

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TRULLS HATCH

By Toni Hazle



A brief history of Trulls Hatch Rotherfield, Sussex.

- Trulls Hatch in ancient times home to 'witches' of Mayfield banished from the village - name loosely translated means - 'witches way to the wood.'
- Trulls Hatch as we know it built on site of former farm cottage and adjacent land in 1873.
 - Developed as a flourishing horse stud owned by Livesey ~ stories of ladies of T. Wells objecting to stud horses being walked through town appeared in London Illustrated News of time and may account for saying Disgusted of Trimbidge Wells!
 - Main property of 45 acres sold to Thomas Mann (believed to be of brewery family) in 1907.
 - In 2nd world war Trulls used as Officers Mess and Hospital for Canadian Army.
 - After war Trulls became Country Club (where Guy Trundle infamous lover of Wallis Simpson lived and is believed to have hidden letters, effects pertaining to the relationship!)
 - Riding stables run as business until 70's.
- Trulls Hatch had home farm, extensive kitchen gardens etc after WW2 whole property became HQ nationally for 'jiffy pots' - fibrous plant pots (made here and prepared for sale by owners who we believe learnt about the process whilst prisoners of war.)

During 60s greenhouses, kitchen garden side of property developed by Addison Nurseries as country department of a smart London floristry business. (closed in 80s)

Used as builders yard in part until developed for 2 houses to complete conversion of several garden/properties into domestic dwellings. /stable

- Trulls Hatch main property bought and converted into flats by Etkington/Netherspear local developer/contractors in early 80s.

- of its residents over the past 30 odd years we include:
Several tea planters, pilots (including a lady who delivered Spitfires during WW2)
a ballet dancer, BBC Big Band musician - (who later lived in an old ambulance in the grounds!) circus horsemen, and more recently a world cup footballer! an Enigma decoder

The more we delve into Trulls history the more fascinating it becomes.

~ #. July 2012.

History:

There is much left out - much to be done
any information gratefully received
and remembered

Should anyone from the past 'turn up'
please take a contact name number -

the more you delve the more interesting
it all becomes. . . .

circus folk, tea planters, Enigma decoders
lymphomaniacs ?! all seen at Trulls. . .

Ballet dancer, heroic airline pilot TH.

tramp, woman who delivered Spitfires during WW2,
then fur buyer for Harrods.

BBC Big Band player/musician lived in old ambulance
next to garages. . . . world cup footballer!

excluding all of us. . . .

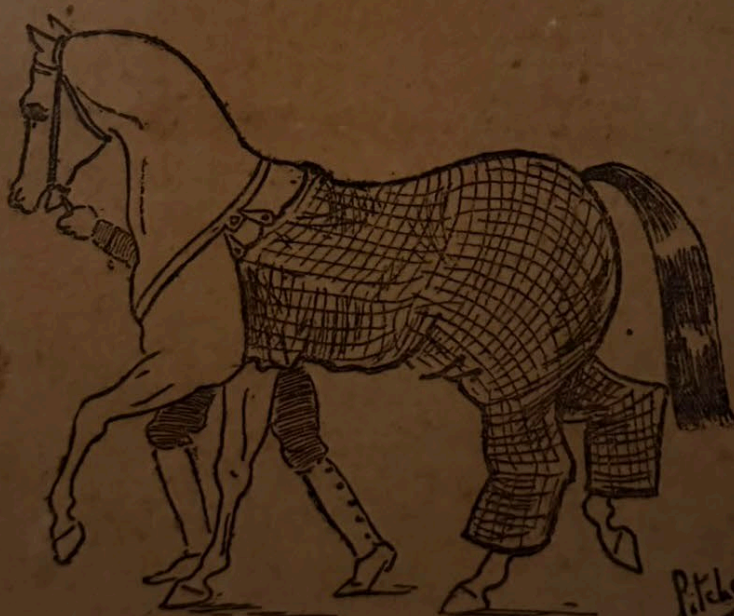
Epigram

The wells of fair Tunbridge are noted afar,
But her people, so prudish, one cannot admire,
They drink at the Pump Room, fight shy of the Bar,
And draw the line strictly at Livezey's Butire.

May 25. 1890.

J. F.

THE STUD HORSE OF THE FUTURE.



"TUNBRIDGE Wells is justly famous," says a Kentish paper, "for the piety and propriety of its inhabitants, who comprise more than the average number of maiden ladies. The most respectable virtues, however, may be overdone. The owner of a well-known stud horse (Evolution) in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells has been accustomed to send the horse weekly to the market in charge of a groom. The other day, however, the groom was stopped and sent back by the police, on the ground that an animal of that character could not be allowed to show itself in the town. I presume that an edict will shortly be issued requiring all horses in Tunbridge Wells to be put into trousers."

THE "PINK 'UN."

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1890.



2
DATED 24th October 1907

F.H.W. LIVESLEY, ESQ. & ORS
to
THOS H. MANN, ESQ.

COPY

C O N V E Y A N C E
of
"Trulls Hatch" Mayfield in the
County of Sussex

=====

Burn & Burn
H.C. Morris Woolsey & Co.
5, Queen Street,
E.C.4.

no original
produced
and filed on
behalf of Messrs.
Bury & Bury
of Tumbriah
Sells & Co.
H.C. Morris & Co.
5 Queen's
T.C.
4/12/10

THIS INDENTURE made the 24th day of October 1907 BETWEEN FERNANDO HARRY WHITEHEAD LIVESLEY of Arcot Place Winkfield in the County of Berks Esquire of the first part the said FERNANDO HARRY WHITEHEAD LIVESLEY and CHARLES RICHARD MAYO of 10 Drapers Gardens in the City of London Gentleman of the second part JAMES LIVESLEY of 4 Whitehall Court in the County of London Esquire of the third part and THOMAS HUGH MANN of Hyde Hall Sawbridgeworth in the County of Hertford Esquire of the fourth part WHEREAS the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley is seized of the hereditaments first and secondly hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby granted for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession with the benefit of the grants covenants obligations and stipulations made or entered into by or on the part of the said James Livesley his heirs and assigns particularised in the first and third Schedules hereto respectively but subject to the covenants obligations and stipulations on the part of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley his heirs and assigns particularised in the Second Schedule hereto and to the covenants obligations and stipulations particularised in the fourth Schedule hereto so far as the same are affected thereby respectively and as to the premises first hereinafter described with the benefit also of the covenant and stipulation on the part of James Hugh Gordon Shipstone his heirs and assigns particularised in the fifth Schedule hereto AND WHEREAS the said James Livesley is seized of the hereditaments thirdly hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby granted for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession subject to the aforesaid grants covenants obligations and stipulations made or entered into by or on the part of the said James Livesley his heirs and assigns particularised in the said first and third Schedules hereto respectively and to the covenants obligations and stipulations particularised in the said Fourth Schedule hereto so far as the same are affected thereby respectively and subject also in common with other property to a Mortgage in fee simple of the said premises for securing £2000 and interest created and made to or in favour of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley and Charles Richard Mayo by an Indenture dated the 2nd day of February 1903 and expressed to be made between the said James Livesley of the one part and the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley and Charles Richard Mayo of the other part AND WHEREAS the said James Livesley lately agreed to sell to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley the said hereditaments thirdly hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby granted and the inheritance thereof in fee simple in possession free from incumbrances but otherwise subject as hereinbefore is mentioned in relation thereto at the price of £1575 AND WHEREAS no Conveyance of the last mentioned hereditaments has been made to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley AND WHEREAS the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley has agreed to sell to the said Thomas Hugh Mann the said hereditaments first secondly and thirdly hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby granted and the inheritance thereof in fee simple in possession free from incumbrances with the benefits attached and subject as hereinbefore is mentioned in relation thereto respectively at the price of £10,000 AND WHEREAS the said sum of £2000 together with some interest thereon remains owing upon the security of the said Indenture of Mortgage of the 2nd day of February 1903 AND WHEREAS upon the treaty for the said last mentioned sale it was upon the request of the said James Livesley agreed that out of the said purchase money of £10,000 the sum of £1575 constituting the price payable by the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley for the purchase of the said hereditaments thirdly hereinafter described should be paid to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley and Charles Richard Mayo towards discharge of the said principal money and interest owing to them as aforesaid and that the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley and Charles Richard Mayo should join in these presents in manner hereinafter appearing AND WHEREAS upon the treaty for the said last mentioned sale it was also agreed that the said Thomas Hugh Mann should enter into the covenant hereinafter on his part contained

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said agreements and in consideration of the sum of £10,000 upon the execution of these presents paid by the said Thomas Hugh Mann as to £1575 part thereof to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesley and Charles Richard Mayo at the request (herely testified) of the

said James Livesey (the receipt whereof they the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey and Charles Richard Mayo do hereby acknowledge and the payment whereof in manner aforesaid the said James Livesey doth hereby admit) and as to £8425 the residue thereof to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey (the receipt whereof the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey doth hereby acknowledge) the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey as Beneficial Owner so far as relates to the hereditaments first and secondly hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby granted doth hereby grant and they the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey and Charles Richard Mayo as Mortgagees at the request (hereby testified) of the said James Livesey so far as relates to the hereditaments thirdly hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby granted do hereby grant and release and he the said James Livesey as Beneficial Owner by the direction (hereby testified) of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey so far as relates to the same hereditaments doth hereby grant and confirm and he the said Fernando Harry Whitehead as Beneficial Owner so far as relates to the same hereditaments doth hereby grant and confirm unto the said Thomas Hugh Mann his heirs and assigns FIRST ALL THOSE lands messuages or dwellinghouse stabling cottages outbuildings and hereditaments known as Trulls Hatch property and situate in the Parish of Mayfield in the County of Sussex and part of Spittle Farm containing 38 acres or thereabouts as the same are more particularly delineated and described in the plan drawn on or annexed to these presents and thereon coloured green SECONDLY ALL THAT piece of land forming part of the Spittle Farm aforesaid coloured pink and edged with a blue border on the said plan Together with the right for the said Thomas Hugh Mann his heirs and assigns and his servants agents workmen and others at all times to pass and repass in the direction shown by the dotted lines on the said plan over Spittle Farm aforesaid marked "Right of Way" to and from the said piece of land from and to the Tunbridge Wells Road through the stile situate at the end of the said dotted lines AND THIRDLY ALL THOSE several pieces or parcels of land and Woodland and land covered with water formerly belonging to and forming part of the Spittle Farm situate in the Parish of Mayfield in the County of Sussex containing 45 acres or thereabouts and which several pieces or parcels of land are more particularly delineated and shown on the said plan and thereon coloured pink Together with the full benefit of the grants covenants obligations and stipulations made or entered into by or on the part of the said James Livesey his heirs and assigns particularized in the first and third Schedules hereto respectively AND TOGETHER ALSO with so attached or belonging to and forming part of the premises first hereinbefore described the benefit of the covenant and stipulation entered into on the part of Hugh Gordon James Shiptons particularized in the Fifth Schedule hereto TO HOLD the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted unto and to the use of the said Thomas Hugh Mann his heirs and assigns Subject as to such of the said premises as are subject thereto respectively and so far as the same premises respectively are affected thereby to the covenants obligations and stipulations made or entered into by or on the part of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs and assigns particularized in the 2nd Schedule hereto and to the covenants obligations and stipulations particularized in the fourth Schedule hereto But discharged from all principal moneys and interest intended to be secured by and claims and demands under the said Indenture of Mortgage of the 2nd day of February 1903 And the said Thomas Hugh Mann doth hereby covenant with the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey that he the said Thomas Hugh Mann his heirs or assigns will perform all the obligations imposed upon the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey which are particularized in the said second Schedule hereto and indemnify the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey from all claims and demands in respect thereof AND the said Thomas Hugh Mann doth hereby covenant with the said James Livesey that he the said Thomas Hugh Mann his heirs and assigns will perform the obligations imposed upon the said James Livesey his executors administrators or assigns which are particularized in the Sixth Schedule hereto if and when such requisition shall be made and such consents shall be obtained as therein mentioned.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Copy of ¹⁹²⁴ obligations also referred to in conveyance dated 1st November 1946

THE FIRST SCHEDULE above referred to of Conveyance of 24th October 1907

Note pertains to and description of document containing grants covenants and obligations

Particulars as to the Grants Covenants and Obligations

1897 August 19th Indenture between James Livesey of the one part and Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey of the other part being a Grant of right of water way over Spittle Farm Botherfield Sussex as varied by a deed Supplemental thereto dated 16th January 1902 and made between the same parties

(a) Full and free right for the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs and assigns as owner or owners for the time being of the piece of land coloured green on the plan marked II annexed to the Supplemental Agreement referred to in the 1st column of this Schedule and his or their tenants agents and servants to enter upon the farm called Spittle coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan for the purpose of repairing and maintaining a Windmill and pump and other necessary machinery and tackle at the point marked A on the said last mentioned plan for the purpose of pumping water through the pipe or pipes from the point marked A on the said last mentioned plan

(b) Full and free right for the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs and assigns or other the owner or owners for the time being of the said piece of land coloured green on the said last mentioned plan and his or their tenants agents and servants and all other persons authorised by them at all times hereafter to take and convey water from the Spring at or near the said point A by means of the Windmill pump machinery tackle and pipes erected or laid down to the borders of the said land coloured green on the said last mentioned plan and thence lay pipes or otherwise to all or any parts of the said lands coloured green and to use the same for all purposes and in as full and ample a manner as the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey or they may require for the benefit of or in connection with the said lands coloured green

(c) Full and free right for the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs and assigns or such other persons as aforesaid from time to time and at all times hereafter to enter in and upon the said land coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the said Windmill pump machinery tackle and pipes or any of them and doing all necessary work thereto and to do all necessary repairs cleansing or other work thereto as often as occasion shall require provided always that such right of entry for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the said Windmill pump machinery and tackle (but not for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the said pipes or any of them) shall be limited to and be along and over the right of way shown by the red dotted lines on the said last mentioned plan

(d) Not to do or cause to be done anything which will in any way interfere with the full and free flowing of water through the said pipes or any of them from the point marked A on the said last mentioned plan and as far as possible to keep or cause to be kept the said water free from any pollution so that the same may be fit and available for drinking and for the domestic and other purposes of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey

(e) Not to do or permit or cause to be done any act or thing on the land surrounding the small piece of land coloured pink and edged with a blue border on the said last mentioned plan or cause to be deposited thereon any manure refuse or other objectionable matter which will pollute or tend to pollute the water of the Spring referred to in the Indenture of the 19th August 1897 specified in the 1st column of this Schedule

(f) To duly keep or cause to be kept the trees surrounding or partly surrounding the said small piece of land coloured pink and edged with a blue border on the said last mentioned plan properly cut so as to enable the wind to reach the said Windmill and work the same or any Windmill of a similar size which may be substituted therefor.

(g) Subject to the said James Livesey his heirs executors administrators or assigns obtaining all necessary consents from the Local and other Authorities he or they shall be at liberty at any time at his or their own cost and expense to lay a pipe from the Mill on the said piece of land coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan under the said right of way to the Tunbridge Wells Road and thence by way of the said road so as to connect the said pipe with the existing pipe from the said Mill at the point where such pipe now enters the property of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey and provided such substituted pipe shall not be laid at a lesser depth and shall not be of smaller dimensions than the said existing pipe then the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey shall be deemed to have the same rights and privileges in regard to such substituted pipe as he now has in regard to the said existing pipe and such rights and privileges shall be deemed for all purposes to be in substitution for and in extinguishment of such existing rights and privileges.

(h) To do all things necessary for the purpose of ensuring to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs and assigns the same flow of water through such substituted pipes (in paragraph (g) in this Schedule referred to) as now passes through the existing pipes in such paragraph (g) also referred to.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE above referred to

Date parties to and
description of
document containing
Grants Covenants and
Obligations

PARTICULARS as to the Grants Covenants and Obligations

The same

(1) At all times to repair and maintain and keep the said Windmill pump machinery tackle and pipes in good repair and condition and make good any damage to the land coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan which may arise during the repair and maintenance thereof and make full compensation to the said James Livesey his heirs and assigns and his or their tenants for any such damage to the same land or the crops thereon and not to do or suffer to be done in the repair and maintenance thereof anything which will be or grow to the annoyance of the said James Livesey his heirs and assigns or his or their tenants

(3) To give to the said James Livesey his heirs or assigns and his or their tenants three clear days notice of the intention of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs or assigns to enter upon the said lands coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan under any of the liberties by the said Indenture of the 19th August 1897 given to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs or assigns

(k) To duly pay and discharge all or any rates charges assessments or impositions which may be made or charged or chargeable against the said James Livesey his heirs or assigns by reason of the erection of the said Windmill pump machinery or tackle or the laying of the said pipes or any of them or the drawing of the water from the said land coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan and to fully and completely indemnify the said James Livesey his heirs and assigns and his estate and effects from and against all claims and demands in respect of or on account thereof.

(l) In the event of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs or assigns not properly repairing and maintaining the said Windmill pump machinery and tackle or the said pipes or any of them and doing all necessary work thereto within a reasonable time after being called upon by the said James Livesey his heirs or assigns so to do by reason whereof damage is caused or likely to be caused to the said land coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan or some part thereof it shall be lawful for the said James Livesey his heirs or assigns to have the said Windmill pump machinery tackle and pipes or any of them repaired and maintained and the cost of such repair and maintenance shall on demand be forthwith paid by the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs or assigns to the said James Livesey his heirs or assigns

(m) To pay such last mentioned cost accordingly

(n) To make full compensation to the said James Livesey his heirs and assigns and his or their tenants for any damage to the land coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan arising by reason of the nonrepair by the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey of the pipes in the said Supplemental Agreement referred to according to the covenant on the part of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey in that behalf in the said Indenture of the 19th August 1897 contained.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE above referred to

Date of parties to and
description of document
containing Grants Coven-
ants and Obligations

Particulars as to the Grants Covenants and Obligations

1931 November 13th Agree-
ment under Seal made between
James Livesey of the one part
and Fernando Harry Whitehead
Livesey of the other part as
varied by deed Supplemental
thereto dated the 16th
January 1932 and made between
the same parties

(e) Full and free right and liberty so far as relates to the land coloured red and brown respectively on the plan marked II annexed to the Supplemental Agreement referred to in the 3rd Column of this Schedule for ever to maintain and use the pipe or pipes authorized by the Agreement and Deed referred to in the first column of this Schedule for the purpose of conveying water from the main of the Greenborough Water Company to Greenhill Cottage or to and on the land coloured green on the said last mentioned plan or any part thereof or to or on such part or parts (if any) of the land coloured brown and yellow on the said last mentioned plan as may for the time being be owned or occupied by the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs or assigns Together with all such powers of entering upon the said land coloured red and brown respectively on the said last mentioned plan and other powers as may be necessary for the purpose of making connections with maintaining repairing or renewing such pipe or pipes the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs executors administrators or assigns in the exercise of the powers aforesaid paying to the said Water Company or other the parties entitled to receive the same all proper charges and rates in respect of the water so taken and used by the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs executors administrators and assigns and doing as little damage as possible to the said land coloured red and brown respectively on the said last mentioned plan or to the tenants or occupiers thereof and making proper compensation to the said James Livesey his heirs executors administrators and assigns and his or their tenants or the said occupiers for all damage that may be so done such compensation in case of dispute to be settled by arbitration

under the provisions contained in the said Agreement referred to in the first column of this Schedule Provided Always that subject to the said James Livesey his heirs executors administrators or assigns obtaining all necessary consents from the local and other Authorities he or they shall be at liberty at any time at his or their own cost and expense to connect a pipe with the pipe in the Tunbridge Wells Road at or near the point "A" on the said last mentioned plan so as to connect the same with the existing pipe from the said point "A" at the point where such pipe now enters the property of the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey and provided such substituted pipe shall not be laid at a lesser depth and shall not be of smaller dimensions than the said existing pipe then the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey shall be deemed to have the same rights and privileges in regard to such substituted pipe as he now has in regard to the said existing pipe and such rights and privileges shall be deemed for all purposes to be in substitution for and in extinguishment of such existing rights and privileges.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE above referred to

Date parties to and description of document containing Covenants and Obligations

PARTICULARS as to the covenants and obligations

1907 May 3rd Indenture between James Livesey of the first part Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey and Charles Richard Mayo of the second part the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey of the third part and David Currie of the fourth part being the Conveyance to the said David Currie of Greenhill Cottage lands and hereditaments at Rotherfield Sussex

(p) All such rights in relation to the maintenance and user of pipes for the supply of water from the main of the Crowborough Water Company to Greenhill Cottage aforesaid in lands belonging or formerly belonging to the said James Livesey as are set forth and contained in the Third Schedule above written.

(q) Full and free right and liberty so far as relates to the land coloured yellow on the plan drawn on the Indenture of Conveyance referred to in the 1st column of this Schedule for ever to maintain and use the pipes passing through such last mentioned land the position of which pipes is shown on the said last mentioned plan by a dotted line for the purpose of conveying water to Greenhill Cottage aforesaid or to or on the land coloured pink on the said last mentioned plan or any part thereof from the main of the Crowborough Water Company or its successors or assigns together with all powers of entering upon the said land coloured yellow on the said last mentioned plan and other powers necessary for making connections and maintaining repairing and removing such pipes the said David Currie his heirs and assigns paying to the said Water Company all proper charges and rates in respect of water so taken by him and them and doing as little damage as possible to the said land coloured yellow and making proper compensation to the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey his heirs executors administrators and assigns for all damage done.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE above referred to

Date parties to and description of documents containing covenants and obligations

PARTICULARS as to the covenants and obligations

1907 June 24th Indenture between Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey of the 1st part the said Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey and Charles Richard Mayo of the second part and James Hugh Gordon Shipstone of the third part being the Conveyance to the said James Hugh Gordon Shipstone of Frenches Farm land cottages and premises at Rotherfield Sussex

Covenant by the said James Hugh Gordon Shipstone to the intent that the obligation thereof should extend to the Owners for the time being of the piece of land hereinafter mentioned that no building shall at any time hereafter be erected on any part of the piece of land lying between the Roads from Tunbridge Wells to Rotherfield Station and from Tunbridge Wells to Eastbourne respectively and the red dotted line drawn on the plan annexed to these presents from the point marked C to the point marked D and thence to the point marked E thereon.

The Sixth Schedule above referred to

1902 March 5th Indenture between James Livesey of the 1st part Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey and Charles Richard Mayo of the 2nd part and William Arthur Hamer Esq of the 3rd part and being a Conveyance by the said James Livesey to the said William Arthur Hamer Esq of the Cables and other property lying to the South and South West of Trulle Hatch and including the land over which the above mentioned right of way extends and the remainder of the lands in which are laid the pipes mentioned in the first Second and Third Schedules

Covenants by the said James Livesey that the said James Livesey his executors administrators and assigns will if required in writing as therein mentioned and in the event of all necessary consents by the Local and other Authorities being first obtained lay and connect at the cost of the said James Livesey his executors administrators and assigns the substituted pipes referred to in clause 9 of the first Indenture of the 16th day of January 1902 mentioned in the 1st Schedule and in clause 3 of the Indenture of the 16th day of January 1902 mentioned in the 3rd Schedule or necessary to obtain such consents and to carry out as expeditiously as possible any of the works commenced for the purpose of laying and connecting the said substituted pipes.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED
by the above named Fernando
Harry Whitehead Liveryy and
Charles Richard Mayo in the
presence of:-

A. Gumpell
Foot Place Paris
Butler

F.H.W. LIVERYY L.S.
C.R. MAYO L.S.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED
by the above named James
Liveryy in the presence of
Charles Foort

Clerk to Mayo FISH & CO.
19 Trapera Garden
F.C.
Solicitors

JAMES LIVERYY L.S.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED
by the above named Thomas
Hugh Mann in the presence of

Jno Henry Crow
Solicitor
6 Arundel Street
Strand, W.C.

THOMAS HUGH MANN L.S.

Plan from Carrageanagh 22nd Oct 1907



LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Law of Property (Amendment) Act, 1926

Affix fee stamps
on Duplicate within

APPLICATION FOR AN OFFICIAL SEARCH

We hereby apply for an Official Search to be made in the Alphabetical Index to the Registers kept under the above Acts for any subsisting entries therein under the undermentioned names, addresses and descriptions affecting land in the county of Sussex

*parish of Mayfield, (formerly parish of).....
place or district of Rotherfield.....

*known as Trulls Hatch, Rotherfield, Mayfield.
(formerly known as

*If there has been a change of parish name, or in the description of the land the former name and description MUST be given. Where possible a short description of the property (e.g. 4 Smith Square) should be added.
Note:—Plans are not required to accompany this application.

We have paid the fee of 18/- and request that the result of the search be posted

†N.B.—Insert "posted", "telegraphed" or "telephoned" as required. Telegrams and telephone messages can only be sent after 2 p.m. and on payment of a minimum extra fee of 3/- and 1/6 respectively.

Surname (in block letters)	Christian names (in block letters)	All addresses, title, trade or profession to be set out below
MANN	BERYL MILDRED GERTRUDE	Trulls Hatch, Rotherfield. & dow.
MANN	PERCIVAL RAMSEY	do.
JORDENSEN	ERNEST STUART LYON	do.
RAFAEL	ERNEST GEORGE	Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.
RAFAEL	CECIL FRANK	do.
CASTLE	LEWIS RAPHAEL	do.
RAFAEL	EDWARD LEWIS	Trulls Hatch, Mayfield
MILNER	CHARLES <i>Louis</i>	The Gardens, Trulls Hatch, Rotherfield
CURTIS	AMY VIOLET	Glenside, Cross in Hand, Sussex.
HORSCROFT	AMY VIOLET	do.
HORSCROFT	HAROLD CHARLES	Dunbar, Orchard Avenue, Rainham, Essex.
LAKE	SIDNEY EDGAR	12 Lois Drive, Shepperton on Thames, Middx.

A separate form must be used if additional space is required.

Signature of solicitor or applicant..... PHILIP TAYLOR & CO. Date 10th May. 1963.

Solicitor's reference..... SE/PJS Telephone No. REG. 3131

The prescribed adhesive Land Registry fee stamp, which may be purchased at Head Post Offices, having been affixed to the duplicate, this form should be sent by prepaid post addressed to The Superintendent, Land Charges Registry, Kidbrooke, London, S.E.3

NO COVERING LETTER REQUIRED

This space
must be
filled in

NAME AND ADDRESS IN BLOCK LETTERS TO WHICH
CERTIFICATE IS TO BE SENT

Messrs. Philip Taylor & Co.,
245 Oxford Street,
London, W.1.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE No.

It is hereby certified that the Official Search applied for has been made up to the closing of the Office on the date 19 May 1963 on the Official Stamp below

The Result is as follows:—

**NO SUBSISTING ENTRIES CLEARLY AFFECTING
BUT THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES WHICH MAY
OR MAY NOT RELATE THERETO APPEAR.**

Names and addresses	Nature of registration	Date and reference number of registration	Situation of land		Short description of land in Index (if any)
			County	Parish or Place or District	
WILNER Charles Botton Le Hole Arham. Hatcher.	Annuity	1860 19 May			
APHAEL Edward Louis Hulls Hatch Rotherfield Sussex.	LC.D(ii)	1939 15 Aug No 72601	Sussex	Rotherfield	

NOTE:—Please note the name is as given in the registration



WARNING

This certificate refers to the description of the land, if any, given in the Alphabetical Index. Alterations of description subsequent to the date of registration cannot be made in the register and may not have been made in the Alphabetical Index.

NOTES

Contents of
Official
Certificate

Normal time
for issuing Certificate
of Official
Searches

Protection for
14 days

Change of parish name
or of description
of land

1. Neither the Act nor the Rules require particular parcels of land to be entered in the Alphabetical Index. For the convenience of searchers, however, short descriptions of particular parcels are entered in the Index where practicable. This is not practicable in all cases. A certificate of the result of an official search may, consequently contain (in addition to entries affecting the parcel of land specified in the application therefor) entries in the Index where no particular parcel of land is given therein. Such entries may or may not affect the land in which the searcher is interested. Having obtained notice of them, a purchaser is, however, in a position to call on his vendor to satisfy him that they do not affect the land he is purchasing, or have them dealt with as provided by S. 43 of the Law of Property Act, 1925. It is also open to him to apply on Form LC 14 for an office copy of the entry in the register.

2. Certificates of official search are normally posted on the day of the receipt of the application therefor if received before 10 a.m. Under Rule 1 (8) of the Land Charges Rule, 1926, the certificate extends to registrations effected during the day of the date of the certificate, and may be issued only after the Office is closed for registrations on that date.

3. S. 4 (2) of the Law of Property (Amendment) Act, 1926, as varied by Rule 1 (2) Land Charges Rules, 1940, provides that where a purchaser has obtained an official certificate of the result of search, any entry which is made in the register after the date of the certificate and before the completion of the purchase, and is not made pursuant to a priority notice entered on the register before the certificate is issued, shall not, if the purchase is completed before the expiration of the fourteenth day after the date of the certificate, affect the purchaser.

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At the request of the Law Society, in order to assist solicitors, every certificate of the result of an official search shows both the date when the search was issued and the date when the period of protection ends. This information is supplied for convenience only and has no legal effect.

4. If the name of the parish, district or other description has changed, former description must be given.

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H.M. LAND REGISTRY

TITLE NUMBER

ES 73 2421

ORDNANCE SURVEY
PLAN REFERENCE

TQ 5729

SECTION D

Scale
1/1250 Enlarged from 1/2500

COUNTY EAST SUSSEX

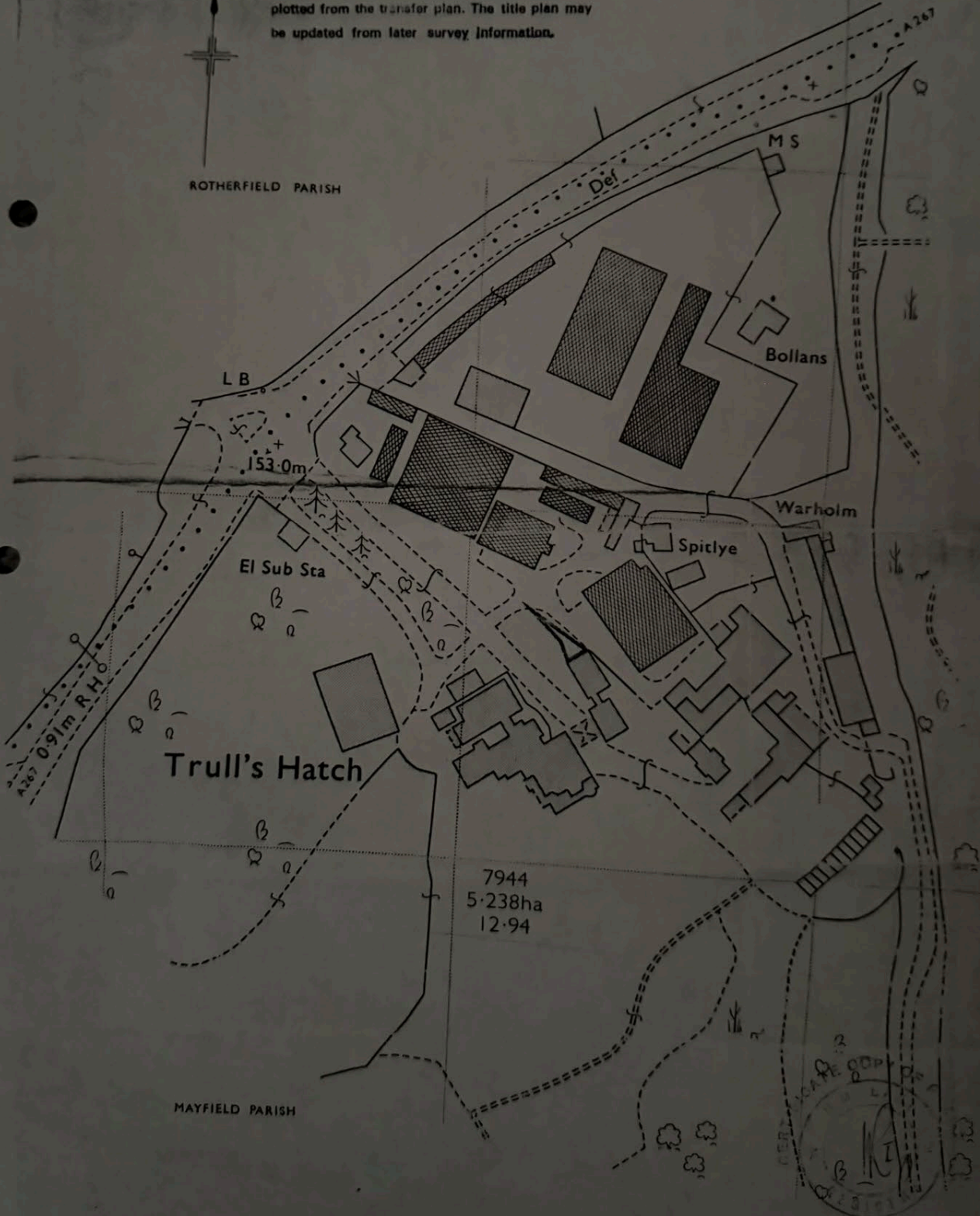
DISTRICT WEALDEN

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The boundaries shown by dotted lines have been plotted from the transfer plan. The title plan may be updated from later survey information.



ROTHERFIELD PARISH



flow of water through all such pipes.

Extract from Plan

To Tunbridge Wells

PT 287
4.908

285
3.303

PT 887
5.325

988

PT 987
6.325

992
8.428

PT 990
5.000 (est.)

Lines (approx) of Water Pipes

990

995
6.325

991
7.218
993
7.555

PT 1045
5.972

S P I T L Y E W O O D

H 137

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

TITLE No. 137 30752

PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY

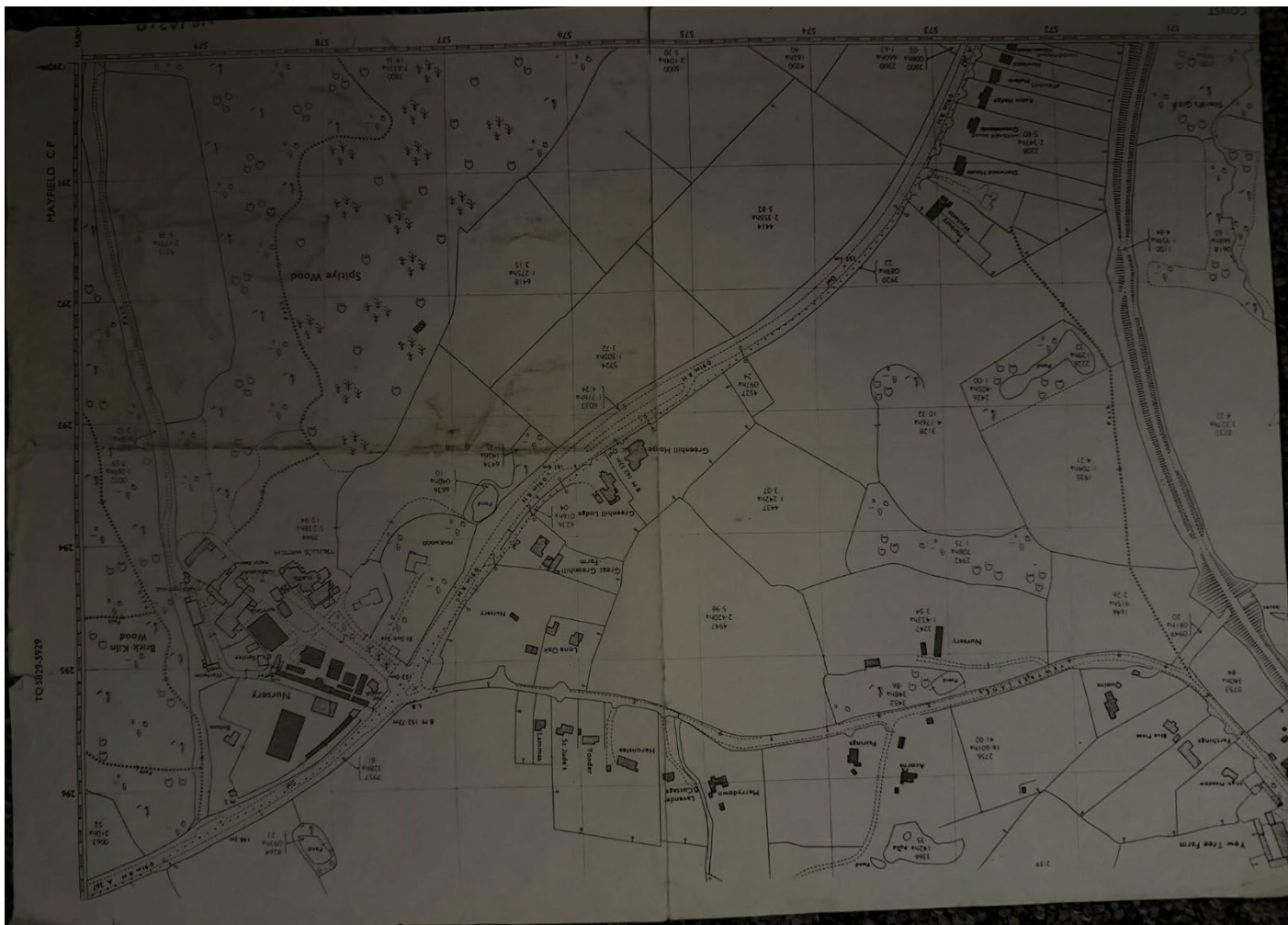
(liable to distortion in scale)

of PLAN to

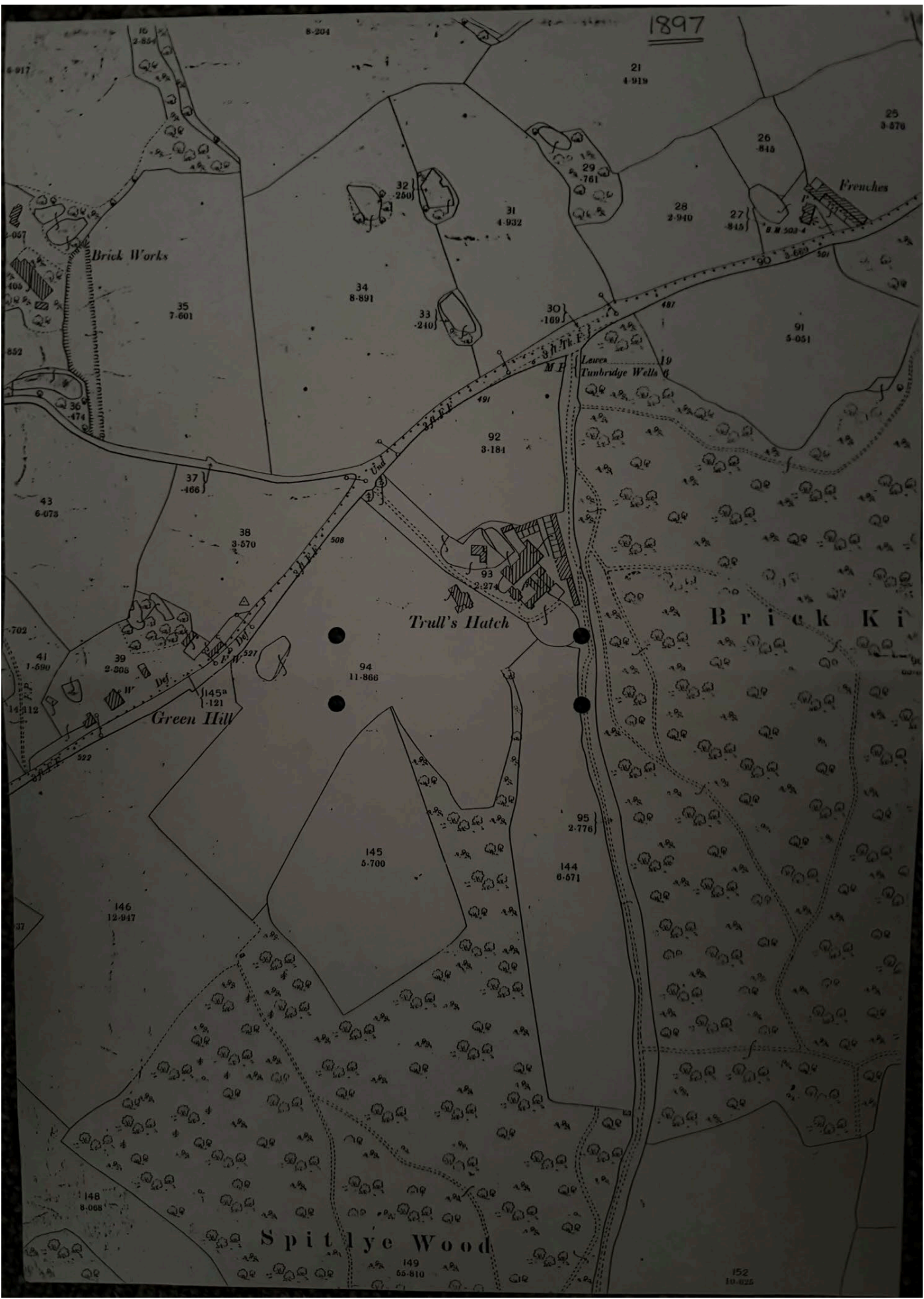
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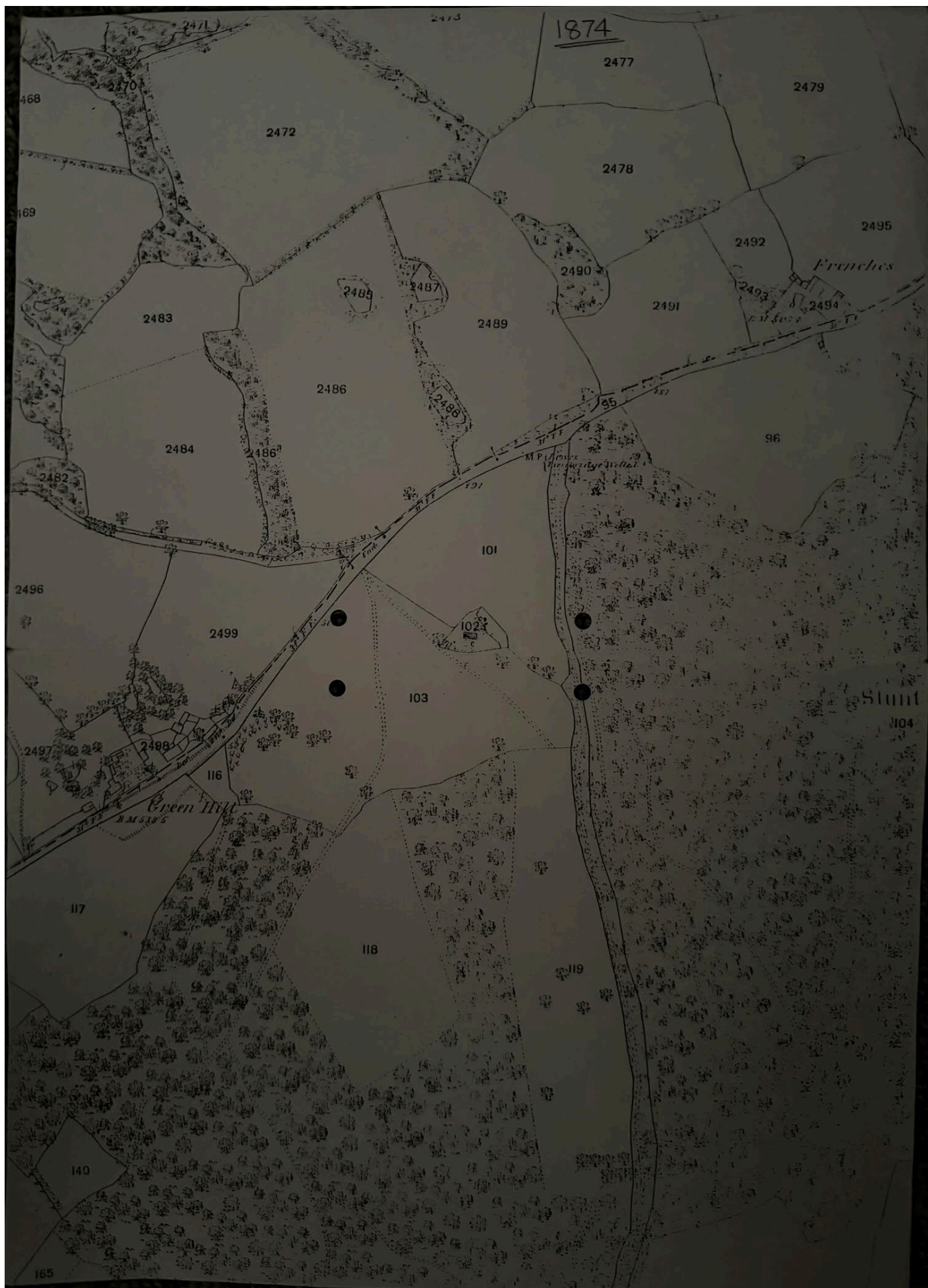
Wind-
pump

THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS DISTRICT
LAND REGISTRY
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1897





Copy for John Dell given to Toni Hazle for research into history J. Dell Acorns' Spout Hill Town
ex resident Trulls. Row.
Date: 2005.

The Trowills at Trulls Hatch

Jack, I have done some research for you, both at Lewes (County Town of East Sussex) County Records Office and on site – I found Trulls Hatch near Mayfield!

I don't know when your grandfather was born, (nor where), nor where he married or when and where they originally lived. I've not checked this as perhaps you know already, however please refer to the Ordnance Sheets of 1874 and 1898 enclosed, remember how prints off negatives and photostats distort dimensions.

(A) SUMMARY

Originally Trulls Hatch was a labourers cottage. Some time after 1873/4, probably 1892, a Horse Stud Farm complex was built and the name Trulls Hatch passed to a) the whole complex including various staff buildings and b) the new main Mock Tudor House.

It is possible that an extension built to the original Trulls Hatch cottage exists today as a house called "The Bothey" i.e. "The Cottage".

Thus if your father was born before 1891/2 at "Trulls Hatch", it is likely it was in the original part (now demolished) of today's "The Bothey". If your father was born in 1892 or later, then it could have been in the same cottage, in the extended cottage or any new cottage built for the staff on the Stud Complex during the 1890's – see OS sheet of 1898.

Bear in mind the public can at last obtain access to the 1901 National Census in 2001/2. This will indicate your family group living in a property on the complex, but it may not still clearly identify which one.

(B) DETAILS (from Ordnance Survey 25-inch scale Rotherfield sheet 18/13 and site visit).

1) Ref. OS sheet of 1874

Only one small cottage (A) existed in the whole area. It was called "Trulls Hatch".

Ref. Census of 1851

William and Mary Heathfield both aged 43 lived here on their own. He was an agricultural labourer, presumably a tied tenant i.e. The cottage came with the job.

2) 1887 records, Mr. Liversey was NOT the owner, see below.

3) Parish Rates records 1895 and 1899 and OS sheet of 1898

Show "Trulls Hatch" now owned by (?Colonel?) Harry Liversey – used as a stud farm and livery stable.

By 1892 or slightly later, he had built a beautiful mock Tudor house (B) to the west of the existing drive and a complex of buildings (C) to the East for his horses and presumably his staff.

I'm not sure, but I think, from map comparisons, that the original "Trulls Hatch" cottage (of pre 1851 Census) was extended, incorporated or demolished and rebuilt as L shaped (?cottages?) by 1898.

3)contd.

I think part of this (the extension) exists as "The Bothey" cottage in Feb. 2000.

- 4) Strangely, Harry Liversey wanted post to be sent to "Town Row", a nearby small hamlet. Presumably he lived there when he bought the land and "Trulls Hatch" cottage (A), continued to live at Town Row whilst his new development/ Stud and new house – called "Trulls Hatch" was built in the 1890's. Perhaps he moved there when it was complete. The big new house was and is too grand for a "Manager" to live in.
- 5) You have told me the farm (actually a stud farm) was sold in 1906/7. Being a stud farm perhaps explains why someone in the States would want to purchase its "contents" and would encourage its staff with their experience of specific horses to come across with them. Upon reflection, if the staff lived on site in tied cottages and the whole complex was sold to someone who presumably did not want the stud horses, some of the staff would lose their jobs and their cottages! Finding another job in such a rural area at that time would have been difficult, finding accommodation for a family, nigh impossible.

A Mr. Hugh Thomas Mann purchased the land from Mr. (?Colonel?) Livesey. Mr Mann was part of the Manns Brewery family and was very rich. He is shown in his tax record index of 1910/11 as living here. Presumably at House (B).

- 6) It is clear from site inspection that major extensions were added to House (B)- the second Trulls Hatch and it was sometime after 1898 -? perhaps by the new and very rich Mr. Mann from 1907 onwards? A similar size and style building (D) was constructed on the East side of the drive and linked at first floor level by a bridge building – which I saw on my visit in Feb 2000.

Mr. Liversey had constructed building (C), not in alignment with his house, as part of the stud Complex, perhaps for staff and horses. I reckon some of this has been demolished now, however the original but much renovated stables/tack room open quadrangle still exists.

Your Grandfather would have worked there and your father played there.

- 7) Apparently an Estate Agents poster of 1934 shows Trulls Hatch for sale. Presumably sometime in 1934/5 the land and property was sold by the Mann family
- 8) Now in Feb. 2000 the main house (B/D) has been converted to flats (beautiful ones) and Cottage A (? 1890s extension) "The Bothey" exists and is occupied. The stables exist and around this complex other cottages including "Hawks Cottage" are occupied. At the main entrance to the land off the A267 road to Tunbridge Wells, a lodge house has been built (post 1898, it looks Edwardian), is occupied and is called "The Lodge". Other modern properties have been and are currently being built.

- 9) A very helpful occupier of one of the flats in the main building, John Dell, showed me a framed cartoon from the Times newspaper of 1890. It resulted from formal complaints from the prim maiden ladies of Tunbridge Wells (the nearest large town) – they were concerned (Ian - and probably a little faint!!) that grooms from Trulls Hatch were walking their horses to market and the poor old ladies were upset by what was exposed! The cartoon shows a horse with trousers being walked by a groom. Only the grooms legs show as he is leading the horse from the other side. Its not a photograph, only a cartoon sketch.

(C) Nearby Villages

I visited the very pretty Mayfield village and also photographed the nearest? pub to Trulls Hatch, which is near Rotherfield Railway Station, that also still stands, privately occupied, as the railway died in the slaughter of the 1960s. The pub is about 1 mile from Trulls Hatch, perhaps your grandfather had his pints of beer at this pub.

I hope, Jack, you enjoy these notes as much as I did producing them, I met such very nice people who were genuinely interested. If you need more, like proof of some of my assumptions, just ask and I will do some specific research for you or give you addresses, contacts and telephone numbers for you to do a search.

Enclosed are notated Ordnance Survey maps, still photos and a VHS/PAL system very short video I took of the area. I'm told that if you have a modern video recorder you will have a NTSC/PAL switch – this will allow you to watch my video, but colour (not color!!!) and picture stability may be poor, (not por!!)

Enjoy.

This.
* Research done by Ian Griffiths
4, Fontwell Ave.
Boxhill-on-Sea TN39-4NE
Tel 01424-843034
Ian Griffiths.

History of Trulls Hatch ownership.

- Built on site of former farm cottage its adjoining land + pond.
1874 shows small cottage on documents + tracks opposite Yew Tree Lane.

1872 (9th Nov.) Gordon Thompson. Wm. Latham, Joseph Paddison
Wm. James Jarman + Fredk. Henry Scott (owned 1 part)
John Higgins, Wm. Scott + Robert Henry Hurst +
Fredk. Augustus Schroeter (part 3) ..

1883 Conveyed lands to
James Livesey (Spittye)
Fernando/Harry Whitehead Livesey (Trulls Hatch + Green Hill)

1897 to ease management - grant of a waterway
properties were combined -

Trulls Hatch flourished as a stud farm. property developed
principally on T. Wells side of drive.
See illustration London Illustrated News. Original phrase -
Disgusted of Tunbridge Wells ? (1890) 24.5.90. 'The Pink 'Un'
Stud transferred to Canada. 1907. by T.W.W. Livesey Esq.
land included Frenches Farm (opposite) + all land to Bicycle Arms
corner including Gables + Windmill & Pheasantry.
Various portions of land sold off at this period.

James Livesey - Whitehall Court London.
Fernando Harry Whitehead Livesey Ascot Place Winkfield Berks.
(in 1902 had his butler witness land transfer)

Richard Mayo 10, Drapers Gardens. City London
David Currie Esq. No 7. Laurence Pountney Hill. City London -
owned Greenhill Cottage lands.

1902. Yew Tree Farm sold (Nov. 25)

1897 Hugh Gordon James Shipstone owns Frenches Farm
given water rights from windmill etc. note can't build between
Farm & Yew Tree Lane! see pg 19 1907 indenture

1907 24th Oct. Livesey sells 45 acres of land (Spittye Wood & lakes
included in LHS of property of Trulls Hatch) to
Thomas Hugh Mann of Sawbridgeworth Hertfordshire

Notes

- .. 1873 March 20. Staty Decln by George Edwards.
- .. 1873 May 22 Baker. Coy of Mayfield Manor admission F.A. Schroeter.
- .. 1883 Trees in will of Schroeter dec'd to Jas. Livesey



Manns household:
 little girl 'June' (3rd from left)

was daughter of
 head gardener at Trulls
 Fern Hayle interviewed
 her early 2000?
 lived Court Meadow
 bungalow answered
 the ad for info in
 St. Denys Church
 magazine.

was ~~also~~ mother to
 Abby Torr (lived in
 cloverhouse)
 with father James Torr.
 at Trulls. 1905

GEORGE MANN

War hero who became England cricket captain and chairman of the TCCB

On both the battlefield and the cricket field, the feats achieved by George Mann in the 1940s were the stuff of fantasy. Having won an MC in 1943 and a DSO in 1945, he took the MCC side to South Africa in the winter of 1948-49, and made a much needed Test century to help England win the series. On the ship sailing home from that tour he met his bride to be, before captaining England twice more in 1949 and leading Middlesex to a half-share in the county championship. After that blaze of glory, he went off to help run the family brewing business of Mann, Crossman & Paulin.

Francis George Mann was the elder son of Francis Thomas (Frank) Mann, who, in 1922-23, had also captained the England cricket team in South Africa. After Wellesley House and Eton, where he was three years in the cricket XI, George Mann spent the three years leading up to the Second World War at Pembroke College, Cambridge, winning a cricket Blue in his second and third years and playing in most of Middlesex's county championship matches after going down in 1939.

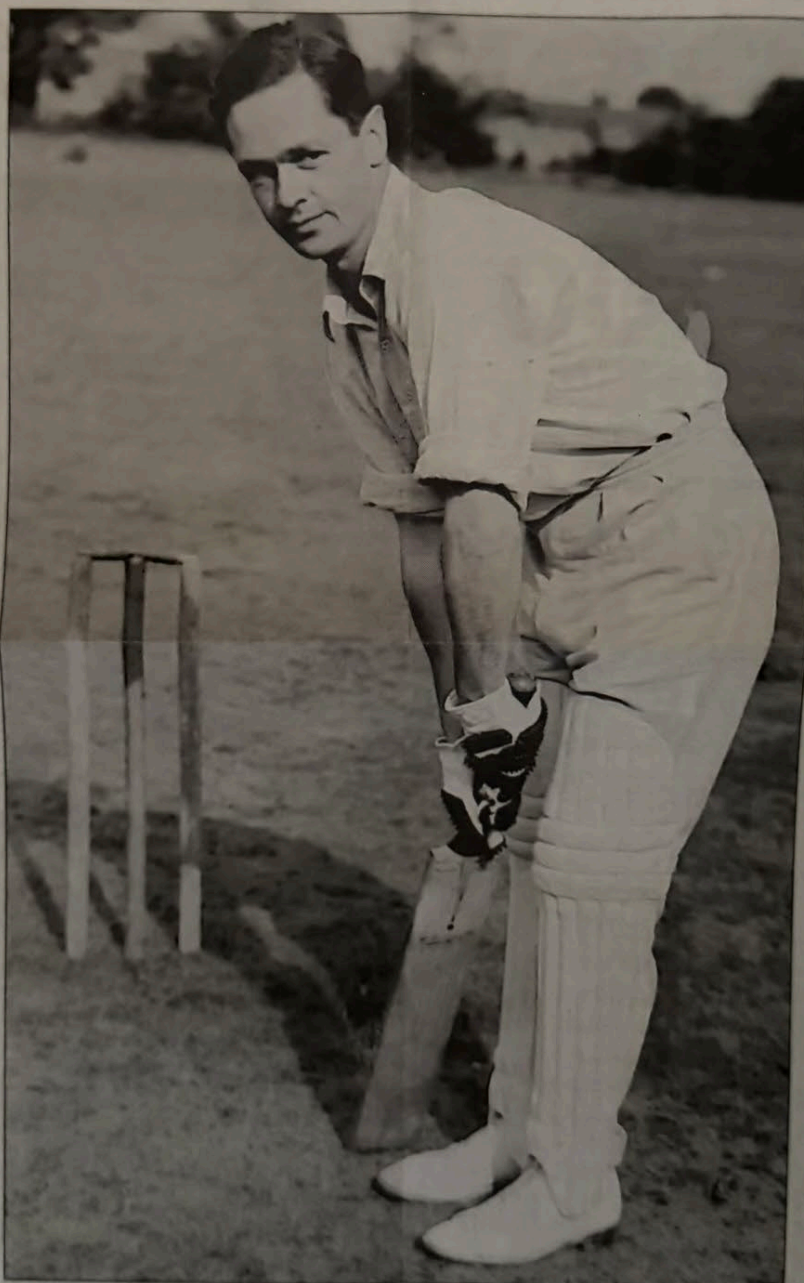
His war service was with the Scots Guards, mostly in Italy. The citation for his DSO spoke of Major Mann's "consistent courage and outstanding leadership" during the advance from Rome to Florence.

Having been wounded, he had to devote the first postwar cricket season to rehabilitation. But the following season — the golden one of 1947 — he played in 21 of Middlesex's 30 championship matches, captaining the side when R. W. V. Robins was unavailable, and sharing a partnership of 304 with Denis Compton against Surrey at Lord's.

Mann was one of the old school of amateurs. He played the game with spirit and yet with a due sense of responsibility, seeing the need to entertain and having no pressing financial worries.

Technically, he was not really a batsman of Test class. Nevertheless it was still understood that England should be captained by an amateur, and as Middlesex's appointed captain in 1948 Mann played in a style that made him a clear candidate to take the MCC side to South Africa the following winter.

With Bill Edrich and Jack Robertson in his Middlesex side, as well as Compton, the



George Mann played the game with spirit, yet remained considerate in all things

cricket they played reflected well on their captain. Mann's appointment to lead MCC in South Africa was therefore well received and proved a great success.

He had charm, a sense of perspective, an outstanding war record and an unfettered swing of the bat, and he ran one of the happiest of tours. It may be said to have been almost the last of England's tours anywhere on which they

not only won the rubber (by two matches to none) but did so without too much stress. With the war not long over, sport was still a recreation. "As a captain he was ideal, zealous to a degree and considerate in all things at all times," was *Wisden's* appraisal of Mann's performance. "For his fighting century, which pulled England out of danger in the fifth Test, no praise could be too high."

After going ahead in the series at Durban, England held on to their lead until the final match when they were in some danger of surrendering it. Coming in when England were 149 for four, in reply to South Africa's 379, Mann hit an unbeaten 136 and paved the way for a second victory.

In 1949, his last full season of first-class cricket, Mann captained both England in the first two Test matches against

New Zealand, and Middlesex when they finished joint first with Yorkshire in the county championship. Had he not already decided to do other things, he might have continued for another season in the hope of leading the MCC side to Australia in 1950-51.

Even as it was, and although quite out of practice, he was approached during the summer of 1950 about doing so. In the event, that job went to F. R. Brown, and from 1949 onwards Mann's connection with cricket was confined to administration, mostly at the top level. He scored 6,350 runs (average 25.91) in first-class cricket, 376 of them (average 37.6) in his seven Test matches for England.

Mann was honorary secretary of Middlesex from 1951 to 1965, chairman from 1980 until 1983 and president from 1983 to 1990. He was president of MCC in 1984-85 and chairman of the Cricket Council in 1983, and from 1978 until 1983 he was chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board (now the England and Wales Cricket Board), at a time when cricketing links with South Africa were a highly contentious issue. He gave a nasty surprise to the first "rebel" touring team of English cricketers to visit South Africa, by banning them for three years from selection for England.

There were times when Mann found himself wearing more hats than can have fitted comfortably. In the 1980s, as relations between MCC and the Test and County Cricket Board were becoming increasingly strained, he was a committee member of one and chairman of the other. He was appointed CBE in 1983.

From 1977 until 1987 he was involved with the Extel Group, of which he was non-executive deputy chairman from 1980 until 1987. In retirement he was a keen ornithologist, and in 1989 he succeeded Lord Home of the Hirsel as Governor of the famous amateur club I Zingari, a position he gave up earlier this year as increasing deafness and loss of memory took their toll.

Mann married Margaret Marshall Clark, a South African, in 1949. She predeceased him. He is survived by three sons and one daughter.

George Mann, CBE, DSO, MC, cricketer and cricket administrator, was born on September 6, 1917. He died on August 8, 2001, aged 83.



Members of Staff at Trulls during Russell-Bud era. 1948 -
Country club.







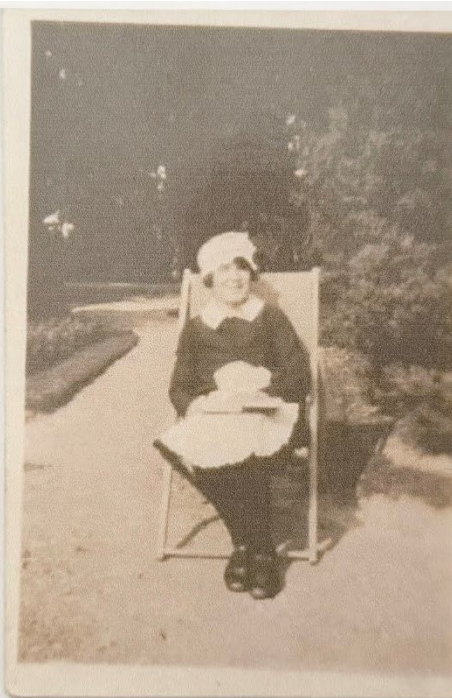


TRULLS HATCH

GIVEN BY GRAHAM NEWSTAD
WHOSE MOTHER WAS A
MAID AT TRULLS HATCH

TRULLS HATCH -
GRAHAM NEWSTAD'S MOTHER

Trulls Hatch





Nora Batchelar

married Ernie

son of

the chauffeur

for Trulls Hatch see then

outside The Tack Room (courtyard
when they married)

Trulls) see
privilege

- * Ernie became early fireman at
Mayfield. (great photo in Mayfield
archives given by Nora etc)



Ernie & Nora



Paul, Nora & Ernie



Nora & Ernie



Ernie, Nora & Ernie





Vera Emanuel, top left, was one of Trundle's many mistresses after his affair with Wallis Simpson

Trundle, the Thirties love machine

It is perhaps fitting that Guy Trundle was put in charge of barrage balloons in wartime London. By then, the secret lover of Wallis Simpson during the abdication crisis had proved his consummate skill at keeping a number of potentially inflammatory balls in the air at the same time.

Few men possessed the amorous dexterity of Trundle, described by Special Branch spies as "a very charming adventurer, very good looking, well bred and an excellent dancer" in a highly confidential 1935 report released last week.

His inspiration could have been Georges Feydeau, the master of bedroom farce. While Trundle was helping Simpson to cuckold Edward VIII, he was simultaneously conducting an ardent liaison with a seductive tennis player. Eileen Bennett was regarded as the Anna Kournikova of her day after revealing daring white briefs under the scandalised gaze of Princess Alice at a charity match in 1933.

The tennis player was married, but then so was Trundle. As, indeed, was "Mrs Simpson", for whose love Edward sacrificed his throne. Such a plot would have fully stretched Feydeau's talents. But Trundle's love life was to take on even greater complexity.

This was his mistress Vera Emanuel, a Junoesque actress whom he visited nearly every day at her West End home whether or not her husband was present. The husband was a banker willing to make Trundle an extraordinary loan — his wife. By all accounts the ménage à trois lived in perfect harmony and when Trundle was dying of cancer it was Vera who nursed him until the end.

The revelations from the Public

Record Office paint a louché picture of elastic morals among the rich and titled before the austere wartime years. But an even more surreal tableau, revealing the abdication's principal actors sleeping in connecting rooms, was revealed to The Sunday Times last week by Edward's 83-year-old godson, William, the 4th Earl of Dudley.

In April 1936 his father, the 3rd earl, held a house party at Hinxley Hall near Dudley at which the leading guests were Edward VIII, Wallis Simpson, her husband Ernest Simpson (they were not yet divorced) and the latter's girlfriend, nicknamed Buttercup. The 3rd earl was surprised to receive a visit from Queen Mary, Edward's mother, who asked him to confirm the guests. "Can I have a look at the sleeping arrangements?" said the queen. So my father took her upstairs to show her," says the 4th earl.

"She was curious to see how it was all disposed. There was the king's room, then the bathroom which connected to another room which Wallis was in; then another bathroom, connected to the one Mr Simpson was in; then the bathroom connected to the room which his lady friend was in. They were all connected together."

Wallis Simpson's secret lover had already cut a swathe through the fast set by the time he met her, says Stuart Wavell

But if infidelity was a game, what game was Special Branch playing as it diligently noted Trundle's activities?

One theory is that evidence on Trundle was passed to the cabinet as proof of Simpson's betrayal. A word to Edward might have halted the marriage and prevented a constitutional crisis. So why was nothing said: was it deference or a more cynical calculation?

Some Establishment figures, who complained that Edward lacked the necessary qualities of kingship, might have been happy to let events take their course.

Even the 4th Earl of Dudley believes Simpson unwittingly did the country a favour by removing him from the throne. "In my opinion he was totally unsuited to be king of England during a major war against Germany," he says. "I think, therefore, that it is very fortunate the affair wasn't brought to his attention. It sounds as if they didn't have the nerve to tell him."

Whatever potential role he was assigned, Trundle seems an unlikely candidate to influence history. The son of a vicar from York, he had been reduced by circumstances to working as a humble car mechanic and Ford salesman after leaving the RAF in 1927.

Special Branch, which had been shadowing Simpson since the beginning of her affair with the future king, was aware she was entertaining another lover but did not pick out the 36-year-old lounge lizard on its radar screens until several weeks later. "The identity of Mrs Simpson's lover has now been definitely ascertained," says a Special Branch report dated July 3, 1935. "He is Guy Marcus Trundle, now living at 18 Bruton Street. He is said to boast that every woman

falls for him. He meets Mrs Simpson quite openly at informal social gatherings as a personal friend, but secret meetings are made by appointment when intimate relations take place."

It is implicit from the records that Trundle spoke to Special Branch about the relationship. "Trundle receives money from Mrs Simpson as well as expensive presents. He has admitted this."

Exactly when Trundle's affair

with Simpson ended is unknown. Edward abdicated in 1936 and sailed off to France with his bride-to-be. But at some point before the second world war Trundle had ended up collapsing on the dance floor at the 400 Club through drink but you wouldn't dream of being so indiscreet as to mention it," says Bailey.

Not surprisingly in view of his serial infidelities, Trundle was eventually left by his wife and they

was the daughter of a senior official in the Indian railways. She was 17 when she married the much older Percival Bailey in India in 1918. Despite having a son, Val, a year later, they were soon living separate lives and in 1933 they divorced.

Within 12 months she was married again, this time to Sidney Emanuel, but she continued to desert herself in "the season". She skied regularly in Kitzbühel, where she came into contact with the prince's circle through his skiing instructor, the dashing Count Karl Lamberg, who reportedly lost his heart to her.

In 1933 Vera's son, Val, joined the naval college at Dartmouth, where a young officer's training included being taught ballroom dancing. In the absence of women recruits, the smaller boys played the part of girls. One day they were joined by the Prince of Wales who was staying at the college during a round of official visits. During one Paul Jones, Val found himself dancing with His Highness. "It was quite funny," he recalls.

Val Bailey, who became a lifelong friend of Trundle, says that in those days life was a long round of deb's balls and dinner parties. "They were wild times in their own ways. Some people might think them tame compared to today but it's merely that the attitudes of society change. So much more which is accepted now wasn't then."

There were the odd one or two who would kick over the traces and say to hell with the way we're supposed to behave, but although Guy would probably be called a womaniser now he wasn't then.

"You would often be seen with a lady dining out, especially if you had the excuse that her husband was in the Middle East. There were an awful lot of husbands in the Middle East, mind you. It was just a code word."

"We had great fun but you didn't need much money in those days to have a good time as long as you were reasonably careful with it. I knew that the Prince of Wales had ended up collapsing on the dance floor at the 400 Club through drink but you wouldn't dream of being so indiscreet as to mention it," says Bailey.

Not surprisingly in view of his serial infidelities, Trundle was eventually left by his wife and they

divorced in 1946. (She then married a master of foxhounds.)

After wartime service as an RAF wing commander, Trundle's fortunes revived: he landed an executive post at General Electric thanks to an old flying colleague. But when he died, aged 59, in 1958, after 14 months of treatment for cancer, his estate was quite small.

He held £1,000 in national savings certificates, some shares in Rowntree's and in British Land, £336 3s 1d in cash at Lloyds Bank, a Hillman Minx car worth £650, some back pay of £8 12s 7d from General Electric and an elaborate "diamond cluster ring" that belonged to his mother Amy, who died in 1939.

He also left some mysterious papers, whose contents have never been revealed. Despite his modest bequest, a fierce row soon broke out over who should benefit from his will. A letter from Vera Emanuel stated that she was "amazed to hear" that Major Alwynne Trundle, Guy's brother, had been discussing how to dispose of Guy's money. Vera herself, she claimed, "was the only person we knew Guy trusted and loved."

In his last days Trundle had visited a club called Trulls Hatch, in West Sussex. Shortly after his death his lawyers wrote to his brother: "As you know Vera is leaving from Nassau on Saturday... as to the trunks at Trulls Hatch, Vera feels that she really ought to look through these before anything is done with the contents." Five days earlier at a meeting at Lloyds Bank in Mayfair an internal memo reads: "They said there was a jewel case which they would not open until probate was produced. There were also some papers."

Vera won her battle with the major and promptly sold most of Trundle's possessions. His numerous bills and expenses, from top doctors, to drinks, refurbishments, nursing, club bills, trips to France and the upkeep of his cottage in Cornwall, were all paid promptly by Vera. The remainder was given to his two godchildren.

Of Trundle's papers, however, there is no sign. He had apparently taken the secret of his affair with Mrs Simpson to the grave — until it resurfaced last week.

Additional reporting: Nicholas Heilen, Simon Trump and Adam Nathan









'The Cad' — lover of Wallis Simpson
lived at Trulls

Trulls in the 1950's. black & white aerial view
whilst owned by Jiffy Pats?

followed by a collection of family photos
of the Batchelor family of Mayfield ~
Chauffer to the Raphael family of Trulls later (followed
by Manns.)
— the gardens were opened for a fête to locals
once a year whilst owners were in Scotland shooting?
Chauffer lived at the Tack Room.
metal frame of glass porch for car washing was still
in the courtyard when Hazle's moved in...



H.M. LAND REGISTRY

TITLE NUMBER

ESX 30752

ORDNANCE SURVEY
PLAN REFERENCE

TQ 5728 - TQ 5729

Scale
1/2500

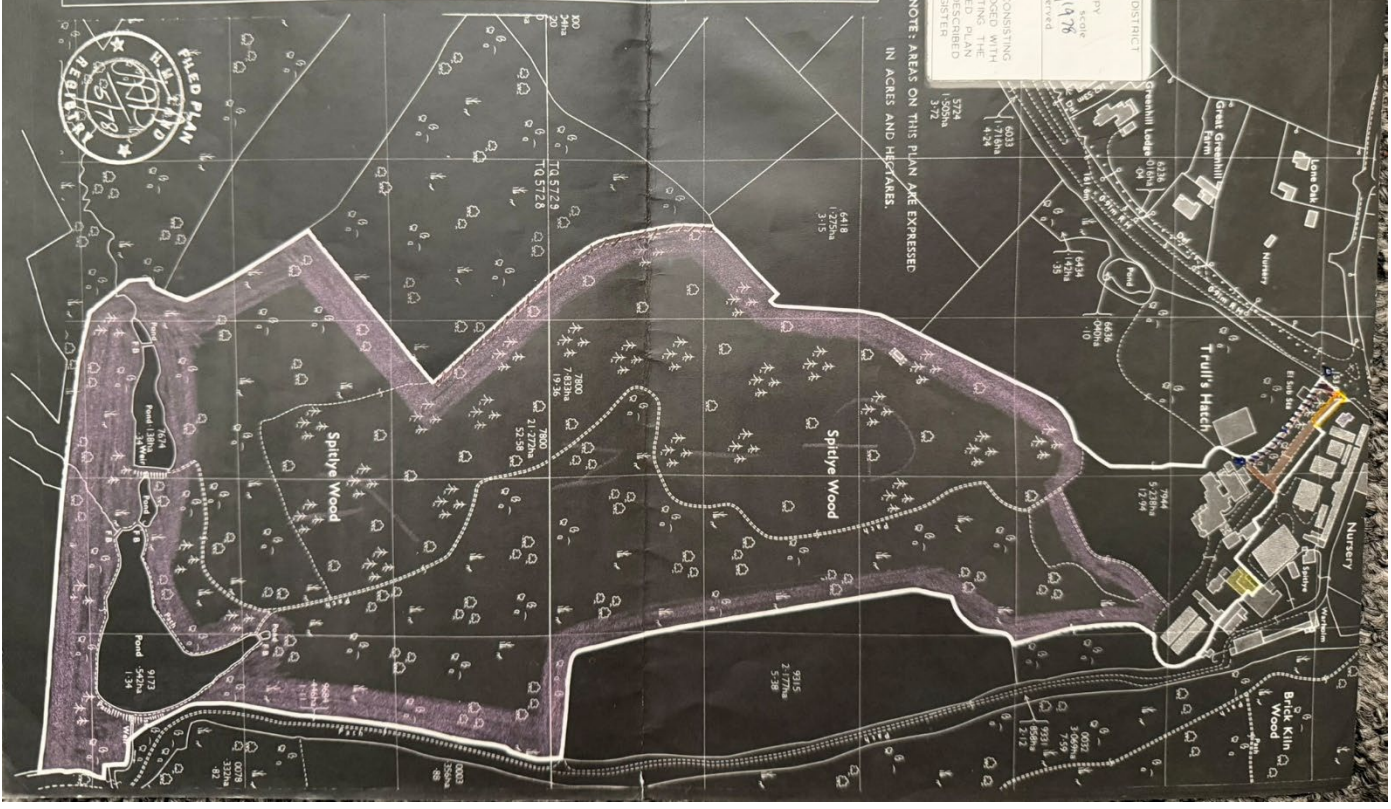
COUNTY EAST SUSSEX

DISTRICT WEALDEN

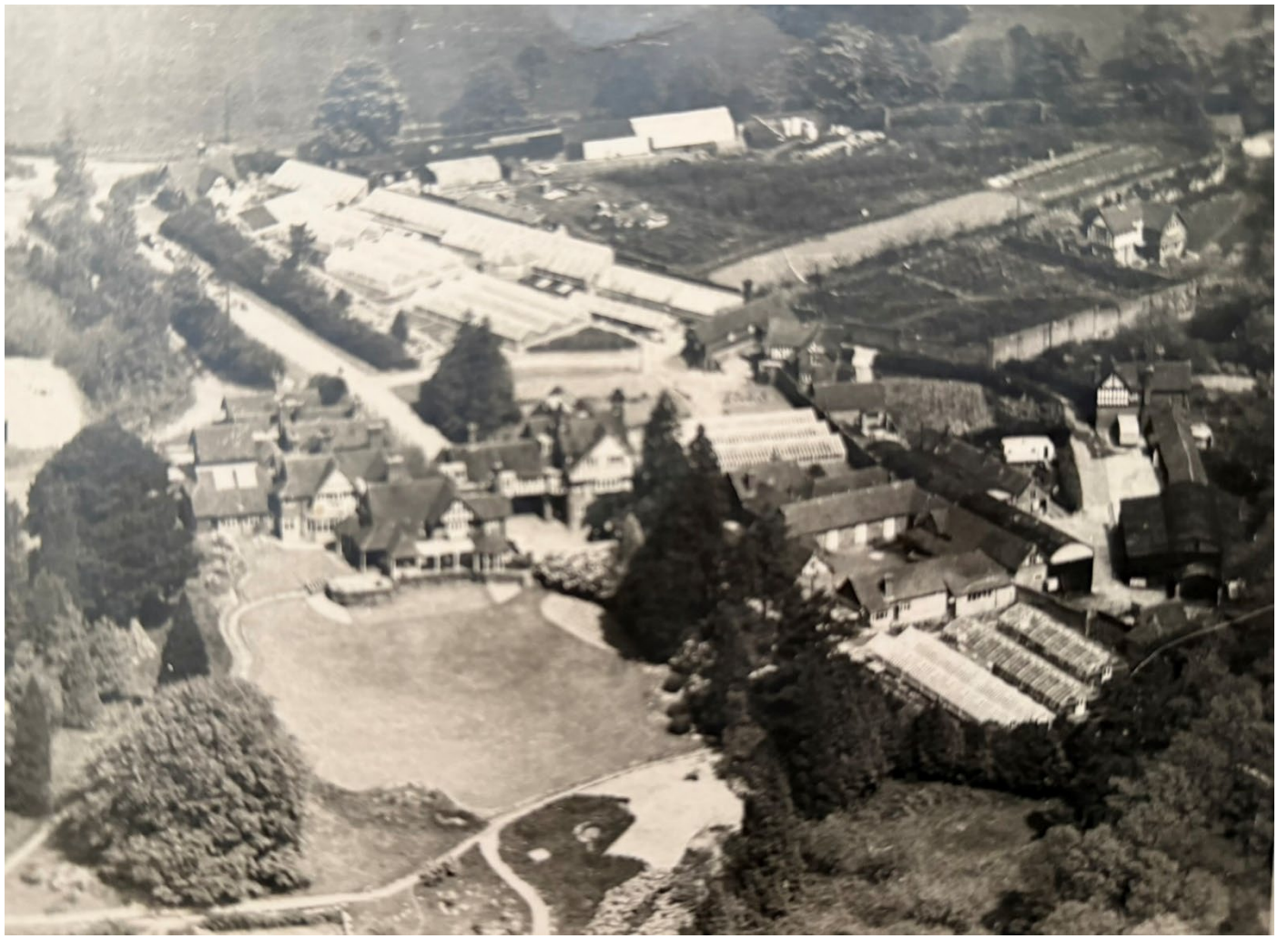
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A THICK LINE REPRESENTING THE
BOUNDARY OF THE LAND REGISTERED
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JIFFYCULTURE

LATEST INFORMATION ON
JIFFY POT DEVELOPMENT
Vol. 1 • SUMMER 1962 • No. 2



Trulls Hatch, home of Jiffy Pots
in the United Kingdom

A NEW TECHNIQUE

with Jiffies and Year-Round Chrysanthemums

THE MODERN production of Chrysanthemums has caused the introduction of more new growing techniques than any other single horticultural flowering crop. In recent years we have seen the flowering period extended from six months to a full twelve months. We have also seen the introduction of controlled growing hours; now, this technique has been so perfected that the grower can determine his programme a year ahead, knowing that he can so accurately time his production that he can guarantee his market down to the finest detail. Much of this work originated in the United States, but has now been widely adopted in this country with certain modifications.

When it was realized new cultural methods would enable the florist in this country to offer Chrysanthemums every day of the year, there were those who said our public would soon tire of them. Chrysanthemums, they said, were specifically an autumn flower, reminding one of shortening days and the winter months ahead. Critics shook their heads and doubted the wisdom of those commercially-minded growers who were prepared to discontinue the production of crops like Tomatoes in favour of "Year-Round Mums," both as a cut flower and a pot plant.

The use of certain varieties under controlled lighting produces a pot plant carrying 12 to 15 good blooms in a 4" Jiffy Pot. With proper treatment this plant will last in the house at least three to four weeks, and, like the majority of well-grown pot plants, is a far better buy than cut flowers, which

take a great deal of time to arrange and all too often have lost much of their flower life before they even reach the home.

After some ten years, during which time this new method of culture has steadily increased, our public have become accustomed to seeing the Chrysanthemum in florists' shops every day of the year. After all, there are few flowers with better lasting qualities than a Chrysanthemum and we accept—in fact, enjoy—seeing Carnations every day or, for that matter, Roses.

The accommodating features of a Chrysanthemum are that it enables us to buy disbudded flowers of really high quality, sprays with 6 to 12 flowers on a stem, or a neat little pot plant with either disbudded or spray-type flowers, which has much to recommend it.

At Cornell University, where so much interesting experimental work originates



Here we see a typical example of a Chrysanthemum grown especially for the pot plant trade. Four rooted cuttings are placed around the edge of a 4" wide-based Jiffy Pot. It takes an average of thirteen weeks from potting up the rooted cuttings to flowering as seen here. Twelve to 15 nice-sized blooms are produced. Before such plants leave the Nursery, each Jiffy Pot is dropped into the new Jiffy plastic cover especially made for the purpose. It is significant that plants grown in the 4" wide-based Jiffy require only half the soil required by a 5" clay pot and weigh only one-third that of a similar plant in a 5" clay.

(Continued on page 2)



Foreground bed below: Plants are in 3" Jiffies, not planted out but standing on the surface of the border soil. Centre bed: 3" Jiffies planted into the border made up of 50% Peat and 50% Perlite. Background bed: 3" Jiffies standing on the surface of the border made up from 50% Peat and 50% Perlite. The three methods produced no significant difference. Blooms were of excellent quality throughout. Evenness in production was uniform, stem length approximately 24in. throughout.



Views of Jiffy-grown Chrysanthemum, variety Indianapolis, growing at Cornell University, U.S.A. Note exceptional quality of blooms. In the foreground bed above, plants in 3" Jiffies are shown standing on the surface of the border soil. Photographs were taken in November 1961.

(Continued from page 1)

and where for many years particular attention has been paid to the higher production of "Year-Round Mums," yet another important discovery has been made. Professor J. Rootley has been testing out various methods of shortening the time between planting and flowering, in order to increase the number of crops going through the greenhouse in twelve months. Growers on both sides of the Atlantic are interested in maximum production from each square yard of glasshouse space annually. In this trial 3" Jiffy Pots were used with remarkable results. Our pictures show the exceptionally high quality of the blooms. This astonishing system, he claims, enables them to produce five crops a year from the same space, and this is how he achieved such outstanding results.

The variety used in this trial was Indianapolis, of which there are white, pink and yellow forms. Rooted cuttings were rooted up into 3" Jiffy Pots, placed close together in trays and left there until the roots had thoroughly penetrated the pot walls (four to five weeks). They were then transferred to the flowering houses, but instead of planting them into the border in the normal manner the 3" Jiffy Pots were placed on the surface of the border—each pot was simply set down on to the border only hard enough to make close contact between the bottom of the pot and the soil surface. Within a few days the roots, which had already penetrated the bottom of the pot, were taking a good hold into the border soil. Plants growing under these conditions are able to take full advantage of a well-aerated base and their roots are ideally

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placed for quick response from the application of fertilizers. Spacing was the same as that recommended for single head stems. The length of stem was shorter than normal—approximately 24in.—but this is to be expected, since the time taken from placing out in the flowering quarters until cutting was only eight weeks. It should, however, be pointed out that this is a record of one of the early trials using this technique. More work with other varieties is under way and, since the writer will be visiting Cornell University in June, it is hoped that more detailed information will be available.

Glasshouse space and time are factors of major importance to the grower. What, then, are the likely advantages of this new technique?

1. Obviously, if it is possible to put through one more crop in twelve months, the space will be used more efficiently. According to Cornell, the use of the Jiffy Pot technique enables them to put through five crops a year, a parallel thought must be the space required to grow the crop whilst in 3" Jiffy Pots for the first four or five weeks, but there is no doubt that this is a considerable gain in the efficient use of space. Whilst the plants are in trays they are good close together to encourage rapid root action and stem development and under these conditions less watering is necessary.
2. Compared with existing methods of culture, there is a saving in

time by simply standing the Jiffy pots on the soil surface as against planting out.

3. Exceptional flower quality, as evidenced in the accompanying pictures taken of the Cornell demonstration.
4. Cornell claim that under their conditions it is not necessary to provide lights over the flowering area. Lighting is only required after potting up and whilst the plants are in trays standing close together; thus a smaller area of lighting is used.
5. After the crop has finished flowering, it is—according to Cornell—easier and quicker to clear the house of stools and roots.

Summary

This report is of tests carried out at Cornell University under conditions applicable to their geographical situation. We at Trulls Hatch have not yet undertaken similar work with Chrysanthemums, although plans are in hand to test the technique under our conditions. We have, however, followed a similar practice with Tomatoes, with encouraging results. In this trial, not only did we find that, by placing plants in 3" Jiffy Pots on the surface of the border, we picked fruit six days earlier than those planted out on the same day, but also that the system encouraged surface rooting, resulting in balanced growth, which responded more readily to feeding, and simplification all round.

RAISING PLANTS FROM SEED



Here we see eight 3" Square Jiffy Pots standing on an inch or two of moist peat in a seed tray. They are almost ready to prick off.



If it is necessary to water the pots of seedlings prior to pricking off, place them in a pan containing two or three inches of water for an hour or two.

THE SIMPLIFICATION of all horticultural operations is one of our main aims. After four years practicing Jiffyculture, we believe many seasonal duties of major importance can now be done easier, quicker and more simply than ever before. Nothing can be more disappointing in our profession than a failure, and where this occurs in propagation, either from seed or cuttings, one feels that a challenge has been made against one's skill. Somehow we feel that from a packet of seed we should get plants. When we fail to do so, it's usually the seed or the seedman who gets the blame. When, on the other hand, we get a successful germination, we like to think how well we understand our profession.

Years of experience have taught us a great deal about propagation, both from seed and cuttings. In this article we tell how we raise over a quarter million seedlings each year at Trulls Hatch. We have found this method so foolproof and so many of our visitors have shown interest in and, in fact, adopted our system that it seems common sense to make it as widely known as possible. The method to be described applies to all seeds raised under cover and is applicable to Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

The Seed Compost

For this we use the B. & P. D.I. Mix (this compost is described in another article in this issue entitled "Soil or Soil-less Compost?"). This mixture meets all the requirements of a germinating seedling—i.e. it is a light compost, absorbent and airy, and will encourage a remarkable rooting system. As the mixture is sterile, the danger of seedlings damping off is almost non-existent.

Germination in Houses

Although we raise large quantities of seedlings, almost all are raised in 3" Square Jiffy Pots. We can prick out anything from 50 to 250 seedlings from each 3" Square Jiffy and, since the method we use gives germination of such seed as Petunias, Stocks, Antlers, Ageratums, Lobelia and Begonia in

anything from 48 to 96 hours, there seems to be no valid reason for using any larger unit, particularly as this size lends itself to the purpose so admirably and the risk of not keeping up with the pricking off is almost eliminated.

Preparing the Pot for Sowing

Success or failure is so often determined in preparing the unit into which seed is sown. In this technique simplicity is, as always, the rule and the principle is to avoid any suggestion of a laborious task. First we take a 3" Square Jiffy Pot and fill it to within one inch of the top with moist sphagnum peat. (Here it may be necessary to repeat sphagnum peat. Sedge peat will not do. Always use sphagnum.) Press the peat reasonably firmly into the pot and level the surface. Then add three-quarters of an inch of B. & P. soil-less compost and make level. This will leave a quarter-inch space between the surface of the seed compost and the top of the pot. As the pots are made up they are placed in trays and stood on a level surface. Then they are thoroughly watered two or three times to make quite sure pots and their contents are wet. This is done by a watering can with a fine rose.

Sowing takes place the following day, when the pots have had time to

(Continued over)

This picture shows the "Jiffygator" tray loaded with 40 3" Square Jiffy Pots. Some of the seed has germinated and is now ready to be transferred into seed trays.



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There are not less than 250 Petunia seedlings in this 3" Square Jiffy Pot. They take approximately 60 hours to germinate.

drain out. As the pot walls are still moist, they must be handled with care.

Watering

It is seldom that watering is required again until the seedlings are ready to prick out. If it should for any reason be necessary, place the pots in a pan containing two or three inches of water and leave for an hour or two. Capillary action will draw the water to the top of the pot. Overhead watering will encourage damping-off diseases and should be avoided.

Covering the Seed

When covering is necessary, we prefer to use the Pure Silicate Quartz Sand supplied for this purpose and contained in every pack of B. & P. Jiffy Mix compost. This is a fine grade and does not "cap" or "roof". Seed such as Petunia, Anterium, Begonia and the like we do not cover.

The Propagator

After sowing, the pots are placed in a "Jiffygator". This is a box of planting 30 inches by 18 inches made from fibre glass with a built-in electric heating element in the bottom. When this is in use it burns the equivalent of a 40-watt bulb or nine pennyworth of electricity in a week. The "Jiffygator" holds 40 3" Square pots or three seed trays. One such unit is capable of raising 10,000 seedlings during the bedding season. This may seem hard to believe on first thoughts, but when it is explained that the unit can be loaded as frequently as three times in one week with such items as Petunias and each 3" Square pot will yield 250 seedlings, then you reach the amazing figure of three times 40 pots = 120 and 120 times 250 is 30,000.

Good seed germination requires a moist gentle bottom heat, and by putting the pots into the "Jiffygator"

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Extension to our Growing and Trials Departments

we cover the bottom with an inch or two of sphagnum peat and add two gallons of water. The pots are placed on this and the entire unit is then covered with a sheet of polythene. A few laths are laid across the unit to prevent the polythene coming in touch with the surface of the pots.

Each morning the polythene is taken off for an hour or so, pots with germinating seeds are removed as soon as they are properly through, and the peat in the bottom of the "Jiffygator" is always kept moist. As the pots come out of the "Jiffygator" they are placed in seed trays containing an inch or two of moist peat in the bottom. Seedlings of most annuals and biennials remain in excellent condition for a very long time—a point worth progressing as quickly as it should be.

By lack of water at the time of germination, or soon afterwards, than by any other cause. Also, many seedlings are lost before they are pricked off because of damping-off diseases. By our method both these causes of loss are eliminated and seed raising becomes almost foolproof and very simple.

IN ORDER to cope with the ever-widening field of trial and demonstration we have found it necessary to extend our glasshouse area. For trials as well as demonstration we require more greenhouses, so during the past few months five new blocks have been added to our range of glass.

The work we have in mind does not call for large areas of glass, but a large number of smallish units. Four of the five new blocks are heated; the other one—a unit of three greenhouses 50ft. by 15ft.—will serve a very useful purpose as a "cold" house. The new area—just over a quarter acre in all—will enable us to include a wider range of demonstration and, whilst we make every effort to keep our trials section apart from the demonstration and commercial sections, we do find that certain crops which begin as trials tend ultimately to find their way into the commercial growing department. For instance, one of the new blocks—a range of two greenhouses 50ft. by 30ft.—is at the present time being used for Azaleas and Chrysanthemums.

The Azalea trial consists of some 10,000 Azalea Mollis seedlings (Exbury Hybrid) now in 2 1/2" Jiffies and employing the Round, Square and new 3" Jiffy methods. The purpose of this trial being to compare the time required to obtain a good salable plant by Jiffyculture methods against the time by established traditional practice, which

is known to be five years. We believe that by using Jiffyculture this somewhat long period can be reduced by at least one year in five and possibly even two years in five. If this can be proved, then there is reason to believe the consumer prices of Azalea Mollis can be substantially reduced. This trial is being conducted with the close co-operation of Exbury Gardens, Ltd.—the home of the world's most famous Azalea Mollis and many well-known Rhododendrons, as well as the home of Lord Edmund Rothschild.

In addition to Azaleas, Camellias are also under similar growth tests to compare Jiffy-grown Camellias with those grown by traditional methods.

In the same block of houses we have a trial using certain varieties of Early Flowering Chrysanthemums planted under glass. Our stocks in this trial came from that shrewd Chrysanthemum grower, Billie Baile, from Crumlin, Northern Ireland. Billie sent us some 2,000 Chrysanthemums in all and suggested we should try out certain Early Flowering varieties under glass, so preparations were made and now (April 12) they have been planted out. Cuttings were rooted in Jiffystrips and planted directly into the prepared border. Varieties include Summer Snow, Snow Dance, George McLeod, Pinkmoor, Sunavon, Jacqueline and several colours of the Pride strain. It is expected that flower cutting will commence in June and continue until mid-September, when this house will be replanted from late June struck cuttings for winter flowering.

In other blocks we have Bedding Plants, Tomato trials, Zinnias for cut flower trials, Irene Geranium stock plants and Dahlias for early cutting, all of which add interest for our many visitors and provide the kind of produce of particular interest to our Garden Centre sales department.

We are indebted to our friends, The Jiffy Pot Company of America, for this article on how Jiffy Pots are used in the production of Carnations up to planting-out stage in America.



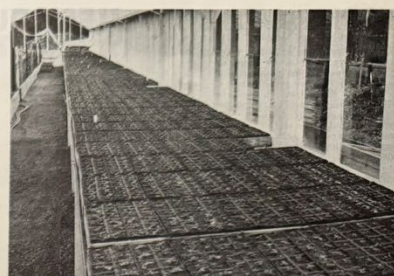
A typical example of how the Carnation root uses the Jiffy Pot as part of the growing medium.

JIFFY CARNATIONS

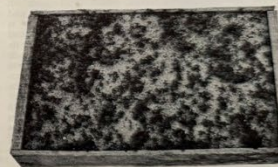
There was a time when nearly all young Carnation plants were taken from cuttings. High labour costs in transplanting and the diseases prevalent in unsterilized outdoor soil have caused most growers to abandon this practice.

Some have turned to direct planting of rooted cuttings in the greenhouse, giving the plants their final spacing at that time. This practice requires the least amount of labour and minimizes checks in growth—but it calls for throwing out the previous crop in May, when flower production is heavy and profitable.

As a result more and more growers are turning to some form of "nurse-bed" growing to overcome the disadvantages of the above two methods. This practice calls for growing the plants in



Here we see some of the 10,000 Azalea Mollis, which have just been pricked off into 2 1/2" Jiffies. They will be salable at least one year earlier than those grown in the traditional manner.



A seed tray of Azalea Mollis ready for pricking off into 2 1/2" Jiffies.

the greenhouse at a close spacing for six to eight weeks before benching. While plant bands and clay pots have been used for this purpose, most of the country's best Carnation growers use Jiffy Pots today. They report two distinct advantages: no laborious removal of plants from the pots before benching and much superior growth plus faster take-off after benching, because the roots grow right through the pot walls. One nurse bed will hold enough Jiffied plants for three to five beds of comparable size, which allows these beds to remain in production until benching time.

Many growers use the 3in. Jiffy Pots for Carnations, although some good growers find the 2 1/2in. size ample with some spacing. Cuttings should be pinched after three or four weeks so that breaks are well established at benching time. Allowing a bit of the Jiffy Pot rim to remain above the surface when benching should aid in controlling stem rot.

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HOP PROPAGATION

As in the next issue of JIFFYCULTURE we shall be reporting on the experience of local growers in the propagation of hops in Jiffy Pots, we thought those of our readers who missed the following article by George Nott, which appeared in "The Commercial Grower" some eighteen months ago and is reprinted here with his kind permission, might care to read it as an introduction to the subject.

Hop Propagation made easier

By George Nott.

Mist propagation of hops is not a difficult operation. It is likely to be the answer to the problem of the production of disease-free sets of uniform type and a ready means of rapid multiplication of desirable varieties. Hops form roots readily under this technique and growers intending to use it would be well advised to consult the Department for Hop Research at Wye College, which is using it in its investigations.

One of the main problems in its use is that of dealing with the small plants once they have rooted. About ten days after the cutting, consisting of two leaves at the top and two nodes at the lower end, has been inserted in the propagator, small white roots are formed. These can easily be inspected without any damage to the plant. When these rootlets are about one inch in length, the cutting is ready for planting in the growing compost. It is important to be able to plant these in the nursery out of doors as soon as possible, as otherwise considerable space would be required with protection with Dutch lights.

It was thought that the use of clay pots was the best solution but, although this is doubtless an excellent method, these pots are expensive and anyone experienced in planting out from them knows that it is not a quick job to transport them to the nursery, knock the plants out, do the planting and collect the empty pots. There is also a risk of breakage of pots and plants.

Soil blocks were used successfully, but it took too long to form the block round the plant and watering was not easy. There was always a fear that the block would crumble in clumsy hands.

A friend with extensive experience in horticultural matters suggested trying a peat pot and this was done, but with some trepidation, as a container was wanted which would remain whole when damp and which would allow the delicate roots to penetrate without running round the inside. It should not waste the nitrogen in the compost in breaking down the material composing the pot and thereby reduce the value of the plant nutrients. Fortunately Jiffy Pots were tried and these filled all conditions adequately; they remained whole when damp, the roots penetrated

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JIFFYCULTURE

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EDITORIAL

IT WOULD be natural for our readers to be interested in the progress of our first issue of JIFFYCULTURE. Happily, the launching of No. 1, Volume 1, was most successful. The results have been beyond our wildest dreams. It seems that, from the time we gathered together the various members of the commercial and amateur Horticultural Press to a Conference at Trulls Hatch, the whole idea behind JIFFYCULTURE has been proved and confirmed time and again. Now it is our constant task—a happy one at that—to maintain this interest and widen the circle of readers. One thing is certain—the material required to provide articles for this journal is legion. Every day new ideas—successful ones, too—can be seen emerging from the many trials and demonstrations we lay down at Trulls Hatch.

The Jiffy Pot Film

It is with pleasure that we now let our readers know something of the Jiffy Pot Film, a 30-minute sound track film in colour, which is available on loan to Horticultural Societies and Discussion Groups. If a speaker is required to support the film and reply to comments arising from its showing, then every effort will be made to provide one. The film is a concrete example of the whole-hearted co-operation which exists between the manufacturers of Jiffy Pots, their Agents and specialist growers in Scandinavian and European countries and the United States. It depicts the use of Jiffy Pots for a wide variety of

crops and takes the viewer on a pleasant tour through Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark to Germany, Belgium and Holland, then over the Channel to Great Britain and across the Atlantic to the United States, returning to the Estates of the Norwegian King Olav. The film provides an enjoyable, as well as an educational, half hour for any horticultural group.

The Cornell University Findings

Our leading article introduces yet another angle in the production of Chrysanthemums. This report reached us quite recently and confirms the results of a very small trial carried out at Trulls Hatch, the difference being in the crop (we used Tomatoes). It would be natural to expect a fair amount of controversy to arise from this article. All I wish to say at this stage is (a) that the results of any trials undertaken by Cornell University can be treated with the highest regard and (b) that I shall be spending three weeks in America in June, during which time I shall be able to collect first-hand information on this technique, with special attention to simplicity and economy.

It has been suggested that we should start a "Who's Who at Trulls Hatch." It is thought that this method of introducing ourselves to our readers may be helpful when we meet you at Flower Shows or at various meetings which we hold throughout the country during the winter months or even at Trulls Hatch, where we are always pleased to welcome our subscribers. S.E.L.

the sides (usually in three days), and there was no check to the growth of the plants.

As regards the potting compost, John Innes 2 was good, but sterilizing the loam was not convenient. An excellent substitute was found in ready-ground peat with a proprietary addition. The small plants revealed in the combination and, after a few days weaning, were ready for planting out, pot and all, in about 14 days.

Losses are not more than 2% in the propagator. Even in this dirty dry season the deaths after planting out did not exceed this figure and the plants have made excellent disease-free growth.

Since the article appeared, further developments have been made in this technique and our picture shows the result of direct propagation in Jiffy Pots, using the B. & P. Compost. This method simplifies the work and saves time and labour.



This sturdy little Hop plant was rooted direct in a 2 1/2" Square Jiffy Pot, the compost used being the B. & P. Soil-less Mix of the University of California system. It is three weeks old and already shows an active rooting system.

3 pages of Pictorial News

THE FACTS ABOUT B. & P. SOIL-LESS COMPOST



Could a seed wish for a better start? This *Salvia* seedling is typical of all plants raised in B. & P. Soil-less Compost.

So impressed are we with the results we are getting from B. & P. Soil-less Compost and so complete is the "marriage" between Jiffy Pot and compost that we devote our three pages of pictures entirely to this subject. An article on this remarkable discovery appears on pages 10 and 11.

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Here we see the complete pack of B. & P. Soil-less Compost. Each unit contains (a) a descriptive leaflet, (b) a sealed polythene bag of Pure Washed Silicate Quartz Sand, (c) sufficient Golden Hoof & Horn to convert the D.1 Mix into a D.2 for potting. The outer package is a bituminous-lined four-ply paper bag and contains the "One Compost for all Purposes." Seed sowing is made easy. There is no laborious sifting of soil to cover the seed: you simply sprinkle the prepared Quartz Sand over the seed, as shown. In the bottom picture we show Column Stocks germinating in the box on the right and just pricked off on the left. They are assured of a good start.

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This picture shows Chrysanthemum, variety White Hope Valley, growing in B. & P. Compost in 3" Jiffies. What a healthy combination between compost and pot! And between root and top growth. Incidentally, this is the third generation of this variety of Chrysanthemum grown entirely in B. & P. Soil-less Compost.



There is little doubt about the root action of this box of Lobelia or the evenness of growth. By removing the side of this seed box one gets a picture of the way this compost encourages root action.

The vigour of these Marigolds—40 plants to a standard seed tray—leaves nothing to be desired. Not least remarkable is their evenness in growth and their sturdy habit. A typical example of B. & P. Compost.



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SOIL OR SOIL-LESS COMPOST?

WHAT is the compost of the future—those which contain loam or those which are referred to as soil-less? Articles on this subject have occupied considerable space in *Horticultural Journals* in recent years. There is exceptional interest in the advantages claimed for a peat and sand mixture.

We have sufficient information collected from trials at Trulls Hatch to fill an entire edition of *JIFFY CULTURE*. However, the purpose and function of this magazine is to simplify rather than elaborate and to use pictures to explain our story.

John Innes Compost is widely used, or perhaps it would be better to say a formula similar to that designed in the early 1930's by Lawrence at the John Innes Institute is widely used, with varying results. As the main constituent is loam and as this name is erroneously given to many types of soil, it is easy to see how varying results follow the use of this formula. Good loams are difficult to obtain; even then they must be sterilized either by steam or chemicals, a procedure bristling with human error and no job to leave in the hands of irresponsible or inexperienced people, for a partial sterilization is much more dangerous than no sterilization at all. One needs little imagination to appreciate the hazards which can befall the user.

Page ten



Geranium cuttings, as well as Fuchsia, Dahlia, Chrysanthemum and other plants propagated vegetatively, root readily in B. & P. Soil-less Compost. Losses are reduced to a bare minimum. Following the completion of our three-year trials with this compost, we are now satisfied that there is nothing better.

Within seven days in order to get the best results and in some cases to avoid potential harm to seedlings and young plants. Other advantages are listed as follows:

- The D.I. Mix being mainly sphagnum peat and sand is Chemically uniform and relatively inert.
- Has exceptionally good water retention.
- Provides ideal drainage and root aeration.
- Does not "pack"—a common fault with some soils.
- Is lighter in weight than composts containing loam.
- Is no more expensive, yet more stable in use.
- Provides one compost for all purposes with minimum additions or omissions.
- It is clean and simple to handle.
- Seeds, cuttings and plants respond quicker than in composts containing soil because sphagnum peat is the best rooting medium known for any crop.
- Having said so much about the "B. & P." D.I. Mix of the University

of California U.C. System, we must add that Jiffy Pot (United Kingdom), Ltd., have recently been appointed distributors in the United Kingdom and between now and next autumn will arrange a method of distribution. Our object, as always, is to devise a means whereby it reaches the consumer at an economic price. It will, however, be appreciated that transport and selling costs amount to as much as the raw materials. Nevertheless, since this mix is, in our opinion, the simplest and best compost for all-round purposes, we feel it is our duty to get it to every potential user of compost.

The Pack
At this early stage all package sizes have not yet been decided. Economy and simplicity must be our main considerations. It will certainly be available in 4- and 1-bushel packs and probably in one or two smaller units to cater for the amateur with limited scope for the commercial user it will be in 2-bushel packs.

Leaflet on its Use
Already a descriptive leaflet has been prepared (a copy is enclosed with this issue). This is a forerunner of more detailed information which will follow both in this magazine and in the 1962 Jiffy Pot Handbook.

We have used the B. & P. D.I. Mix for seed raising, rooting cuttings and starting such bulbs as Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Crocus, Gladioli, Begonias and Gloxinias. Direct-sown Cyclamen and Freesia seem to thrive exceptionally well in it.

For Seed Sowing
Enclosed in each pack is a polythene bag containing sufficient pure washed Silicate Quartz Sand to cover the seed where this is necessary; this saves a lot of time sifting compost over the seeds. This specially selected sand is very fine, we find it ideal for this purpose, as it helps in eliminating damping-off troubles.

For Rooting Cuttings
We have used it most successfully for rooting cuttings of every description—Fuchsia, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Geranium and Pelargoniums, to mention only a few.



These cuttings of Pelargonium, variety Grand Slam, have now been potted on into B. & P. Compost D.2 Mix (the small packet of Hoof & Horn contained in every outer pack has been added). Note the compact habit of these plants growing in 3 1/2 Jiffies.

For Pricking Off or Potting On
Whether it be pricking off seedlings into Jiffy Pots or seed boxes or potting on rooted cuttings, the U.C. System is ideal. In the bag containing the D.I. Mix there is, in addition to the package of sand for covering seed, another similar polythene bag containing Golden Hoof & Horn. This is already measured for you, depending upon the package—1 oz. for a 1 bushel and 2 oz. for 1 bushel. For plants coming under this heading you mix the Golden Hoof & Horn with the compost and use within a week.

Potting Up into "Finals" (Chrysanthemums, Tomatoes, etc.)
When plants reach the stage of potting into large pots, such as late-flowering Chrysanthemums and Tomatoes, we recommend Golden Hoof & Horn be added at double the rate—i.e. 2oz. to a 1 bushel and 4oz. to 1 bushel of the D.I. Mix. As these amounts are not required by all users of the B. & P. Compost System, we do not include more than 1oz. to each 4 bushel (separately packed), but we shall always be able to supply those who require more in minimum lots of 1lb.



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Users of the John Innes Composts will know that, by adding additional nutrients, the John Innes Compost becomes J.I.1, J.I.2 and J.I.3, according to the amount added. In the same way the B. & P. Compost as you buy it, and in accordance with the formula set out in this article, starts off as D.I. Mix. This is for seed sowing and rooting cuttings. Then, by adding 1oz. Golden Hoof & Horn for pricking off or potting on seedlings and cuttings, the mix automatically becomes D.2 and for further potting on into the final pots for flowering you add 2oz. Golden Hoof & Horn per bushel; the mix then becomes D.3.

Warning
The only disadvantage we have found at Trulls Hatch is in watering. If the compost is allowed to become really dry, then it is difficult to get wet again and may require watering two, three or even four times in quick succession to get back into condition again, but, since we have found it difficult to water crops growing in this remarkable medium, we no longer allow plants to get too dry.

In order to give our readers pictorial evidence of some of our results with the B. & P. Compost System, we have devoted the centre pages of this issue to a collection of photographs of crops growing in this medium.

Page eleven



A general view of the small-scale trial of new Dutch Tomato varieties at Trulls Hatch.

Progress Report TOMATO TRIALS New Varieties from Holland

IN THE last issue of *JIFFY CULTURE* (page 4) reference is made to a trial of several new varieties of Tomato from Holland and we promised readers a progress report.

Seed was sown at the end of December, so that plants would be ready to plant out on or about February 11, this being the date by which our builders had promised to have one of our new blocks ready. Seed was sown direct into Jiffystrips and plants potted on into 4" wide-based Jiffy Pots soon as the third/fourth rough leaf stage had been reached. Unfortunately the new greenhouses were not ready for use until March 25. However, the plants did not suffer unduly. It is quite remarkable how long a Tomato plant—or any other plant, for that matter—"hold" in fair condition after it is ready to plant out and from February 11, when they were "just right," until March 25 is a long time. True they got a bit hard, but most had their bottom truss set and their second in flower by March 25.

Our planting method was rather unusual in that we put about four inches of soil in the bottom of a 9" whitebush pot, firmed it down a little and then stood the Tomato plant in the

speed at which variety Ronald is setting and swelling its fruits. At the moment it looks as though this variety will be two weeks ahead of any other. It has a rather thin growth habit, its fruit is well shaped, and of the non-greenback type the raisers particularly recommended this variety for cold house and outdoor planting. A later trial of outside varieties is now being prepared using Money-maker, Outdoor Girl (a new introduction by Hurst Gurney Cooper Taber, Ltd.) and Ronald (Dutch). Outdoor Girl has shown up very well in the trial grounds of the raisers in Essex; it is one of the potato-leaved varieties. So more about these in the next issue.



A 4" wide-based Jiffy Pot provides an excellent container to produce a well-grown Tomato plant prior to planting out.

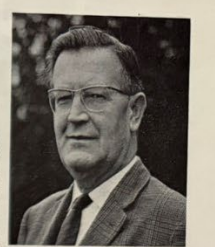
Who's Who AT TRULLS HATCH Sidney E. Lake

Born at the beginning of this century, horticultural instincts came at an early age. In March 1918 he became a journeyman to Messrs. Pennell, of Lincoln, where for eight years he passed through the various departments of this old-established Nursery business, including Fruit, Flowering Trees and Shrubs, Stove and Greenhouse Alpine Herbaceous and Seed Saving; experience of floral art, garden architecture and exhibition work was also gained with this firm. Then followed three years with Mr. H. Clarke, of Greenway Nurseries, Taunton, where plant propagation and exhibition work were the major interests. There followed another period of three years with Messrs. Hammett & Son, of St. Ives, Cornwall, where again the production of show plants for exhibitions took a fair proportion of his time.

Then came a move back to the Midlands to that old-established firm of Messrs. Thos. Perkins, of Northampton. As Glasshouse Manager he was responsible for the propagation of a wide variety of shrubs and climbers, pot plants, cut flowers and floral art. In 1935 he moved on to Messrs. Geo. Jackson & Sons, of Woking, Surrey, where as Glasshouse Manager and Propagator he became involved in work connected with the raising and grafting of Clematis and the exhibition of Spring Flower Show and other exhibitions. In the same year he became an external student at the R.H.S. Trial Grounds at Wisley.

On the outbreak of war he was seconded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to become Horticultural Officer on the Essex War Agricultural Executive Committee, where his wide knowledge of horticulture was utilized in the country-wide campaign to increase food production, and throughout the war he worked amongst the Glasshouse Tomato producers in the Lea Valley and Market Garden Vegetable producers in the Thames estuary. After the war he joined the advisory staff of Plant Protection, Ltd., where again he worked amongst the concentrated Glasshouse Crop producers in England and the Channel Islands.

In 1946, after the Civil War in Spain and at the invitation of the newly-formed Franco Government, he was commissioned to make a horticultural survey of Spain, with particular reference to Tomato and Citrus Fruit production, and later to visit the Canary Islands and report back to the Spanish Government.



on Tomato and Banana production in the islands of Tenerife and La Granda. In 1948 he was appointed Regional Sales Manager, Western Region, Plant Protection, Ltd., and later moved on to the administrative staff at their London headquarters. After a visit in 1957 to Scandinavia and Europe to investigate the potential uses of Jiffy Pots, he obtained for Plant Protection, Ltd., the sole agency for the sale of Jiffy Pots in the United Kingdom. In October 1958 he resigned his position as Horticultural Sales Manager with Plant Protection, Ltd., to form his own Company—Jiffy Pot (U.K.), Ltd.—to whom the sole agency had been made over. In 1959, with the help of Mr. D. A. Pain, a second Company—Jiffy Pot (Retail), Ltd.—was founded and later a third Company trading in the name of Trulls Hatch Products, Ltd.

Have you got your Jiffy Pot Handbooks?

AS announced in our previous issue, all *JIFFY CULTURE* subscribers are entitled to receive copies of current and future Jiffy Pot Handbooks and supplementary publications.

Before the appearance of *JIFFY CULTURE* we had already distributed thousands of copies of the current Jiffy Pot and Jiffystrip Handbooks and many of you will have received them before subscribing to *JIFFY CULTURE*. Owing to the exceptionally heavy demand for *JIFFY CULTURE* and the fact that the current Jiffy Pot Handbook will be out of print once existing stocks are exhausted, it has been decided—it is to be able to conserve copies for as many *JIFFY CULTURE* subscribers as possible—not to distribute copies automatically to every member, but to ask those who have not received them to let us know when we will gladly forward them. May we ask for your co-operation in this effort to avoid duplication?

The 1962/63 Jiffy Pot Handbook will be available at the end of the year and will automatically be sent to all *JIFFY CULTURE* subscribers.



THE JIFFY POT HANDBOOK

Page thirteen

Lifting Chrysanthemums The Modern Way

HOW JIFFY POTS have simplified the production of lifted Chrysanthemums for October to December flowering! Our trials at Trulls Hatch, plus many grower trials on a large scale, have proved beyond doubt that traditional methods are now obsolete.

Last year we grew 25 varieties in a carefully-costed trial. Twelve were suitable varieties for dabbled; the remainder were spray varieties. Cuttings were taken at the end of June. As soon as they were rooted they were potted on into 3½" wide-based Jiffies and stood close together in Dutch tomato trays (12 pots per tray). This was to encourage quick root development and reduce drying out to a minimum.

When the plants were about 9 to 10 inches high, they were lightly pinched back. Within a week or so after being "stopped," each plant was showing a minimum of four breaks and an abundance of root through the pot walls. This was now the end of July.

The plants were then taken from the trays and placed eight inches apart all ways on a very hard base (in this case an old hard tennis court). This was to prevent the roots going through the bottom of the pots. In order to conserve moisture and promote root growth through the pot walls, we filled in the spaces between the pots to a depth of five inches with a mixture of 50% coarse peat tallings and 50% mushroom compost, to which we added a sprinkling of John Innes base. First we filled in almost up to the rim of the pots, as seen in the accompanying photograph taken at the beginning of August. A fortnight later, when a really good rooting system had developed, we added another three inches of the same mixture. For simplicity, watering can be done automatically. By the second week in September the plants were strong and bushy.

We allowed three and occasionally four shoots per plant. No staking was necessary up to this stage. On the 10th September they were lifted and transferred to greenhouses. This was a very simple operation. Being full of fibrous roots from the pot walls, the compost between the pots remained intact. All we had to do was to cut between the rows either way with a sharp spade, lift the plant, complete with undisturbed ball of compost, on to a truck and wheel into the greenhouse. Here they were again placed at eight-inch spacing, watered in, and kept in a close atmosphere for a couple of days. No signs of flagging



Here we see the plants set out in a six-row bed. Roots have penetrated the pot walls and the mixture of peat tallings and mushroom compost has been placed between the rows.

were noticed at any time. To support the growth we stretched over the beds an eight-inch string net, supported at each end in such a way that it could be raised as required.

There was no trouble with dying foliage; this was green right down to the bottom. The quality of the blooms, both disbudded and spray, was excellent. The average retail price from October to December was 1s. 3d. per bloom. At three blooms per plant this gave a return of 3s. 9d. per each eight square inches of growing space. Late propagation and the simple method of culture kept production costs down to a minimum, our costings showing an overall production cost not exceeding 10d. per plant.

It is essential to start off with plants having a uniform rooting system and parallel height, so that the hatch can be handled properly and with the same treatment. To achieve this objective it may be necessary to make arrangements for your supplies with specialist nurseries a month or two before June. There is a wide variety and colour range from which to choose and the specialist nursery will be able to advise on suitable varieties for this particular method of culture.

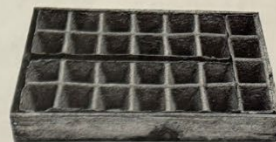
We shall in future allow more plants to carry four shoots, as they seem quite capable of producing this amount and maintaining good quality blooms.



This photograph shows a December flowering variety which has produced three blooms and still has healthy foliage right down to the base. Root formation is compact and fibrous.

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Another Jiffystrip



The first Jiffystrip—pot size 1½" square—will in future be known as "Jiffystrip 517." Twenty-eight fit nicely into a standard seed tray.

WE first saw the Jiffystrip at the Third International Jiffy Pot Conference in Haarlem and were intrigued by the idea. The advantages to the user of such a design in small pots were obviously legion. Later, when we put it to the test at Trulls Hatch, we were convinced that strip pots were without doubt a major advance in pot development.

During the past season many millions of Jiffystrips have been successfully used by the commercial as well as the amateur grower. Our decision to prepare and publish a handbook dealing solely with the 2½" strip pot has been thoroughly justified and we have been assured many times by users how helpful this little book has been in proffering guidance and promoting ideas.

Now, at the close of another season's trials, we can announce another size in strip pots—the new one, measures 2½" square—which will, in our opinion, gradually supersede the 2½" round and 2½" square individual Jiffy pots. It has the same advantages as its forerunner, the greatest of which is the considerable saving in labour and compost—two of the most important items in production.

To fill a standard English seed tray 24 x 24" round or square individual Jiffy Pots will take four minutes. With the new 2½" Jiffystrip the same operation can be achieved in less than one minute. To the commercial trade this is a tremendous saving in time; it does, in fact, mean that one person using individual pots and preparing 15 trays an hour can now increase that output to 60 an hour! Then there is quite a saving in compost when you compare the amount used in a 2½" deep seed tray. This amount will, in fact, fill 48 x 2½" Jiffystrip pots—just double, as 24 x 24" pots are required to fill a seed tray box, whatever your compost is costing you, a bubble goes as far again when you use the new 2½" Jiffystrip. We think you will agree with our policy that, in the interests of our customers, any additions to our selling range must have some beneficial as well as economic value.



The new Jiffystrip—pot size 2½" square—will be known as "Jiffystrip 522." Twenty-four fit snugly into a standard seed tray.



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Introducing "Jiffyculture"

A PRESS Conference to launch JIFFYCULTURE was held at Trulls Hatch on February 28. The conference was well attended by the commercial and amateur Gardening Press and we give below a typical example of the reports which followed. We are indebted to the Managing Editor of *The Nurseryman, Seedsman & Glasshouse Grower* for his permission to reprint this report:—

"A new venture in horticultural publishing saw the light of day on February 28, when Mr. Sidney Lake, managing director of Jiffy Pot (United Kingdom) Ltd., introduced the first issue of the firm's quarterly magazine JIFFYCULTURE to a gathering of the trade and gardening Press.

"Explaining the background to the new publication, Mr. Lake told me it had been undertaken in response to constant demand from commercial growers and amateur gardeners for more information on the revolutionary ideas and techniques connected with the culture of plants in Jiffy Pots.

"JIFFYCULTURE would be available at the beginning of each of the four seasons. It would contain 16 pages of profusely-illustrated information. Its main purpose would be to keep its readers up to date with latest developments at Trulls Hatch.

"Trials and demonstrations were in constant progress and the annual Jiffy Pot handbook was no longer adequate to cover the many new ideas and techniques as they came along.

"The first issue, attractively laid-out and excellently printed in modern 10in. x 7in. format, features as its main news story the introduction of the wide-based 4in. Jiffy Pot which, in conjunction with the new plastic cover pot, provides a most versatile final pot for house plants or flowering pot plants.

"Mr. Lake hopes that JIFFYCULTURE will achieve a wide circulation, not only in Great Britain but also in Scandinavia and other European countries. Subscription rate has been fixed at 10s. per annum, which entitles the subscriber to the company's handbooks and any other supplementary literature.

"In addition to launching the new journal, the occasion was marked by the showing of a 30-minute colour-film depicting the making of Jiffy Pots at the factory in Norway, followed by a tour of establishments in Scandinavia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Great Britain and the U.S.A., in the course of which the many uses to which this product is adapted were examined in detail."

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FORTHCOMING SHOWS

If you cannot visit Trulls Hatch, come and see us at one of the following Flower Shows:—

Shrewsbury — August 15, 16
Southport — August 22, 23, 24
Guildford — Aug. 31, Sept. 1
Coventry — September 7, 8
Harrogate — September 21, 22

Visitors to Trulls Hatch

Amongst many recent visitors we were pleased to welcome:—

Messrs. A. H. Johnson, C. L. Brooks,	Joseph Bryant, Ltd.
H. G. Ward, A. E. Morgan	Exbury Gardens, Ltd.
Mr. P. Barber and Mr. Wynniatt	Stroud
Mr. C. Day	Cross-in-Hand
Messrs. Richardson Bros.	Dunns Farm Seeds, Ltd.
Mr. P. Acock and Mr. R. G. Taylor	Swanley
Mr. D. Wade	Jersey, C.I.
Mr. P. Wakeham	Guernsey, C.I.
Mr. F. Le Poidevine	Stratford-on-Avon
Mr. W. C. Newey	Melbourne
Mr. W. Smith	Norway
Mr. L. Koxvold	Soil Fertility, Ltd.
Mr. E. W. B. Evans	Bower & Pedley
Mr. J. A. Bower	Bromley
Mr. M. Cooling	Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.
Mr. S. C. R. Woods	Wisbech
Mr. T. R. Coleman	Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.
Mr. A. W. Billitt	Nursery Trades (Lea Valley), Ltd.
Mr. J. Lovering	Brombourne
Mr. R. Fourcres	Editor, <i>Popular Gardening</i>
Mr. Gordon Forsyth	Paine, Munwaring & Lephard, Ltd.
Mr. F. Hobden	Monro Horticultural Sundries, Ltd.
Mr. P. Saban	Byfield
Mr. J. Stevens	Guinness Hop Farms, Ltd.
Mr. Roberts and Mr. Armitage	Brenchley
Mr. F. Bridgland	Goudhurst
Mr. B. Henley	Goudhurst
Mr. A. Coleman	Goudhurst
Mr. Benton	Goudhurst
Mr. Large	Vernon Hayes (Seeds), Ltd.
Mr. Vernon Hayes	Upropro (Sales) Co.
Mr. L. S. Axe	Tenby
Mr. W. H. Bromley	Managing Editor, <i>Nurseryman & Seedsman</i>
Mr. J. A. Sambrook	Expandite, Ltd.
Mr. A. T. Hunt	

Holland & District Horticultural Society
Wadhurst Gardening Association
Lamberhurst Young Farmers
Rochford Hundred Horticultural Discussion Society

Printed by the Courier Printing Co. Ltd., Tunbridge Wells.

Liz & Reggie Belthorpe owned
Addison Nurseries 1968 — formerly
'Jiffy Pots' — fibre potting plant headquarters.



app.
1986?
7.2.

Suggested Improvements to the Existing Landscaped Garden Around Trulls Hatch

For some time members of the Gardening Committee have discussed the possibility of preparing a long term overall plan for restoring and improving existing features within the garden at Trulls Hatch.

With this in mind, Richard and Toni Hazle recently employed the services of Mr Anthony Du Garde Pasley MRILA (recommended to them by the Institute of Landscape Architects and who happens to live conveniently close in Tunbridge Wells).

Mr Pasley lectures at the Canterbury School of Art and at the Inchbald School of Design, where he helps run a renowned course in landscape gardening, he is also a prominent member of the Tunbridge Wells Civic Society and an active landscape architect whose work is often featured in magazines.

Mr Pasley agreed to visit the house and garden to discuss its present form and make professional recommendations for its improvement, bearing in mind its joint ownership and the limited amounts of time the majority of residents had to upkeep and embellish it.

Mr Pasley was delighted by the house and its setting and commended the obvious efforts of the residents in their fight to overcome years of neglect - a problem he had to contend with in his own garden which is very similar in layout.

Main Entrance Drive

It was suggested that the existing width of grass bordering the main drive should be increased to one mower width when the drive is re-surfaced and an edging is provided. The rhododendrons should then be kept trimmed back (secateurs used to trim to the nearest leaf junction) or sculpted to give a natural looking shape up to the grass edge. No other work would seem necessary bar removing any remaining brambles.

Mr Pasley felt it would be beneficial to plant a series of variegated yellow holly trees in front of the new woven fence by the nursery entrance to soften its effect and blend in with the fine holly trees nearby. Ground cover planted on the steep slope of the newly laid lawn would eventually become easier to maintain than the grass, but with a fly-mow the grass need not be a problem.

The stair tower of the main house still has the original fixings for what was once a supporting structure for creepers. It was felt that a hydrangea petiolaris (white lace cap hydrangea) would add interest, colour and softness to what is at present a rather dramatic if austere feature.

continued/...

The same climbing hydrangeas could be placed between the alcoves on the opposite side of the drive and the existing old gravelled path could be dug up and planted with approximately 10 manhonia bushes to give Mrs Hargrove a little privacy without cutting out light in her kitchen and would also obscure the dustbins which can be reached from the main steps.

Further down the drive, Mr Pasley commented on the show of roses and the care lavished on them; however the shape of the existing rose bed no longer relates to the 'garden border' but instead cuts across the sweep of the lawn.

He therefore suggested that long term we might consider curving the existing bed around to the left towards the drive and in front of the pruned rhododendrons in order not only to gain maximum impact from the colour seen when coming down the drive, but to further lead your eye across the lawn and towards the view.

Amable ✓ It was again suggested a hedge be planted to soften the effect of the new woven fence put up by David Payne and that immediately in front of the Clock House property we apply weed killers and lay the area to lawn in order that at least it could be kept easily under control by the mowing contractor.

On the opposite side of the drive to the Clock House is a small grass path flanked by overgrown beds leading onto the main lawn under the low branches of a large cedar. The very low branches of the cedar tree should be carefully removed to enable people to walk comfortably under it. In order to accentuate this entrance it would be possible to widen the grass path to a bell shape towards the drive and infill the remaining beds with coloured foliage i.e:

Golden Elder, Golden Leafed Holly and Rhododendrons a few of which should be planted on the left.

To complete this vista approximately five bush roses would need to be removed from the end of the existing rosebed (transplanted to the other end) and one or two scrubby rhododendrons removed. Finally, it appeared on inspection that the lone laurel amongst some stone paving on the lawn side of the area is in fact a self set shrub (and could be used to advantage elsewhere) and would leave the remaining stone base for what was originally, and could still be, a site for a seat relatively near to the house. In order to balance the new plating towards the drive side of this 'glade' additional shrubs should be added to the area behind the new 'seat' position curving towards the large herbaceous bed. This glade would visually link two important garden features - the stables bell tower and the fine old Beech tree and being widened could remain grassed and be easy to mow and maintain.

continued/...

Walking further down the drive a suggestion was made that should a small group of trees eventually be planted half way down the drive side of the Tack Room garden, they would effectively break down the ugly slab of garages which are so noticeable on approaching down the main drive. By planting a new hedge of pyracanthus or cotoneaster on the end wall of the garages they would very quickly become less obtrusive.

✓ good idea
On the opposite side of the drive to Tom and Jill's garden there is at present a semi-circle of scrubby grass with a lone hydrangea bush. By removing the grass etc and providing a new edging the existing gravel drive could easily be extended to the back of the large shrub in this area by trans-planting one or two additional shrubs to screen either end more effectively several valuable additional car parking spaces could be neatly arranged.

Builder's Tip Area

✓ good idea
Following eventual removal of the builder's rubbish etc, the partially dead fir tree would be better removed and a series of cheap but quick growing silver birch trees could be planted to match those existing. By clearing the existing scrubby grass below the fir tree and infilling with transplanted shrubs they would quickly obscure and contain what could be developed as a conveniently placed mowings/compost heap.

On the lawn side of this proposed area behind the seat one or two additional hollies and or wild 'pouticum' rhododendrons should be planted to further screen the mowings, etc and a young oak tree should have its lower branches trimmed to allow a rather fine golden leafed holly to develop unimpeded.

Woodland Edge and Pond Areas

Along the bottom edge of the lawn running to the left of the pond the untidy rough grass (which earlier contained our daffodils, etc) should be cleared and could be developed as a flower boarder to give a point of interest along this woodland edge whilst defining the edge of the main lawn.

One or two more of the fine existing silver or golden leafed hollies should be planted in the odd spaces where over the years original bushes have disappeared.

To the right of the pond Mr Pasley felt several of the pussy willows and maybe a young oak could be removed to create a view through the woodland edge bringing light and variety to the otherwise rather solid mass of trees that have grown up in recent years.

continued/...

This thinning, with Mr and Mrs Algeo's permission would effectively create a visual glade which could then be rough mown perhaps a couple of times a year using a small tractor mower (which he felt would be beneficial to us all in the long term).

A great deal of discussion went on over the siting of the pond and its size. Initially Mr Pasley felt the scale of the pond was far too small for the size of garden and should be removed, but he appreciated that this might not be acceptable to the residents and the pond did create an interesting detail in the garden and could give a great deal of pleasure.

It was therefore suggested that the existing crazy paving edge be removed and replaced either by a band of radially laid bricks with grass between or grass running right up to the pond edge. Additional shrubs should be planted to the rear and sides of the pond to contain it within the woodland edge.

Finally, the somewhat incongruous 'domestic' white cherry trees planted in recent years in front of the wood on the left of the pond should ideally be removed altogether or supplimented with one or two other white cherries (these compliment the mauve rhododendrons in the border behind). More pink almonds could be added on the right of the pond however, where oaks and willow are more compatible with the colour.

Sunken Lawn

It is highly probable that the four corner stones at the top of the formal steps could have at one time bases for a decorative pergola which almost definitely overlooked a tennis court.

Mr Pasley felt that the retaining walls to the lower lawn (now sadly half demolished) should in time be reinstated as this would be the only successful way to contain the lawn and path above.

Using adequate drainage i.e. weep holes etc, in order to remove the pressure of water (which appears to have been a contributory factor in the down fall of the present wall). With an enthusiastic team concrete blocks could easily be used to create the new wall by slotting the blocks over scaffold or similar poles set in a concrete foundation. Concrete poured into these blocks then form a solid wall, which roses, ivy etc would quickly camouflage.

There are at present some pleasant formal brick steps on the far side of the sunken lawn, by exposing these and with permission thinning out some of the trees immediately bordering the far edge this would create the impression, if only visually, of a 'walk' beyond into the woods which would give an added focus to the area.

continued/...

Goat Path

Where the path flanking the lower lawn meets the meandering path from the ballroom, a series of azaleas are at present cut across to create a more direct route down to the 'goat path'. We discovered on investigation, a continuation of the lower gravel path now completely overgrown between the fir trees. With a little work this could be reinstated and the azalea bed thickened up and increased in size to take in the present scrubby grass surrounding it between the paths, so tidying up the whole corner and making it more manageable.

There is a fine Tulip Tree at the start of the 'goat path' but a series of young oak and willow trees have grown up around it - these should be thinned out to let this fine tree develop more fully.

Gravel Paths

Mr Pasley recommended the most effective way of clearing recurring or stubborn weeds from gravel paths is to apply weed killer and then when the roots have been killed off a flame gun should be used to burn off the tough vegetation and enable it to be raked out easily.

Evergreen Border

At present we have a large area of brambles and general rubbish under the fir trees which could usefully be cleared to be included in the garden. Having cleared out the general rubbish and cut down all brambles we should treat the bramble roots with SPK brushwood killer (on a calm day) in order to permanently remove them.

It was suggested that we could re-root wild ivy from other parts of the garden and mix it with other ground cover plants. By planting 'wild' ponticum rhododendron along the borders of the 'fishermans path' it would quickly form a useful and attractive screen to the garden.

A couple of white cherry trees planted to camouflage the rather scruffy bases of some existing evergreens would help to contrast with the dark foliage and reinforce the effect of the existing magnificent cherry.

Closer to the ballroom, additional speckled golden laurels, together with perhaps yellow and white shrub roses would add colour and seasonal interest in the border, whose back should be infilled with taller shrubs to give balance to the height of the stricken fir tree. This tree could be left or partially removed retaining sufficient to act as a base for the already fairly established honeysuckle, etc. The small oaks behind the fir should be retained.

continued/...

Curved Borders Flanking The Terrace

The existing beds (somewhat awkward in shape) are obviously difficult to maintain. They should either be reduced in size and planted with flowering shrubs or removed altogether.

Large and Small Herbaceous Beds (flanking the main lawn) and Rhododendron Bed in the Centre.

Following very careful application of SPK brushwood killer to the base of any remaining brambles to kill off their roots; the large bed could be considerably reduced and filled with a manageable selection of herbaceous plants or roses, leaving the young self set oak trees to mature.

The small herbaceous bed below the cyprus could again if necessary be reduced in size from the front, but extended to meet the gravel path at the side thereby omitting a length of tedious edge trimming.

Finally the small almost centrally placed bed in the centre of the lawn should ideally be removed as it appears to break into the sweeps of the lawn at that point. However due to the remains of an old tree trunk, it was more than likely developed as a form of camouflage and for this reason Mr Pasley felt it should be retained and restocked with additional azaleas of compatible colour.

Upon leaving, Mr Pasley again commented on the fine aspect and setting of the house and its garden, he wished us success and hoped his unbiased comments would be of guidance when considering the long term aspects of maintaining and enjoying our garden. He expressed the wish that sometime in the future he might be asked to visit us again in order to enjoy the results of our efforts and to be allowed further to explore the depths of the woodland.

Prepared by Toni Hazle from notes made during Mr Pasley's visit.

The Hazle family at work on what was : —
The gardeners office & garage for the Bently/Rolls Royce!
1982/3.

(they previously lived at Flat C Main House for 4 years . . .)
after Elkingtons Building Contractors Tonbridge
converted the house to flats. . .

over - Pat Hargrove & Hazle's dogs (prev.) in George & Daphne's flat!
'Jill' in Nick Toppings Orchard - trees removed to sell to him
by Mr. Moody previous owner, (also ran stables at Trulls in 60's).
following Miss Isacs (Russell Budds sister in law),
who also ran it as stables from when

Trulls ran as Country Club after war.

period covered by photos of 'staff' etc, + see exciting story of
Guy Trundle - lover of Wallis Simpson who lived at Trulls
during this period.

During Second World War used as Officers Mess & Hospital
for Canadian Army.



County from the air approx 1982







A wedding at Trulls - Stable Courtyard,
1986 Jim Pers' (ex Clockhouse) daughter Julia's celebrations.



Main Gardens Trulls - prior to the storm ' that felled
5 leylandii which cut off ' Tack Room from gardens!
19 2003 fell at Richards car & garage & house ...



Main Gardens Tolls, - prior to the storm ' that felled
5 Leylandii which cut off ' Tack Room from gardens !

19 2003 fell on Richards car & garage & house ...



Olivia & Shannon (bridge flat.) enjoying the fun.
Is there a house & garages somewhere?



Squash Court. & Botany?



Rowan & Mae Logan ~ 'clearing up.' ~ with all the residents who
burned huge quantities of branches etc!
when the trees blown over were officially felled,
83

Logans lived in Coehens flat, Rowan



Trulls from the air — The Juffs ~ Trulls Retreat



The Garden Team.
Daphne &
Andrew.



The Magician!

