (right) masks the original timber-framed truss, which was once attached to a much larger building.



Tiled roofs are the principal roofing material. The example above illustrates the use of the older, handmade red clay tiles alongside Staffordshire blue clay tiles, which became commonplace after the construction of the Trent & Mersey canal in the late 18th century.



Although the predominant roof type is pitched, hipped roofs had a revival in the early 19th century, as found at Green Farm (above). During this century it also became common to add more detail at the verge, such as the corbelled verge at Ferry House (middle right) and the corbelled and sawtooth verge at Ferry Cottages (right). The detail focussed on this gable suggests that the person who built this cottage must have been aware of its landmark location, on Ferry Lane, although in recent times the modern render has tainted its historic character.



## CHIMNEY STACKS AND POTS



Left - massive stone and brick chimney at Old Hall Cottage. The upper parts of the two 17th century chimneys were partially rebuilt in the 19th century. They are quite exceptional within the hamlet.

Chimneys are generally brick and plain, with one or two oversailing courses. The example at Smithy Farm (bottom left) is rendered and “lined-out” to imitate the ashlar on the front of the house.

The Harpur-Crewe estate favoured square, buff-coloured chimney pots, of which they are several types surviving within Twyford, illustrated on this page.



Below left - rendered chimney with stone overthrow band and stone oversailing courses (Smithy Farm). Brick chimneys with one or more oversailing courses at Ferry House (middle) and Black Dub (right).



## WALLS



There are very few decorative details within the walls at Twyford. The main exceptions are the use of blue brick to create patterns at Riverview Barn (above left), the horizontal stone band at Smithy Farm (above right) and the stone band and quoins at the church (not illustrated). Flemish bond brickwork was adopted for the walls of the church and Grange Farm.



Constructional details, such as chamfered plinths, were adopted in the 17th century at Old Hall Cottage (left) and were also adopted at the 19th century barn at Grange Farm (below), incorporating a chamfered moulded blue brick weathering. Blue bricks were practical, durable and decorative, often used to enrich buildings in the 19th century.



Left - stone dedication plaque of 1842, in the form of a shield, at the former village school, incorporating the Crewe coat of arms.



## **WALLS - eaves details**



There are a number of examples of decorative “sawtooth” brick eaves within Twyford, where the brickwork is corbelled and then a row of bricks are set on an angle to the face of the wall (above and below, left and right).



Right - complex eaves at Grange Farm; an old wall has been raised, adding a corbelled and dentilled brick eaves, where each alternate header brick projects to create a decorative effect.



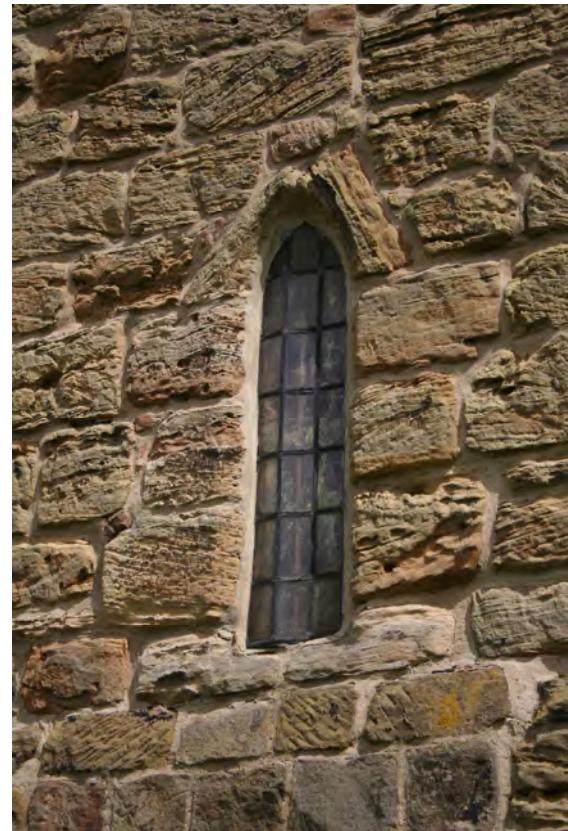
## WINDOWS



**Casement windows** - there are many examples of traditional casement window, although no single common form.

Above left - two-light casements with a single horizontal glazing bar (Ferry Cottages). Top right - diamond lattice cast-iron casements at the former village school. Right - small-paned side-hinged casements. Below left and right - casements recessed within chamfered frames at Grange Farm.





Above - the church of St. Andrew has arched windows with rectangular, leaded-lights, introduced when the nave was built circa 1739. The much older, lancet, pointed arched windows in the tower (above right) also contain leaded-light windows of c1739.

Below - the grander, more formal houses of the 18th century have small-paned sash windows & lintels with decorative, projecting keystones (Grange Farm and Twyford Hall).



## LINTELS AND CILLS



Wedge-shaped stone lintels were adopted for the grand 18th century houses, such as Twyford Hall. They had a revival in use for smaller cottages in the first half of the 19th century, as at Smithy Farm (left) and Ferry Cottages (above). The wedge lintels at Ferry House (below) appear to have been finished in render and may be covering up brick segmental arches.



Where economy was important, lintels were simple in form. A segmental arch formed by “header” bricks at Old Hall Cottage (above) and timber lintel at Old Hall Farm (right).

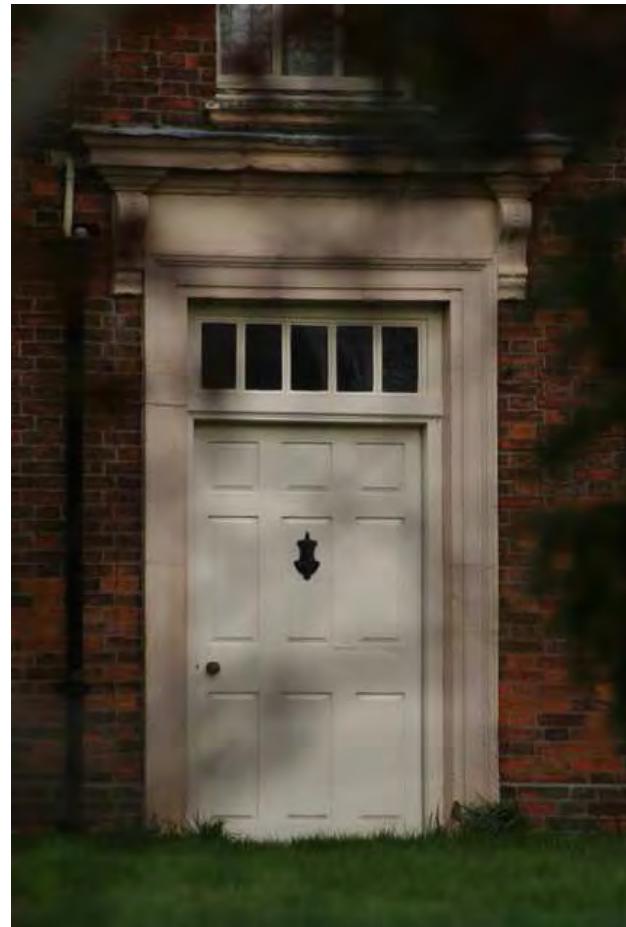
### Cills

Many of the smaller cottages had no cill and the joinery was laid directly onto the brickwork, relying on the weathering properties of the brickwork, as at Grange Farm (right).



## DOORS

The door surround at Grange Farm (right) has a moulded architrave, a detail typical of the 18th century. Above the architrave is a shallow cornice supported by scrolled console brackets. The 9-panel door has raised and fielded panels and a fanlight.



Bottom right - the Georgian doorcase at Twyford Hall is carved in stone (painted) and has projecting thin pilasters, with a reeded face, and a moulded triangular pediment. The 6-panel door has heavy bolection-mouldings. The semi-circular glazed fanlight has lost its original astragals (glazing bars).



Below - the former Harpur Crewe cottage at Green Farm still has its gothic style estate door detail - a boarded door with a pointed arched recesses.

