

STANDING BUILDING RECORDING SURVEY

Seaford Grange Farm
Pinvin
Worcestershire
WR10 2LF

NGR: SO 95720 50767
JOB No: BA1026SGFS
HER Ref. WSM 45764



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1. Non-Technical Summary

The standing building recording survey of the complex of outbuildings at Seaford Grange Farm, supplemented by documentary research, identified evidence of up to four major phases of construction and rebuilding from c.1850 up to the late 1970s.

- *The earliest surviving buildings at Seaford Grange Farm consist of the three front bays of the Coach House (Building 1) and the gabled stable block (Building 3) situated immediately E of the Coach House with its distinctive blue-brick diaper decoration on the S-facing gable which closely resembles the diapered brickwork of the adjoining Neo-Gothic mansion to the S. These buildings were erected in 1851-2 by Richard Varden (d.1875), an engineer and pioneering horticulturalist who established a substantial fruit-growing farm at Seaford Grange.*
- *A further phase of building activity appears to have taken place after Varden's death in 1875, reflecting the rapid expansion of the fruit-growing enterprise at Seaford Grange during the last quarter of the 19th century under Varden's successors, Benjamin Bomford and William Forbes Gibbon.*
- *This secondary phase of building activity, which can be dated to between 1875 and 1885, is represented by alterations to the E bay of the Coach House to accommodate further stabling, the construction of the gabled two-storey block (Building 4) attached to the E of the earlier stable range and the substantial L-shaped block (Building 5) incorporating a panelled office, workshop, fruit stores and stabling located to the S of Building 3.*
- *Documentary evidence, in particular a detailed description of the farm undertaken as part of the Land Valuation Survey of 1910, reveals that a measure of diversification had taken place at Seaford Grange Farm; from being merely a fruit-growing establishment it had now also become a livestock farm.*
- *This diversification in the farming regime at Seaford Grange is reflected in another phase of building activity which appears to have taken place between 1885 and 1904, represented by the addition of a three-bay lean-to extension to the rear of Building 1 housing a rolling mill associated with the production of animal feed, the reconstruction of the upper stage of Building 2, and the construction of a substantial open cart shelter and implement shed with catslide roof attached to the S of Building 5, first shown on the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Some of the machinery associated with the rolling mill in Building 1 has survived intact, including a cast-iron overhead drive shaft and several gear wheels.*
- *The most recent phase of alterations to the complex of outbuildings, probably datable to c.1950-80 is represented by the conversion of part of Building 3 into a garage and the removal of the upper floor in the central part of Building 5 for the installation of two corrugated iron silos.*

2. Introduction

In October 2010, Border Archaeology was instructed by Mr & Mrs M.J. Page to undertake an archaeological programme of work at Seaford Grange Farm, Pinvin, Worcestershire comprising standing building recording of the existing farm buildings to RCHME Level 3, as stipulated in a brief (Ref. W/10/0397) issued on behalf of Worcestershire County Council by Mr M. Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer.

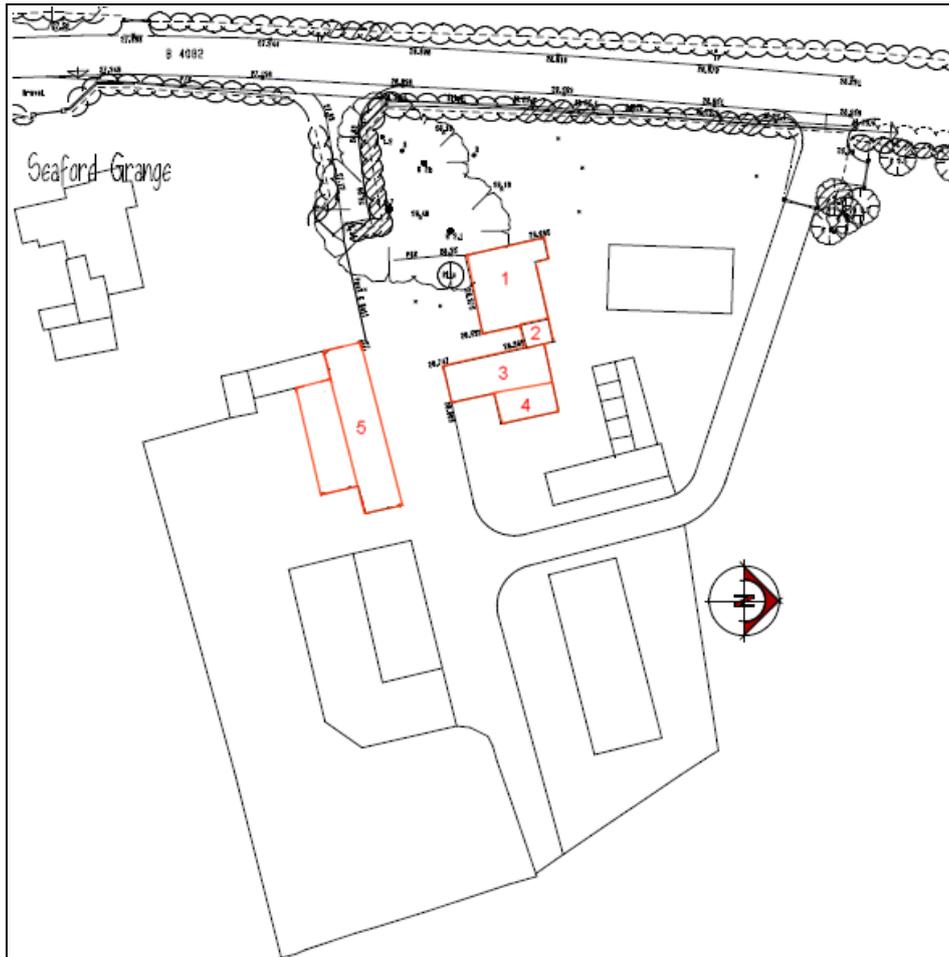


Fig 1 Plan showing location of outbuildings at Seaford Grange Farm (the buildings forming the subject of this recording programme are outlined in red)

The buildings in question are shown on proposed conversion plans dated October 2010 submitted to Border Archaeology by J.L. Page & Sons for information (Drawing Ref HD/423/60/surv/SR). Copies of the report will be submitted to the client, Mike Glyde Esq. and the Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Record.

Health and Safety concerns with regard to access to the interior and weakened upper floor of Building 5 restricted some recording but, these constraints notwithstanding, it is Border Archaeology’s opinion that a sufficiently detailed record has been acquired.



3. Standing Building Recording Methodology

This standing building recording survey was carried out to RCHME Level 3 as defined within *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006), comprising a detailed photographic and descriptive survey of a complex of outbuildings at Seaford Grange Farm, Pinvin, Worcestershire.

This programme of work was undertaken in accordance with the *Requirements and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire* and in compliance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of conduct* (2010) and *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (2008). The aim of the programme of standing building recording was to allow for the preservation by record of all standing building fabric of historical interest that will be destroyed or substantially altered by the development.

Primary and secondary documentary sources (where applicable) have been used in order to assess the historic importance of the building(s). Copies of relevant information, including historic mapping and HER data, were obtained from the Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Record and reference was made to the Worcestershire Historic Farmstead Survey.

Building phases were established prior to the photographic recording of the building, with each phase being discussed in detail. Border Archaeology carried out a building survey programme to RCHME Level 3 combining a written, drawn and photographic record of all standing walls likely to be affected by the proposed development. This included a detailed written description of original features and a photographic survey of all significant internal and external features (including all door and window openings and external elevations).

This programme of building recording followed guidelines set out within Planning Policy Statement 5 (DCLG, 2010), *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008) and standards defined by English Heritage/RCHME in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006).

A photographic record was made using a high-resolution colour digital camera of 12MPX capacity. Individual features were photographed as separate items and in detail. Each feature was also photographed and placed into a wider context (i.e. the surrounding elevation).



4. Historical and Archaeological Background

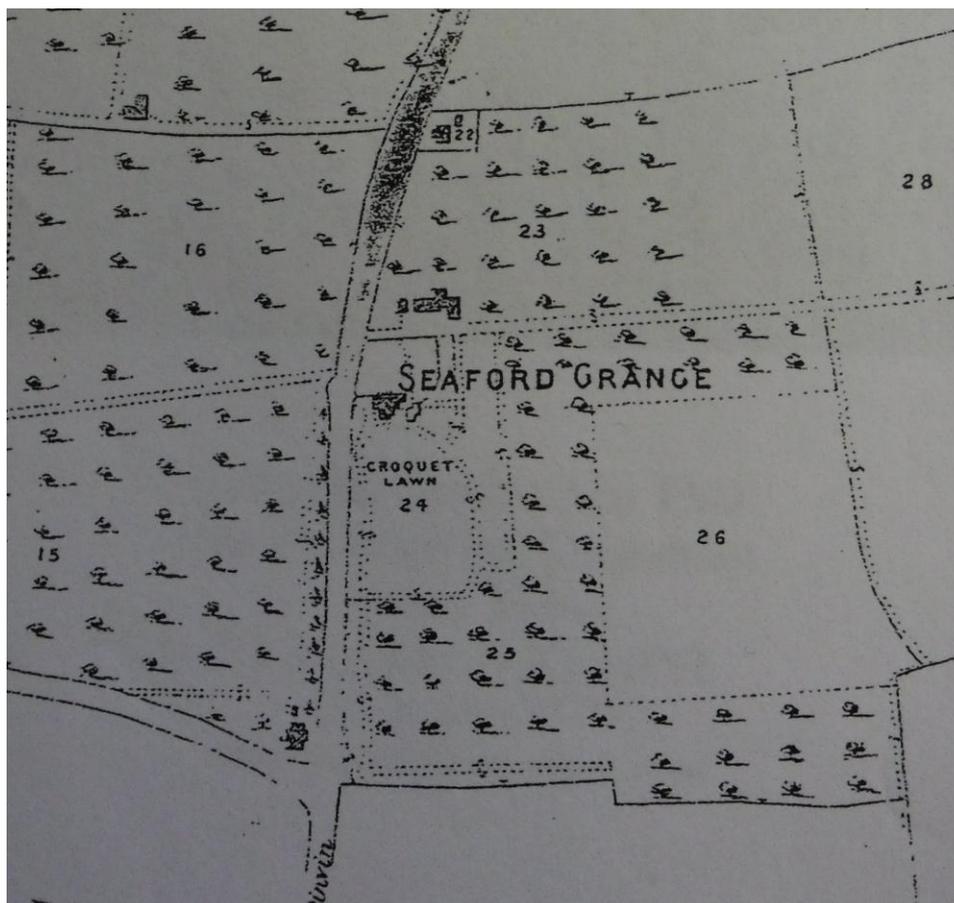
The complex of outbuildings forming the subject of this programme of standing building recording is located to the N of Seaford Grange (WSM 03059), a substantial gabled Tudor Gothic house of c.1851-2 adjoining the E side of the B4082 road from Pinvin to Upton Snodsbury, approximately 2km N of the village of Pinvin.

There is relatively little evidence for building activity on the site prior to the establishment of the existing house and adjacent farm buildings in about 1850. Little is known about the history of the site during the medieval period; it then appears to have been situated within the manor of Peopleton, the principal estate in that manor belonging to Westminster Abbey (VCH, 1924, 147).

Situated to the NE of Seaford Grange are a series of rectilinear earthworks that have been suggested as a possible medieval moated site (WSM 03047), although they are clearly marked as the site of a disused brickworks on the OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1885. No documentary record has been found indicating the presence of a monastic grange or manor house either on or close to the site during the medieval period; the name 'Seaford Grange' appears to have come into use in about 1850.

By the early 19th century, the site appears to have formed part of the Norchard Farm estate, then belonging to the Bakewell family. The Peopleton tithe map of 1842 shows that the site was then situated within two arable fields; the northern enclosure listed as Upper Oat Hill while the southern part was marked as Big Barn Ground. An irregularly shaped building is marked on the tithe map, straddling the boundary between the two fields; it is not listed as a dwelling in the tithe apportionment, which suggests that it may have been an outbuilding.

This outbuilding appears to have been demolished following the purchase of the Norchard Farm estate in 1850 by Richard Varden (d.1873), who shortly afterwards built Seaford Grange and the adjoining complex of outbuildings. Varden was an architect and engineer who had formerly been employed as a surveyor on the Oxford-to-Worcester section of the Great Western Railway. On completion of the railway, he decided, possibly due to failing eyesight, to give up his former career and take up horticulture. Having purchased the Norchard estate, Varden immediately commenced an ambitious programme of large-scale commercial fruit production, employing up to 300 people (chiefly women and children) in 1869 (Gordon, 2009).



*Fig. 2: Extract from a sale catalogue plan of the Seaford Grange estate (1875) showing the original layout of the house, gardens and farm outbuildings at Seaford Grange
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Worcestershire Record Office)*

Varden's house, situated to the S of the complex of farm buildings, still survives essentially intact and is a fine example of mid-19th century neo-Tudor Gothic, with groups of lancet windows with quoined stone dressings, blue-brick diapered decoration and rows of massive square chimneys. A plan attached to a sale catalogue of the Seaford Grange estate dated 1875 (two years after Varden's death) shows landscaped gardens and formal avenues, including a croquet lawn, to the S and E of the house (Fig. 2).

The sale catalogue contains a brief description of the outbuildings to the N of the house, stating that 'at a short distance from the House are Stables, Coach House, and a small Barn, all conveniently fitted up'. The plan attached to the sale catalogue shows the layout of the outbuildings at that date, consisting of a large oblong structure (identifiable with the coach house) aligned E-W with the stable range aligned N-S to the E, connected by a small building projecting to the N and attached to the NW corner of the stables. A small freestanding structure aligned N-S is also depicted immediately to the W of the coach house.

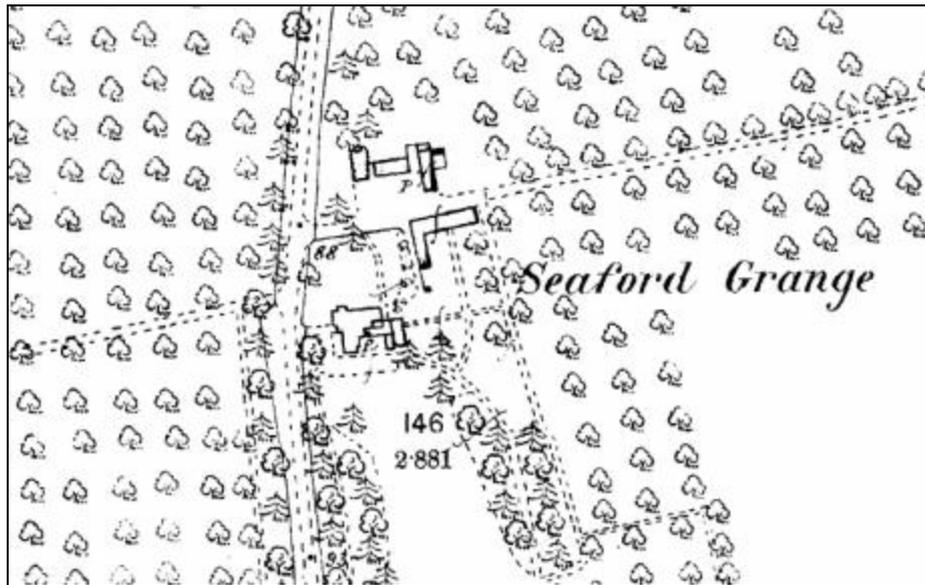


Fig. 3: Extract from the OS 1st edition map of 1885 showing the enlargement of the complex of outbuildings at Seaford Grange with the addition of the L-shaped block to the S of the coach house and stables and
 (Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

Comparison between the 1875 estate plan of Seaford Grange and the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1885 indicates that substantial changes to the complex of outbuildings occurred between those two dates. The most obvious change was the construction of the large L-shaped range to the S of the stables, which was probably built either by Benjamin Bomford (d.1880) or his successor as manager of the Seaford Grange estate, William Forbes Gibbon. The OS 1st edition map also shows a building had been added to the E side of the stables, which probably corresponds to the existing two-storey range, while a small rectangular building had been added to the N of the stables.



Fig. 4: Extract from the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1904 showing additions to the outbuildings at Seaford Grange Farm
 (Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



A further phase of building activity appears to have taken place between 1885 and 1904, as shown on the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map (Fig. 4). The most significant change was the substantial three-bay extension added to the N side of the coach house. The freestanding rectangular structure shown on the 1875 and 1885 maps immediately to the W of the coach house appears to have been in the process of demolition by the early 1900s, as it is only shown in outline on the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1904.

A Land Valuation survey of Seaford Grange carried out in 1910 provides valuable information concerning the changing usage of the farm and its associated buildings (NA IR 58/93652). The estate itself is described as 'a fruit farm of 244 acres & 30 perches...the fruit trees are old and practically worn out and are planted in an old fashioned way, the different sorts being mixed up together'.

The farm buildings to the N of the house are said to comprise the following: 'A brick and slate granary with threshing floor, two stall nag stable with loft over and trap house. Brick and tile loose box, 2-stall nag stable, coach-house and harness room. Brick and slate building comprising two fruit store rooms, workshop, office, cart-horse stable for 5 with loft over and tackle room. Timber and slate lean to 4-bay cart shelter with iron implement shed, brick and slate 3-stall stable with loft over with open shelter and fold yard. Galvanised iron 6-bay Dutch barn and two pigsties. Brick and iron open shed and pigsties constructed since 1909'.

The brick and slate 'grannery' with two stall nag stable with loft over and trap house would appear to correspond to the large building aligned E-W, while the 'brick and tile loose-box, nag stable, coach house and harness room' appears to correspond to the stable range oriented N-S (the only building which appears to have been tiled).

The 'brick and slate 3 stall stable with loft over' can be identified with the tall two-storey range attached to the E of the stable block. The 'brick and slate building comprising fruit store rooms, workshop and office etc' probably corresponds to the substantial block to the S of the coach house and stable range, while the lean-to 4 bay cart shelter and implement shed can be identified with the open shed to the rear of the main block. The cowshed and pigsties mentioned as having been recently erected in 1909 can probably be identified with the extant structures lying to the N and NE of the stable block. From the description given above, it is clear that the layout of the present complex of farm buildings had largely been established by about 1910.

The tenancy of Seaford Grange remained in the possession of the Oakes family until 1944, when it passed to Cyril F. Bloxham, the tenant of the adjacent Grove Farm. Bloxham purchased the freehold title to Seaford Grange in 1963 and continued to hold it until his death in 1966, after which the estate was sold to the Page family. The 1966 sale catalogue of the estate describes the farm buildings as consisting of a 'brick and slate main block, viz. Garage, Four Stores or Loose Boxes, workshop and office with substantial lean-to implement shed; a similar brick and slate block with garage fitted with exterior clock, three stores, all with sound loft over, brick and asbestos Oil Store; range of two brick and tile Loose Boxes, Garage and Store; Brick and tiled store with loft over; Brick and lined galvanised iron roofed cow shed for six, with tubular standings and water bowls; Range of five brick and slate Piggeries with runs. Brick timber and galvanised 3 bay cart shed with manger. 5 bay angle iron and galvanised barn with two lean to stores. 6 bay Dutch Barn' (WCRO BA 9526/74).



5. Structural Description and Phasing

5.1 General Building Plan

The complex of buildings forming the subject of this programme of standing building recording are situated to the N of Seaford Grange, a gabled neo-Tudor Gothic house of mid-19th century date (Plate 1). The complex comprises five main components:

Building 1 (formerly the Coach House) is a large rectangular two-storey block, of three bays aligned E-W with a wide, central gabled entrance bay surmounted by a louvred clock turret with a pyramidal roof.

Building 2 (formerly a Fuel Store) adjoining the NE corner of Building 1, consists of a small single-storey brick structure with a corrugated asbestos roof and brick paving.

Building 3 (formerly Stables) attached to the SE corner of Building 2 consists of a four-bay, single-storey gabled range aligned N-S.

Building 4 (formerly a Stable with Hayloft and Dovecote) is a tall, two-storey rectangular block adjoining the E side of Building 3, currently used a storeroom.

Building 5 (formerly an Office and Workshops) comprises a large L-shaped block, located immediately S of the Coach House and Stables, consisting of a main range oriented E-W and three bays long, with single-storey wings at the E and W ends of the range and a large open shed with catslide roof adjoining the S side of the main range. Adjoining the W end is a single-storey range, four bays long and oriented N-S, which is currently in separate ownership and has therefore not been recorded. Other subsidiary buildings, namely the large steel-framed Dutch barn to the E of Building 4 and the cowshed and piggeries respectively located to the E and N of the Dutch barn, have not been analysed in detail as part of this programme of building recording.



Plate 1: View looking NW showing S gable end of stable block (Building 3), with Coach House (Building 1) in background to left and two storeyed, barge-boarded stable block (Building 4) to right



5.2 Analytical Description

5.2.1 Building 1 (Coach House)

Building 1 consists of a two-storey gabled structure aligned E-W, three bays long and two bays deep, constructed of brick (laid in an irregular Flemish Bond), with a hipped slate roof.

This building appears originally to have been built as a coach house (and is described as such in the 1875 sales particulars of the Seaford Grange estate) and subsequently functioned as a stable and livestock feed processing plant and storehouse. More recently, it has been used as a garage and store for farm implements.

Three major phases of construction were identified, consisting of:

Phase 1: the original fabric of the Coach House (dating from c.1850) consisting of the three southern bays of the building.

Phase 2: The alteration of the E bay of the Coach House to accommodate further stabling, which probably occurred at some point between 1875 and no later than 1885.

Phase 3: The addition of three bays to the rear of the coach house, constituting a substantial lean-to extension with catslide roof, which appear to have been built at some time between 1885 and 1904, when the building was converted into a livestock feed-processing and storage facility.



Plate 2: View NW showing the S facing elevation of Building 1 (Coach House) with central gabled entrance bay surmounted by a clock turret



Although much of the principal, S-facing elevation is obscured by vegetation and a modern corrugated iron silo tank, the dominant feature remains the gabled entrance bay (Plate 2). This consists of a wide, tall segmental brick archway, above which is a square clock face set into the apex of the gable. Despite being partially obscured by vegetation, the wooden casing of the clock and its mechanism, together with its brass dial and hands has remained intact, although the glass facing has been partially broken. Surmounting the gable is a small louvred timber bell turret with a pyramidal roof and finial; the brass bell within the turret has also survived intact. To the right of the entrance bay, partially concealed by vegetation, is a small, square single-light flat-arched window; this may represent a later insertion associated with conversion of the eastern bay of the coach house into additional stabling.

The E-facing gable elevation of Building 1 (Plate 3) exhibits evidence of extensive alterations, most notably the wooden-framed stable door with a segmental brick arch and an angled blue-brick sill and the adjoining segmental-arched window, also with an angled blue-brick sill. The upper half of the window is glazed, while in the lower half the panes appear to have been substituted with wooden mullions. The design of the window and doorway is very similar to those in the E-facing elevation of Building 4 (the two-storey block to the E of the stables) and the N-facing elevation of Building 5, both of which appear to have been constructed between 1875 and 1885. It is also noticeable that the brickwork of the E-facing gable elevation appears to be much brighter and rubbed, in contrast to the noticeably darker reddish-brown colour of the brickwork in the S- and W-facing elevations, and that the E gable is barge-boarded.

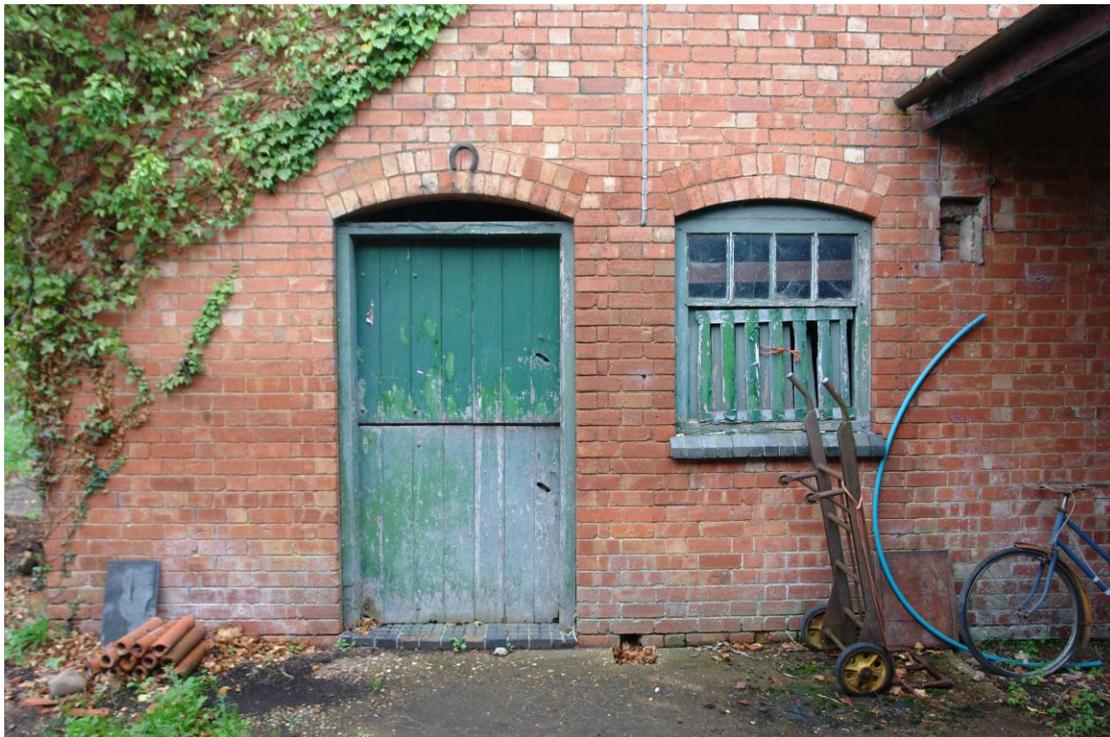


Plate 3: View looking W showing E elevation of Building 1 (Coach House) with later segmental arched doorway and window with blue brick sills



Plate 4: View looking E showing W elevation of Building 1 with construction break between the original barn and the later lean-to extension indicated by difference in brick bonding

The W-facing gable elevation is also partially obscured by vegetation; however, it is possible to discern the construction of the original coach house, with its pitched roofline and side purlins and wall plates projecting from the brickwork, distinct from the lean-to extension projecting to the N with its catslide roof (Plate 4). Close examination of the brickwork shows a slight difference in bonding between the original coach house, consisting of alternate courses of headers and stretchers, with the stretcher courses intermittently interrupted by headers, and the brickwork of the N extension, consisting of alternate courses of uninterrupted headers and stretchers; the construction break is concealed by ivy but is nevertheless discernible.

The rear, N-facing elevation of the barn (Plate 5) consists of the single-storey lean-to extension added at some time between 1885 and 1904 to house a rolling mill associated with animal feed preparation. The presence of a chimneystack at the E end of the elevation appears to have been associated with an engine used to power the rolling mill mechanism. The projecting W bay with its catslide roof has noticeably different brickwork (consisting of rows alternate headers and stretchers) compared to the rest of the elevation (laid in stretcher bond); however, it appears to belong to the same overall phase of building activity as it is clearly shown on the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1904. The flat-headed opening in the central part of the elevation appears to be a later insertion, possibly when the coach house was converted to use as a garage (by the mid 1960s).



Plate 5: View looking S showing N elevation of Building 1 with three-bay lean-to extension with projecting catslide roof added between 1885 and 1904

Internally, Building 1 exhibits evidence of three distinct phases of construction and alteration. The initial construction phase, dating to c.1851-2, is represented by the front (southern) three bays of the building, the most conspicuous component being the central entrance bay of the barn with its louvred roof construction, with the wooden casing for the clock mechanism (which still appears to be intact) supported by three transverse rafters (Plate 6). The floor of the central bay consists of regularly laid, squared flagstones (characteristic of a threshing floor) with evidence of deep rutting in places which may have been caused by heavily laden carts or by its later use as a vehicle garage from the mid 20th century onwards.

The flanking bays to the E and W of the entrance appear to have undergone some alteration. Both bays exhibit a queen-post roof construction, although the eastern bay is somewhat more elaborate than its western counterpart, comprising a three tier structure with two vertical struts supporting a tiebeam at eaves level, attached to which are two queen struts joining the tiebeam to the collar above, which in turn is connected to the ridge truss by a single vertical strut (Plate 7).

It is also noticeable that the framework of the eastern bay roof is supported by a brick wall (laid in Flemish stretcher bond) extending from floor to tie-beam level which separates this bay from the rest of the building. This separation of the eastern bay from the rest of the coach house appears to be contemporary with its conversion into stabling, which seems to have occurred at some time between 1875 and 1885. Slots for rafters inserted into the thickness of the wall indicate that there was at one point an upper floor extending E-W across the central bay of the coach house.



Plate 6: Internal view looking S showing louvred roof construction in central entrance bay of Building 1 with wooden case for clock mechanism supported by three transverse timbers



Plate 7: Internal view looking E showing the E bay of the original Coach House with its modified queen-post truss construction.



Plate 8: Internal view looking S showing interior of eastern bay of Building 1 with brick cobbled floor obscured by wooden pigpens.

The eastern compartment at ground level (Plate 8) is partially whitewashed with a brick cobbled floor which is largely obscured by a large octagonal wooden pig-pen that (at the time of viewing) occupied a large area within the compartment. Evidence for its earlier usage as a stable is indicated by the presence of a tethering ring and hooks for hanging harness in the wall adjacent to the stable door, although any other features, such as mangers or troughs, appear to have been removed. The floor above the former stable was presumably used as a hayloft or fruit store.



In contrast to its eastern counterpart, the western bay appears never to have been walled-off from the central entrance bay. It is currently used for storage of farm implements, vehicle parts and machinery with no obvious indication of its original usage. As with the eastern bay, there is an upper floor, presumably used for storage, which is partially concealed by planking that appears to be of relatively recent date (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Internal view looking SW showing western bay of Building 1 with queen-post roof trusses



Plate 10: Internal view of Building 1 showing roof truss in central bay of lean-to extension, partially concealing the overhead shaft of the rolling mill

There is considerable internal evidence for the third phase of alterations, represented by the addition of the three-bay lean-to structure to the N of the original coach house, which was associated with its conversion into a granary, and the installation of a rolling mill for animal feed preparation, occurring at some time between 1885 and 1904. Within the upper floor of the central bay of the lean-to structure, the roof structure consists of a horizontal timber truss carried on brick wall posts and connected by iron ties to the ends of both of the queen-post roof trusses (Plate 10). This horizontal truss is further supported by angled struts carried on stone corbels attached to the brick walls; the struts are connected by a collar truss. Attached to the centre of the collar is a cast-iron truss, which, in turn, is connected to the cast-iron overhead shaft and gearing mechanism of the rolling mill; the overhead drive-shaft extends into the compartments located in the NW and NE corners of the building, which are separated from the central bay by brick walls extending to roof level.

A sizeable proportion of the machinery associated with the rolling mill had been removed by the mid 1960s (apparently before 1966, as the sale catalogue of that date refers to Building 1 as being used as a garage). However, on the ground floor of the central bay, attached to the E-facing wall, is a cast-iron gear-wheel which appears to have been connected with machinery situated in the compartment located in the NW corner of Building 1 (Plate 11). Within this compartment, accessed through plank-and-batten double doors, is a rectangular stone slab set in the floor, which presumably carried machinery associated either with the gear-wheel or the overhead shaft which extends into the uppermost part of the W-facing wall, just below roof level (Plate 12). The machinery in question may have formed part of an engine used to power the rolling mill (of which there appear to have been two).



Plate 11: Internal view of Building 1 looking W showing gear wheel associated with rolling mill machinery in E-facing wall of centre bay of lean-to extension



Plate 12: View looking N showing interior of compartment in NW corner of lean-to extension to Building 1, with evidence for machinery associated with rolling mill represented by stone block (in foreground) with cast iron gear wheel visible in top right hand corner

The compartment located in the NE corner of Building 1 (Plate 13) is accessed either from a segmental gauged brick arched doorway in the E-facing elevation or from a flat-headed doorway with a wooden lintel, located in the N-facing elevation. It also appears to have housed an engine associated with the rolling mill, as evidenced externally by a small chimney in the N-facing elevation of the structure and internally by the cast-iron drive-shaft of the rolling mill, extending via a square opening into the upper part of the E-facing wall. However, in contrast to the NW compartment, most of the internal fittings associated with this engine appear to have been removed when it was converted into stabling. The engine appears to have been located in the NE corner of the compartment, indicated by the heavily blackened brickwork and flooring in this area and the partially truncated remains of the chimney flue.



Plate 13: Internal view looking N showing S-facing wall of NE compartment with segmental brick arched window with flat-headed doorway to left, with evidence of damaged chimney flue and blackened material associated with former engine

5.2.2 Building 2 (Fuel Store)

Building 2, which appears to have been used in recent years as a fuel store, is a single-storey, rectangular lean-to brick-built structure with a hipped, corrugated asbestos roof and brick paving, attached to the E-facing elevation of Building 1 (Plate 14). The E wall of the structure somewhat incongruously adjoins the NW corner of the stable range (Building 3). The S end of the structure is currently open; however, evidence for a demolished S-facing wall is visible and the brick paving clearly defines the interior space of the building.



Plate 14: View looking N showing interior of fuel store (Building 2)

The OS 1st edition map shows a rectangular structure with an open S end situated between the coach house and stable range; however, this appears to have been largely rebuilt when the N extension was added to the coach house between 1885 and 1904. Evidence for a low, blocked-up segmental-arched doorway was visible in the W-facing wall of Building 2; this appears to have provided access to a single-storey, rectangular lean-to structure with catslide roof abutting the N gable end of the stable range (Building 3), the roofline of which is still visible, although the rest of the building has been demolished.

The lean-to structure to the N of the stables is first shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1885; however, it appears to have been enlarged and extended to the N as shown on the OS 2nd edition map. The segmental-arched doorway appears at some point to have been blocked-up and replaced by a taller, narrow flat-headed doorway with plank-and-batten door, located immediately to the left of the earlier doorway (Plate 15).



Plate 15: View looking E showing W-facing wall of fuel store (Building 2) adjoining NW corner of stable block with construction break visible, to the left of which is a blocked segmental-arched doorway with later flat-headed doorway adjacent.

At some point, the upper half of the N- and E-facing elevations of the fuel store were substantially reconstructed, which is clearly indicated by the marked difference in brickwork between the lower part of the elevations (laid in a mixed garden bond) and the upper part of the building, laid in an irregular Flemish stretcher bond (Plate 16).



Plate 16: View looking S showing N-facing elevation of Building 2 (Fuel Store) with reconstruction of upper portion indicated by change in brickwork



5.2.3 Building 3 (Stable Block)



Plate 17: View looking N showing S gable elevation of stable block of c.1851-2 (Building 3) with diapered brickwork and flanking iron cross-ties at eaves level

Building 3, originally built as a stable block and offices, consists of a four-bay single-storey gabled range aligned N-S, constructed of coarse, handmade dark reddish brown bricks (laid in an irregular English Garden Bond) with a steeply pitched, clay-tiled roof surmounted by a single-tier brick chimneystack. This building appears to have formed part of the original complex erected by Varden shortly after his purchase of the estate in 1850, although it was subsequently altered in the mid 20th century for use as a garage and storehouse (as recorded in the Seaford Grange estate sale catalogue of 1966). It appears to be identifiable with the stables listed in the 1875 sale catalogue and with the 'brick and tile loose box, 2-stall nag stable, coach-house and harness room' referred to in the 1910 Land Valuation Survey.

Externally, the most significant feature of the building is the S-facing gable elevation (Plate 17), with its decorative brickwork characterised by a dark blue brick diaper pattern at ground and eaves level, identical to that used for the Grange, which indicates that this building must have been constructed at or around the same time as Varden's residence in the early 1850s. At the gable apex is a narrow single-light window with a quoined surround of yellow brickwork. The gable parapet above the window has stone coping and rests on brick kneelers, with wrought-iron cross-ties inserted at eaves level.

The E-facing gable elevation is devoid of architectural detailing; however, two rows of three regularly spaced square indentations, extending from left to right, were visible (**Plate 18**). The upper row of indentations was 0.35m below eaves level with the lower row 0.30m below. These indentations evidently represented beam slots for a lean-to structure, probably an open shed or shelter for livestock. In connection with this, it is worth noting that the OS 2nd edition map shows a rectangular feature immediately adjoining the E side of Building 3, possibly representing an open shed or fold for livestock.



Plate 18: View looking W showing E-facing elevation of Building 3-(Stable Block) with beam slots for temporary lean-to structure

The W-facing external elevation (Plate 19) exhibits evidence of significant alteration, probably associated with the conversion of the barn into a garage in the mid 20th century. The flat-arched six-pane casement window in the southernmost bay appears to be a later insertion.



Plate 19: View looking NE showing W-facing elevation of Building 3 (Stable Block)



To the left of this casement, the large flat-arched doorway with a wooden lintel and double doors appears to have been inserted at a later date, when part of the stables was converted to use as a garage. To the left of this doorway, comprising the two northernmost bays of the elevation, are two flat-arched doorways extending to eaves level; the wooden frames of the doorways have remained intact, although the doors have been entirely removed. The doorways are flanked by two narrow, flat-arched three-light casement windows (again extending to eaves level), which appear to be later insertions.



Plate 20: View looking S showing N-facing gable elevation of stable block (Building 3) with evidence of roofline of the demolished lean-to extension

The N-facing gable elevation of Building 3 (Plate 20) comprises a square, wooden-framed opening at the gable apex, which appears to be an original feature, below which is a rectangular, five-light window just below eaves level. This window appears to be a later insertion, as it partly truncates the roofline of a previously demolished lean-to structure, indicated by a faint, partially denuded band of mortar extending at a 60-degree angle from left to right across the elevation.

This structure adjoining the N gable end of Building 3 is shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition 25-inch maps, but appears to have been demolished by the mid 1950s. In the bottom right-hand corner of the elevation is a low, flat-arched doorway with plank-and-batten door, which presumably afforded access from the stable range to the lean-to structure immediately northwards.

Internally, Building 3 is arranged into four separate compartments separated by brick partition walls. The roof is of open-truss construction and is concealed by a covered plasterboard ceiling that has partially collapsed in the two northern compartments (Plate 21). These two compartments appear originally to have been used as loose boxes; however, there is no evidence to indicate their former usage, in terms of mangers, racks, stalls or other associated stable furniture.



Plate 21: Internal view of Building 3 looking N showing S-facing gable wall with low doorway (to bottom left of picture) and roof trusses partially concealed by covered plasterboard ceiling

The interior walls of both compartments appear to have been whitewashed, although the paint appears to have been largely scraped away in places, while the brick cobbled flooring in both is largely concealed by assorted storage containers, farm implements and other debris. There is evidence of a narrow rectangular hatch in the ceiling of the northernmost compartment that provided access by ladder to the loft above (which was presumably used as a hay-loft). The low flat-arched door in the N gable end of the same compartment provided access to a lean-to structure immediately to the N. The compartment immediately to the S is similarly devoid of internal features, with the exception of a pair of flanking wrought-iron cross-ties at eaves level and a single filled-in beam slot in the N-facing wall (Plate 22).



Plate 22: View looking S showing N-facing wall of compartment in stable block with flanking wrought-iron cross-ties and a single, filled-in beam slot

The compartment to the S, recorded in the 1966 estate sale catalogue as in use as a garage, is accessed by a flat-arched doorway with a wooden lintel and plank-and-batten doors set in the W-facing external elevation. These double doors appear to be associated with the use of this part of the stable range as a 'coach house', as recorded in the description of the farm contained in the Land Valuation Survey of 1910. It is currently used for general storage (farm implements and containers of agricultural chemicals), with little indication of earlier usage.

As with the two compartments to the N, the interior walls appear to have been whitewashed, although much of the whitewash appears to have been removed subsequently. The pair of flanking iron ties observed in the previous compartment continues directly across into the compartment to the S, which would seem to suggest that there was a problem with the structural stability of the stable from an early date. A flat-arched doorway with plank-and-batten door in the W-facing internal wall provided access



from this range to Building 4, an additional stable block with loft above added at some time between 1875 and 1885.

Another flat-headed doorway with a dark brown softwood panelled door in the N-facing wall leads into the southernmost compartment of Building 3. This compartment appears to have been purposely built as an office, presumably by Varden himself, and its markedly different character from the rest of the stable range is indicated by the cladding of the internal walls in dark brown softwood panelling, and the presence of black quarry-tiled flooring and a cast-iron fireplace. The fireplace surround appears to have been previously removed (the wooden mantelpiece is evidently a later addition) leaving only the cast-iron grate with a round, moulded arch elaborately decorated with swags of fruit (possibly plums?) at the apex (Plate 23).

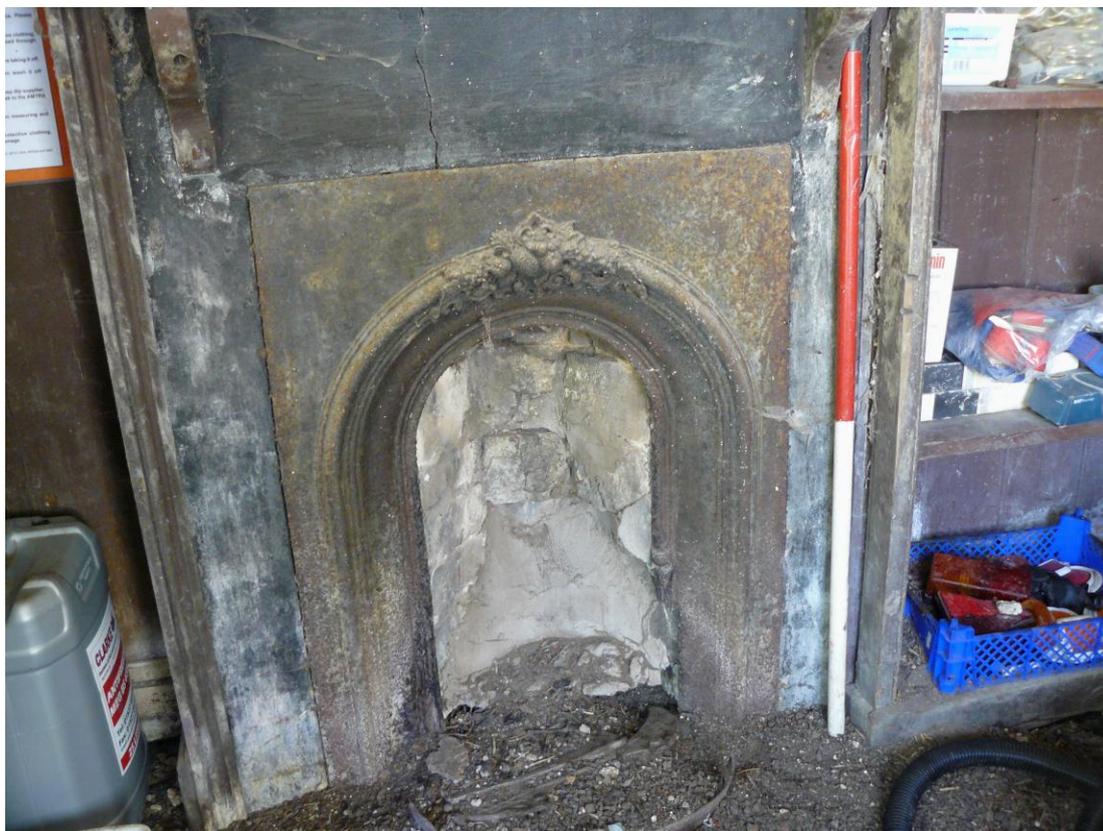


Plate 23: Internal view looking E showing detail of cast-iron fireplace in W-facing wall of panelled office at the S end of Building 3 (Stable Block)

By 1910, this room appears to have ceased to function as an office (presumably replaced by the new office in the large L-shaped block to the S) and appears to have been used as a harness room associated with the adjacent 'coach house'. This later usage is indicated by the presence of iron hooks inserted into the walls for hanging harness; the presence of a fireplace would also have been an essential requirement for drying the harness.



5.2.4 Building 4 (Stable, Loft and Dovecote)

Building 4, attached to the E side of the stable block, is a tall, two-storey gabled building with a slate roof, aligned N-S and three bays in length, constructed of standard-gauge, rubbed orange-red brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond. This can probably be identified with the 'brick and slate 3-bay stable with loft above' referred to in the Land Valuation Survey of 1910. It not shown on the Seaford Grange estate plan of 1875 but does appear on the OS 1st edition map of 1885 and is shown as unaltered on the OS 2nd edition map of 1904.

The principal E-facing external elevation (Plate 24) is partially concealed by a large five-bay cast-iron Dutch barn (probably added c.1920-30). At ground level, there is a centrally placed doorway with a blue-brick segmental gauged arch, flanked by two windows with blue-brick segmental arches and sills. The window frames are similar to those in the E-facing gable elevation of Building 1, the upper half consisting of glazed lights while the lower half has wooden mullions. The fenestration of the upper storey consists of a centrally placed, flat-arched loading bay (with intact plank-and-batten door), flanked by two flat-arched, three-light windows with blue-brick sills. Four regularly spaced ventilation slots with iron grilles are visible just below ceiling level.



Plate 24: View looking W showing E-facing principal elevation of Building 4

Both the N and S gable elevations are barge-boarded; the S gable has a flat-arched, four-light window curiously placed at ceiling level, as if to provide light both for the ground floor and upper storey (Plate 25). Beneath the four-light window is a row of beam slots which may have been used for a lean-to structure, possibly an open shed or livestock shelter, which is visible in outline on the OS 2nd edition map of 1904. At the apex of the S gable is a small, rectangular single-light window, which appears to be associated with a pigeon loft or dovecote located at attic level.

The N gable elevation (Plate 26) is devoid of fenestration; at ground level there is a tall flat-arched doorway (with intact plank-and-batten door) with a wooden lintel at the E end of the elevation, to the right of which is a pair of low, bricked-up semicircular openings. The function of these small openings is unclear; they may have originally have been built as culverts, particularly if the ground floor of the building was used for stabling, or they may have been used to provide access for poultry.



Plate 25: View looking N showing barge-boarded S-facing gable elevation of Building 4



Plate 26: View looking S showing N-facing gable elevation of Building 4 with centrally placed, low semicircular arched openings at ground level

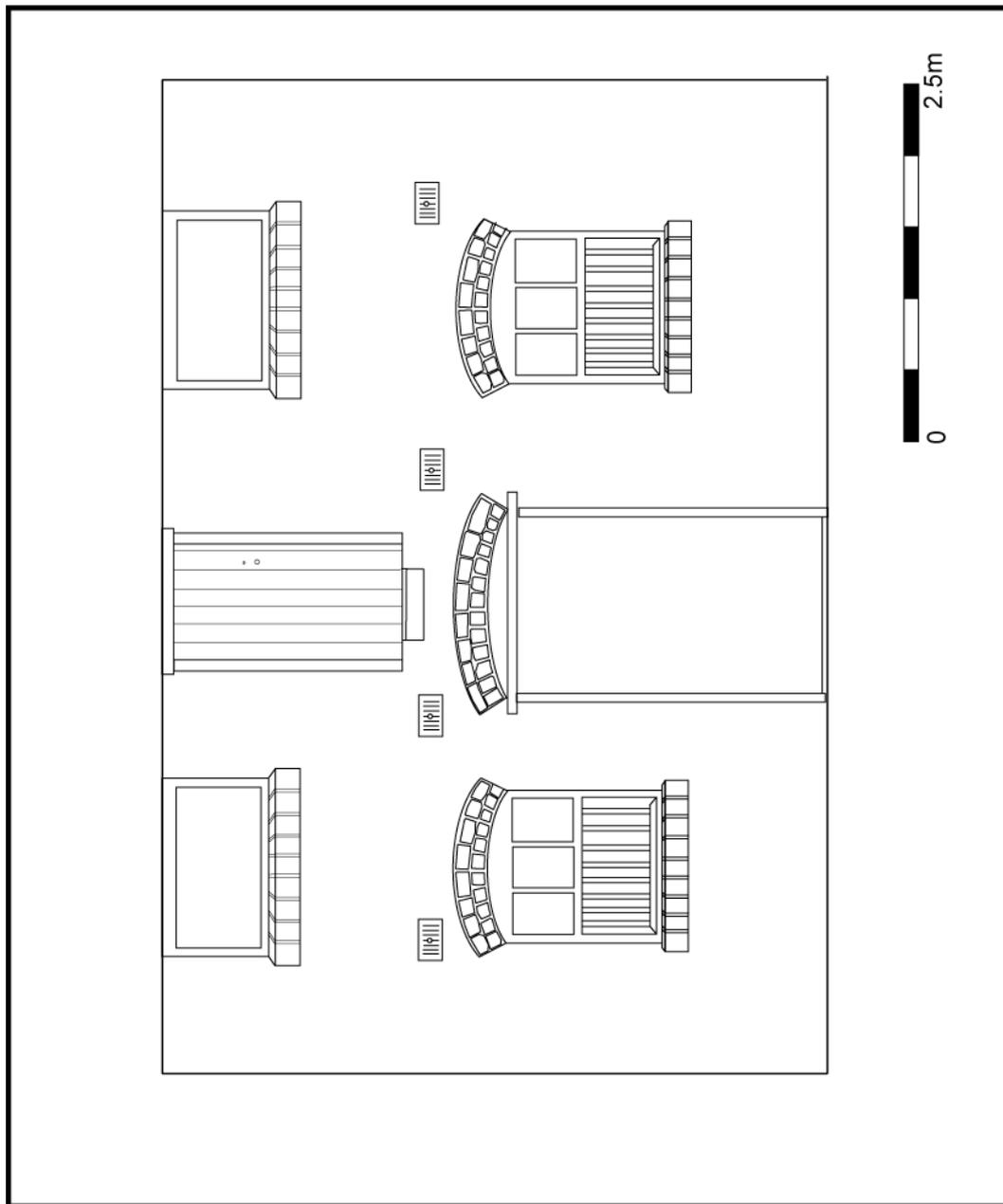


Fig. 5: Principal E-facing elevation of Building 4 (Stable, Loft and Dovecote)



Building 4 is currently used for storage of a considerable quantity of assorted farm implements, tractor parts, horse tack and large metal feed containers which had not been removed at the time of viewing; consequently, much of the interior at ground-floor level was not fully visible. The interior appears originally to have been whitewashed, including the exposed, substantial ceiling rafters (Plate 27). Immediately to the left of the doorway is a ceiling hatch (accessed by a ladder) leading to the upper floor, while a flat-arched doorway (now blocked) in the SW corner of the room provided access to the stable block. The floor, largely obscured by farm implements, fertiliser bags and assorted debris, consisted of are as of regularly laid brick cobbling demarcated by kerbing, which appeared to represent specific compartments within the barn (presumably individual stalls). Little evidence of features relating to its original usage as a stable, such as stalls, ties or hayracks, were noted, although some of the hooks inserted into the walls may well have been used for hanging harness.



Plate 27: Internal view of Building 4 looking E showing whitewashed ceiling rafters and brick cobbled flooring, with ladder providing access to the upper storey



The ladder to the left of the main doorway provides access to the upper floor, which appears to have housed both a loft for storage and dovecote. The roof construction consisted of a tie-beam with angled struts connecting it to the principal rafters, attached to which were a pair of trenched purlins. Set on a narrow ledge within the thickness of the S gable wall was a timber-planked compartment accessed via a centrally placed, tall flat-headed doorway (Plate 28). Within the compartment and flanking the doorway were wooden nest-boxes, presumably for pigeons or doves, which would have obtained access via the small, unglazed rectangular opening at the apex of the S gable, which has since been blocked up.



Plate 28: Building 4 upper storey - View looking S showing planked compartment and wooden nest-boxes on ledge in S gable wall



5.2.5 Building 5 (Range to S of Coach House and Stables)



Plate 29: View looking SW showing principal N-facing elevation of Building 5

Building 5, located to the S of the coach house and stables, comprises a main block, five bays long and two storeys in height, with single-storey side-wings attached to the E and W ends (Plate 29). The building is constructed of standard-gauge, rubbed orange-red brick laid in Flemish bond and bonded with cement. The quality and finish of the brickwork is in marked contrast to that used in the construction of the earlier coach house and stables.

The main block has a slate roof, half-hipped at the E and W ends, while the side-wings both have hipped roofs, the W wing being surmounted by a ridge stack. Attached to the S of the main block is a large open timber implement shed, five bays in length with a catslide roof, also slated. Extending to the S of the W side-wing is another single-storey range aligned N-S and three bays in length, with a two-bay gabled block aligned E-W attached to the S end. This range is in separate ownership and further analysis is therefore not included within this report.

Building 5 is not depicted on the Seaford Grange estate plan of 1875 but is shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1885; it is likely that it was built either by Benjamin Bomford or his successor as owner of the farm, William Gibbon. It may be identified with the 'brick-and-slate building comprising two fruit store rooms, workshop, office, cart horse stable for 5 with loft over and tackle room' referred to in the Land Valuation Survey description of 1910.

Externally, the principal N-facing elevation of this building comprises three components. The main, five-bay block has a central, barge-boarded gable with a loading bay at upper-storey level, flanked by two three-light windows placed at the E and W ends of the block (Plates 29 & 30). The centrally placed loading bay giving access to the upper storey loft has a segmental, rubbed-brick arch and a stone sill, while the two flanking three-light windows are

flat-arched with blue-brick lintels and stone sills. A set of four regularly spaced ventilation slots with iron grilles is visible just below the upper storey; similar in design to those in the E-facing elevation of Building 4 (Plate 30).



Plate 30: View looking S showing central barge-boarded gable in N-facing elevation of Building 5, with loading bay at upper-storey level

At ground level, the main block has two segmental-arched doorways, one located at the W end of the main block (providing access to the workshop and office) while the other is located to the left of the centre gabled bay (originally providing access to the stabling, which comprised two loose boxes in 1966). Beneath the sill of the latter doorway is the opening for a substantial stone culvert, which appears to have run directly N-S beneath the building (Plate 31).

This doorway is flanked by two segmental-arched windows with stone sills, while the doorway at the W end of the main block is flanked to the left by another segmental-arched window with a stone sill. The framing of the two windows flanking the doorway to the left of the centre gable is very similar to that in the E-facing elevation of Building 1, consisting of three upper glazed lights while the lower half of the window has wooden mullions. However, the window to the left of the doorway at the W end of the main block appears originally to have been a four-pane casement. Flanking the main block at either end, the E and W side-wings both have segmental-arched windows. The W wing (housing an office) has retained its window mostly intact; the window frame originally appears to have been a four-pane casement with iron bars also fitted for added security (Plate 32). The E-wing window, however, has been heavily damaged; the stone sill and the section of brick wall beneath it have been entirely removed to create a makeshift entrance (Plate 33).



Plate 31: View looking S showing detail of culvert extending beneath doorway in N-facing elevation of Building 5



Plate 32: View looking S showing segmental-arched window with iron bars in N-facing elevation of W wing of Building 5



Plate 33: View looking SE showing N-facing elevation of single-storey wing at E end of Building 5 with segmental-arched window knocked out below sill level



To the rear of the building, the S-facing elevation is largely concealed by the large timber open-fronted shed, currently used for storing farm equipment and described as a 'substantial lean-to implement shed' in a 1966 sale catalogue of the Seaford Grange estate. It is likely, however, that this shed was originally built either as a cart-shed or as a shelter for livestock. The shed is not depicted on the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1885; however, it does appear to be shown on the OS 2nd edition map of 1904, its extent indicated by a dotted line and hatching. Originally, there appears to have been a southward extension of the shed, built up against the E wall of the W range; however, this appears to have been removed in about 1980.



Plate 34: View looking WSW showing five-bay open shed for carts and farm implements, attached to S-facing elevation of Building 5

The existing structure is five bays long, of simple post-and-truss construction, with the main posts supporting the wall-plate resting on rough-hewn stone pillars and angled struts connecting the tie-beams to the principal rafters, which, in turn, were linked by two sets of trenched purlins (Plate 34). The rafters and tie-beams appear to be of relatively recent origin, suggesting that the shed has been reconstructed in relatively recent years, possibly when the silo tanks were installed in the main block, which seems to have occurred some 40 years ago.

The brickwork in the S-facing elevation of Building 5 exhibits evidence of extensive repair and re-patching, possibly connected with the installing of the grain silo tanks within the central and eastern part of the main block, which had formerly been occupied by two loose-boxes as recorded in the Seaford Grange sale catalogue of 1966. A makeshift opening had been inserted through the brickwork at ground level immediately to the E of the central bay, presumably contemporary with the insertion of the silo tanks (Plate 35).



Plate 35: View looking N showing S-facing elevation of Building 5 with flat-headed door opening, contemporary with insertion of modern silo tanks

Internally, the building exhibits evidence of considerable modern alteration, the most prominent being the insertion of two large corrugated iron silo tanks, together with a modern concrete floor, in the central and eastern two bays of the main block. This has resulted in the almost complete removal of internal features and fittings relating to the previous usage of this part of the building (with the exception of the window frames) which originally housed stabling for five horses (as recorded in 1910) and accommodated two loose-boxes according to the 1966 sale catalogue of the estate.

A plank-and-batten door set within a segmental gauged arch doorway in the E wall of the main block (partially obscured by the easternmost of the two silo tanks) appears originally to have provided access to the single-storey wing at the easternmost end of the main block (Plate 36).

The interior of this compartment appears to have been substantially altered (presumably when the silo tanks were installed in the early 1970s); the segmental-arched window in the N wall was knocked out below sill level to provide a makeshift doorway and any evidence of internal panelling or other fittings appears to have been thoroughly removed. However, the presence of a blocked-up chimneyflue in the rear (S) wall indicates that there was originally a fireplace in this compartment (Plate 37). It is likely that this compartment may be identified with the 'tackle room' mentioned in the Land Valuation Survey of 1910, in view of the fact that it could be directly accessed from the adjoining stables and a fireplace would have been a necessary requirement to dry the harness.



Plate 36: Internal view looking SW showing segmental-arched door leading from the stable block to the compartment at the E end of Building 5 ('Tackle Room?')

In contrast, the two westernmost bays of the main block, housing the workshop with storeroom above, have been considerably less altered internally. The workshop is separated from the easternmost three bays by a brick partition wall. The interior walls appear originally to have been whitewashed, with a flat plasterboard ceiling (partially collapsed) and a ceiling hatch inserted in the SW corner to provide access via ladder to the loft and store above.



Plate 37: Internal view looking S showing interior of compartment at E end of Building 5 with remains of chimney flue

Although much obscured by debris, the boarded floor within the workshop and the two plank-and-batten doors appear to be original fittings. The intact hand-cranked telephone to the right of the office door, while probably not an original fitting, may well date from the early 20th century (Plate 38). A large collection of tractor and plough fittings, assorted farm implements and horse tack is contained within the workshop; much of this is probably late in date although a number of pieces (particularly a number of farm implements attached to the S and W walls) could be of early 20th century date.

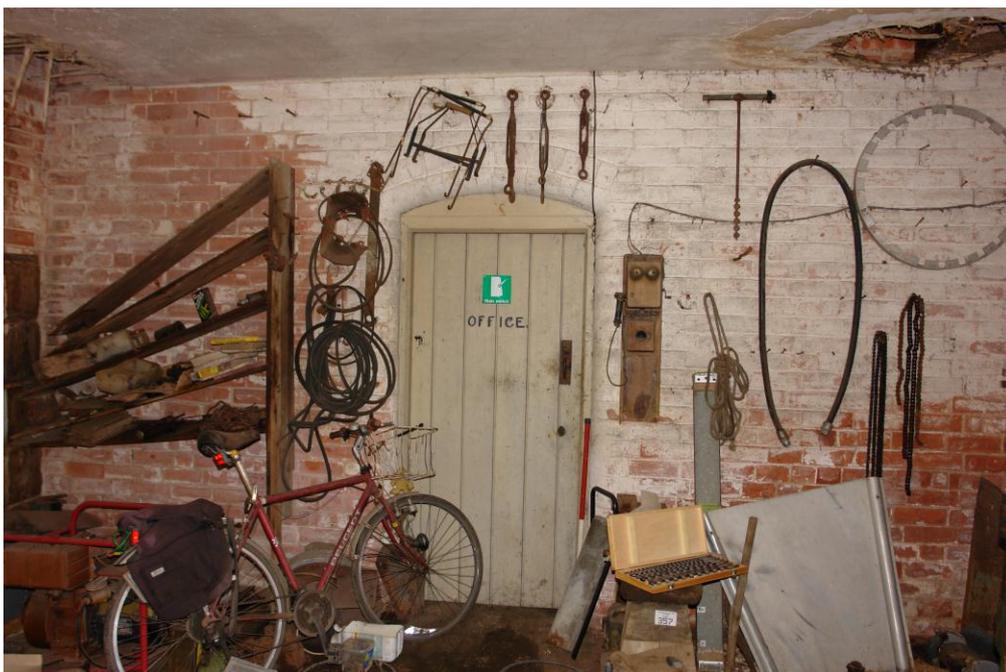


Plate 38: Building 5 - Internal view looking W showing plank-and-batten door set within a segmental-arched opening, leading to the panelled office



A segmental-arched doorway with original plank-and-batten door provides access from the workshop to the office, situated in the W side-wing attached to the main block. Although currently used as a storeroom and in a generally poor state of repair, the office has retained many original features, most notably its fine softwood panelling with chamfered skirting. Of particular interest is the elaborate cast-iron fireplace projecting from the S wall, comprising an arched grate (partially blocked with loose bricks) with spandrels containing foliate decoration, set within a classical surround with a dentilled frieze and fluted pilasters with finely detailed trefoil decoration in relief (Plates 39 & 40). There are recesses to the left and right of the fireplace, that on the right containing shelving, which may well represent an original feature.



Plate 39: Building 5 -Internal view looking S showing late 19th century cast-iron fireplace (with recess containing shelving to right) and the original softwood panelling of the office

The upper storey of the main block exhibits evidence of considerable alteration associated with the installation of the existing corrugated-iron grain silos. The roof construction is of a standard queen-post type with trenched purlins; many of the rafters and trusses appear to have been renewed or replaced. It appears that originally there was a floor extending across the entirety of the main block, as indicated by the loading-bay door and the slots for floor joists (partially concealed by the grain silos); however, the flooring has only survived in the room occupying the westernmost two bays above the workshop, which appears to have been used for storage (Plate 41).



Plate 40: Building 5 - View looking S showing the detailing of the cast iron fireplace in panelled office

A segmental-arched doorway with plank-and-batten door originally provided access to a loft situated above the two loose-boxes occupying the central and two eastern bays of the main block. The loft floor was removed to accommodate the grain silos, leaving the loading bay, with its original plank-and-batten door, as the sole indicator of its former function. Further investigation of the upper storey of Building 5 was not possible due to the unsafe condition of the surviving flooring.



Plate 41: Building 5 Upper Storey - Internal view looking NE showing interior of loft above the workshop with segmental-arched doorway to right



Fig. 6: A3 Phased plan of Buildings 1-4 at Seaford Grange Farm



*Fig. 7: A3 Phased Plan of Building 5 at Seaford
Grange Farm*



Fig. 8: A3 Internal elevations of Building 1 (Coach House)



5.3 Summary Discussion of Phasing

A combination of documentary analysis and standing building recording of the existing complex of outbuildings at Seaford Grange Farm revealed evidence of four distinct phases of building activity, extending from the mid 19th century up to the late 1970s.

1/ The principal construction phase, probably dating from c.1851-2 (shortly after Richard Varden's purchase of the estate) is represented by (1) the S-facing principal elevation and three front bays of Building 1 (Coach House) with its distinctive clock turret, (2) Building 3, the gabled stable range oriented N-S with its distinctive blue-brick diaper decoration on the S-facing gable which closely resembles the diapered brickwork of the farmhouse to the S.

2/ A secondary construction phase, probably dating from between 1875 and 1885, is represented by (1) alterations to the E bay of the Coach House to accommodate further stabling, (2) the construction of the lower courses of Building 2 connecting the coach house and stable block, (3) the construction of Building 4, the tall gabled block attached to the E of the stable range and (4) Building 5, the substantial L-shaped block, incorporating a panelled office, workshop, fruit stores and loose-boxes to the S of Building 3.

Buildings 4 and 5 are not shown on the plan accompanying the 1875 estate sale catalogue but do appear on the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1885, indicating a probable construction date of between 1875 and 1885. It is likely that this extensive programme of alteration and new building work was undertaken either by Benjamin Bomford (d.1880), who took over management of the Seaford estate after its sale to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or by his successor, William Forbes Gibbon.

3/ A tertiary construction phase, probably dating from between 1885 and 1904, is represented by (1) the addition of a three-bay extension to the rear of Building 1, first shown on the OS 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1904, (2) the reconstruction of the upper stage of Building 2 and (3) the construction of a substantial open cart-shelter and implement shed with catslide roof attached to the S of Building 5, first shown on the OS 2nd edition 25-inch map.

4/ A phase of relatively recent alterations, probably datable to c.1950-80 is represented by (1) the conversion of part of Building 3 into a garage and (2) the removal of the upper floor in the central part of Building 5 for the installation of two corrugated-iron silos.



6. Conclusions

The complex of outbuildings at Seaford Grange Farm displays evidence of several phases of construction and repair, extending from c.1850 to the early 1980s. The surviving components of the original complex of outbuildings, erected by the Victorian entrepreneur and horticulturalist Richard Varden as the headquarters of his ambitious large-scale fruit growing enterprise, consist of the southern three bays of the coach house and single-storey gabled stable block with panelled office, which were probably contemporary with the construction of the adjoining mansion of Seaford Grange (as indicated by the distinctive blue-brick diaper pattern and Gothic detailing of the S gable end of the stable block).

Substantial alterations and new building work took place at some point between 1875 and 1885, either by Benjamin Bomford or his successor as owner of the farm, William Forbes Gibbon. A substantial two-storey range was built immediately to the S of the old stable, comprising an office, workshop, storeroom, stables and tackle room. This new building presumably reflected the increasing prosperity of the fruit-growing business established by Varden and continued by his successors.

The construction of another, larger panelled office to supersede the one located in the original stable block may also have been motivated by structural problems with the older building. There appears to have been a particular concern with providing sufficient stabling at the farm, presumably to cope with the substantial quantities of fruit being transported from there. By 1885, a stable block with loft and dovecote above was added to the E of the old stable while the E bay of the coach house had also been remodelled.

By the early 1900s, it appears that the fruit-growing business at Seaford Grange was falling into a gradual decline and increasing emphasis was being placed on livestock farming. The description of Seaford Grange in the Land Valuation Survey of 1910, although still referring to it as a fruit farm, specifically mentions that 'the fruit trees are mostly old and practically worn out' and mentions the recent construction of a cowshed and piggery (now in a ruined and overgrown condition) which further indicates a shift to a more diverse farming regime, focusing on livestock-rearing as much as horticulture. This change in regime is reflected in the addition of three bays to the N of the coach house (now used as a granary), which housed milling machinery associated with the production of animal feed.

While the complex of farm outbuildings at Seaford Grange originally erected by the pioneering horticulturalist Richard Varden in 1851-2 survives in part, it has nevertheless been subject to extensive repair and alteration since that date, reflecting its rapid expansion as an important local fruit-growing centre during the late 19th century and the subsequent diversification of the farming regime which took place there during the early 20th century, with an increasing emphasis on livestock-rearing instead of horticulture.



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OS 1st edition 25 inch map – 1885

OS 2nd edition 25 inch map – 1904

OS provisional edition 6 inch map – 1955

OS 1:2500 map – 1970

OS 1:10000 map - 1972



Document Control

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