

**A Revised Archaeological Interpretative Survey of  
1-2 Pond Cottages, Rushlake Green,  
Warbleton, East Sussex**

**Commissioned by  
Clyde M. Young**

**Project Ref. 2685  
ASE Report Number: 2007272**



**by David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA & Barbara Martin AIFA**

**2006**

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INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY  
OF  
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**Archaeology South-East  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London**

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# STANDING BUILDINGS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS

### AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

#### ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

The intended purpose of an *Archaeological Interpretative Survey* is to give an overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of a building. As such, they should not be regarded as a detailed archaeological record, nor should they be taken as definitive. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record.

These reports are aimed at three groups of user, namely those owners who wish to know more about their property, those persons (architects and planners) who are charged with the responsibility for both conserving the buildings and ensuring that they are carefully adapted to the needs of the future, and finally the academic carrying out wider historical or archaeological research. A secure use for the future is, in our opinion, the only way of ensuring the long-term survival of any historical building.

#### INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

Unless noted to the contrary, the assessments involve a visual inspection of the fabric, both internally and externally, including any accessible roof voids and basement areas. Except where building works are being carried out, intrusive techniques are inappropriate. Interpretation of the fabric and fittings therefore relies principally upon inspection of the visible evidence. As part of the interpretative procedure, a measured outline survey of every property is undertaken.

#### THE WRITTEN REPORT



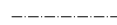




For ease of reference the written reports are divided into sections under a series of headings and sub-headings. The typical sequence of headings is as follows:-

- 1 Location of the building.
- 2 Sequence of development.
- 3 Detailed architectural description, arranged period-by-period.

#### THE DRAWINGS

A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. For clarity the drawings have been prepared in the form of scale 'sketches', rather than detailed archaeological record drawings. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

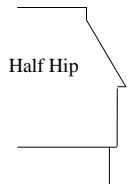
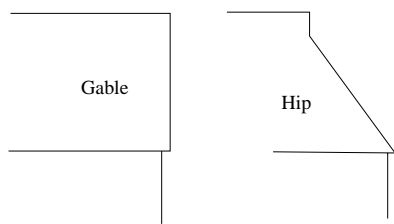
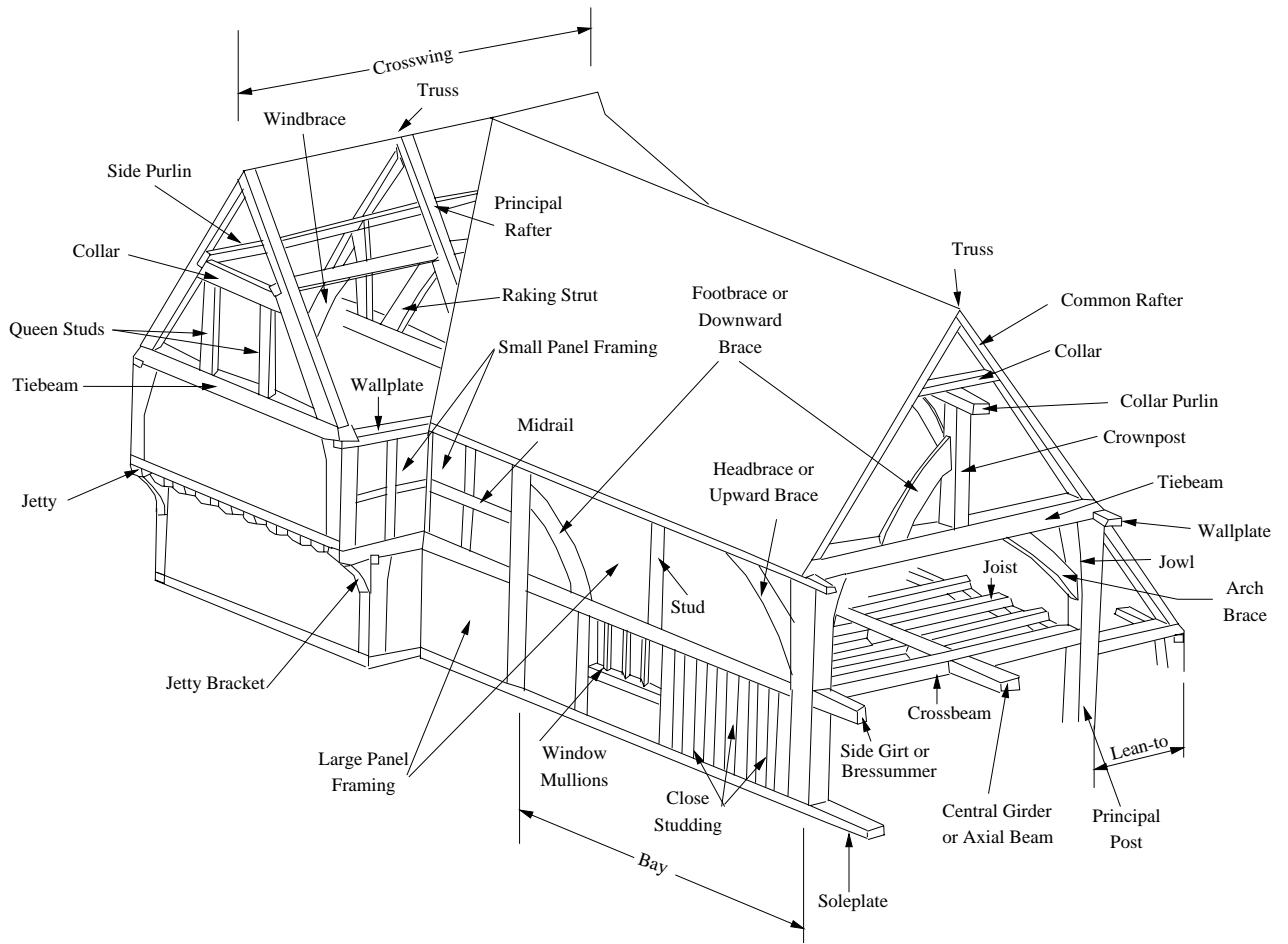
The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

	Surviving Timber-Framed Wall
	Surviving Brick or Stone Wall
	Features evidenced but destroyed or masked from view
	Beam or feature immediately overhead
	Conjectural or very approximate
	Structural timber
	Details unknown or doubtful

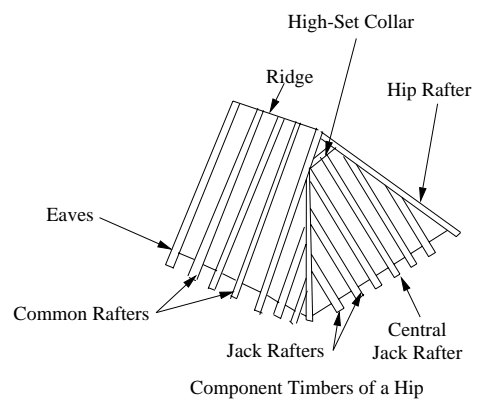
#### OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

1 Doors are shown in plan only where known: hence rooms may appear to have no obvious means of access.

2 With the exception of rafters, wallplates, and some chimneys and roof-lines, sections show features cut by or immediately adjacent to the cutting line only.



Roof Terminals



## GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

**REPORT NO. 0518**  
**(Revised 2006)**

**WARBLETON - 1-2 POND COTTAGES, RUSHLAKE GREEN**

**NGR TQ 6267 1826**

## **REPORT HISTORY**

A brief archaeological record of the southern part of this semi-detached pair of cottages was prepared by David and Barbara Martin for the Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey in 1980: at that time no access was available to the northern cottage. In early 2006 Mr and Mrs Vidler (relations of the late owner) contacted the Martins to ascertain whether they wished to make a brief inspection of the northern cottage, which brief visit indicated that the cottage had been added as an extension to the original southern house and was only later separated to form a dwelling in its own right. Subsequently, Mr and Mrs Young (owners of the southern cottage and prospective purchasers of the northern cottage) commissioned Archaeology South-East to prepare an up-to-date account of the entire structure. The survey work was undertaken by David and Barbara Martin in November 2006.

## **LOCATION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND** **[Historical background based upon research** **undertaken by C H C Whittick]**

Pond Cottages stand on the eastern side of Rushlake Green at the narrow southern end of the green, approximately 1.1 miles to the east of Warbleton Church. The structure is built upon a NNE-SSW axis (hereafter assumed N-S) with its principal elevation facing west towards the green.

The first currently known reference to the property is in 1603 when Thomas Stollion, gentleman, of Iwood Place in Warbleton sold it to Jane, widow of John Sumner of Arlington for £156 13s 4d. It was then described as a messuage, barn, buildings and land (4 acres) called Tombeckworth, abutting to the land of Oliver Cheyney of Cralle in Warbleton and to Rushlake Green on the east, south and west, and to the lands of Mathew Pont on the north. This 'Tombeckworth' should not be confused with the present day house of that name which stands immediately to the south of Pond Cottages and regarding which see below. Also included within the same sale were 20 acres of land called Homeland - P45/110 (abutments given) [East Sussex Record Office (hereafter ESRO) DUN 6]. The property appears to have been tenanted, for Jane

Sumner was described as 'of Arlington' in 1603 and at her death in 1624, when it descended to her son, John Mabb of Jevington. The Mabb family continued as owners (but not occupiers) until after 1679 when Elizabeth Mabb of Poplar in Stepney, widow, mortgaged it. It was subsequently inherited by Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Christopher Mabb and wife of William Harvey of Newport, Isle of Wight. By 1694 Elizabeth was a widow; in that year she mortgaged the property, which by this date included a malthouse, cottage and smith's forge 'newly built' upon it, together with three other messuages. Elizabeth was still alive in 1698 when the mortgage was assigned to Thomas Crouch, yeoman, of Warbleton. In the same year she sold the 20 acres of land called Homeland to the said Thomas Crouch [ESRO DUN 6].

The other houses upon the holding appear to include The Oaks. At some as yet un-ascertained date between 1698 and 1744 the sites of the houses today known as Grantees and Tombeckworth (perhaps with houses already standing upon them) were sold out of the property to form separate holdings. The present Tombeckworth, which inherited the name of the original holding, was either built or rebuilt by the spinster sisters, Ann and Mary Peckham, who were also the sisters to William Peckham of Iridge Place, Salehurst, and to Martha, wife of Walter Roberts of Stonehouse, Warbleton - the house was described as 'newly built' in 1744 [see ESRO HBR 1/492, revised report dated 2004]. The second house, Grantees, stands two houses to the south of Pond Cottages and, in its present form, is of early 18th-century date [see ESRO HBR 1/511].

Prior to 1735 the residue of the original property - including present day Pond Cottages - had been acquired by William Evernden of Dallington, upon whose death in that year it was granted to his principal creditor, Samuel French of Warbleton [ESRO WB17.37v]. French was still the owner (with other property) at his death in 1750 when it descended to his son, John [ESRO WA58.307]. Evidently Pond Cottages, together with the attached four acres of land, were subsequently purchased by the Peckham sisters of present day Tombeckworth, for in a 1777 codicil of her will of 1770 the surviving sister, Mary Peckham, left what she called Tombeckworth (the present house of that name), together with a house in two dwellings (present day 1-2 Pond Cottages) with its four acres of land to her niece Martha, wife of Rev Henry Harcourt of Stonehouse. The occupiers of 'the house in two dwellings and four acres of land' are given in the codicil as Thomas Napp, John Martin and John Crouch [ESRO WA64.34]. John Crouch occupied the land, Napp and Martin the two dwellings. Thus, both Tombeckworth and Pond Cottages came into the Stonehouse Estate, within which estate they remained until after 1838 [ESRO DUN 44/5 (Map of 1810); ESRO TDE 50].

## **OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING [Drawing Nos. 518/5-6]**

In its original form the house comprised a well built but tiny three-bay, two-storeyed cottage dating from the early/mid 16th century [**Period A**]. Despite its cottage status, the quality suggests that it may have been constructed for a well-off widow. Around 1600 [**Period B**] the cottage was upgraded by the construction of a two-flue chimney

built within the narrow northern end smoke bay: a first-floor ceiling was probably inserted into the hall chamber at the same date.

Late in the 17th century [**Period C1**] a lean-to outshut was added against the southern end wall, returning part way along the front elevation. The positioning of a lean-to outshut at the front of the cottage probably indicates that this lean-to was added to form a shop, with perhaps the southern end outshut serving as an associated workshop area. Either at the same date or perhaps a little later [**Period C2**] (but still during the 17th century) the house was extended northwards by the additional of two bays and an associated rear lean-to outshut. The reason why the new rear lean-to did not extend the full length of the house is the existence of the southern and western front lean-to outshuts - space therefore had to be left to light the southern period-A bay.

Initially there was no inter-communication between the period-C1 parlour and the rear outshut: it was not until the mid/late 18th century that a doorway was cut through the rear wall in order to connect the two. It is possible that it was at this date that the house was divided into two cottages - as the historical notes included above indicate, the division is known to have occurred by 1777. The party wall between the two cottages is made at the chimney and was achieved by blocking off the connecting doorways at both ground- and first-floor levels. The nature of this blocking - lath and daub applied to one face of nailed-in studs - certainly looks mid/late 18th-century in its constructional detail. In order to give access into the southern cottage a new front doorway must have been intruded - unless the doorway leading into the (assumed) shop was utilized for this purpose. Although rebuilt subsequently, it must have been at this time that stairs were intruded into the rear lean-to of the northern cottage, rising from the period-C2 parlour to the chamber above via intruded doorways in the timber-framed rear wall of the main frame. Access into the attic area within the northern cottage is via a steep flight of steps rising adjacent to the chimney within the newly formed closet. Possibly as part of the alterations to form two cottages, but perhaps of later date, the period-A hall/service partition was removed and replaced approximately 1.00 metre further south in order to enlarge the hall, thus bringing the doorway leading into the rear lean-to outshut into this room.

It appears to have been during the 19th century that a small area of the front wall, adjacent to the front door, was rebuilt in brick and some of the walls of the outshuts likewise rebuilt. The remainder of the external walls within the old part of the structure are tile hung.

In modern times a two-storeyed porch has been intruded into the northern end of the front outshut and a single-storeyed extension added to the south. These alterations had already been undertaken by 1974 (Plate 1). Between that date and 1980 the remains of the southern lean-to outshut were destroyed by the addition of an extra storey over the modern single-storeyed part, and extensions were made to the rear at the southern end (see Drawing Nos. 518/5 and 6).

All work carried out since period C is excluded from the more detailed architectural

description which follows.

## **LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING**

Nos 1 and 2 Pond Cottages were listed grade II (described merely as 'Pond Cottages') on 30th August 1966, its listed building reference being TQ 6218 32/682. The address was amended to 'Nos 1 and 2 Pond Cottages' on 12th August 1981. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. The date is given as C17 or earlier. [Source: English Heritage, Images of England - website]. The description must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected as, no matter what the grade, the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior, but also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948.

## **DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

### **PERIOD A (Early/Mid 16th C) [Drawing No. 518/1 (Rev)]**

#### **LAYOUT**

The original house measured only 7.33 metres x 3.98 metres (22'0" x 13'1") and comprised three bays. The southern bay formed a service room, with the main body of the hall located within the central bay. The short, 1.40 metre (4'7") northern end bay served as an unrestricted smoke bay, effectively extending the hall up to the northern wall. Above the two rooms were chambers. Unusually for a cottage of this size there was a ceiling over the service chamber from the outset, allowing a tiny storage garret to be formed within the roof over this end, but the hall chamber was at this date open to the roof.

Despite the cottage's small size and very narrow width, the storey heights are generous. For example, on the ground floor the walls measure 2.00 metres (6'7") tall from underside of soleplate to underside of floorboards, whilst at first-floor level the walls measure 1.95 metres (6'4") from first floor to top of wallplate.

#### **WALL DESIGN**

Despite the small size of the house, the timbers used in the construction of the frame are heavy, well finished, and show no signs to indicate the use of secondhand material. On average the principal posts are of 270 mm x 250 mm scantling, studs are 130 mm wide,

the footbraces measure 210 mm deep, and the tiebeams average 210 mm x 240 mm.

The wall framing generally comprises large daub panels, the staves which support the daub infill being fixed into traditional small round-ended mortices at their heads. At first-floor level the western and eastern walls incorporated headbraces, with studs forming window jambs. On the ground floor the design of the infill framing is evidenced by peg holes in the side girts and crossbeams for studs. In contrast to the design within the front and rear walls, the two end walls, together with the internal cross partitions incorporate footbraces at first-floor level. All braces in the external walls were set to be visible from the outside, being masked by daub infill on the interior.

At first-floor and roof level within the narrow northern bay the timbers of the frame, together with the fragmentary remains of the the daub infill are thickly encrusted in soot, confirming that at this level the entire bay was open to the hearth below. It is probable that this upper part of the smoke bay doubled as a smoking area.

## **WINDOWS**

The windows were of unglazed type, closed by internal sliding shutters. At the southern end of the west wall within the service chamber the underside of the wallplate is exposed to view and here triangular-section mortices are visible. These indicates that the mullions of the window were of diamond section but, as a mark of quality, at the joints themselves the front face of the mullion's diamond section was cut down so as to fit into the triangular-section mortices. This method of fixing prevented the front edge of the joints from rotting out over time - the normal (cheaper) method was to form diamond-section mortices with the externally-facing points of the diamonds set very close to the external face of the main timbers.

Elsewhere within the house the sites of original windows are evidenced by pegged mortices for jambs and by associated sliding shutter grooves cut into the soffits of the main timbers. Grooves are visible at the southern end of the western wall at first-floor level, in the hall's eastern side girt, and in the eastern wallplate of the southern chamber. Surprisingly (and unusually for this period) there appears to have been no windows in the southern end elevation! Usually at this date unglazed windows were set in every available elevation so as to regulate light when some shutters were closed during inclement weather.

## **DOORWAYS**

It is not known for certain where the front and rear doorways were located, though it seems likely that the front doorway was positioned within the smoke bay, where the same location as the present doorway to the northern cottage.

Internally, the doorway which gave access from the hall into the service room was sited

adjacent to the front wall, beside principal post C2. In addition to giving access into the service room, this doorway would have led to the stairs.

At first-floor level access from the service chamber to the hall chamber was via an off-centred doorway in the dividing partition, the location being dictated by the position of the stairs within the southern bay. This doorway (currently blocked) has a separate head set beneath the tiebeam.

## **FLOORS AND CEILINGS**

The ceilings within the ground-floor rooms each consisted of longitudinally-set joists, the joists today being evidenced by peg holes in the soffits of the crossbeams to trusses B1-B2 and C1-C2, and by visible mortices in the southern face of crossbeam C1-C2. In this area either all or most of the joists have been replaced in modern times in order to overcome subsidence of the frame, but the mortices indicate joists of narrow (c 85 mm) width. At their southern end these joists were lodged over the crossbeam of truss D1-D2. It is not known whether the joists within the hall bay survive - these too may have been replaced to overcome subsidence. The joists in this area are today masked by an underplastered ceiling.

On the upper floor the central girder of the attic ceiling within the southern bay is fully jointed to the tiebeams at both ends and thus must be original to the initial build. The joists are currently hidden from view by a plastered ceiling, but their positions are indicated by peg holes in the girder. As noted above, at this time the hall chamber was open to the roof.

## **STAIRS**

The stairs giving access to the first floor would have risen southwards against the front wall, with the bottom step inset from the doorway in order to allow access into the service room. As both the floor joists in this area and the stairs have been replaced, no further details are known. It is not clear how access was gained to the garret area over the service chamber.

## **CHIMNEYS**

During period A the house was heated by an open hearth set within the narrow northern bay, on the floor of the hall. In effect this small bay mimicked the open bay of a partially-floored open hall, for the visible details of the crossbeam at truss B1-B2 indicate that at ground-floor level the bay was fully open to the main body of the hall. The smoke from the fire merely drifting up into the upper part of the bay and escaped through the roof in the same way as in a medieval open hall. If the northern wall incorporated a brick/stone reredos screen against which to build the fire, it was limited to a small area of truss

A1-A2 only, for stave holes (indicating former daub infill) are visible within both the exposed part of crossbeam A1-A2 beside the chimney and within a removed section of the same crossbeam, cut out and reused during period C2. As the later chimney occupies the same area, it is not known whether there were cut rafters for a roof louvre - the likelihood is that there weren't.

## **ROOF**

Despite the building's narrow width, the roof is of clasped-side-purlin, collar and windbraced type, well built, using 20 mm x 210 mm curved windbraces and 110 mm x 70 mm common rafters. The truss between the hall chamber and the southern bay is of usual queen-stud type with principal rafters which reduce in depth above collar level. In contrast, that dividing the hall chamber from the smoke bay incorporates only one central stud and has its principal rafters notched to accommodate the side purlins. At the northern (smoke bay) end the roof was a gable, whilst the southern end is hipped. The central jack rafter of the hip is supported at its apex by a high-set collar.

## **PERIOD B (c1600) [Drawing No. 518/2]**

It was at this period that the house was upgraded by the insertion of a new two-flue chimney within the northern smoke bay. This new chimney left most of the period-A end wall intact, being built against the truss. It is inset from the front wall, with its eastern jamb built hard against the rear wall of the range. The western fireplace jamb is of ashlar sandstone (heavily eroded by the sharpening of knives *etc* against the stones), whilst the eastern is now constructed in brickwork (perhaps a rebuild). There is a neatly chamfered timber lintel. Set within the rear wall of the fireplace is a triangular-headed 'salt' recess. At first-floor level the hall chamber was also heated: the fireplace jambs are in brickwork with a timber lintel above. The cap (upper part rebuilt) was of rebated type.

At this period the small area to the west of the ground-floor fireplace probably served as a baffle entry (later converted into a lobby) with the front door leading directly into it. Given that the chimney not only serves the hall but also the hall chamber, it is possible that the hall chamber now had a ceiling inserted. It is also probable that at this date at least some of the windows would have been glazed. Otherwise, no other Period-B alterations are recognizable.

## **PERIOD C (Late 17th C) [Drawing Nos. 518/3-4]**

Two sets of alterations can be attributed to period C, but it is now impossible to sequence these with any confidence. It is possible that the lean-to outshuts which were added at the southern end (Period C1) were made first, and, as a result of extra 'trade

income', it was soon after this that finance was available to erect a two-storeyed 'parlour' extension with associated rear lean-to outshut (Period C2). Alternatively, all the period-C additions may have formed part of a single building campaign. Because of these doubts, those works attributed to period C1 and C2 are separately described below.

## **PERIOD C1 (Late 17th C) [Drawing Nos. 518/3-4]**

In order to increase the size of the building, lean-to outshuts were added to both the southern end of the main frame and against the southern end of the front wall, though the former has been destroyed in modern times. This end lean-to is shown partially extant in a photograph taken in 1974 (see Plate 1), whilst the southern truss of the surviving section of front lean-to has the stave holes for its daub infill set against the north face of the wall with a doorway incorporated at its western end, features which prove the destroyed end lean-to to have been contemporary with that added to the front. Why the lean-to was added to the front rather than the rear (as is usual) is not known for certain, though it probably reflects the use to which it was put. If the lean-to was utilized as a shop, such a location would be desirable, with perhaps an associated workshop located within the inter-linked southern end lean-to.

The southern face of the crossbeam of truss D1-D2 has cut-in mortices for joists, indicating that this lean-to incorporated a ceiling. Similarly, two first-floor doorways cut through the front (western) period-A wall on either side of post C2 not only imply an area of floor within the outshut, adjacent to these doorways, but also the existence of a new staircase located within the outshut, replacing the period-A stair. This is consistent with the style of blocking inserted into the first-floor doorway of truss C1-C2, which blocking is certainly of antiquity and probably of late 17th-century date.

## **PERIOD C2 (Late 17th C) [Drawing Nos. 518/3-4]**

### **LAYOUT**

Late in the 17th century the main range of the house was extended northwards by two bays in order to give a heated 'parlour' with unheated chamber above and, above that, a storage garret. This new extension is the same width and height as the period-A house, has a 2.85 metre (9'4") wide rear lean-to outshut, and measures 5.50 metres (17'11") long, giving a revised overall length for the house of 15.55 metres (51'0") measured overall the southern end outshut.

The rear lean-to extends for some distance along the rear of the period-A section of the house. However, due to the presence of the front lean-to it was necessary for the

outshut to terminate short of the southern end wall in order to allow the retention of windows lighting the southern two-storeyed bay. This rear lean-to was not at this date accessible from the northern extension, but via a doorway set immediately to the south of the eastern principal post of the hall/service truss: thus access was from the southern service end only. It too must have been intended for service use, but the internal layout of this rear outshut is unknown.

## **WALL DESIGN**

As shown in Drawing No. 518/4, the frame of the northern two-storeyed extension is constructed using standard techniques of timber framing with infill of small-panel design, the midrails of which are interrupted by the studs. The timbers generally are relatively spindly (*ie* principal posts 200 mm wide; studs 100-150 mm wide; midrails mostly 90 mm deep) and the principal posts have small, splay-cut jowls at their heads.

Where protected from weather by the roof slope of the rear lean-to outshut the timbers within the rear wall of the main frame still show clear evidence of saw cuts, together with neat assembly numbers. This, together with the absence of either windows or original doorways within this wall, indicates that this was never an external wall, and thus the outshut must represent an original period-C2 feature. This is important for, apart from the rear wallplate and probably the northern end wall (of which the details are currently masked) the outshut has been totally rebuilt during the 19th and/or 20th centuries.

## **WINDOWS**

The positions of the majority of the windows within the north and west walls of the northern extension are recoverable from the difference in the level of the midrails, the midrails which double as window cills being positioned higher than those within the adjacent panels. All windows have either been blocked (north wall) or replaced by later frames, and thus no details are currently known regarding the design of the mullions and surrounds. There was originally a small window in the northern stub gable, lighting the attic area.

Because the outshut's rear wall has been rebuilt in brick, no details are known regarding the layout of the windows within this part of the house. Modifications appear to have been made to the original window positions at the southern end of the house in order to suit the added rear outshut: certainly the first-floor window position at the extreme southern end of the east wall is not of period-A date!

## **DOORWAYS**

There were no framed-in doorways within the northern two-bay extension, but a doorway was cut through truss B1-B2 at first-floor level within the period-A part in order to gain

access to the new upper chamber. Similarly, it seems likely that a doorway was incorporated beside the ground-floor fireplace in order to divide off the enlarged entrance lobby from the new parlour.

Access into the rear lean-to outshut was via a doorway intruded through the period-A rear wall adjacent to principal post C1, leading from the service room. A doorway still occupies this location, complete with intact soleplate.

## **FLOORS AND CEILINGS**

The joists within the parlour ceiling run north-south along the axis of the extension, being jointed into the crossbeam at truss F1-F2 half way along the parlour. The joists are masked from view by a plaster ceiling, and this has probably always been the case, leaving the crossbeam hanging down below the plaster. Running along the lower leading edges of the crossbeam are chamfers which terminate at neat barred-and-hollow stops.

At first-floor level the ceiling was originally intended to show its 80 mm x 100 mm joists, which are set at 490 mm centres. Now visible from the attic above where floorboards are loose/missing, the now hidden parts of both the joists and the tiebeams are whitewashed - clear indication that the plaster ceiling represents a later insertion.

The rear lean-to outshut was originally open to its roof, the present ceiling being a modern insertion comprising modern rectangular-section softwood joists.

## **STAIRS**

Access to the new first-floor parlour chamber was via the period-A part of the structure via a 'passage' located at the side of the chimney. Stairs were only inserted into the northern extension when the house was converted into cottages, and even these have since been rebuilt.

The attic is currently accessed via a ladder positioned beside the tumbling of the chimney. Assuming there was not originally a removable loose ladder, this probably replicates the period-C2 arrangement, the attic having been utilized for storage purposes only.

## **CHIMNEYS**

An additional single flue was straight jointed against the northern face of the period-B two-flue chimney in order to serve the new fireplace built to heat the parlour. This fireplace is a 2.30 metre (7'6") wide inglenook, the brick jambs of which are capped by a heavy, chamfered timber lintel of good proportions. A bread oven intruded through the

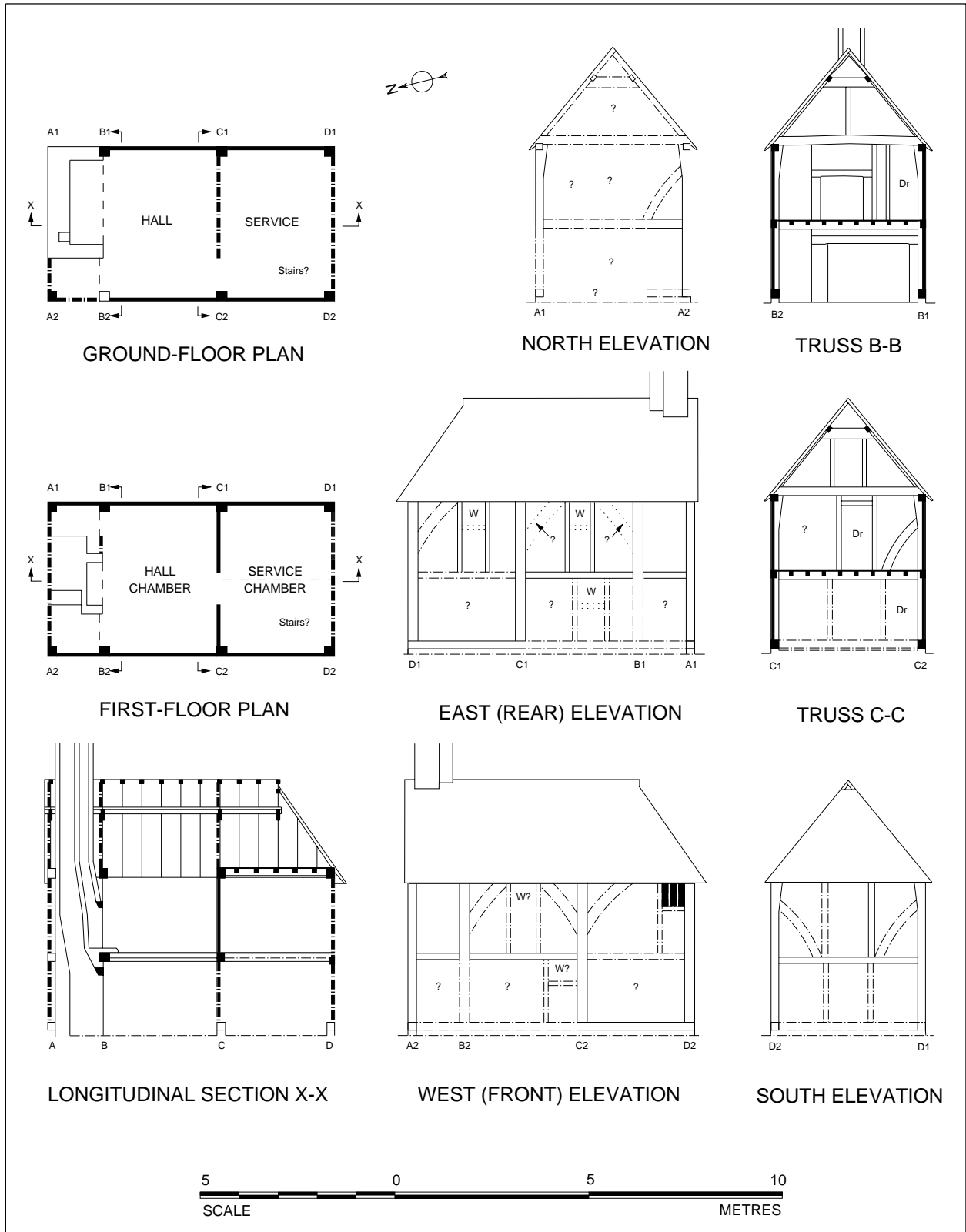
eastern jamb of the period-B hall fireplace may have been added at this date or could have been inserted later. It has since been removed and is today only evidenced by its blocked doorway. The tumbling to the flue of the parlour fireplace projects forwards into the parlour chamber, which is unheated. The entire cap has been rebuilt above tile level. If the design replicates the original (which seems likely) it incorporated a triangular-section pilaster rising up its western (front) face.

## **ROOF**

The roof over the period-C2 extension is of 'composite' construction in that its side purlin is jointed into principal rafters at the central truss (F1-F2) but clasped into position at the collar of the northern stub gable at truss E1-E2. The southern ends of the purlins appear to be scalved to the earlier period-A purlins, but are also given additional support adjacent to the chimney. At the northern end is a tiny half-hipped terminal which, despite its small size, has a central jack rafter supported at the apex by a high-set collar. Set between the queen studs can be seen the blocked opening of a window. Due to the narrow width of the building and thus the modest storey height within the attic, the central truss (F1-F2) lacks a collar. It is this feature which necessitated the use of deep principal rafters at this point, with the purlins jointed into them.

Only the wallplate and probably the northern end wall of the rear lean-to outshut survives, and even the wallplate now has a new plate of modern softwood above it, from which modern softwood rafters now rise. Despite the fact that nothing of the lean-to roof therefore exists, a mortice part way up principal post F1 suggests that the construction was of side-purlin type with the purlin supported by collars.





**1-2 POND COTTAGES, RUSHLAKE GREEN, WARBLETON, EAST SUSSEX  
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P45/05**

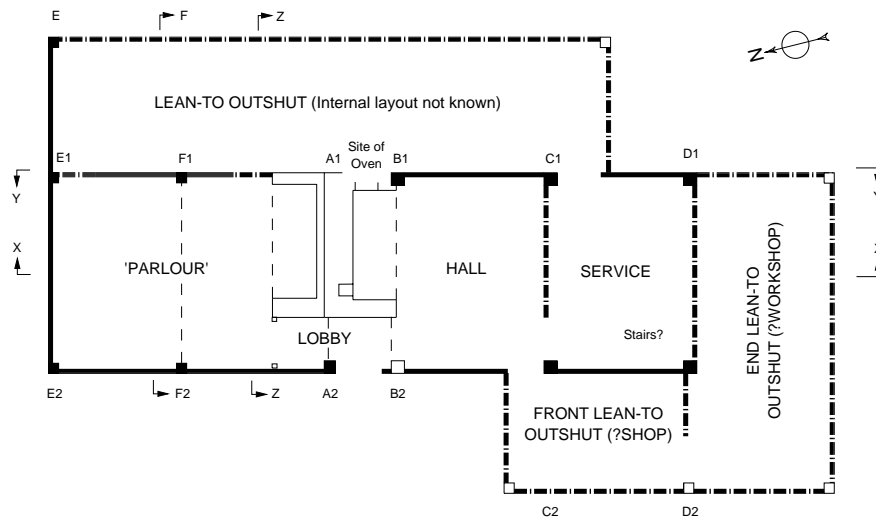
Drawing No. **518/2**

Drawn By **D Martin**

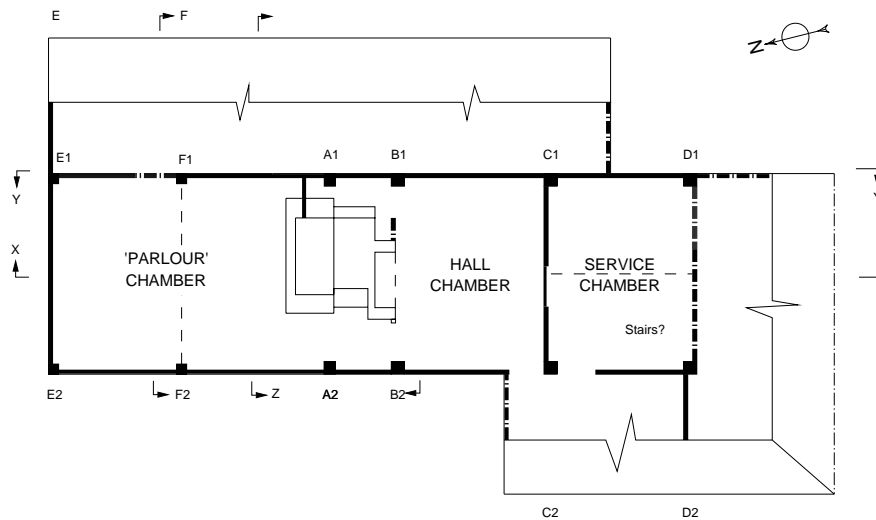
Revision No **1**

Date of original survey **1980**

Date of this revision **2006**



**GROUND-FLOOR PLAN**



**FIRST-FLOOR PLAN**



**1-2 POND COTTAGES, RUSHLAKE GREEN, WARBLETON, EAST SUSSEX  
PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P45/05**

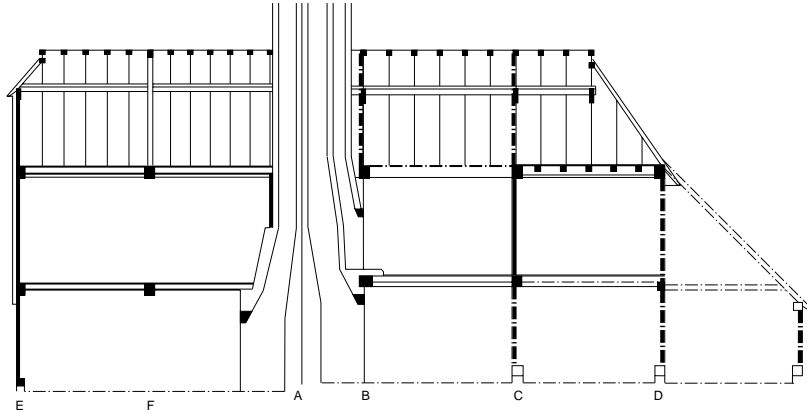
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Drawn By **D Martin**

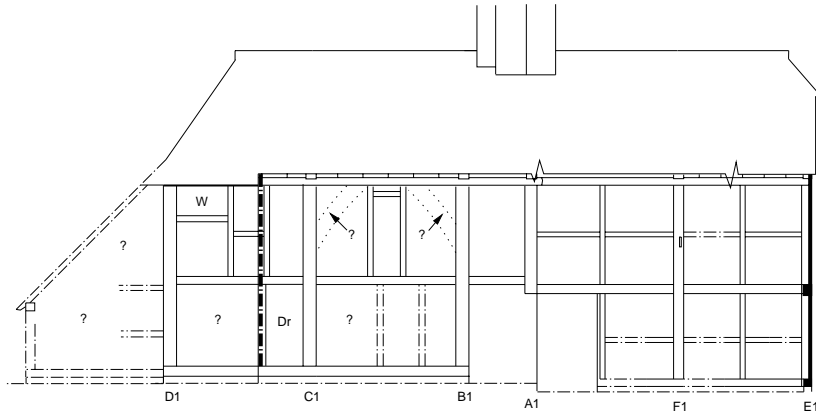
Revision No **1**

Date of original survey **1980**

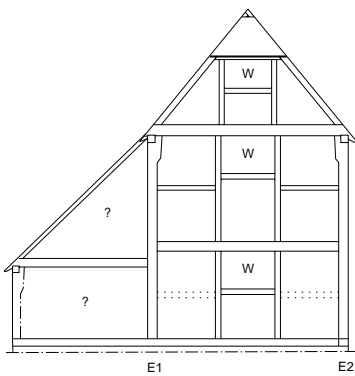
Date of this revision **2006**



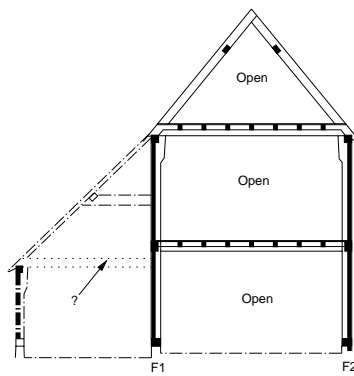
LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



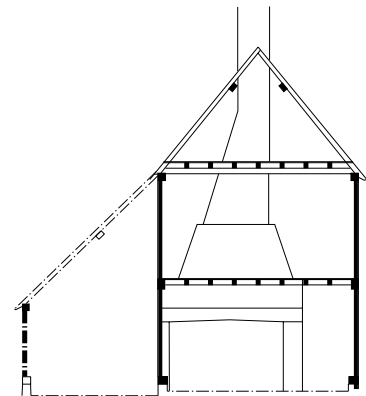
SECTION Y-Y SHOWING REAR WALL OF MAIN FRAME



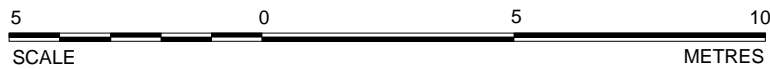
NORTH ELEVATION



TRUSS F-F



SECTION Z-Z



**1-2 POND COTTAGES, RUSHLAKE GREEN, WARBLETON, EAST SUSSEX  
PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P45/05**

Drawing No. **518/4**

Drawn By **D Martin**

Revision No **1**

Date of original survey **1980**

Date of this revision **2006**

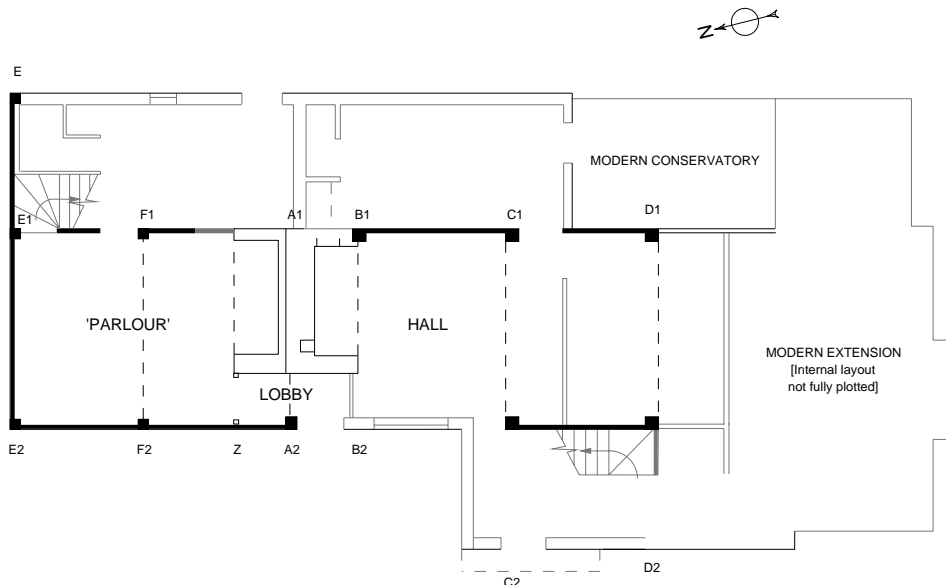
**Archaeology South-East**

1-2 Pond Cottages, Rushlake Green, Warbleton, East Sussex

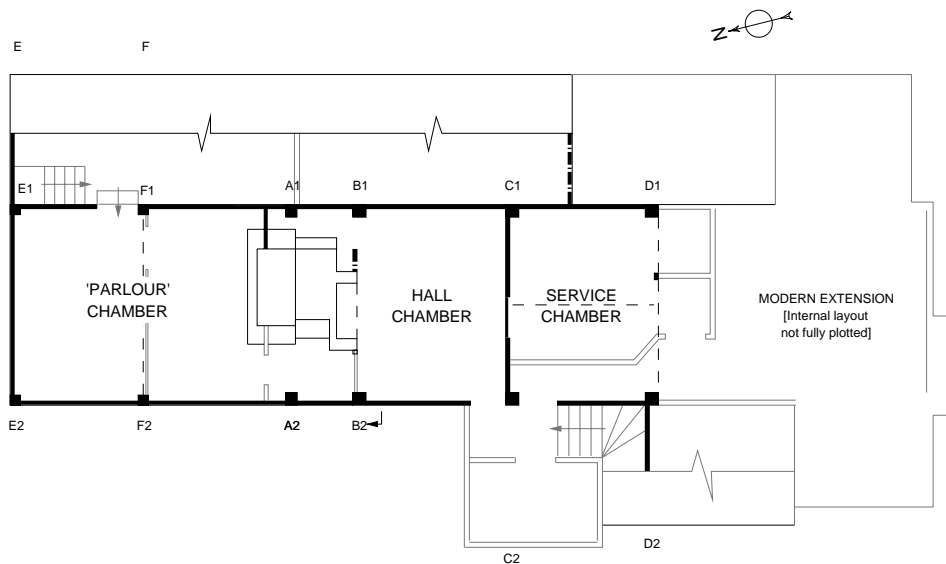
Archive Ref. ESRO HBR1/0518. Site Ref P45/05

Interpretative Historic building Survey Rev 01 / Nov 06

□ = WORK CARRIED OUT SUBSEQUENT TO PERIOD C (MOSTLY L 20th C)



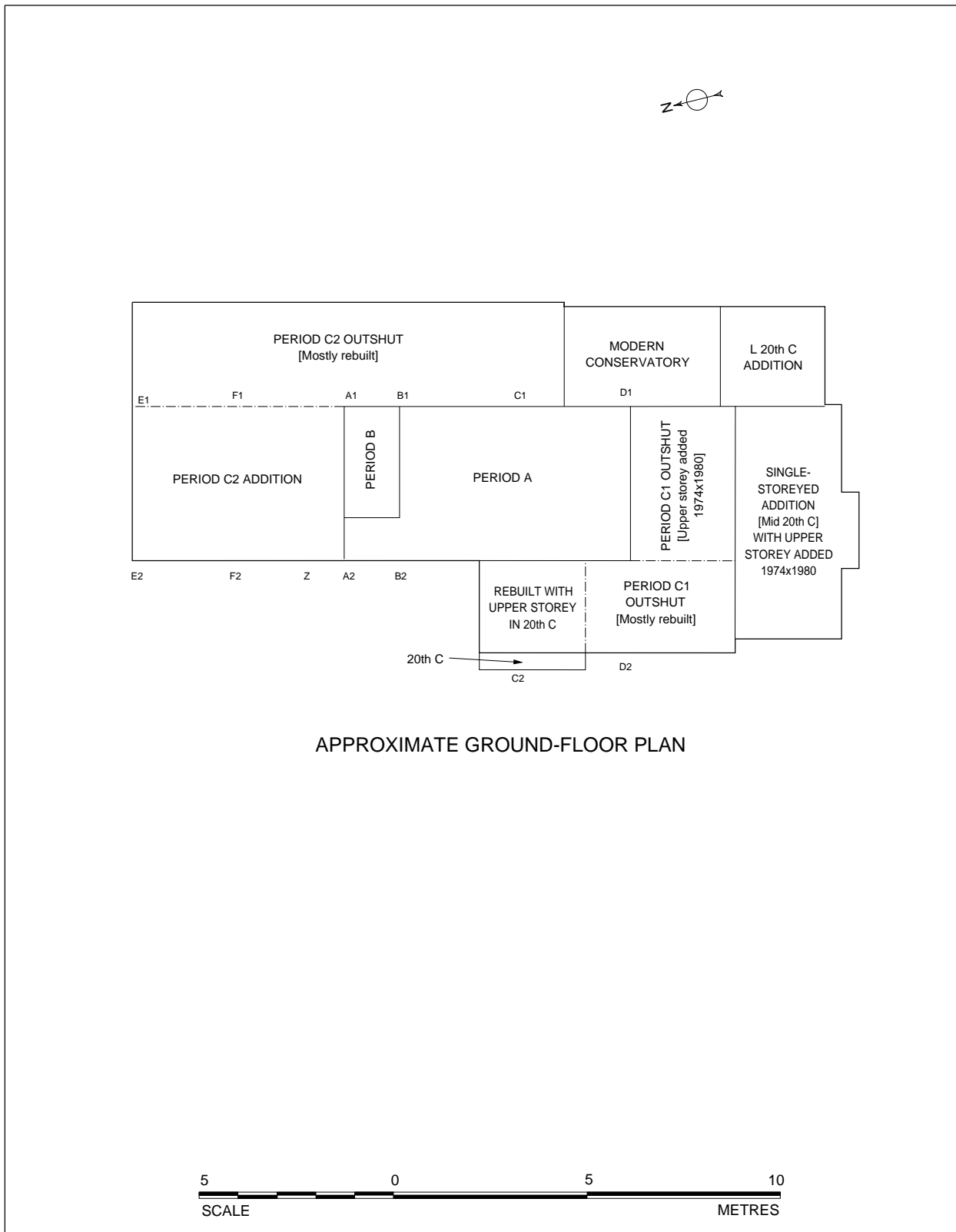
APPROXIMATE GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



APPROXIMATE FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



<b>1-2 POND COTTAGES, RUSHLAKE GREEN, WARBLETON, EAST SUSSEX PLANS OF BUILDING AS IN 2006 [Modern details shown approximately]</b>				Site Ref <b>P45/05</b>
Drawn By <b>D Martin</b>	Revision No 1	Date of original survey <b>1980</b>	Date of this revision <b>2006</b>	Drawing No. <b>518/5</b>



<b>1-2 POND COTTAGES, RUSHLAKE GREEN, WARBLETON, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT</b>				Site Ref	<b>P45/05</b>		
				Drawing No.	<b>518/6</b>		
Drawn By	<b>D Martin</b>	Revision No	<b>1</b>	Date of original survey	<b>1980</b>	Date of this revision	<b>2006</b>



Plate 1  
Exterior of the house in 1974 showing initial single-storeyed 20<sup>th</sup> century extension on right.

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