An Historic Building Survey of Malling House
(Sussex Police Headquarters)
Lewes, East Sussex.

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Summary

In the Autumn of 2016, Archaeology Services, Lewes (ASL) was commissioned by Sussex Police to undertake an Historic Building Survey of the Police Head Quarters at Malling House, Church Lane, Lewes, East Sussex. The main purpose of this survey was to establish which internal walls and features were the original and oldest phase of the building and to understand the heritage significance of the historic fabric. The survey established that although the building had been subjected to some internal changes throughout its life, particularly during the Georgian Period, some of the building’s original Stuart features had survived although ‘re-purposed’.
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Introduction

In the autumn of 2016, Archaeology Services Lewes (ASL) was commissioned by Sussex Police to carry out an Historic Building Survey conforming to an English Heritage Level 3 survey at Malling House, 28 Church Lane, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2DZ, centred on TQ41646 11125.

Malling House is a Grade 1 Listed building which was listed on 25th February 1952. It is located in South Malling, to the north of the town of Lewes on the north east side of the river Ouse (Fig. 1) with the front aspect visible looking down Church Lane from the east side. The building has its own semi-circular access driveway and lawn to the front. The building is of two storeys, plus attics and cellar and is believed to have been originally constructed in the first half of the 17th century, with a major refurbishment in the first quarter of the 18th century. The building has a cellar positioned below the Georgian portion of the building, and has a later 19th century extension to the south as well as 20th century additions to the north and more recent extensions to the rear west side.

Fig. 1: Site Location
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Malling House is described in its English Heritage Listing (Listing number: 293013) as:

‘Country House, now the headquarters of the Sussex County Constabulary. Mid Cl7 with late C17 addition, re-fronted circa 1720-26 and extended in C20. Red and grey brick with orange dressings with moulded band and cornice to panelled parapet. Horsham slab roof with three flat-headed dormers and stacks to extreme left and right of centre behind ridge. 2 storeys and attics, with cellars. Regular 9-bay front, glazing bar sashes with gauged heads and dressed surrounds. Central painted rusticated and keyed door- surround with superimposed Tuscan antae supporting open segmental pediment. Eight-panel door. Front dated 1726 on downpipe bracket to right. 2-bay early C20 2-storey extension in similar style set back to right. Lower red brick and tilehung wing further to right with hipped roof. Dated 1938 on downpipe. South front: in similar style. 4 bays with central wider spacing. Outer ground-floor windows with opening doors below to form French windows. All glazing bar sashes. West front: now partly masked on ground floor by 1960’s and 1970’s extensions of no special interest. Roof pitch steeper to left than to right of centre. Completely irregular fenestration, much altered, of glazing bar sashes, all separated by fictive pilaster strips. At this point on the exterior of the building can be seen both Cl7 building stages. Interior: Hall. Black and white slab floor. Panelled dado with arched panels above. Triglyph frieze, carried on Doric columns flanking windows and

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This report has been prepared for Sussex Police in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any original features of the building and to provide a clear overview of the structural phases. It also served to preserve the Georgian and later interiors by photographic record.

The survey was carried out by Lisa Jayne Fisher, assisted by Nicholas (Bertie) Haken on the 21st and 26th October and 24th November 2016.

**Historical and Archaeological Background**

Lewes is first recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Burghal Hidage and the earliest part of the town is likely to be Alfredian in date (878-879AD)². The site of Malling House is located on the corner of the Church Lane. The church at South Malling was rebuilt 1628, and succeeded one dating to the 7th century. The archbishops of Canterbury had a palace at South Malling³.

A Stuart era (or earlier house) may have been formerly present on the site and remnants of this are still evident within the building. This has been suggested in the Listing description above due to a change in height of roof trusses and the presence of oak panelling re-used on the ground floor of the house which predates the main Georgian areas of the current standing building. However, the change in roof height is perhaps a misnomer as the current roof has been raised in height and much altered over the years and cannot be used as a reliable clue.

A map of Kent and the neighbouring counties of Sussex, Middlesex and Surrey from the 1583 edition of the Saxton atlas of England and Wales, was first published as a whole in 1579 (Fig.2). The atlas is of great significance to British cartography as it set a standard of map production in Britain and the maps remained the standard for English county mapping, with few exceptions, until after 1750. During the reign of Elizabeth I, maps became more commonly used for government matters requiring accurate maps with consistent scales and symbols, made possible by advances in surveying

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³ John Bartholomew, 1887. *Gazetteer of the British Isles*. 
techniques. Lord Burghley, Elizabeth I’s Secretary of State, created detailed maps of England and Wales from the 1550s, using the skills of the cartographer Christopher Saxton to produce a consistent survey of the country. Thomas Seckford, Master of Requests at the Court of Elizabeth I, financed the survey and his arms appear next to the royal crest on each map.

Fig.3 Joan Blaeu’s map of 1646

Fig.3 shows a Sussex map from 1646 which includes Malling, but is referred to as ‘Mawling’ without an enclosed park and this most likely just refers to the church.

Fig.4 Thomas Budgen’s map of Lewes, prior to 1816 (no date)

By at least 1816 and probably earlier, Malling is divided up into Old Malling and South Malling with Malling House clearly shown on the map (Fig.4) with two outbuildings to the rear and a stable block further to the north, all within the ‘dog’s leg’ of Church Lane.

The location of the building is visible on the 1844 tithe map of Lewes (Fig.5). A blocked area of colour identifies a building in a similar location on the corner of Church Lane, although the size and shape of it does not appear to match the present building and is possibly mis-drawn OR the roof is a much later replacement than is currently considered (most likely the former). The tithe apportionment for
1844 shows that the house (plot 61) was owned by Reverend Peter Guerin Crofts and consisted of: 4 acres/2 roods/28 perches (expressed hereafter as a=acres, r=rood and p=perches). He also owned a part of Mill field and road (Plot 50; 0a/1r/29p); a barn, field and meadow (Plot 53; 8a/0r/10p) which were rented out to a James King; a meadow called ‘Scotsman’ (Plot 54; 6a/1r/2p) and a rickyard and field (Plot 55; 12a/2r/9p) rented to S.Grantham. He also rented to Mr. King a cow field (plot 56; 0a/1r/2p) and a cow yard and meadow (plot 57; 4a/1r/12p) and had two pastures plots 62; (4a/3r/28p) with a nearby garden, plots 62 (0a/1r/27p)².

**Land owned by Rev. Crofts**

Fig.5 Tithe map believed to be 1844 (plot 61) TD/E119 reproduced by permission of ESRO (©East Sussex Records Office).

The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1873 (Fig.6) more clearly identifies the building closely resembling the current footprint. A large rectangular building with extensions to the rear and north side which faces Church Lane to the east side, with two narrower rectangular buildings behind the building. A semi-circular drive is apparent at the front of the house. A description of South Malling at this point in time describes it thus:

“**MALLING (SOUTH), a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; on the river Ouse and on the Lewes branch of the London and Brighton railway, partly within Lewes borough, on the N side of Lewes. Post town, Lewes. Acres, 2,689. Rated property, £4,870. Pop., 716. Houses, 125. Pop. of the part within L. borough, 499. Houses, 92. A collegiate establishment, for a dean, a chancellor, a precentor, a penitentiary, a sacristan, and a clerk, all prebendaries, anciently stood here; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Palmer; and came to be represented by a mansion called the Deanery. ...”

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³John Marius Wilson, 1870-72. Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales
The property was put up for sale in 1878 and the sales particulars read as follows:

“An exceedingly attractive Freehold Residential Property, known as Malling House, in the parish of South Malling, on the outskirts of the town of Lewes, and within one and a half mile of the railway station, whence there is a good train service to London and Tunbridge Wells. It comprises a substantial, old-fashioned, brick-built residence, containing noble entrance-hall, three reception rooms, housekeeper’s room, servants hall, large kitchen, six bedrooms, two dressing rooms, eight servants’ bed rooms, the usual domestic offices, and excellent dry underground cellaring; court-yard with dairy, larder, brewhouse, bakehouse, laundry, etc. On the opposite side of the road are the stabling (including four stalls, two loose boxes, harness room, and double-coach house), cowhouse, and large hay and corn lofts, gardener’s potting and store shed. In frame ground are forcing pit, 12 lights and viuery [grape ‘house’]. Capital walled-in kitchen garden and large orchard. The residence occupies a dry and elevated position, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, including Lewes Castle, Southdown Coomb, and the Kingston Hills, and is within a few minutes walk of the parish church. It is approached by broad carriage sweep, with two pairs of entrance gates, surrounded by extensive lawns, tastefully laid-out flower gardens and shrubberies, adorned with choice specimen shrubs and grand old timber trees, including a magnificent cedar, intersected by winding and shaded gravel paths and a charming grassy walk known as the Long Walk, leading to an ornamental stone-built summer house. The park-like pasture and arable is of superior quality, prettily timbered, and possessing a considerable frontage to the Lewes and Uckfield road and Spencer’s-Lane. At a convenient distance from the house are two sets of substantially-built farm premises, gardener’s cottage, and a capital nursery garden, the whole lying in a ring fence, and comprising an area of 52a, 3r, 0p. The South Downs Hound Kennels are within two miles. Possession of the house, and part of the land surrounding the house, may be had on completion of the purchase.”

Some changes are represented within the 1875 OS map (Fig.7) which shows no changes.
The 1910 OS map (Fig.8) shows a modified chimney stack built in-between the north side of the building and the separate outbuilding beyond. There is an adjustment to the rear of the building with some outbuildings removed.

The 1932 OS map (Fig.9) indicates that the building has been extended slightly to the south (also evidenced by the date 1929 on a lead hopper), the area around the chimney stack to the north has been in-filled and the building has been extended northwards to effectively join up with the outbuilding, leaving two small open courtyards. One of these to the front elevation is still present today but the one to the rear has been in-filled in the late 20th century and is no longer evident.
The 1954 OS map (Fig.10) indicates no changes.

Malling House originally belonged to the Boughey Family before they sold the estate in 1947 to the East Sussex police Authority for use as the Head Quarters for Sussex Police.

‘On 14th June, 1948 the Chief Constable transferred his Headquarters from West Street to Malling House, Lewes. Any member of the Force visiting Lewes will be welcomed at the new Headquarters and the Chief Constable hopes that all ranks will take advantage of this invitation.’

One of the first government dignitaries to visit the new Headquarters was the then Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede when he visited Sussex in April 1949. The Sussex Express and County Herald noted the event with a short article in their issue dated the 29th April, 1949\(^6\).

In more recent years the building suffered significantly from a fire in 1990 which ripped through the southern part of the building. Consequently a lot of the wooden historical fabric has been replaced; this includes major parts of the roof which has almost entirely been replaced with green oak for approximately 1/3\(^{rd}\) of the southern section.

The building is currently used as offices including the main office for the Chief Constable and in 2016 the offices were vacated in order for a programme of re-decorating to take place. This involved some limited opening up of later panels and in-fill which enabled ASL to peer into the past.

**Archaeological Methodology**

A building survey, conforming to an English Heritage Level 3 survey was carried out. A full descriptive record was made, both externally and then internally room by room through the house, and forms the basis of this report with the original Georgian part of the house recorded at a slightly more detailed level, due to the importance of the original fixtures and fittings within. Some drawings were made for the building (roof plan and long section) and surveyors plans were also used, for the ground floor and first floor with full permission from the surveyors.

A selection of supporting digital photographs were taken of the building during the survey (these together with a full index are contained in the archive). A photographic record of any original or early fixtures and fittings is also contained in the archive, and these are mentioned in the descriptive record where relevant.

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During the survey each of the rooms was given an individual number which was prefixed with the letter G for the ground floor rooms, the letter F for those on the first floor Figs 11 and 12 show the floor plans for each floor, with original or interesting features indicated.

The process of phasing some of the architectural features was made difficult on all levels due to the changes made when the building was substantially altered during the early 18th century. The roof was re-covered at this point in time with some of the original timbers used elsewhere in the structure. Due to the plastered finish of walls and ceilings it has been very difficult to precisely locate the earlier phase, although the interpretation does suggest that this partially lies within the western ‘range’.
The Survey

General External Description

The main body of the building is on north-south alignment. From the front, east elevation the building consists of a regular nine-bay front with red and grey brick, bonded with lime mortar (except to the south). This is laid mostly in header bond with some Flemish Bond underneath the windows. There is a brick moulded band and cornice to a panelled parapet. The roof at the front is a double-pile design, hipped at both ends and covered with Horsham slab and has three flat-headed dormers and chimney stacks to the extreme left and right of centre behind the ridge. A third substantial stack lies within the far right at the rear hip ridge and a fourth is located within a later extension to the north side. To the south the roof has two flat-headed dormers, to the rear west side there are three hipped dormers in what appears to be a higher roof from a different phase. Finally there are two more hipped dormers in a later phase roof on the west side and a large flat-headed dormer within the valley on the east side. It is clear that from the rear there are at least three phases of building with roofs at different levels covered with a mixture of Horsham Slab and ceramic peg-tiles. The north side of the building has had various extensions which are clearly visible and some lead drain pipe hoppers are dated. These are described in more detail below.

![Fig.13 The front elevation of the building](image)

The building is of two storeys and has attic rooms, with a cellar below the front part of the house. The windows have 12-light glazing bar sashes (without horns) with brick gauged heads and dressed surrounds. The central front door has a painted rusticated and keyed door-surround with fluted columns supporting a pediment, which are described more fully in the Listings information. There is a later mid 19th century two-storey extension in similar style set back to right. A later early 20th century wing is attached to the north of this with a hipped roof, dated 1927 and 1938 on two different lead hoppers. This has a lower Flemish Bond laid brick elevation with tile-hanging above. The South elevation is similar to the front in style but is an early 20th century addition, dated to 1929 on a lead hopper. The ground-floor windows here have opening doors below to form French windows. The West elevation is partly masked by mid 20th century extensions but where visible is coursed Flemish Bond brick with brick window lintels and jambs. The windows are of 12-light glazing bar sash windows to the south side with casement windows on the ground floor north side. The north elevation has no windows as the stack runs through this side of the building and up through the hipped roof.
Overview of the phases of the building

The Stuart House, Period A; Mid 17th century or earlier

The original story of Malling House is masked from view and was a real piece of detective work to strip away the modern additions to try and understand the core layout of the house. Sadly there are only glimpses left of what would appear to be the original Stuart layout, which is suggested in the Listing information from Historic England to have been built at some time around the middle of the 17th century, although there is evidence for an earlier building within. This may have been demolished with some of the timbers re-used. However, there is the possibility that some of these re-used building materials came from another building elsewhere so it cannot be stated with confidence. The evidence for an earlier building comes from the re-use of a decagon shaped crown-post (Fig.14; 2.42m in total length) utilized as a rafter in the 18th century roof, these ceased to be used as a form of roof construction in the early part of the 16th century. There is also a former wall-plate or side girt with diamond cut window mullions within (evidence of medieval techniques which ceased to be used around 1600) and former moulded mid-17th century window jambs or mullions from early glazed windows (Figs. 15 and 16). Other re-used timbers were seen throughout the roof and included many former wall-plates with stud and stave mortices, indicating a former timber-framed building with wattle and daub walls and several timbers with small, drilled holes which formed uneven lines. These were not big enough to have served as shelf supports but may be evidence of drilled holes to house horizontal ledgers for close-studded walls. Many of the re-used timbers also displayed signs of being covered with lath and plaster with the laths nailed onto the faces of the beams. In a few instances there were signs of uneven shaped wattle withies in the pattern left behind. On some of the timbers there were also sign that they had been considerably ‘hacked’ presumably by axe, in order to remove a beam presumably during dismantling.

If we can believe that the ‘original’ Stuart layout exists encased within the Georgian building, it would suggest a simple three-bay structure, which may be evidenced by the use of brick pilasters (thin vertical strips) to the rear of the house which may have been added when the original timber-frame was either under-built in brick, or faced in brick with the pilasters concealing the timber posts within. The only solid remaining evidence left of this building are the truncated hip rafters of the former hipped roof still visible at a lower level than the current roof (Fig.17), which were cut through at a later date to build the new Georgian roof. These are still seemingly pegged-in to the tie-beam although this could not be checked due to space restrictions. It should be noted that some of the

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images appear to show soot blackened timbers; these are as a result of the recent fire damage in the roof and is not evidence of a former open hall with soot soaked timbers.

Fig.17 Truncated hip rafter which measures 150mm square on the east side but only 150mm x 100mm on the west side

A suggested plan is coded green in the floor plan(Fig.18).

Fig.18 Phased floor plan of Malling House showing all periods. Adapted from surveyors plan with permission ©Hamson Barron Smith 2016

The later Stuart Phase, Period B; Late 17th century

At some point in the late 17th century, the house was extended. This is to the north as suggested in the main phased floor plan in Fig.18, coded pink. This is clearly an addition as evidenced by two different frames being built next to each other, as seen in the roof space with a change in roof height clearly visible. However, the roof has been re-built so this is not necessarily a reliable clue. The earlier phase was probably built around an integral chimney stack which is now demolished leaving evidence for this in the roof (Fig.19).This stack was still extant by the middle of the 20th century, as seen in a photograph taken around that time (Fig.20).
The map evidence of 1844 (Fig.21) suggests that the building faced the road to the south side but these could be single storey attachments. However, it is clear from the map that the building was shorter on the north south axis than it is now which suggests that the Period B addition is, in fact,
part of Period D during the Victorian phase. This is highly unlikely, as the building (including the Period B extension) was re-roofed in the Georgian phase; the map suggests that this part of the building did not exist then. Either the map has been drawn incorrectly (which does happen) or the evidence points to this part of the roof being much later in date, at some point after 1844 which is a possibility.

What we do know is that the extended area utilizes a lot of timbers from an older building. This includes two cross beams (possibly three but one was covered with tongue and groove boards) at ground floor ceiling level which were formally jetty beams. This is evidenced by stop chamfer mouldings running up to the missing jetty plate (100mm wide), which would have formed the front facing wall of the house supporting the over-hanging jetty beams at the front by a minimum of 450mm (Fig.22). These are probably not in-situ, as they are only the main bay beams and there are no thinner jetty joists in-between them. Jettied buildings cease to be constructed after the beginning of the 17th century. Could it be that the beams were re-used from Period A, once the building had been under-built during the Georgian phase? We cannot answer that question without pulling apart major historical fabric of the building so this has to be the un-answered riddle. However, we do know that there was a thin bay at the south end of this area which is replicated at ground floor and within the roof; this is likely to have been a narrow bay which housed the stack which was apparent until the mid 20th century.

Later alterations, such as the complete removal of the roof does not help the interpretation. Neither does the fact that the majority of the historical fabric was burnt during the late 20th century fire and that the roof tie-beams and joists are all hidden from view within a floored attic space.
**The Early Georgian Period C; c.1726**

During this period the building underwent significant changes to the size, layout and height of the rooms within. The Period A building had its roof removed, facilitated by cutting through the hipped rafters and replacing the entire roof with staggered and tenoned butt purlins and rafters which is a style used from the 1700 onwards. If any timber framed posts and walls were originally in place, they would have been removed by jacking up the building and under-building in brick. The solid brick spine wall which runs down the middle of the building is very apparent; there is a slim chance that timbers may survive plastered over within walls but this cannot be verified. A gap in the wall to house the main stairwell and ornate arches is made possible by the insertion of four huge timber posts, which sit on a brick walls at ground floor ceiling level and bridge the gap in the stairwell. The thick wallplates for the roof sit directly on top of a second wall-plate whose function is not clear. Originally it was thought that the lower wall plate was part of the Period A building; perhaps representing a former cross wing tie beam but this did not add up as the width is too narrow. One of the upper wallplates has a former lap-dovetail joint visible in the top which indicates prior use as a wall plate from elsewhere. Access to this major part of the structure was very limited during the survey and so again, this cannot be answered.

Once the major walls were built and the room divisions completed, the roof was re-fashioned and covered all of the Period A-C phases (Fig.23). The timbers of the double-pile roof sit on top of the wall (Fig.24) which also houses the chimney flues for the fireplaces.

![Fig.23 Long section through building showing all phases with Period C roof](image-url)
The Mid-Victorian Period D

During the mid-Victorian period, the building was extended with a new separate staircase built for the servants, and a new substantial stack added in the domestic range to the rear.

The Early 20th Century Period E

In early 20th century period, the building was extended to the south, which created more symmetry for the façade and extra rooms within the roof. It also created a more symmetrical look to the south rooms, with the fireplaces now being more central within the rooms. New fireplaces were added within the attics and the space was probably floored over at this point in time to use as servant’s bedrooms, accessed by a new servant’s stairwell. In addition, a new extension was built to the north with windows, wall panelling and skirting boards matching the Georgian style with some walls knocked through to give access.

Elsewhere in the building later changes have been made, including significant portions of the roof being replaced after fire ripped through the building in the late 20th century. These changes may have removed or obscured original features, making the accurate dating of parts of the building difficult. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are therefore based on the inspection of the standing building and an archaeological interpretation of the visible remains.
Detailed record and description of all rooms

The ‘Stuart Rooms’ at ground floor level

The Stuart rooms from Period A have been so compromised that no record of the original rooms can be made. Consequently these have been included in the description of the Later Georgian rooms as only details from this period are visible. The Period B Stuart rooms have been marked in pink on the floor plan in Fig.18.

Room G7

Room G7 is entered via a modern doorway in the southern wall from Stairwell A. This was originally one large room which has been divided up in modern times, with partition walls. For ease of recording this room has been divided up and described separately as Room G7A (south) and Room G7B (north). The corridor within (approximately 1.29m wide) has not been described separately due to its very modern origins. This room houses a raise in floor height of approximately 500mm from the southern wall which extends across the rest of the building on the western side. This matches a change in the roof height, although here there is a drop rather than a rise in height. Room G7 would have been partly servants dining hall and partly kitchen during Period C and is plain with no coving, chair rails or skirting boards. The floor is assumed to be concrete.

Room G7A once housed a later fireplace (Fig.25 Victorian?) in the corner of the south wall which has now been removed, although a thick lead pipe is thought to have acted as a flue which is still evident, running up through the roof above to the ridge. The ceiling is boarded with tongue and groove but there are some glimpses of modern joists above. The window in the west wall (Fig.26) is a Victorian casement which is situated 1.43m above ground level. Significantly, a substantial chamfered cross beam (possibly re-used as discussed above) measuring 280mm in width runs east to west across the room and is lodged in the exterior rear wall to the west and the inner spine wall to the east. There are no internal divisions within which means this room was always open and not partitioned. The floor to underside of the beam is 2.88m in height.
Room G7B also has modern partition walls but a solid brick wall to the north and west sides, as well as the internal brick spine wall to the east. There are two more Victorian casement windows in the west wall. A second chamfered cross beam (re-used?) runs through this room east to west and also has no internal divisions underneath. The ceiling in this room is also tongue and groove but has had significant portions removed. Above this can clearly be seen some very wide, old oak floorboards and re-used floor joists with lots of mortice holes cut within (Fig.27) within the southern half of the room. There are also Roman numerals marked into the joists which are not in order and therefore must be re-used from elsewhere. Some of these are also whitewashed in patches. The solid brick walls to the exterior west wall and inner spine wall on the east support the beam as in Room G7A. However, it is noted that the inner spine wall at this point narrows slightly which coincides with a more modern ceiling material; there is the possibility that part of this room belongs to the later Victorian extension and is denoted by a dotted line on the floor plan in Fig.18. Floor to ceiling height is much lower than the front rooms of the building at 3.03m.
The ‘Stuart Rooms’ at first floor level

Room F7

Room F7 is a corridor accessed through a Georgian arched door frame with a six-panelled door in the north wall of Stairwell A. This room is very plain with no coving and only modern skirting boards. There is evidence of a change in height of the ceiling towards the south east side where there is a slight angled slope above. Elsewhere the floor to ceiling height is 3.08m, which is on average, approximately 200mm less than elsewhere on this floor.

Room F11 is situated on the west side of Corridor Room F7 and is accessed by a modern door in the west side of the corridor. All features are now masked by the fittings for a modern bathroom but there is a late 19\textsuperscript{th}/ early 20\textsuperscript{th} century partly glazed partition (Fig.28). A fire escape ladder with hatch access from the roof space directly above is situated in the lobby area of this room. There is a window in the west wall which matches the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building but is a later replacement with frosted glass panels within.

Room F12

Room F12 is accessed by a modern door in the west wall of corridor Room F7. This room is very plain and has no wall panels, coving or chair rails and the skirting board is squared and modern. There is a picture rail which appears modern and the room is carpeted. There are two windows in the west wall which appear as elsewhere but are later replacements, with the window to the south having thinner lambs tongue mouldings, no horns and are shorter than elsewhere. There are no shutters or panelling to the sides of the windows but they do have low ledges which could have been used as window seats. The floor to ceiling height is 3.05m which matches the height downstairs and is lower than the rest of the building. There appears to be some racking or change in height within this room which is evidenced by a change in depth of the picture panel on the east wall (Figs.29 and 30).
Fig. 29 Changes in ceiling height in corridor Room F7

Fig. 30 Evidence of change in floor levels in Room F12 with angled picture rail rising to the left
The Early Georgian Rooms (c.1726; Period C) at ground floor level

This was the period of great change at the start of the Georgian period under the rule of Hanovarian King George I; small country houses were either completely re-built or extended to create a grand façade, with the growth of the ‘upstairs downstairs’ ideology, where social hierarchy within houses had completely separate areas for the domestic servants who were usually hidden away to the rear of the property, within the cellar and roof spaces. This was certainly the story at Malling. The plan of the Georgian additions are marked in blue on the floor plan in Fig.18 and are helpfully dated by means of lead hoppers and down pipes on the exterior of the house (also marked SIC next to the date). It is interesting to note that scratched onto one of the lead down pipes is “W. KING IV”, the successor to George IV in 1830, presumably someone’s way of celebrating the passing of George IV, a somewhat unpopular King. It should be noted that the chimney stack serving the south end of the building has been capped within the roof space and is no longer serviceable. Also of interest is the central stack serving the main entrance and reception rooms on both levels does not appear on the mid.20th century photograph and must therefore have also been capped. The current stack must be a later replacement. With the stack out of use, it is not clear what was heating the rooms at this point in time.

Entrance Hall G1

The entrance hall Room G1 is entered via the eight-panelled Georgian front door in the eastern elevation and contains some striking and original Georgian features. This includes a central ornate Bolection fireplace on the western wall and deep Georgian skirting boards. The entrance door is of Georgian eight-panelled style (and appears to be original) with wooden ionic pilasters to either side with a semi-circular pediment above.

There is original Georgian dado with arched panels above to all sides with Doric columns, coving and beading. The floor is made from large marble tiles, which measure 630mm square, set diagonally and alternating between white and black (Fig.31). There is a thinner kerb of grey marble, 330mm wide around the outside edge of the floor where it meets the skirting. Windows as elsewhere but with window seats flanking the door either side. There is some evidence for feathered paintwork graining details to the panels underneath the contemporary paint.

![Fig.31 Marble floor in entrance hall G1 (scales 20cm)](image)

The fireplace is made from polished buff coloured marble with numerous fossils within. A 19th century fireback made from bricks manufactured by the London Brick Company (LBC) is present with
a Georgian fire basket within the grate (Fig.32). There is a fine over-mantle with carved wooden swags and fruits/flowers within a Georgian panelled surround.

Fig.32 Fireplace with Georgian fire basket in entrance hall G1

A doorway with segmental pediments and pulvinated frieze (Fig.33) leads into Room G2 to the south; an open Georgian arch leads into Stairwell A to the west (Fig.34) and a doorway matching the one in the south wall leads into Room G3 to the north. The floor to ceiling height is 3.57m.

Fig.33 Doorway with pediment from entrance hall G1 into Room G2

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Fig. 34 Arched doorway from entrance Room G1 into main Stairwell A

**Room G2**

This room is entered via the door in the entrance hall to the southern end of Room G1, through an eight-panelled replacement Georgian style door underneath a semi-circular pediment door which is likely to have functioned as the main reception room. All of the walls are replaced Georgian style panels due to a fire which completely gutted this room in 1990. However, the panels, with column details flanking the windows, are all based on the original designs and this room was renovated as close to the originals as possible. The coving and chair rail (at 760mm high) is also replaced Georgian style, running around the perimeter. There are two replaced 12 light sliding sash windows (without horns) in the southern wall and three in the eastern wall, all with thick lambs tongue mouldings and pediments over. Each window has full-height, boxed shutters to either side, except the window at the south-east corner in the southern wall which has half height/full height divisions. At the base of the walls there is a Georgian style skirting board. In the centre of the western wall there is an original Georgian eared marble fireplace (Fig.35). The rear of the fireplace has a corroded iron fireback, with the motif of a female figure spinning wool (Fig.36) and a marble hearth and kerb, likely replaced and there is no existing fire grate. The floor is carpeted and it is unlikely that any surviving floor remains. Floor to ceiling height is 3.57m.
Room G3

Room G3 and is entered through an eight-panelled Georgian door underneath a semi-circular pediment in the northern wall of hallway Room G1. There are two Georgian 12 light sliding sash windows (without horns) in the eastern wall, with thick lambs tongue mouldings. Each window has
full-height, boxed shutters to both sides, (Plate 7) and window seats below. The walls to all sides are Georgian panelled with a chair rail around the perimeter (at 930mm high) with deep Georgian skirting and door architraves. The coving is different from the other ground floor rooms, with a deep Georgian crenellated cornice present. There is a break in the panelling on the west wall, to the north of the fireplace where a secret cupboard is situated (Fig.37). A six-panelled Georgian door in the east side of the north wall leads into a large cupboard and another door in the west side of the same wall leads into the rear servant’s area.

![Fig.37 Cupboard in Room G3](image)

The fireplace is an eared, Georgian surround with Greek key pattern made from painted wood (Fig.38). No hearth plate or kerb was visible as this has been carpeted and is no longer in use, but a Georgian fire basket is in place. The floor is also carpeted. Floor to ceiling height is 3.66m.

![Fig.38 Fireplace in Room G3](image)

**Room G4**

**Room G4** is described in the Victorian section.
Room G5 is entered by a replaced modern door from Room G2 in the southern end of the eastern wall. The room has also suffered from fire damage but some original features were retained. This includes the ornately carved window architrave with acanthus leaf design (Fig.39) with matching skirting boards. There are two replaced Georgian 12 light sliding sash windows (without horns) in the southern wall, with thick lambs tongue mouldings. Each window has two sectioned, boxed shutters to either side. There is no panelling on these walls but there is an ornate crenellated coving with daisy details around the perimeter and a chair rail; (at 750mm high). An aperture has been knocked through in the eastern wall to give access into the modern extension to the rear of the building, with steps up. The floor is also carpeted.

The fireplace is an eared Georgian design, also with acanthus leaves and marble inset strip and hearth plate (Fig.40). This has a wooden kerb and a Georgian iron fireback with the standing figure of a man (Neptune?) rising on sea creatures. There is no fire grate present. Floor to ceiling height is 3.66m.
**Room G6**

**Room G6** is the main hallway accessed through a six panelled Georgian door in the south wall, a modern fire door in the north wall (into Room G7) and an open arch from the entrance Hall Room G1 to the east. This area is the main Stairwell A for the building with ornate stairs measuring 1.54m in width. At the ground floor level, the walls to the east, north and west are panelled and there is a small two-panelled Georgian door under the stairs on the east wall which gives access into the cellar below. There is a chair rail (at 922mm high) to the north and west walls only and a step up to Room G7 by 500mm. The balusters are open stringed, with three posts to a tread, consisting of twisted; fluted and barley twisted designs with squared knops top and bottom with carved, wreathed cheek pieces below. The mahogany rail runs from a newel post, which is spiral shaped above the curtail step (Fig.41), to a half-landing and the walls are half panelled to a height of 890mm, with a carved dado and fluted pilasters (Fig.42). At the half landing the rail is supported by two column-on-vase balusters which match those on the dado panels. The stairs turn once with a landing at the top of the stairwell. On the half landing is a large Venetian sliding sash window (Fig.43) with an oak semi-circular panelled window seat and full panels to both sides with full height shutters within (Fig.44). These are likely to be later replacements.
At the top of the stairwell is an open panelled segmental Georgian arch with two flanking plain pilasters into the inner landing Room F1.

Floor to ceiling height in the stairwell is 7.24m and under the stairs at ground floor level is 3.62m.

Fig.45 Selection of cornices and mouldings from the Georgian ground floor rooms
The Early Georgian Rooms (c.1726; Period C) at first floor level

Room F1

Room F1 is a small inner landing area which is accessed through the Georgian arch at the top of Stairwell A in G6 on the east side. The east side of the arch matches that on the west side and the room and comprises of two wooden, fluted pilasters which support the arch above. The arch, which also appears to be of wood construction, has a moulded linear design. The roof space shows that some of this arch has been replaced with modern plasterboard in places but most of it is thin wood. There are Georgian panelled walls to all sides and Georgian coving (Fig.46) that matches that in Stairwell A. A Georgian six-panelled door in the middle of the east wall gives access into Room F2. A matching door with plain arch over enters the corridor Room F7 on the north wall and a modern six-panelled door enters a short corridor Room F4 in the south wall. Floor to ceiling height is 3.32m.

![Fig.46 Coving in F1](image)

Room F2

This room is a small room, probably used as a dressing room to the main bedroom Room F3 to the south. There are original Georgian skirting boards, coving and a chair rail (at a height of 810mm) around the perimeter of the room. There are pine floorboards and the window in the east wall appears to be original which matches the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building, with half height shutters and panelling under the window but not above. The shutter bars are missing from this window. There are two Georgian doors in this room; one in the south wall giving access into Room F3 and one in the north wall giving access into Room F8. Floor to ceiling height is 3.34m.

Room F3

Room F3 is the main bedroom on this floor, formerly used as the Chief Constable’s office. It is accessed through a door in the north wall from Room F2 and also a door in the west wall from Room F4. This room suffered greatly from fire damage so most of the Georgian features are replacements. This includes full panelling, skirting and chair rail (at 780mm in height) to all walls as well as the windows and shutters. There are three windows in the east wall and two windows on the south wall which match the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building. The six-panelled Georgian door into Room F4 is a replacement but the deep panels leading into the room are possibly original. The original Georgian Bolection fireplace (Fig.47) is also likely to have been replaced with a wooden reproduction but a Georgian fire-basket is situated within. There are secret cupboards to the south of the fireplace and floor to ceiling height is 3.20m.
Room F4

Room F4 is a small inner lobby giving access to Room F3 in the east wall, Room F5 in the south wall and Room F6 in the west wall. Access to this inner lobby is through a door in the north wall from the landing of Stairwell A. Floor to ceiling height is 3.25m.

Room F5

Room F5 is another bedroom which is accessed by a six-panelled Georgian style door in the North wall from Room F4. Again, this room has suffered from fire damage and the Georgian wall panels to all sides (with applied architrave rather than recessed panel work) is replaced. The deep skirting boards and chair rails (to a height of 800mm) are also replaced, as are the two windows in the south wall which match the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building but have window seats. The shutters to these windows may be original and appear to have been cut through crudely to create shutters which open to half height. These are currently sealed by layers of paint. The fireplace is a fairly plain replacement with original marble inset surround with a Georgian fire-basket within (Fig.48). Floor to ceiling height is 3.26m.
Room F6

Room F6 is the dressing room to Room F5. The skirting boards, coving and window in the west wall have been replaced and match the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building. Floor to ceiling height is 3.26m.

Room F7

Room F7 is the corridor accessed through a Georgian arched door frame with a six-panelled door (Fig.49) in the north wall of Stairwell A. This room is described in the late Stuart Period B section.

Room F8

Room F8 is a bedroom on the eastern side of the corridor and is accessed through a door in the north side of Room F2. There is also a door in the east wall of Room F7 and there is a door in the north wall giving access into Room F9. There is full Georgian panelling to all walls with modern replaced skirting where electrical sockets are installed around the room. There is a chair rail (at a height of 780mm) and a secret cupboard to the north of the central fireplace on the west wall. The coving is plainer than elsewhere but likely to be Georgian as are the windows which match the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building. They have plainer shutters to the side which have also been crudely cut through to create half-height shutters similar manner to those in Room F5. The access into Room F9 in the north wall is through two six-panelled doors; the first is a later replacement but the second is Georgian. There are similar double-door access routes into Room F2 in the south wall. The fireplace is Georgian and made from a fossilized stone surround with inset blue and white Dutch Delf tiles (Fig.50) and a later Georgian fire grate. The floor to ceiling height is 3.39m but there is an obvious slump in the floor to the west side of the room.
Room F9

Room F9 is a bedroom with access from a modern door in the east wall of corridor Room F7 and through an original six-panelled door in the north wall of Room F8 as previously discussed above. There is Georgian panelling to the walls except a patch between the two Georgian windows on the east wall which match the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building (Fig. 51), with purposely designed shutters with full height and half height provision. There is also a repair to the panelling in the north wall on the west side. The skirting boards are modern and there is a Georgian chair rail (at a height of 800mm) and coving which matches that in Rooms G1, G2 and elsewhere on this floor. The same fossilized stone Georgian fireplace to that in Room F8 is situated on the western wall but this has replaced modern hearth and kerb (Fig. 52). A 19th century six panelled door (with two later glass inserted lights) leads into Room F10 in the north wall. The floor to ceiling height is 3.32m.
Fig. 53 Selection of cornicing, mouldings and details from the Georgian first floor rooms
Fig. 54 Selection of photographs taken in the roof space which was replaced in the Georgian period and late 20th century when fire took hold and damaged the space considerably.
The Mid-Victorian Rooms (Period D) at ground floor level

During the Victorian period there were some additions and renovations to the building.

At ground floor level there were some alterations and extensions to the north of the building which included building of a new chimney stack and perhaps an extension to Room G7 to create a new kitchen space in Room G8. Furthermore it appears that an open area was in filled to create a new staff staircase with lower level bathroom (or former office?) and dressing room above. It is likely that the attic rooms were floored over for use as servant’s bedrooms at this point in time.

**Room G4**

Room G4 houses Stairwell B, an open-well four flight stair with ramped rail, turned balusters and carved cheek-pieces with vitruvian scroll design, which is currently entered through the open lobby area Room G8. The base of the stairwell has been sub-divided by means of partition walls, to provide a small bathroom which may formerly have provided a small domestic office space before being converted to a bathroom. This is accessed down three steps (approximately 580mm lower) from Room G8 and has re-used 17th century wall panelling (Fig.55) on the southern wall which has been positioned around the rear of the cupboard in Room G3. The other walls appear to all be partition, except the west wall. The floor consists of small black and white marble tiles set diagonally and there is an original Victorian ceramic toilet (Fig.56) and panelled partition wall between the toilet cubicle and the sink area, with a frosted ‘star burst’ patterned glass top panel.

![Fig.55 Re-used Stuart panelling in G4](image1.png)

![Fig.56 Victorian toilet in Room G4](image2.png)
The window is a 12 light Georgian style sliding sash window (without horns) as elsewhere in the eastern wall, with thick lambs tongue mouldings and plain, full height shutters to the side which are likely to be Victorian. The same re-used 17th century panelling has been used to line the wall underneath the window, but these are hinged to create a cupboard space. The coving is also likely to be Victorian. Outside the toilet area is a boxed in cupboard at the very base of the stairwell which was not accessible on the day. This clearly has a re-used 17th century oak panelled door (Fig.57) which matches the panelling in the toilet. There are also original 17th century ‘Cocks-head’ hinges on the door. A second door at this lower level in the south wall enters Room G3 and consists of a six-panelled Georgian door. Floor to ceiling height in the lower bathroom area is 3.64m.

The stairwell measures 9.45m from floor level to the roof ceiling above the stairs. There are plain turned open stringed balusters with square knops top and bottom. These are possible oak but may also be stained wood and this type of pattern appears to date to the early Victorian period. The walls to the sides of the stairs are panelled to a height of 1.05m, also from oak or stained wood and plain with a simple beaded rail to the top. This has a shallow beaded skirting board with a matching wave pattern running all the way up. There is no coving. The stairs turn three times to a quarter landing at the first floor level; a modern fire-door here enters Room F13 and they then turn three times where they reach the attic floor level. At the very base of the stairs, the balusters and newel post, which curves towards the curtail step, have been extended (Fig.58) in order to facilitate a new access through the original north wall in 1927, when the extension was added. The stairs give access directly to the top attic floor where it is likely that the servant’s bedrooms were housed at this point in time (Fig.59).
Room G8 is entered through a modern fire-door from Room G7 in the southern wall. This appears mostly masked from view by modern render but is highly likely to have been the Victorian kitchen. There are few original features in this room, save traces pf a huge former kitchen range which was inserted into a large chimney stack in the north wall which is no longer in-situ. This blocked fireplace was briefly opened up during the survey but no features, save the brick stack, were evident (Fig.60). It is clear that a large section of the wall has been opened up to create a walk through aperture which gives access to Stairwell B, as well as another aperture to the east side of the stack which gives access into a later extension to the north. Floor to ceiling height is 2.97m.
The Mid-Victorian Rooms (Period D) at first floor level

Room F10

Room F10 is a small dressing room to Room F9 which is accessed by a door in the north wall of the room. There are no wall panels, the coving matches that in Room F9 and there is also a deep but plainer skirting board to all walls. The window on the east wall (Fig.61) matches the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building, with plainer shutters than elsewhere, at half height only. There is a 19th century cupboard underneath the window.

Fig.61 Room F10 likely to be later Victorian addition above G4

Room F13

Room F13 is an area that has been masked with modern render to all walls and it is not clear what the function of this room is. It is currently a form of first floor lobby giving access to a modern extension to the west side and is evident that the original walls have been knocked through to create an access route into the northern extension into corridor Room F14 whilst a door in the east wall gives access to Stairwell B. The floor is carpeted and the ceiling is much lower than elsewhere at 3.01m from the floor level. There is no coving, skirting or wall panelling and there are no windows. The large north stack for the building is housed, but not visible, in the north wall. No fireplace is evident in this wall.

The Mid-Victorian Rooms (Period D) at attic floor level

It is highly likely that the attic was converted for use as servant's bedrooms during this period. The floors are a varied with some wide oak floor boards and some later pine replacements. The dormer windows may also date from the late Victorian period but have replaced frames within so it is difficult to be sure on this. There are some areas of beams with wallpaper over but few other clues exist.
The Early 20th century (Period E) Rooms at ground floor level

Northern extension; Rooms G9, G10 and G11 and G12 at ground floor level

The building was extended to the north in Period E, in 1927 and 1938.

**Room G9** is a corridor that gives access from the original part of the building in Room G8 to the south and into **Room G10** to the east wall and **Rooms G11 and G12** to the west. This corridor has plain walls, a lino floor and Victorian skirting and dado rails (Fig.62).

![Fig.62 Room G9 looking south towards the older part of the building](image)

**Room G10** is accessed through a door in the east wall of **Room G9** and is likely to have been the housekeeper, cook or Butler’s room. The fireplace is missing and the walls are plain with Edwardian cupboard doors (Fig.63). The windows match the front Georgian building but are obviously later replacements but do not have panelled shutters. There is a shallow skirting board which is probably modern. The floor is carpeted.

![Fig.63 Room G10 cupboard](image)

**Room G11 and G12** are single-storey extensions which house the main electric intake for the building and were not accessible on the day for health and safety reasons and so cannot be included in this survey.
**Northern extension; Rooms F14, F15, F16 and F17 at first floor level**

**Room F14** is a narrow corridor which links the main part of the building with the newer extensions to the north. There is a large cupboard housed within the south wall which is accessed by a six-panelled Georgian style door. A modern door in the west wall gives access to a modern kitchen in **Room F15** which is a modern addition. A Georgian style six-panelled door lies on the east wall which gives access into **Room F16** (Fig.64). There is an open doorway in the north wall giving access to **Room F17**. There is a frosted glass skylight (Fig.65) in the ceiling above which looks up into the roof space and a window above. It was noted that the wall to the south east side, which was knocked through, forms a rounded shape due to the tight space available. There is no access into the roof of the extension but it was clear through the skylight that the roof is constructed from 20th century, square edged softwood. The floor to ceiling height varies here and is quite low, with the floor to ceiling height being just 2.39m to the west and 2.68m to the east.

![Fig.64 Room F14 with door into Room F16](image1)

![Fig.65 Skylight in Room F14](image2)

**Room F16**

**Room F16** is a small bedroom, probably used by servants in the early 20th century, with access from Corridor **Room F14** to the west. This has no wall panelling but has some deep skirting boards, coving and a chair rail (at a height of 880mm). The coving matches the Georgian coving elsewhere on the first floor (e.g. F1) but is a later addition and was applied after the windows were inserted as the coving steps out to go around the top of the frame. There are two windows in the east wall which match the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building but these are copies and have no shutters or panels to the side. There is an Edwardian wooden fireplace surround (Fig.66) in the south wall with inset iron grate which was previously boarded up, with newspaper blocked the flue which dates to 1975. There are inset cupboards and shelves to either side of the fireplace (Fig.67) which were purposely built at the time that the extension was constructed, believed to have been in 1927. The floor to ceiling height is 3.20m.
Room F17

Room F17 is accessed through an open doorway in the north wall of corridor Room F14. Although this room is in the later extension, it has been modelled in the Georgian style to match the other rooms elsewhere on this floor. There are no wall panels but the same Georgian type coving is present, which matches Room F1 and elsewhere (Fig.68). The window in the west wall matches the large hornless sliding sashes elsewhere in the building but has no shutters and there is a chair rail (at a height of 850mm). There are softwood floor boards covered with hardboard and there is a hatch to the roof which is not accessible. Floor to ceiling height is 3.22m.
The 20th century Arts and Crafts extension; ground floor rooms G14, G14 and G15

In 1927 a further extension was added to the north side of the building which was built on to an area which had previously been in-filled although construction details are not clear as this link room was not accessible on the day of the survey (see Room G11). The 20th century extension was constructed in a traditional timber frame manner, using thick oak beams, some of which may well have been re-used from earlier phases of the building or brought in from elsewhere although the majority of these timbers are fresh and newly constructed.

**Room G14** is accessed by a door in the corridor G13 to the south. An in-filled door or window is within the eastern wall and appears to be constructed using a re-used beam as the lintel, which contains early mullion window mortices (50mm square) as well as a large wall brace mortice (measuring 370mm wide) on the underside of the beam (Fig.69). It is not know where this has come from but there are also some ‘hacking’ marks on the edges of the beam which appear to match some found within the roof space, where the roof has been replaced. Elsewhere in this room is an arts and crafts fireplace (Fig.70) and the walls are rendered and the floor is carpeted.

**Fig.69 Re-used beam in Room G14**

**Fig.70 Room G14 ceiling and over mantle detail**

**Room G15** is accessed by a door within the outside space adjacent to corridor G13 to the west side. This is currently used as the cleaner’s cupboard and was not accessible on the day of the survey.

The 20th century Arts and Crafts extension; First floor rooms F18, F19, F20, F21 and F22

**Room F18** is a short linking corridor which links up the Victorian extension to the 1930s extension to the north. These rooms are all located in the 1930s extension to the north. As such, they have not been recorded beyond a photographic record (Figs. 71-75) and they have been included on the floor plan. All of these rooms have been designed in the same Arts and Crafts style that matches their counter-parts on the ground floor. However, at this level there are no re-used timbers and there are some fine examples of doors that replicate the same craftsmanship as the original Stuart period panelled oak door at the base of Stairwell B, complete with replica Cocks-head hinges.

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Fig. 71 Room F19 door
Fig. 72 Room F21 fireplace
Fig. 73 Room F22 'cocks head' hinges
Fig. 74 Roof detail in Room F21
Fig. 75 Roof detail in Room F22
Later 20th century additions Period F

Due to the late date of these areas being outside the remit of the survey these western extensions were added to the plan and numbered but no further work was deemed necessary for these areas.

Room F15

Room F15 is a modern kitchen with no older features present and this has been added on at a much later date built around the Victorian north stack. No further records were made of this room.

Survey Interior Basement; the Cellar rooms

The cellar is located below the Georgian building from Period C on the eastern side of the building and is from this period. This has been largely unaltered since it was built and the survey work was conducted at a minimal level. Access from the ground floor into the basement is through a Georgian six-panelled door at the base of Stairwell A, which was constructed below Room G6. The roof is a barrel vaulted ceiling with brick walls and floor (Fig.76), parts of which have been underpinned by later concrete walls and some subsidence was apparent in the floors above. The cellar leads to a small coal hole at the north end, which has a small storage room with a re-used door covered in tally marks (Fig.77) presumably from deliveries of coal. The majority of the cellar is likely to have been used for wine storage but it is a large space so is likely to have served as a larder and store room as well.

Of interest is a re-used 17th century stone ovolo moulded mullioned window (Fig.78) within the top of the stairs leading down into the cellar. This window is placed at ground floor height on the exterior west wall, immediately below the Georgian arched window of the main stairwell. It is flush with the exterior brick wall on the outside but creates a cavity inside which then has a second wooden and glass Victorian sliding casement within. It must be re-used as is sits clearly within the brickwork. It was formerly glazed, with metal glazing bars still intact and empty rebate which would have housed the glass. The moulding is very similar to the wooden mullion in Fig.15 and probably comes from the earlier Stuart phases but cannot be proven.
Fig. 78 Stone mullioned window at top of cellar  
Fig. 79 Original delivery hatch now sealed

The original delivery hatches for the cellar are now sealed off and no longer in use (Fig. 79). The access apertures at the front of the building have been sealed and although the soldier courses of the hatch arches or chutes are visible, the access is covered by flagstones (Fig. 80) with ventilation grids inserted.

Fig. 80 Access to cellar delivery hatches are longer open.
Phased period interpretation

Period A; Stuart or earlier phase

It is likely, although not possible to be certain, that part of the building was originally constructed during the Stuart period. It has been suggested that an older demolished attached range or building may have constituted the first phase of building on site but there was limited evidence for this found during the survey, with no way of proving if the re-used timbers came from this or were brought in as building materials from elsewhere.

Period B; Later Stuart

At a later date it would appear that a north-south orientated wing was built up against the former structure as evidenced in the roof space.

Period C; Early Georgian c.1726

The most visible part of the building consists of a large Georgian house with basement, two floors and attic rooms. The 19th century OS maps clearly show the building to have had contemporary Georgian (or earlier) outbuildings to the rear of the property and the north side of the house has been subjected to different phases of extensions, the earliest of which is likely to have been replaced at least as early as the 1927 Arts and Crafts phase which has replaced any earlier buildings on this particular spot.

A significant amount of change occurred during the early Georgian period c.1726, when it is likely that the earliest structure was partially demolished, facilitated by the cutting through of the timbers in the roof space with the remaining north-south wing incorporated into the main part of the Georgian mansion. At the same time the former timber-frame was jacked up and under-built in brick, creating a large central spine wall which the horizontal timbers of the older wing rested upon. The large chimney stacks were also built at this time, and the room divisions that we see today were constructed around the older portion of the house. The older part was then utilized as domestic areas such as kitchen, staff dining hall, office and bedroom spaces for the servants. The original Georgian features and walls throughout the building have been identified in the text and are marked on Figs. 18.

Period D; Victorian

Further changes were made to the house during in the mid 19th century as map evidence shows. The addition of a servants staircase was possibly added during this time, as well as the building of a new stack and kitchen to the rear of the house. It is likely that the roof space was made into a habitable third floor at this time but it wasn’t until the early 20th century when the rooms became heated. These spaces were typically converted within such houses at this point in time, perhaps to be used as sleeping rooms for servants.

Period E: Early 20th century

The small extension on the south side of the building was added, certainly as late as 1929, as evidenced by the use of dated down-pipe hoppers (also marked GB, NB) which is backed up by map evidence. It is thought that this was done to create a better symmetry for the house by moving the corner out to give extra space for visual balance at the sides of the building. On close inspection the mortar used to bond the bricks at this end is more yellow in colour and more sandy than the

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8 Yorke, T. 2007 Georgian & Regency Houses Explained, Countryside Books
traditional lime mortar used elsewhere in the building. At the same time, the servants quarters became heated with two new fireplaces created within. The dormer windows may also have been added or replaced at this point in time.

The Arts and Crafts style extension to the north was built on in 1927 as dated on the lead hoppers outside (also marked GMB) with later additions in 1938.

**Period F: mid-late 20th century**

![Motorbikes outside Malling House in 1965](http://www.oldpolicecellsmuseum.org.uk/images/uploaded/scaled/.jpg)

More recently, in the 20th century, internal changes were made to the main house when it became the head quarters for Sussex Police. This included knocking through the rear western wall to give access to a new extension; opening up another part of the western wall to give access to a second extension and major renovations to replace burnt timber and historic fabric during the fire in 1990. Other minor internal changes, such as the dividing up of rooms at ground floor level and the necessary installation of electrics, broadband servers and other modern services to bring the building up to 21st century standards.

In conclusion, Malling House has some tentative remains pre-dating the Georgian period but with a significant proportion of its original Georgian structure and features surviving, especially on the Ground and First floors. Although later internal alterations and fire damage have affected some parts, the basic layout of the original early 18th century house can still be determined, and conforms directly to the standard layout of a typical Georgian country house.

**General discussion**

Malling House still retains many features and original walls dating to the Georgian period, but sadly very little of its original Stuart interior is clearly visible. All that can be read is a fragment still existing in the heart of the house which has been effectively wrapped around by later Georgian, Victorian and 20th century additions.

Much of the survey has concentrated on trying to determine which parts of the building are original and which are later in date. There are a number of features that have been used to determine the dating, confused by the use of Georgian-style features during later modifications. The southern side of Malling House was seriously damaged in the last half of the 20th century when fire ripped through...

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the building which is the reason for the large amount of re-panelling of the walls and the replacement of the skirting boards using a Georgian-style. The main difference between these and the original skirting boards on the first floor and above was the thickness of the wood used, the evident machine cut edges as opposed to hand cut boards and the build-up of paint on the originals.

During the Georgian period the six-panelled door was the standard design for most internal doors\(^\text{10}\). These are constructed of thicker timber than those of modern or Victorian doors that have been used in this building. Other features, such as the stairs, arches, windows etc. have been dated using standard reference books. Consequently it has been possible to determine which walls, stairs and other features are original features, and which are later, although there are some areas of the house which have no features or materials present to help date them. In some parts of the house, simple stratigraphical principals have been used to at least put building events into a sequence.

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Fig. 4: Dial House, Lewes: Ground Floor plan showing original walls in red, Room numbers referred to in text and other features.