

**SUTTON GARAGES, ALFRISTON ROAD,
SEAFORD, EAST SUSSEX
(NGR 549282 099674)**

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVELS 1 & 2)**



**Commissioned by
Mr Trevor Funnell**

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Commissioned by
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SUMMARY

In August 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford, East Sussex (NGR 549282 099674). The work was commissioned by Mr Trevor Funnell prior to redevelopment of the site for residential use. A desk-based assessment (Brooks 2012) has previously been produced for the site.

The site occupies the location of a farmstead known to have existed by the mid-18th century. Several buildings relating to its former use survive on the site, although these appear to relate to the farmstead's later development from the late 18th/early 19th century onwards. The historic boundary of the farmstead is preserved in several sections of flint wall.

A number of buildings were constructed on the site in the mid-20th century, and the historic buildings were altered, to provide storage areas, garages and workshops.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford, East Sussex (NGR 549282 099674; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Trevor Funnell prior to redevelopment of the site for residential use. A desk-based assessment (Brooks 2012) has previously been produced for the site.

1.2 Planning Permission (Planning ref: LW/12/0851) has been granted for the demolition of the existing buildings on the site and the erection of nine three-bedroom dwellings, together with garages, parking spaces and an access road. Greg Chuter, County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council has recommended that a historic building record equivalent to English Heritage Level 1-2, as appropriate to each building, is undertaken at the site ahead of demolition. Lewes District Council's planning decision has therefore included the following conditions related to archaeology:

4. No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

5. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment (including provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition) has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 4 to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority, in consultation with the County Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated July 2014. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA standards and guidance.

2.2 The buildings on the site were recorded to English Heritage Level 1 or 2, as appropriate, as defined by English Heritage (2006). The WSI stipulated that Buildings 1-6 and 15-17 would be recorded at Level 1, and Buildings 7-14 at

Level 2. A Level 1 record is a basic visual record, and generally only exteriors are surveyed. A Level 2 record is a descriptive record; in which both the exterior and interior are surveyed.

- 2.3 The site was visited by Katya Harrow and Hannah Green on 27th August 2014 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, and the production of a photographic record.
- 2.4 The photographic record was made using digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography (Appendix 1) and location plots (Fig. 2). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 2.5 In order to place the buildings within their historical context, background information has been taken from the desk-based assessment produced for the site (Brooks 2012). All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is situated within the Sutton area of the town of Seaford, and lies to the rear of a parade of shops on the western side of Alfriston Road, which runs north-west from the main A250 route through the town, before bearing north-east (NGR 549282 099674; Fig. 1). It comprises a roughly rectangular area that is currently occupied by a group of buildings used as garages, storage areas and workshops which covers an area of c. 1900 square metres (Fig. 2). The site is surrounded to the north, south and west by residential development dating from the late 19th/early 20th century onwards.
- 3.2 The site itself occupies an area which has historically been used as a farmstead. Some buildings survive from this phase of the site's history, now converted to storage/workshop use, as well as a number of buildings constructed in the later 20th century. None of the buildings are statutorily listed or locally listed (Brooks 2012; Lewes District Council).
- 3.3 Some of the buildings on the site are in varying stages of disrepair and in parts are overgrown. As a result, access to some of the structures/parts of structures was limited.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following information is largely summarised from the previous desk-based assessment (Brooks 2012) and the maps contained therein.
- 4.2 Until the early 20th century, Sutton was a distinct settlement from Seaford, first recorded in 1202-08. As its name suggests, it bore reference not to Seaford – which did not gain its later importance until after the Norman Conquest – but to an earlier place of significance in the landscape, probably either Bishopstone

or Alfriston (Mawer & Stenton 1930, 364). It had a church and a manor house (Sutton Place) which lay c. 200m east of the site, and are visible on a map of 'Old Sandore Sutton', dated 1740 (Fig. 3),

- 4.3 The 1740 map shows a complex of four buildings in the approximate location of the site, two of which appear to have fallen within the site boundary: one roughly corresponds with the location of the present barn (Buildings 12-14), while another appears to have occupied the location of the present workshop (Building 3). Neither of the buildings shown on the map survive. The site's northern, western and parts of its southern boundaries correlate with those shown on the map.
- 4.4 By 1772, the site formed part of the lands of L Harison Esq, and an estate map (Fig. 4) produced at that time shows the site comprised a number of buildings: a building is depicted in the south-west corner of the site, while the building previously shown on the site of the present barn is not illustrated (Fig. 4). A further building is shown in the location of the present Building 7. The site is described as 'The Farm House, Closes [farmyards], Garden &c'.
- 4.5 The 1839 tithe map (Fig. 5) and apportionment describe the site as 'Little Sutton House', under the ownership of Charles Harison and occupied by Benjamin Waters. The house is shown to the south of the present site boundary, and a linear building is illustrated in the approximate position of the barn shown on the map of 1740; this is no doubt the present barn on the site (Buildings 12-14). An L-shaped building is shown attached to the north-west corner of the barn, on the northern boundary of the site. A small building is located adjacent to the western boundary aligned east – west, and the buildings shown in the approximate location of Building 3 and Building 7 in 1772 are no longer illustrated. The layout of the site remained broadly similar by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1874 (Fig. 6), although the buildings along the northern boundary form a longer, linear range and are no longer shown attached to the barn. By 1899 (Fig. 7) this linear range had been extended eastwards to abut the barn, and its western end is depicted as open-fronted. This range corresponds with the existing Buildings 7-11. A series of walled yards occupied the western and southern part of the site.
- 4.6 By 1927 (Fig. 8) a building corresponding to the location of Building 3, in the south-western corner of the site, had been constructed. A small building with an attached small yard, possibly a pigsty, had been constructed against the western boundary. The earlier yards had been removed, with a large, enclosed central yard constructed to the west of the barn. A wall at the eastern end of the southern boundary of the site had been extended westwards to separate the farm complex from the house to the south. Little change had occurred by 1939 (Fig. 9): a building appears to have been constructed on the footprint of the possible pigsty yard, and a number of structures had been added to the western side of the building in the south-western corner of the site. By 1961 (Fig. 10) a range of buildings is shown

attached to the south-west corner of the linear range running along the northern boundary of the site.

- 4.7 The later history of the site relates to its use as garages, stores and workshops. The current owner of the site, Mr T Funnell, provided the following dates of construction for the later buildings (Brooks 2012):
- Buildings 7-11 – extended in 1950s
 - Buildings 8, 6, 15-17 – 1960s
 - Building 2 – by 1964
 - Building 1 – 1970s
 - Building 4 – by mid-1970s

5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDINGS

- 5.1 The site includes surviving buildings which date to its historic use as a farmstead. These are the barn (Buildings 12-14) and the rear range of Buildings 7-11. The south-western corner of the site contains one early 20th century structure (Building 3). The remainder of the buildings date to the mid-20th century onwards, and the earlier buildings on the site have been subject to 20th-century modifications.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS (FIG. 2)

Building 1

- 6.1 Building 1 is an open-fronted structure, located on the southern boundary of the site, with its open front facing north towards the yard (Plate 1). Its walls are constructed in concrete blocks clad with corrugated asbestos sheet, its floor is concrete and its shallow mono-pitched roof comprises a combination of steel I-girders and timber joists, clad with corrugated asbestos and containing occasional corrugated polycarbonate rooflights. The building appears to have functioned as a garage or workshop and is understood to date to the 1970s.

Building 2

- 6.2 This building is similar in construction to Building 1, comprising concrete blockwork walls, a concrete floor and a flat roof constructed with steel I-girders and timber joists, clad with timber sarking and finished externally with roofing felt (Plate 1). Its north elevation is partially clad with vertical weatherboarding and contains a pair of full-height timber plank-and-batten doors. It has previously functioned as a workshop and is understood to have been constructed by the mid-1960s.

Building 3

- 6.3 This building is predominantly of very late 19th/early 20th century date (constructed between 1899 and 1927), and is in use as a workshop (Plate 2).

The main part of the building forms a linear range aligned north – south, in the south-west corner of the site. It has a shallow-pitched roof and is clad with corrugated asbestos to the roof pitches and gable. Below the gable, which contains a round-arched window opening, the remainder of the north elevation is obscured by Building 4. A shallow mono-pitched addition is attached to the eastern side of the range, with walls clad with timber tongue-and-groove boarding and a felt-covered roof. This provides the entrance to the building, via double doors on its northern side.

- 6.4 The interior of the building is open-plan across both the main part of the building and the addition to the eastern side. The main range is of four bays, and is open to the roof with timber roof trusses (Plate 3). The trusses comprise tie beams with pairs of timber planks bolted onto either side to form a king post and raking struts to the principal rafters. The central truss bears evidence of having been subjected to high levels of heat at its western end, and the northernmost truss has been replaced with one constructed in I-section steel. The roof covering is supported by a series of timber purlins to each roof slope and contains corrugated polycarbonate rooflights.
- 6.5 The eastern wall of the building is constructed in concrete blocks; the northern wall is clad internally with timber boards below the level of the gable, which is of softwood timber frame construction. The southern and western walls of the building appear to be formed by the farmyard wall. To the west the wall is constructed in coursed flint, raised by 5-6 courses of brick, all with a whitewashed finish. The southern wall is largely rendered with visible areas of modern concrete block and brick construction; however, an area of coursed flintwork is visible at the eastern end of the wall (Plate 4).

Building 4

- 6.6 Building 4 is attached to the north-west corner of Building 3 (Plate 2). It is of breeze block construction, clad on its eastern elevation with pebbledash, with a flat roof comprising timber joists clad with sarking and finished externally with roofing felt. Its west elevation contains a series of Crittall-type windows set in timber frames and its north elevation contains a pair of glazed timber doors. The interior is subdivided by timber partitions, some of which are glazed, and it appears to have functioned as a small office/staff room and store. Access to Building 3 is gained via a doorway in its southern wall.

Building 5

- 6.7 Building 5 is of mid-later 20th century date and is a linear structure, aligned north-south along the western boundary of the site (Plates 5 & 6). It is a single-storey structure, built in concrete block and rendered externally. It has a shallow mono-pitched roof, the main part of which is constructed in I-girders with a corrugated asbestos cladding incorporating corrugated polycarbonate rooflights. A small addition at the southern end of the building has a timber roof structure clad with sarking and felt, in the same manner as Building 2.

Internally the building is subdivided by blockwork partitions to form a series of interlinking rooms. It appears to have functioned as a store.

Building 6

- 6.8 Building 6 is a small single-storey structure attached to the northern end of Building 5 and the south-west corner of Building 7; it is of likely mid-late 20th century date. It is rendered with a corrugated asbestos roof. The structure was overgrown at the time of the survey and could not be entered (Plate 6).

Buildings 7-11

- 6.9 Buildings 7-11 form a long, linear single storey range, running along the northern boundary of the site, which has been subdivided to provide six separate units/rooms (Plate 7). The earliest part of the range is at the rear, the building having been extended with a lean-to addition to its southern side in the 1950s. The structure is of likely late-19th century date, based on its constructional details and evidence provided by historic map sources, which show a long linear range in place along the northern boundary by 1899 (Fig. 7). At this date, the western end of the structure was shown as open-fronted, facing onto an enclosed yard, suggesting it probably functioned as an animal shelter shed.
- 6.10 The west elevation and the north elevation of Buildings 7-8 were inspected from the owner's garden in Hindover Road, to the north of the site. The walls are constructed in coursed field flint with brick quoins and are largely blank (Plate 8). A change in the construction of the flintwork is noticeable midway along the visible part of the north wall of Building 8, with the eastern portion comprising coursed field flint with occasional brick inclusions, set in a yellow gravelly mortar which is penny-struck between the courses. The western portion comprises more closely-spaced flints and courses, with occasional ironstone inclusions, set in a pale gravelly mortar. The top two courses of this part of the wall have been raised; the yellow mortar and style of the work matches the eastern portion, suggesting the two are contemporaneous. The flintwork of the west elevation is closely-spaced and includes two small triangular openings, lined with clay tiles (Plate 9). These were probably vents which are now blocked internally. The brickwork quoins have an 18th/early 19th century appearance, suggesting that the wall is, at least in part, of probable earlier date than the remainder of the structure. The raising of the wall also suggests the present building incorporates remnants of an earlier structure.
- 6.11 The southern elevation is of 1950s date, formed by an extension which runs the full length of the building. This is constructed in concrete blockwork, faced with a combination of timber boarding and cement render, and contains a number of door openings and Crittall-type windows. It has a shallow-pitched roof clad with corrugated asbestos. The roof of the main range behind is hipped at its western end and covered with slate.

- 6.12 The main range is of ten bays, including the western end bay beneath the hip. The roof is formed by paired common rafters which meet at a ridge board, with side purlins supported by raking struts from the tie beams. The roof structure is nailed together and the trusses are strengthened with iron strapping to the tie beams. Steel girders have been inserted beneath the timber trusses, which extend beyond the original building line to carry the later roof structure to the south (Plate 10).
- 6.13 The interior has been subdivided into individual units by the insertion of blockwork partitions on the truss lines (Buildings 7-11, running west-east). Building 7 is accessed via a double door on its southern elevation. Its rear and western walls are formed by the flint boundary wall of the site; the flintwork is exposed and brick buttresses have been added to the northern wall. The floor is concrete. Buildings 8 and 9 form a larger unit, accessed by a set of double doors in Building 8 and lit by two Crittall-type windows. The walls have a plastered finish and the floor is concrete. Building 10 is entered from its southern elevation by a pair of timber doors an open-lattice metal screen adjacent to which are a series of uPVC windows. The walls have a plastered finish, the floor is concrete, and a ceiling has been inserted at tie beam level in the eastern two bays of the room. Building 11 forms a small unit accessed via a single timber door and lit by a Crittall-type window on its southern side. Its walls have a plastered finish, the floor is concrete and a softwood-framed ceiling has been inserted beneath tie beam level. The westernmost end of the range has been subdivided to provide two WCs, located on the southern side, and a small storage room serving Building 12 located on the northern side.

Buildings 12-14

- 6.14 Buildings 12-14 occupy a former barn, which forms a linear range attached to the eastern end of Buildings 7-11 and aligned north-south (Plates 11 & 12). Its visible constructional details are indicative of a late 18th/early 19th century date. Buildings 12 and 14 are in use as a store, and Building 13 is used as a second-hand furniture shop.
- 6.15 The barn has flint exterior walls now faced with modern render, but internally includes some timber-framed elements. The roof, which is fully half-hipped, is clad with corrugated asbestos with occasional corrugated fibreglass/plastic rooflights. The south elevation is faced with roughcast render and contains two windows of 20th century date, inserted below the stub gable; these are timber-framed casements with top-opening lights. The east elevation is faced with smooth cement render and contains a number of door openings with timber doors providing access to the individual units now contained within. A residential two-storey block of later 20th century date (outside the site boundary) is attached and obscures the central and northern portions of the elevation. The west elevation is largely obscured by Buildings 11 and 15-17; the small section visible at the northern end of the elevation is faced with cement render and contains a double-width, full-height doorway with jambs

- constructed in modern Fletton brickwork and containing timber doors with timber overlights.
- 6.16 Limited areas of the underlying mass construction were visible from the interior of the building and comprise coursed field flints with dark red brick quoins set in a gravelly lime mortar (Plate 13).
- 6.17 The barn is of seven main bays as defined by the principal roof trusses, and has a clasped-side-purlin roof with paired common rafters meeting at a ridgeboard. Long, slender braces are nailed to the underside of the rafters on both slopes. The principal trusses are collar trusses with substantial tie beams and principal rafters snugly notched around the purlins (Plate 14). The central and southern trusses (within the present Building 12) are supported on the eastern side of the barn by jowled principal posts with rounded bowls (Plate 15), which appear to have been reused from an earlier structure. The tie beams of the two southernmost open trusses (within the present Building 14) have been truncated, the roof being tied midway between the tie beam and collar by planks bolted to either side of the principal rafters (Plate 16), presumably relating to the insertion of the first floor which is understood to have occurred in the 1950s (Brooks 2012). The northernmost bay includes an intermediate collar truss, without a tie beam.
- 6.18 Two trusses to either side of the central bay (within the present Building 13) are of a notably different form, with interrupted tie-beams and long, cruck-like sling braces between the collars and principal posts on both the east and west sides (Plates 17 & 18). This appears to be an original feature of the barn's construction, as both the interrupted tie beam stubs and braces have matching carpenters' marks and are properly jointed and pegged. The posts in these trusses areunjowled.
- 6.19 There is good evidence of carpenters' marks, the components of each truss being consistently numbered with both a set of neat, chiselled characters and a set of more sweeping, scribed characters. There is no clear sequence in the numbering of the trusses along the length of the building. The roof timbers display a number of prominent Baltic merchants' marks, which confirms the roof is constructed in Baltic softwood. One of these marks, located on the collar of the intermediate truss at the northern end of the barn, reads 'ROMANO' (Plate 19).
- 6.20 The barn has been modified during the 20th century to provide workshop and storage space, through the insertion of a first floor comprising I-girders and timber joists, including some reused material with stripes characteristic of a former lath and plaster finish, and the construction of breeze block partitions in the 1960s to subdivide the barn across its width into three two-storey units (Plate 20) (Brooks 2012).

Building 15-17

- 6.21 Buildings 15-17 form a range of three buildings constructed in the 1960s against the western side of the former barn (Plate 11). Building 15 is a lean-to structure constructed in concrete blocks, covered externally with pebbledash render and weatherboarding, and a timber roof structure clad with corrugated asbestos and polycarbonate rooflights. It is accessed via Building 14 and is lit by two timber pairs of casement windows on its western elevation, now blocked. A mezzanine storage area is located at the southern end of the building. It appears to have functioned as a workshop/store. Buildings 16 and 17 again form a lean-to structure, with a slightly higher roofline than Building 15. They are of matching concrete block construction and are clad with weatherboarding externally; the roof is formed by a combination of I-girders and timber rafters clad with corrugated asbestos and polycarbonate rooflights. Access to both buildings is gained from the western elevation via full-height double timber doors; the north elevation of Building 17 contains a Crittall window and a single doorway blocked with concrete blocks. These two buildings appear to have functioned as a car repair workshop: what appears to be an inspection pit, covered with planks, is located in the floor of Building 16.

Boundary Wall

- 6.22 A long stretch of the farmstead's boundary wall runs alongside the access to the site, forming part of the site's southern boundary. It is constructed in three notably different styles. The eastern end of the wall is constructed in closely-spaced, coursed field flints, with two brick lacing courses towards the top of the wall (Plate 21). This part of the wall joins the eastern boundary wall of the garden to the south (outside the site); the corner junction is formed in flint, without the use of brick quoins: an unusual detail. At its western end, a small, curved section of wall is attached (Plate 22). This is constructed in coursed bungaroosh with penny-striking between the courses. The western section of the wall adjoins this. Its construction in randomly-laid bungaroosh with a rounded concrete coping is noticeably different (Plate 22). A blocked gateway defined by two brick piers is located towards its eastern end, and matching brick quoins form its western terminal. The different phases of wall construction concur with historic maps which confirm the western section is of early 20th century date, extending the pre-existing wall at some point between 1899 and 1927. The eastern section of wall was certainly in place by 1874 and is of possible late 18th/early 19th century date. The small curved section may be a remnant of a splayed entrance leading to the now-demolished Little Sutton House, which was located to the south; the Tithe map of 1839 appears to show a gap in a wall to the north of the house.
- 6.23 As noted previously, the flint boundary wall around the remainder of the site appears to form the rear walls of many of the structures on the southern, western and northern boundaries; notably, sections of the wall are visible in Buildings 7-11 and Building 3.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Despite many later additions and alterations, the Sutton Garages site retains visible remnants of a historic farmstead: principally the late 18th/early 19th century barn and shelter shed range, and the flint wall which preserves the boundary of the farmyard. Although the farmstead is known to have existed by the mid-18th century, none of the buildings shown on the 1740 map have survived to the present day; however, it is possible that sections of the flint wall are of earlier date.
- 7.2 The barn has been substantially altered by the insertion of floors and partitions; however, enough survives to allow for some interpretation of the structure. The use of interrupted tie beams with sling braces to the trusses either side of the central bay, which is an uncommon method of construction in this area, would have facilitated easy access to the storage bays on either side, without compromising the rigidity of the structure.
- 7.3 The site developed during the 20th century with the construction of a number of functional buildings, and alterations made to the existing buildings to provide garaging, storage and workshops.

8.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

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Internet Sources

East Sussex County Council, *Tithe Maps for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove*

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/leisureandtourism/localandfamilyhistory/esro/collections/tithemaps/search.aspx>

Accessed: 29th August 2014

Lewes District Council Local Plan Appendix 2: *Buildings of Local, Visual or Historic Interest*

<http://www.lewes.gov.uk/planning/localplan.asp>

Accessed: 29th August 2014

9.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with East Sussex Records Office at The Keep, Falmer, has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code ARS14. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Mr Trevor Funnell for commissioning this historic building record and for his hospitality on site.

PLATES



Plate 1: Buildings 1 & 2, looking south-east (52)



Plate 2: Buildings 3 & 4, looking south-west (51)



Plate 3: Interior of Building 3 (54)



Plate 4: Flint wall on southern side of Building 3 (57)



Plate 5: Buildings 3-6, looking south-west (49)



Plate 6: Buildings 4-6, looking north-west (50)



Plate 7: Buildings 7-11, looking north (31)



Plate 8: Buildings 7-8, from the north-west (46)



Plate 9: Probable blocked vent to Building 7 (47)



Plate 10: Roof structure of Buildings 7-11, viewed from Building 8 (42)



Plate 11: The barn (Buildings 12-14) with Buildings 15-17 in the foreground (1)



Plate 12: The barn, viewed from the east (5)



Plate 13: Visible area of flint wall construction in eastern wall of barn (9)



Plate 14: Roof structure over Building 12 (13)



Plate 15: Jowled post on eastern side of Building 12 (15)



Plate 16: Truncated tie beam in Building 14 (23)



Plate 17: Trusses with interrupted tie beams and sling braces, in Building 13 (20)



Plate 18: Detail of sling brace (19)



Plate 19: Collar in Building 12 with Baltic merchant's mark (22)



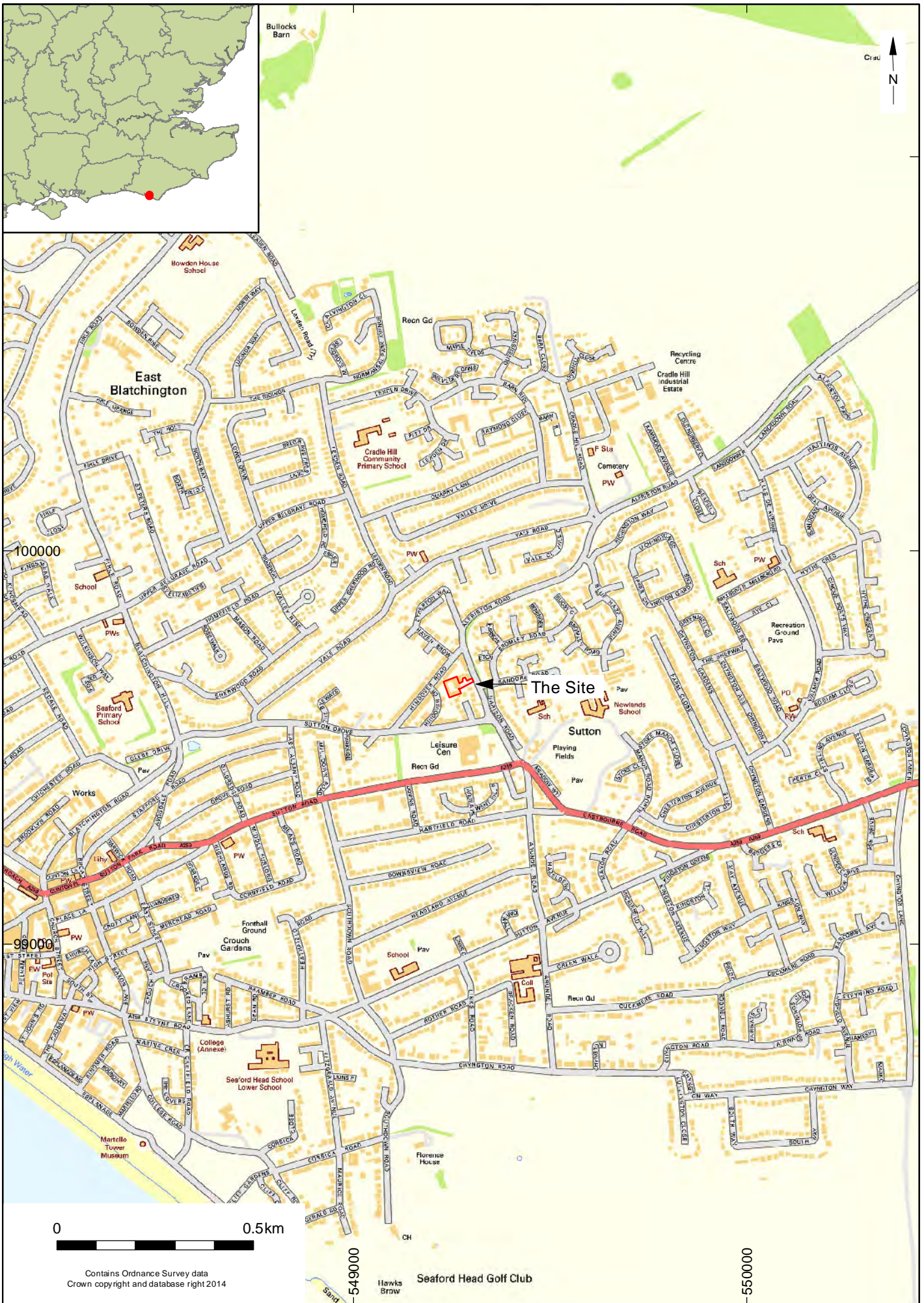
Plate 20: Inserted floor and partition in Building 13. The bottom half of the principal posts of the sling-braced trusses are visible to the centre and left of the photograph (26)



Plate 21: The eastern end of the southern boundary wall (63)



Plate 22: Looking east along the later section of wall, constructed in bungaroosh with brick gate piers; the curved section of wall is visible beyond (61)



© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	Site location		
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: HG			





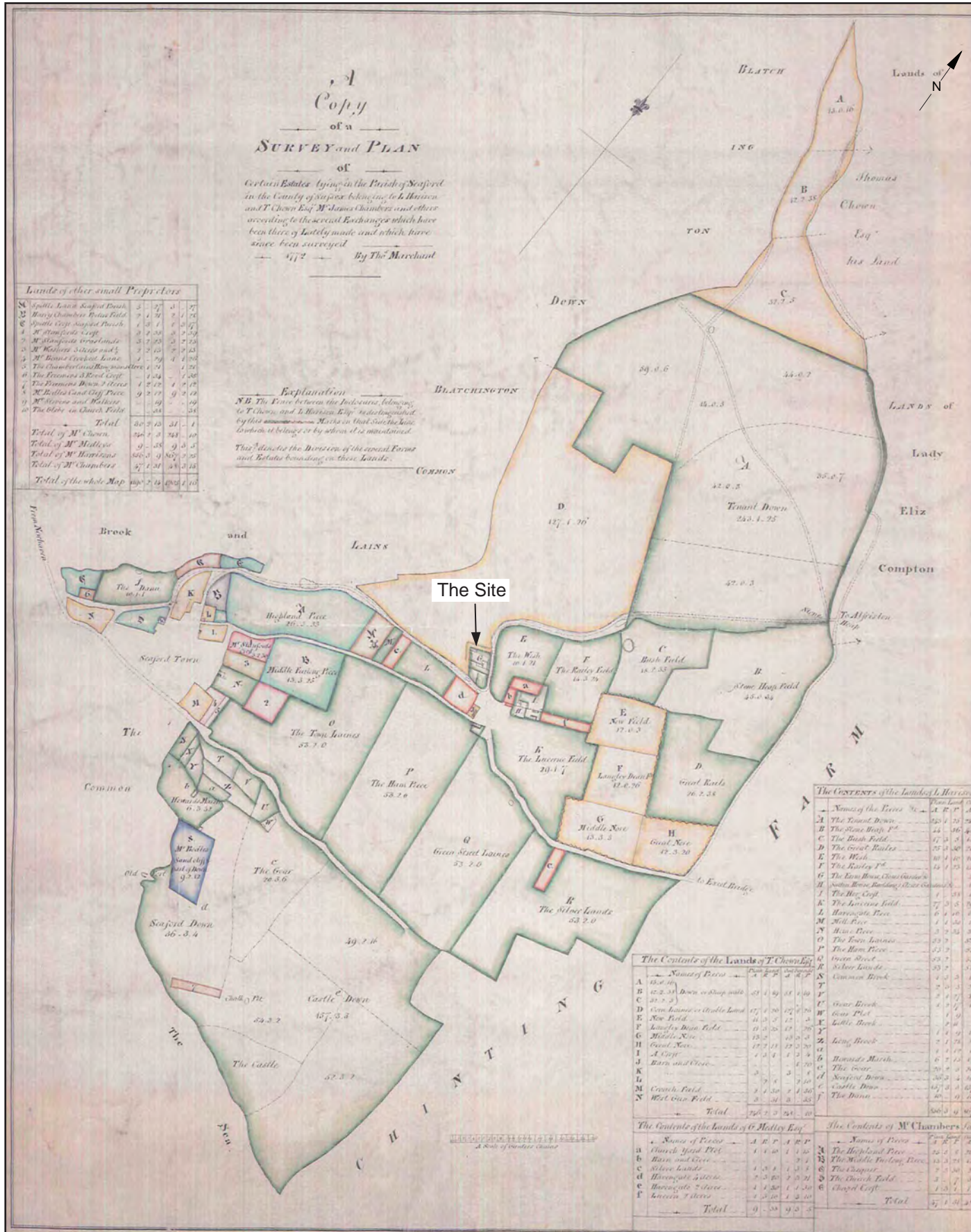
© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	Map of Old Sandore Sutton, 1740	
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: JLR		

A
Copy
of a
SURVEY and PLAN
of

Certain Estates lying in the Parish of Seaford
in the County of Sussex belonging to L. Horison
and T. Chown Esq^r M^r James Chambers and others
according to the several Exchanges which have
been thitherto lately made and which have
since been surveyed
— 1772 — By The Marchant

Lands of other small Proprietors					
1	Spittle Land Seaford Parish	3	27		
2	Barry Chubb's Pasture Field	7	17		
3	Spittle Cray Seaford Parish	1	17		
4	M ^r Stannards Croft	3	23		
5	M ^r Stannards croplands	3	23		
6	M ^r Mellors 3 Acres and 1/2	3	13		
7	M ^r Binn's Pasture Land	1	19		
8	The Chamberlain's Pasture	1	19		
9	The Promises 3 Rods Croft	1	14		
10	The Promises Down 3 Acres	1	12		
11	M ^r Bayl's Land 1/2 Acre	9	27		
12	M ^r Horison and Mellors	1	19		
13	The Close in Church Field	1	14		
Total				40	103
Total of M ^r Chown				254	734
Total of M ^r Mellors				9	27
Total of M ^r Horison				240	607
Total of M ^r Chambers				27	63
Total of the whole Map				490	1208

Explanations
NB The Fence between the Inclosures following
to T. Chown and L. Horison Esq^r is distinguished
by this which in that Part of the Inclosure
between it being 2 or by whom it is maintained.
This denotes the Division of the several Farms
and Estates bounding on these Lands.



The Contents of the Lands of L. Horison Esq ^r	
Names of Pieces	Perches
A	136.10
B	12.7.35
C	31.7.3
D	127.1.20
E	42.0.5
F	233.1.25
G	42.0.5
H	35.0.7
I	17.0.5
J	18.2.33
K	18.2.33
L	17.0.5
M	17.0.5
N	17.0.5
O	17.0.5
P	17.0.5
Q	17.0.5
R	17.0.5
S	17.0.5
Total	1208

The Contents of the Lands of T. Chown Esq ^r	
Names of Pieces	Perches
A	136.10
B	12.7.35
C	31.7.3
D	127.1.20
E	42.0.5
F	233.1.25
G	42.0.5
H	35.0.7
I	17.0.5
J	18.2.33
K	18.2.33
L	17.0.5
M	17.0.5
N	17.0.5
O	17.0.5
P	17.0.5
Q	17.0.5
R	17.0.5
S	17.0.5
Total	1208

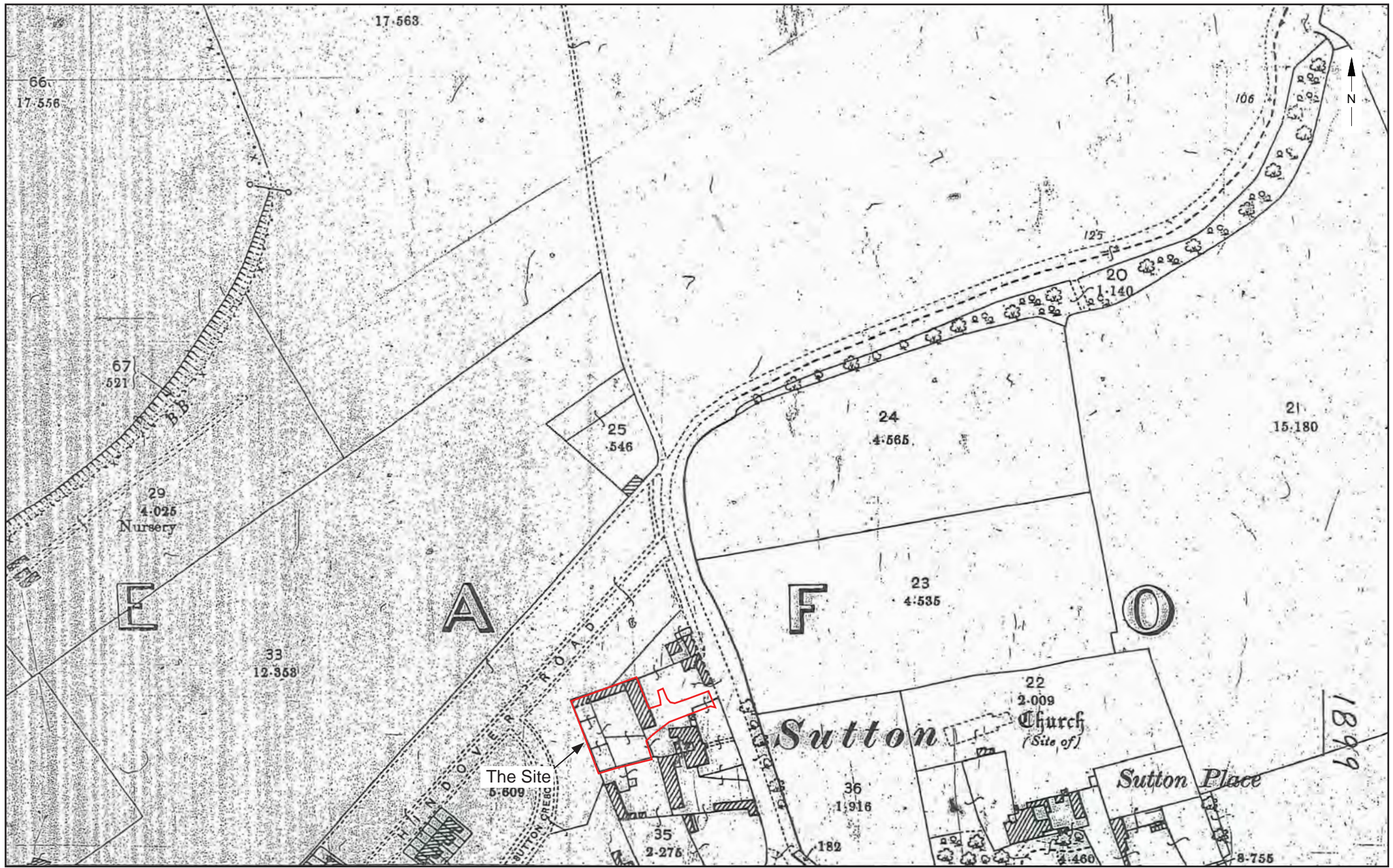
The Contents of the Lands of M ^r Chambers Esq ^r	
Names of Pieces	Perches
A	136.10
B	12.7.35
C	31.7.3
D	127.1.20
E	42.0.5
F	233.1.25
G	42.0.5
H	35.0.7
I	17.0.5
J	18.2.33
K	18.2.33
L	17.0.5
M	17.0.5
N	17.0.5
O	17.0.5
P	17.0.5
Q	17.0.5
R	17.0.5
S	17.0.5
Total	1208



© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	Tithe map, 1839	
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	OS map, 1874	
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	OS map, 1899	
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford		Fig. 8
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	OS map, 1927		
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford		Fig. 9
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	OS map, 1939		
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford	
Project Ref: 6569	Sep 2014	OS map, 1961	Fig. 10
Report Ref: 2014293	Drawn by: JLR		

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs



6569 (1)



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6569 (3)



6569 (4)



6569 (5)



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6569 (10)



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Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs



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Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs



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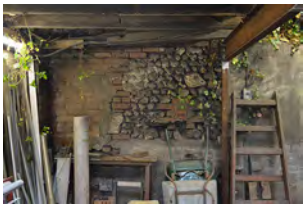
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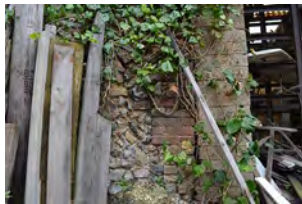
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Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: [archaeol6-189476](#)

Project details

Project name	Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford, East Sussex
Short description of the project	In August 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford, East Sussex (NGR 549282 099674). The work was commissioned prior to redevelopment of the site for residential use. A Desk-Based Assessment (Brooks 2012) has previously been produced for the site. The site occupies the location of a farmstead known to have existed by the mid-18th century. Several buildings relating to its former use survive on the site, although these appear to relate to a later phase dating from the late 18th/early 19th century onwards. The historic boundary of the farmstead is preserved in several sections of flint wall. A number of buildings were constructed on the site in the mid-20th century, and the historic buildings were altered, to provide storage areas, garages and workshops
Project dates	Start: 27-08-2014 End: 27-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	6569 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	FARMYARD Post Medieval
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Monument type	ANIMAL SHELTER Post Medieval
Monument type	SHED/STOREHOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES SEAFORD Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford
Postcode	BN25 3PT
Study area	1900.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TV 549282 099674 49.9690747271 0.160687613033 49 58 08 N 000 09
38 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Katya Harrow
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	East Sussex County Council
Digital Archive ID	ARS14
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	East Sussex County Council
Paper Archive ID	ARS14
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Sutton Garages, Alfriston Road, Seaford, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harrow, K.
Other bibliographic details	2014293
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or
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Entered by Katya Harrow (k.harrow@ucl.ac.uk)

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