

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Chapel Royal, North Street,
Brighton, East Sussex**

Building Recording

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: CRB13/08

(TQ 3110 0422)

**Chapel Royal, North Street,
Brighton, East Sussex**

Building Recording

For Ms Jo Thompson

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CRB 13/08

January 2013

Summary

Site name: Chapel Royal, North Street, Brighton, East Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 3110 0422

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 11th January 2013

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Project supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: CRB 13/08

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Brighton Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:

Steve Preston ✓ 07.02.13

Chapel Royal, North Street, Brighton, East Sussex Building Recording

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Report 13/08

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at the Chapel Royal, North Street, Brighton, East Sussex (TQ 3110 0422) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by the property's owner, Ms Jo Thompson.

A planning application (BH2012/03647) has been submitted to Brighton and Hove City Council to convert the cellar of the Grade II* Listed chapel into a restaurant, with associated customer facilities. As the site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area defining the medieval village of Brightelmstone and the post-medieval town of Brighton, further information has been requested by the East Sussex Assistant Archaeologist, Mr Greg Chuter, to better inform the planning process. Mr Chuter has advised that this should consist of a historic building recording in the first instance, to record those parts of the building which will be most affected by the proposed development. This report is solely concerned with the building recording, which was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Chuter. It is possible that further archaeological work may be required in due course, but any such work would be governed by a separate written scheme of investigation.

This is in accordance with and guided by the *National Planning Policy Framework* and the City Council's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis on 11th January 2013, and the site code is CRB 13/08.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Brighton Museum, and a copy of the report sent to the National Monuments Record in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies within the historic core of Brighton, on the corner of North Street and Prince's Place (Fig. 2). The Chapel Royal is a Grade II* Listed Building, originally constructed between 1793 and 1795, and extensively rebuilt in the late 19th century. Whilst the ground floor of the building still functions as a place of worship, the vaults beneath the building have been in separate ownership for many years and, until very recently, were used for storage. Although North Street rises from east to west, the area around the Chapel Royal is relatively flat, and

lies at a height of approximately 12m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Head Deposits (BGS 2006).

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England) for a level 3 record (RCHME 1996; English Heritage 2006).

The objectives of the project were:

- to record information on the plan, form, date, materials, function and condition of the exterior and interior of the building's cellar area, and to discuss their phasing;
- to highlight constructional details and methods, and materials used;
- to highlight the most important architectural details, including carpenters marks and any other inscriptions and significant features, such as fixtures and fittings;
- to note any construction materials that may have been re-used;
- to set the site in its historical context by doing a short desk-based study; and
- to discuss the context of the building within its immediate contemporary landscape.

The project comprised a summary analysis of the structure using the architect's plans of the site, along with a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development, features of special interest, and the impact of the proposed changes to be made. The cellar has been recorded photographically on 35mm format using colour print, and black and white media, along with digital images, which are catalogued (Appendix 1).

Historic Background

In order to provide some archaeological and historical background information, a search was made on the East Sussex Historic Environment Record for a radius of 250m around the site. This information is very briefly summarized here. The site is within a Conservation Area, and Archaeological Notification Area; it is adjacent to a Registered Park (The Royal Pavilion). Within the narrow search radius there are 210 records for listed buildings, including the Chapel itself and several of those closest to it. Sixteen archaeological 'events' (investigations) have taken place in the area (including the present investigation), all on a very small scale. For some of these no details are recorded but none of those with details have revealed finds or features earlier than the post-medieval period. There are a further 32 HER entries for the area (Appendix 1), most detailing buildings, some relating to documentary and cartographic sources, and others dealing with stray finds of prehistoric and

Roman material whose exact provenance is unknown beyond 'somewhere in Brighton'. Of some note, however, are the ten separate records for metal detectorist finds of several Iron Age coins (well to the south of the site). These finds are part of a broader picture of occupation of the area covered by modern Brighton from the Bronze Age onwards (Harris 2007, 15–18).

Although *Bristelmestone* is mentioned in Domesday Book (Mills 1993), and presumably has Saxon origins, the original settlement was mostly situated below the cliff edge. This settlement was gradually eroded by the sea, and a decision was taken to build a new town to the north of the cliff. The later medieval and early post-medieval town was largely contained within West Street, North Street and East Street, and bounded to the south by the sea. The parish church of St Nicholas was located to the north-west, and overlooked the town. Although the present church is thought to date from the 14th century, the presence of some Norman stonework within the tower suggests that it was built on, or close to, the site of the church mentioned in Domesday Book (Dale 1989).

Brighton remained a relatively small town, with its economy predominantly based on fishing and cross-channel trade, until the second half of the 18th century, and the small size of the settlement is clearly shown on Sawyer's map from about 1880 showing the extent of the town around 1815 (Fig. 3). The two factors which had a dramatic effect on the town were the fashion for bathing in the sea and taking the waters, and the fondness felt for the place by the Prince of Wales (later George IV). It was the latter's decision to build a palace in Brighton which led to a rapid expansion of the town in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and this was furthered from the mid 19th century onwards, with the coming of the railways.

Work on the Royal palace began in 1787, although the present Royal Pavilion is largely the work of John Nash, dating from between 1815 and 1822. As Brighton developed as the fashionable place to be, the parish church of St Nicholas became uncomfortably crowded. As a result, the newly appointed vicar, Rev. Thomas Hudson, decided to build an additional chapel in the town, and the location of the new building was no coincidence. Prince George was not known for his church attendance, and had very rarely visited the parish church during his stays in Brighton. It is likely that Hudson thought that by building the chapel so close to the Royal Pavilion the Prince would have little excuse for not attending services there. Initially the plan seemed to work, with the Prince even laying the foundation stone of the building in November 1793 (Bale 1989), and regularly attending services. As a result of this royal patronage the chapel was full of nobility and gentry during the fashionable season. However, the Prince took umbrage at some very personal remarks during a sermon by a curate, Rev. W. Brooke, and never attended again (Sawyer 1880).

Despite having such an illustrious congregation, the chapel was a financial burden for Hudson and, after mortgaging it several times in the 1790s, he felt it necessary to obtain a private Act of Parliament in 1803 to designate it as an official chapel of ease to the parish church, and “for no other purpose whatever”. A special section of the Act stated that “no marriages shall at any time be solemnised in the said Chapel, nor any corpse be buried in the said Chapel, or in the vault thereof” (Sawyer 1880). Whilst over two hundred free seats were provided within the Chapel, Hudson was authorized to sell or rent the remainder of the pews to the highest bidder. Visitors who did not buy or rent a pew had to pay an admission charge of one shilling (Bale 1989).

Another section of the Act gave power to Hudson “to sell or let the vault under the said Chapel”, and for many years it was let out to wine and spirits merchants (Sawyer 1880). Although this was not particularly uncommon, the wine cellar beneath the Chapel Royal always attracted comment, and is credited with having inspired the following saying :

‘There’s a Spirit above and a spirit below,
A Spirit of Love, and a spirit of woe,
The Spirit above is the Spirit Divine,
The spirit below is the spirit of wine.’

The freehold of the building was sold by Hudson when he resigned as Brighton’s vicar, and by 1870 it had been split into three separate holdings. After becoming vicar in that year, Archdeacon John Hannah bought up all the various shares. He then instructed his son Julius to convey the freehold to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, when he succeeded him as vicar in 1888. However, Julius refused to include the transfer of the vaults and, as a result, they have remained in separate ownership from the rest of the Chapel ever since.

The chapel itself was originally built as a simple classical building, designed by the architect Thomas Saunders. Sawyer (1880) mentions that it abutted onto the west of the Quakers’ Meeting House in North Street, which is shown on Budgens’s 1788 map of Brighton (Fig. 4). This map is important as it shows this part of Brighton just before the area was radically changed by the construction of the Royal Pavilion. The building was completed in just over a year, with the first service being held in August 1795. The building materials for the walls largely comprised beach pebbles, with brick being used at the quoins and for added support elsewhere. At the time of its construction only the east elevation was exposed, and this was faced with stucco and had round-headed sash windows. There was a truncated pediment above the three centre first-floor windows, surmounted by the Royal Arms, and a colonnade of Doric columns along the ground floor (Fig. 5). The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1873 (Fig. 6) clearly shows the original chapel along with the colonnade of columns outside its east elevation. The area had clearly been dramatically altered between 1788 and 1873. The Quakers’ Meeting

House had gone, and the chapel was surrounded by buildings on three sides, including some shops which fronted onto North Street.

The chapel had fallen into bad repair by the 1870s, and at some point the Doric colonnade was removed. Whilst some work was carried out internally, it was not until the buildings along North Street were demolished 1880 that any real thought was given to the exterior. The demolition had been ordered by Brighton Council in order to widen this stretch of North Street, and resulted in the southern elevation of the chapel being exposed. This side of the building was never meant to be seen, and prominent architect Sir Arthur Blomfield was commissioned to design a new exterior. After a number of disputes with Brighton Council, and delays in the building work, the new east and south elevations were finally completed by the 1890s. The new east elevation was largely a grandiose version of Saunders's original, built in red brick, with a larger pediment. The south elevation was built to the same design, with the addition of a clock tower in the south-east corner [Pl. 2]. The construction of this tower was contentious at the time as the land on which it stood had to be obtained from Brighton Council. According to Pevsner (Nairne and Pevsner 1970), the new design amounted to the structure being 'all but rebuilt'. However, there is little to suggest that the new work affected the vaults, nor any real reason to expect this. The new building is clearly visible on the 1911 Edition of the Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7), and the exterior of the building has changed very little since then.

The building is now Grade II* Listed; the listing entry does not mention the vaults.

Description

The building recording concentrated on the vaults below the chapel, although some photographs were taken to show the building in its wider context. A site visit was carried out on 11th January 2013, at which time it was discovered that the vaults had recently been broken into. As a result the vaults were effectively a "crime scene" at the time of the survey, and care had to be taken not to disturb any potential evidence. The area close to the entrance was littered with the owner's personal belongings, and access to one of the partitioned rooms (Fig. 8: room B) could not be gained.

The area occupied by the vaults is almost square in plan, measuring 18.00 by 17.80m internally (Fig. 8). It is likely that the vaults were originally one large room, split into five bays of differing widths, with curved brick ceilings. The space has subsequently been split into a number of smaller rooms (A-G), by a combination of brick, timber and plasterboard partition walls. A number of rooms have shelves which are not depicted on the architects' plans of the building (Fig. 8). The uprights of these shelves are constructed from either brick or

breeze block, and are not keyed into the main walls. The shelves themselves are wooden, and some are clearly very modern.

The proposed re-development will necessitate reducing the ground level of cellar area by approximately 1m, in order to provide more head room, and to allow a new damp proof floor to be installed. As part of this building work, the existing roof supports will be underpinned, and various internal features will be removed. An area immediately outside the entrance will also be reduced by approximately 1m to allow a taller entrance to be constructed, along with steps leading down from the pavement (Fig. 9).

The only entrance into the vaults is via a low doorway in the east elevation of the chapel [Pl. 1], which dates from the late 19th century. This entrance has a decorative brick surround, and wooden doors which open outwards and appear to be fairly modern replacements. The door posts however are clearly older, and are best viewed from inside the vaults [Pl. 13]. The doorway is flanked by two windows, of which only the upper portions are visible at street level. On entering the vaults there is a significant gap between the external ground surface and the first of a series of four stone steps which lead down to the floor. This gap, along with the fact that the doorway appears to have possibly been taller in the past, suggests that the ground level outside the chapel has been raised since it was built. However, a drawing of the original chapel made before the significant rebuilding work in the late 19th century indicates that the door may always have been this small size (Fig. 5). It is proposed to reduce an area of ground immediately outside the entrance, to enable a taller doorway to be constructed along with a new set of steps leading down from the pavement level. The 1788 map suggests that this area may have been open ground before the chapel was built, and it is likely that it was significantly disturbed during the construction of the original building, and the subsequent rebuilding in the late 19th century. The ground would also have been truncated by the original colonnade of Doric columns and their removal in the second half of the 19th century.

The entrance steps of the vaults lead into room A [Pls 3–5], which measures 9.20m by 6.35m. There are a few stone floor slabs immediately adjacent to the bottom step [Pl. 16], and then a slightly raised floor area, bounded by red brick, which extends into the room. The rest of the floor is concrete. A small amount of light is provided by the two windows in the east elevation, but the sunken nature of these means that the level of illumination is minimal. The entire cellar is therefore lit by modern fluorescent lighting. The wall between room A and room E, to the west, is constructed from timber planks, whilst the north and south walls of room A are brick. The east wall of room A was largely obscured by numerous layers of paint, but is clearly a combination of brick and beach pebbles.

Another room (B), measuring 2.70m by 3.10m, has been created in the north-west corner of room A, by the addition of two timber and plasterboard stud partition walls. Room B had been ransacked during the recent break-in, and could not be entered during the survey. A small WC (room C), measuring 1.30m by 1.70m, is positioned immediately to the north of the entrance steps, and has brick partition walls. There are two original timber posts in room A, one of which is incorporated into the partition wall of room B. The posts sit upon stone or brick bases which have been plastered, and their upper sections are chamfered. The proposed re-development will see the removal of rooms B and C, and the west and south walls of room A will largely be replaced by new glazed partitions. New customer facilities will be built in the north-west corner of room A. As the original timber posts are to be retained, none of these alterations will significantly affect any historic elements of the building.

The entranceway between rooms A and D is clearly a later addition, and consists of a very crudely made opening through the brick wall. Room D runs the entire length of the building, and measures 17.80m by 4.15m [Pls 6, 7]. The west, north and east walls of the building are constructed from a combination of brick and beach pebbles, largely obscured by thick layers of paint. The north wall has three small vents. The south wall is of brick and is clearly a later addition to the building as it incorporates some of the timber posts and iron pillars which support the ceiling above via an iron girder [Pl. 14]. The wall has two small openings which look into room E, and these appear to have been created when some larger openings were bricked up. A large opening at the western end of this wall provides access to room E.

There are shelves along all of the walls of room D, the uprights of which are of either brick or breeze block construction. These are not keyed into the walls and are clearly later additions. The timber shelves themselves appear to be very recent, as are the timber pallets which run along the centre of the room's western end. The floor of the room is entirely concrete, and there are numerous areas where this has been repaired in the recent past. The fact that most of these repairs run along the centre of the room suggests that they may be associated with additional shelving in this area which has been removed.

As part of the proposed re-development room D will be used as a kitchen and storeroom. The existing opening between rooms D and E will be partially bricked up to create a narrower entrance, and the opening between rooms A and D will be remodelled. In addition, a new opening will be made through the central part of the south wall of room D, and all of the shelving will be removed. These alterations will not affect the historic fabric of the building, as the south wall of room D is not original.

Room E measures 11.35m by 9.25m, and can be accessed from rooms A, D and F. The iron girders which carry the vaulted roof are clearly visible within this room, along with their supports [Pls 8, 9]. The latter are a

combination of timber posts with brick or stone bases, and iron pillars. Two timber posts and four iron pillars can be seen within the room, while others have been incorporated into the later north and south brick walls of the room. As with the post in room A, the upper sections of the timber posts are chamfered. The one in the south-west corner of the room appears to have been affected by rot at some point in the distant past. It is likely that the iron pillars are later replacements for earlier timber posts which may have been similarly affected by rot. The west wall of the room is mostly constructed from beach pebbles, with occasional brickwork for support. As with the most of the perimeter walls of the vaults it is covered with numerous layers of paint. A series of brick built shelves abuts the west wall. As mentioned above, the brick wall between rooms D and E is clearly a later addition, and the same is true of that between rooms E and F, which has two small window openings and an entrance through to room F at its western end. The floor of room E is entirely concrete, with isolated areas of repair [Pls 10, 11]. As part of the proposed redevelopment, much of the wall between rooms E and F will be removed, although the timber posts and iron pillars which are currently incorporated into it will be retained. It is also proposed to retain some of the shelving along the west wall for wine storage.

Room F is situated in the south-west corner of the building, and measures 10.95m by 4.20m. It is separated from room G, to the east, by a brick wall which has two small windows and a doorway connecting the two rooms. The west and south walls of room F are constructed from beach pebbles and brickwork, and are largely obscured by thick layers of paint [Pl. 15]. There are two alcoves in the south wall with brick arches, which contain small vents. There is a small brick built plinth in the south-east corner of the room, the original function of which is unknown. As part of the proposed re-development most of the north wall of the room will be removed, exposing the timber and iron roof supports.

Room G measures 6.75m by 4.25m, and occupies the south-east corner of the building. It can be accessed from rooms A and F [Pl. 12]. It is very similar to room F and the two were obviously one room before the dividing brick wall was built. There is one alcove in the south wall, with a brick arch and a small vent. This wall and the east wall are largely constructed from beach pebbles, with some brickwork. As noted elsewhere, the details of the walls are largely obscured by thick layers of paint. There are breeze block partitions along the south, east and north walls, which were presumably used for storage purposes. The floor is mostly concrete, although there are small areas of brick paving in the south-east corner of the room and immediately east of the dividing wall with room F. As part of the proposed development, all the breeze block partitions will be removed, and part of the north brick wall will be replaced by a new glazed partition wall. A new wall will be built at the eastern end of the room to create a plant room.

Conclusion

The building recording carried out in January 2013 successfully recorded the vaults beneath the Chapel Royal prior to their proposed re-use as a restaurant. The brick and beach pebble outer walls of the cellar are almost certainly original, dating from the late 18th century. Bearing in mind that the above ground sections of the chapel were substantially rebuilt after 1880, these walls may in fact be the oldest surviving part of the building, although they may also have been affected by the late 19th-century construction work.

It is proposed to reduce the floor level within the vaults by 0.45m, although approximately 1m will be excavated to allow for a new damp proof floor to be laid down. Unlike other churches, the chapel was never used for burials. In fact, burial within the chapel and its vaults was specifically prohibited by an Act of Parliament. Apart from a few small areas of brick or stone flooring which were recorded during the survey, the majority of the cellar floor is concrete. The construction of the cellar would have undoubtedly destroyed any archaeological remains which may have been present on the site before the chapel was built in the 1790s, and the proposed ground reduction is therefore considered to have no archaeological implications. Whilst the situation in the area outside the entrance is less clear, it is likely that it was heavily disturbed during the original building work and the subsequent rebuilding in the late 19th century. It is therefore doubtful whether any archaeological remains which may have been present in the late 18th century would have survived.

It is likely that the area beneath the chapel was originally open space, with the roof supported by iron girders and timber posts. A number of these timber posts were probably replaced by iron pillars in the 19th century. The vaults have been used for storage since the chapel was built, and there was even an Act of Parliament to support this use of the space. All of the partition walls within the cellar are therefore likely to have been constructed to facilitate the storage business to some extent, as were the various shelves. Whilst some of these features may date from the 19th century, most of these have been altered or modified in the past. As far as the historic fabric of the building is concerned, the proposed re-development will only affect some small areas of flooring which may in any case not be original.

The proposed re-use will have little impact on the historic fabric of the building. After being in private use for over two hundred years, this hidden part of Brighton will finally be accessible to the general public, and the character of the original vaults will be retained within the new restaurant. Although the vaults are currently in a reasonably good state of repair, the conversion of the space into a restaurant will ensure that they are well maintained for years to come.

References

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- Dale, A, 1989, *Brighton Churches*, London
- EH, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings*, English Heritage, London
- Harris, R B, 2007, *Brighton and Hove Historic Character Assessment* (place of publication not stated)
- Nairne, I and Pevsner, N, 1970, *Buildings of England: Sussex*, London
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London (TSO)
- RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* Third Edition
- Sawyer, 1880s, *The Churches of Brighton : Descriptive sketches of their past history and present characteristics*, London

APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 250m search radius of the Chapel Royal, listed buildings and desk-based assessments excluded.

<i>No</i>	<i>HER Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (TQ)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	MES183 MES190 MES195	31 04	Findspot	Bronze Age Iron Age	Looped and socketed bronze spearhead, and aspearate hoard of plastaves. Late Iron Age coin (stater) of Tasciovanus. Grid references marginal
2	MES17542 MES17544 MES17691 MES17692 MES17693 MES17696 MES17765 MES17779 MES17780	3112 0402	Findspot	Iron Age	Late Iron Age coins (unspecified) found by metal detectorist on several different dates
3	MES208	3114 0427	Findspot	Roman	Coin of Hadrian found in Pavilion grounds
4	MES210	314 048	Findspot	Roman	'Many' Roman coins found in Victoria gardeens
5	MES213	312 040	Findspot	Roman	Coin of Severus Alexander found at Old Steine
6	MES178	3108 0401	Documentary	Medieval	Site of former Priory of St Bartholomew
7	MES182	3102 0405	Building Documentary	Post-medieval	Black Lion Brewery, building and association with the 'first Protestant martyr', burnt as a heretic, 1555.
8	MES198 MES412	3127 0418	Landscape	Post-medieval	General entry for the Royal Pavilion and park, early 19th century
9	MES17150 EES14835	3089 0404	Watching brief	Post-medieval	Pit with a collection of 17th-century rubbish, 67 Middle Street
10	EES14579	3095 0402	Watching brief	Post-medieval	Post-medieval buried soil. No finds or features.
11	EES14575 EES14492	31017 04028 3101 0400	Watching brief Building	Undated Post-medieval	Recording of geological deposits and a building survey on possible 18th-century structure at 8 Black Lion Street.
12	MES388	31 03		Modern	Site of former cinema
13	EES14088	3120 0445	Evaluation	Modern	Modern truncation and nothing earlier than 19th century
14	EES13910	3095 0400	Watching brief	Undated	A chalk-lined well, undated but perhaps medieval
15	EES14153 EES9615	311 043 31 04	Watching brief	Undated	Brick built vaults below Elim Chapel; disarticulated human bone and one disturbed but articulated partial skeleton.
16	EES9540	3103 0413	Excavation	Unknown	No details
17	EES9581	311 043	Excavation	Unknown	No details
18	EES9589	310 043	Watching brief	Unknown	No details
19	EES8966	31100 04000	Excavation	Unknown	No details
20	EES14410	31251 04085	Watching brief	Negative	Modern made ground, no finds or features.

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Catalogue

A .Digital images

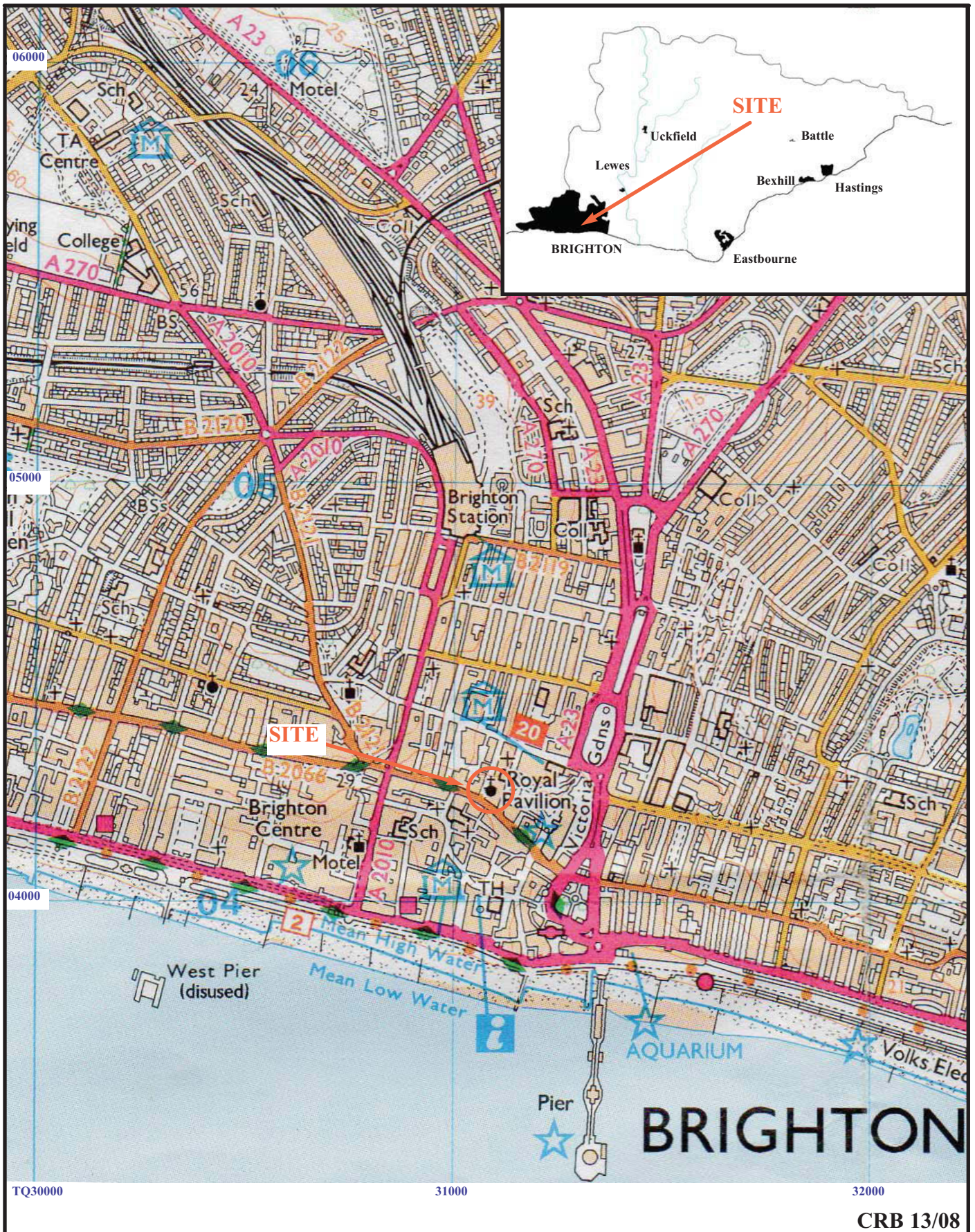
<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Exterior, entrance to vaults, looking NW [Pl. 1]
2	Exterior, east elevation of chapel, looking SW [Pl. 2]
3	Interior, general view of room A, looking N [Pl. 3]
4	Interior, general view of room A, looking NE [Pl. 4]
5	Interior, room A, looking SW towards room C [Pl. 5]
6	Interior, general view of room D, looking NW [Pl. 6]
7	Interior, general view of room D, looking S [Pl. 7]
8	Interior, general view of room D, looking E [Pl. 8]
9	Interior, general view of room D, looking NE
10	Interior, general view of room E, looking S
11	Interior, general view of room E, looking W [Pl. 9]
12	Interior, general view of room E, looking N
13	Interior, general view of room E, looking E
14	Interior, general view of room E, looking NE towards room D
15	Interior, general view of room F, looking SE [Pl. 10]
16	Interior, general view of room F, looking NW [Pl. 11]
17	Interior, general view of room G, looking E
18	Interior, general view of room G, looking NW
19	Interior, general view of room G, looking S [Pl. 12]
20	Interior, general view of room G, looking NE towards room A
21	Interior, room A, close-up of entrance into vaults looking SE [Pl. 13]
22	Interior, room A, looking N towards room B
23	Interior, close-up of timber post in room A, looking W
24	Interior, room D, iron pillar in dividing wall, looking SW
25	Interior, room D, timber post in dividing wall, looking SW [Pl. 14]
26	Interior, room F, close-up of west wall, looking NW [Pl. 15]
27	Interior, room D, close-up of west wall, looking NW
28	Interior, room D, close-up of north wall, looking NE
29	Interior, room D, close-up of north wall, looking NE
30	Interior, room D, close-up of east wall, looking SE
31	Interior, room G, close-up of south wall, looking S
32	Interior, room A, slightly raised floor, looking W
33	Interior, room A, stone slabs next to entrance steps, looking SE [Pl. 16]

B. Monochrome images

<i>No.</i>	<i>Film No./ Frame No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	538/21A	Exterior, entrance to vaults, looking NW
2	538/20A	Exterior, east elevation of chapel, looking SW
3	538/19A	Interior, general view of room A, looking N
4	538/18A	Interior, general view of room A, looking NE
5	538/17A	Interior, room A, looking SW towards room C
6	538/16A	Interior, general view of room D, looking NW
7	538/15A	Interior, general view of room D, looking S
8	538/14A	Interior, general view of room D, looking E
9	538/13A	Interior, general view of room D, looking NE
10	538/12A	Interior, general view of room E, looking S
11	538/11A	Interior, general view of room E, looking W
12	538/10A	Interior, general view of room E, looking N
13	538/9A	Interior, general view of room E, looking E
14	538/8A	Interior, general view of room E, looking NE towards room D
15	538/7A	Interior, general view of room F, looking SE
16	538/6A	Interior, general view of room F, looking NW
17	538/5A	Interior, general view of room G, looking E
18	538/4A	Interior, general view of room G, looking NW
19	538/3A	Interior, general view of room G, looking S
20	538/2A	Interior, general view of room G, looking NE towards room A
21	538/1A	Interior, room A, close-up of entrance into vaults looking SE

C. Colour prints

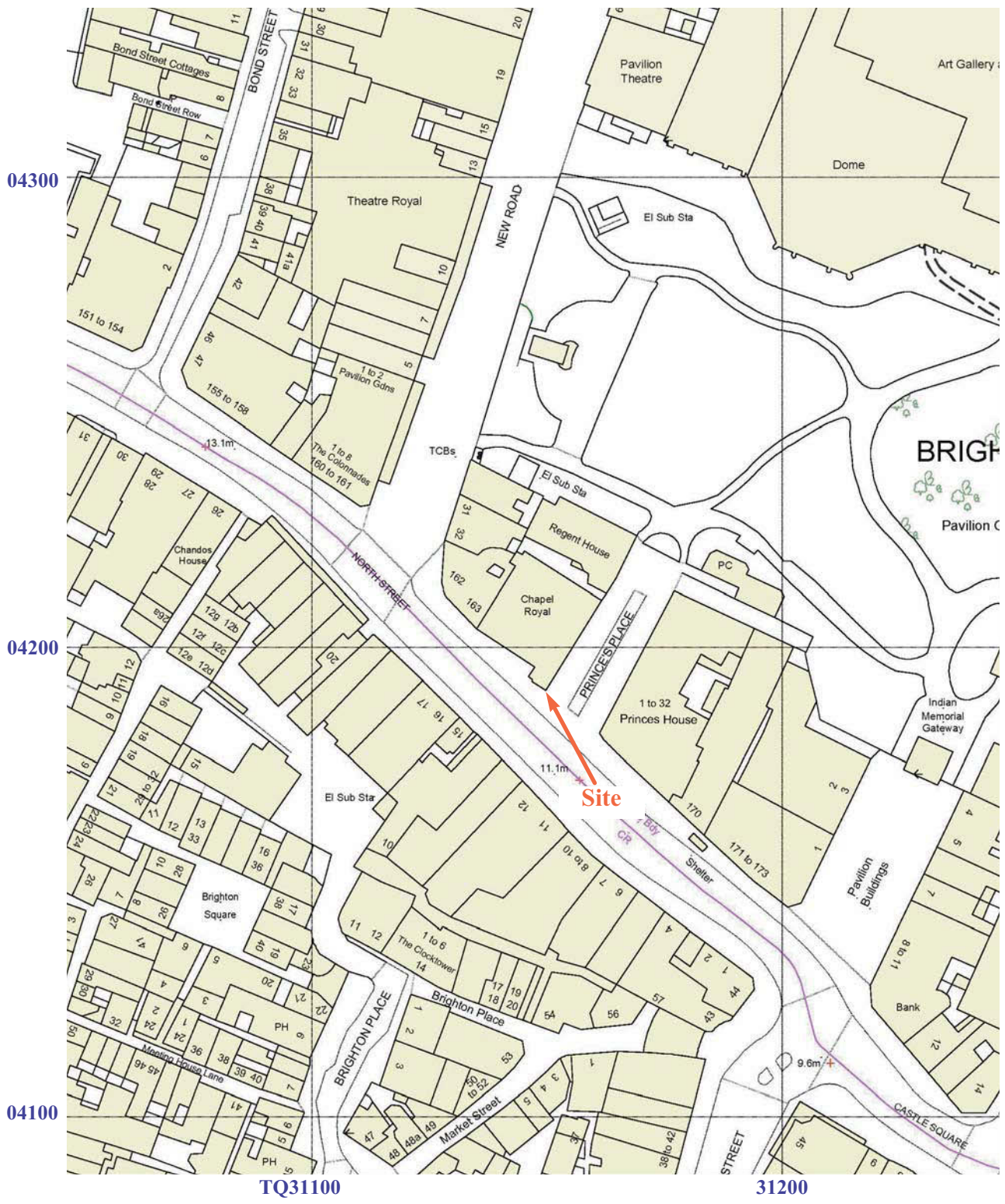
<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Exterior, entrance to vaults, looking NW
2	Exterior, east elevation of chapel, looking SW
3	Interior, general view of room A, looking N
4	Interior, general view of room A, looking NE
5	Interior, room A, looking SW towards room C
6	Interior, general view of room D, looking NW
7	Interior, general view of room D, looking S
8	Interior, general view of room D, looking E
9	Interior, general view of room D, looking NE
10	Interior, general view of room E, looking S
11	Interior, general view of room E, looking W
12	Interior, general view of room E, looking N
13	Interior, general view of room E, looking E
14	Interior, general view of room E, looking NE towards room D
15	Interior, general view of room F, looking SE
16	Interior, general view of room F, looking NW
17	Interior, general view of room G, looking E
18	Interior, general view of room G, looking NW
19	Interior, general view of room G, looking S
20	Interior, general view of room G, looking NE towards room A
21	Interior, room A, close-up of entrance into vaults looking SE
22	Interior, room A, looking N towards room B



**Chapel Royal, North Street,
Brighton, East Sussex, 2013
Historic Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Brighton and East Sussex.

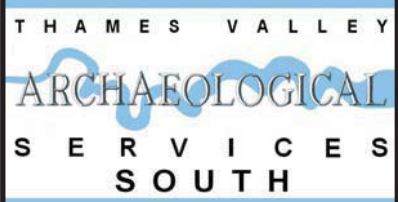
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 122 at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880



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Brighton, East Sussex, 2013
Historic Building Recording**
Figure 2. Detailed location of site

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital mapping at 1:1250

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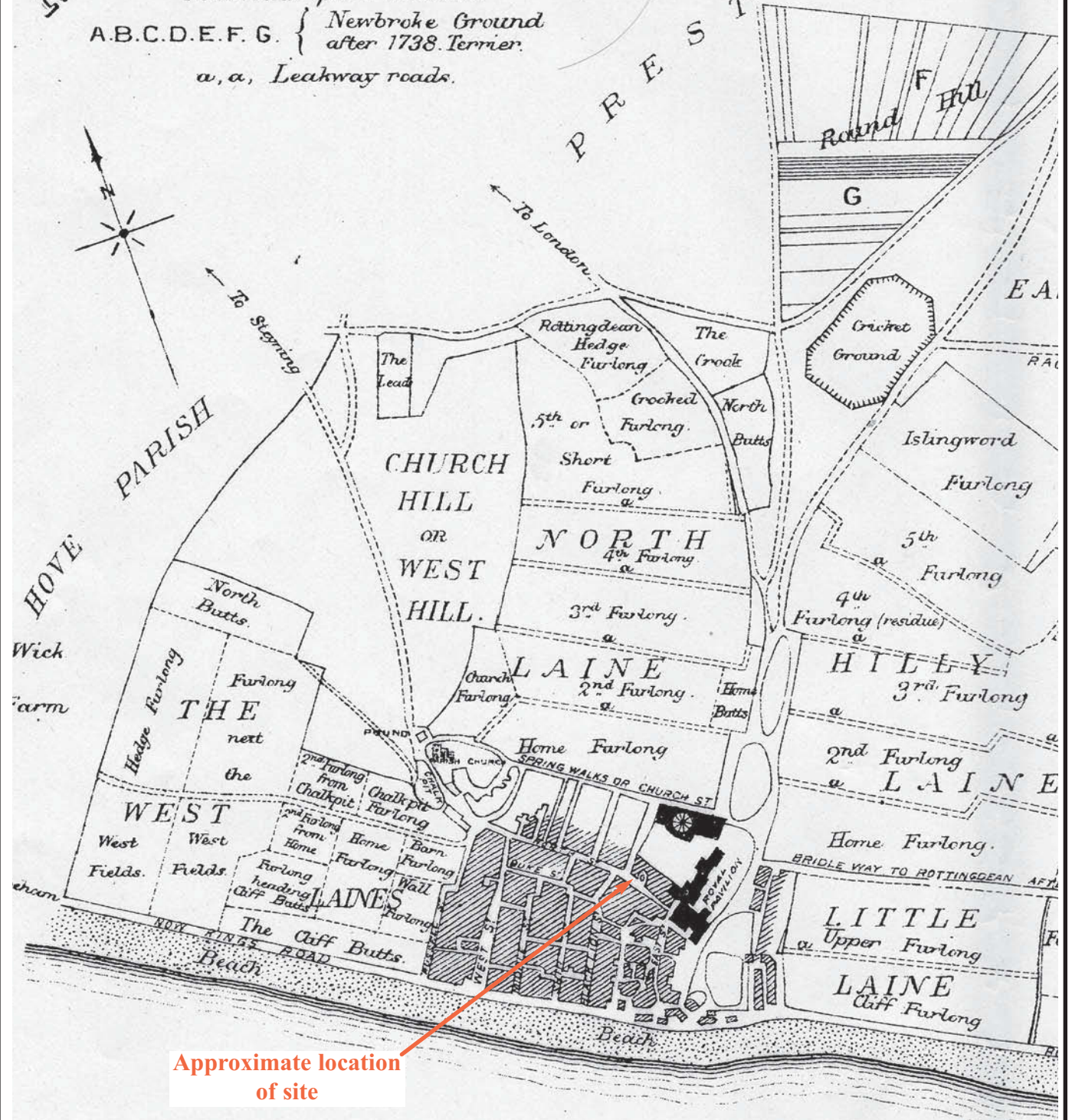
MAP OF BRIGHTON

(ABOUT 1815.)

Inhabited part shaded.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G. } Newbroke Ground after 1738. Terrier.

a, a, Leakway roads.

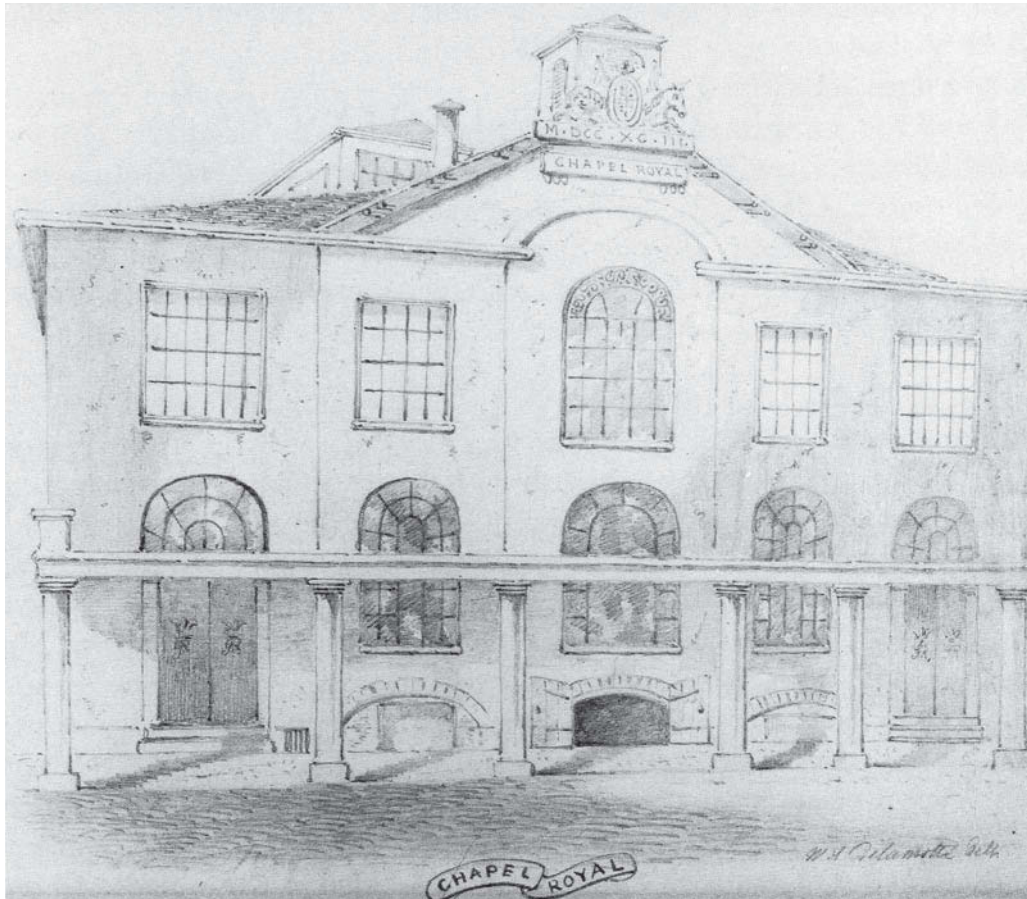


Approximate location of site

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Chapel Royal, North Street,
Brighton, East Sussex, 2013
Historic Building Recording

Figure 3. Sawyer's map of Brighton from around 1815

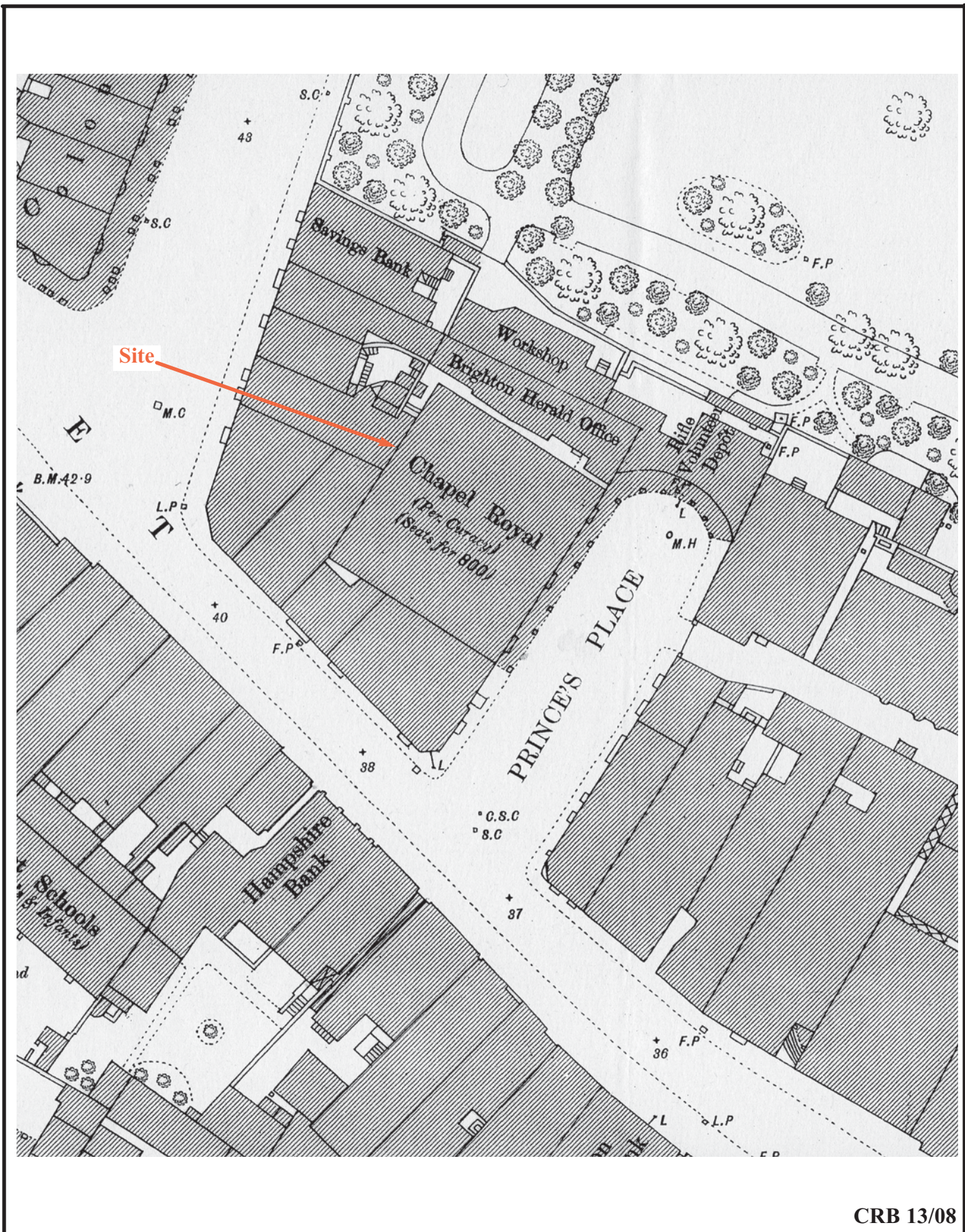


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**Chapel Royal, North Street,
Brighton, East Sussex, 2013
Historic Building Recording**

Figure 5. Drawing of the original Chapel Royal
by W A Delamotte

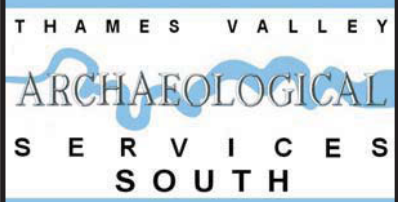
THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
SOUTH

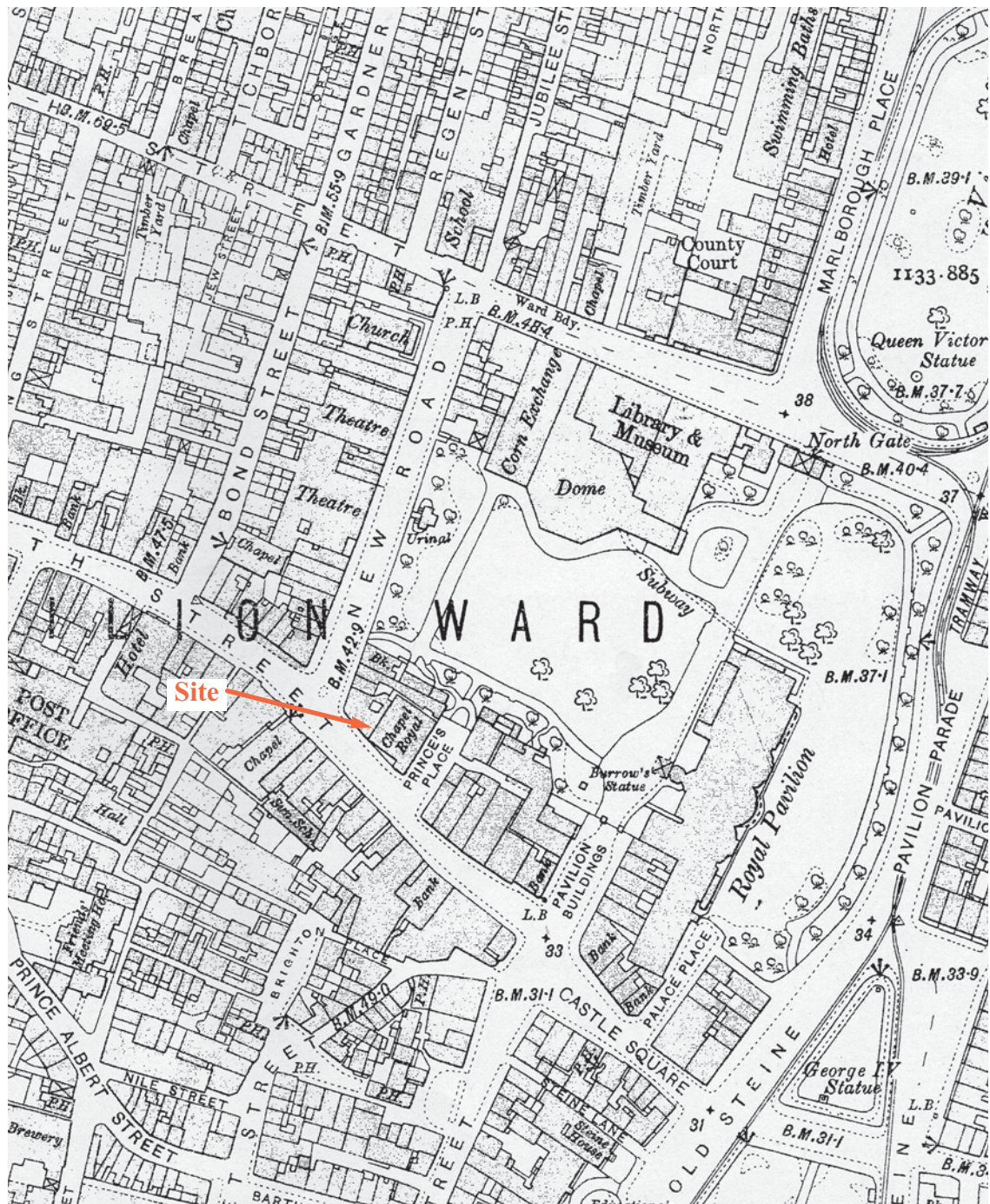


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Chapel Royal, North Street,
Brighton, East Sussex, 2013
Historic Building Recording

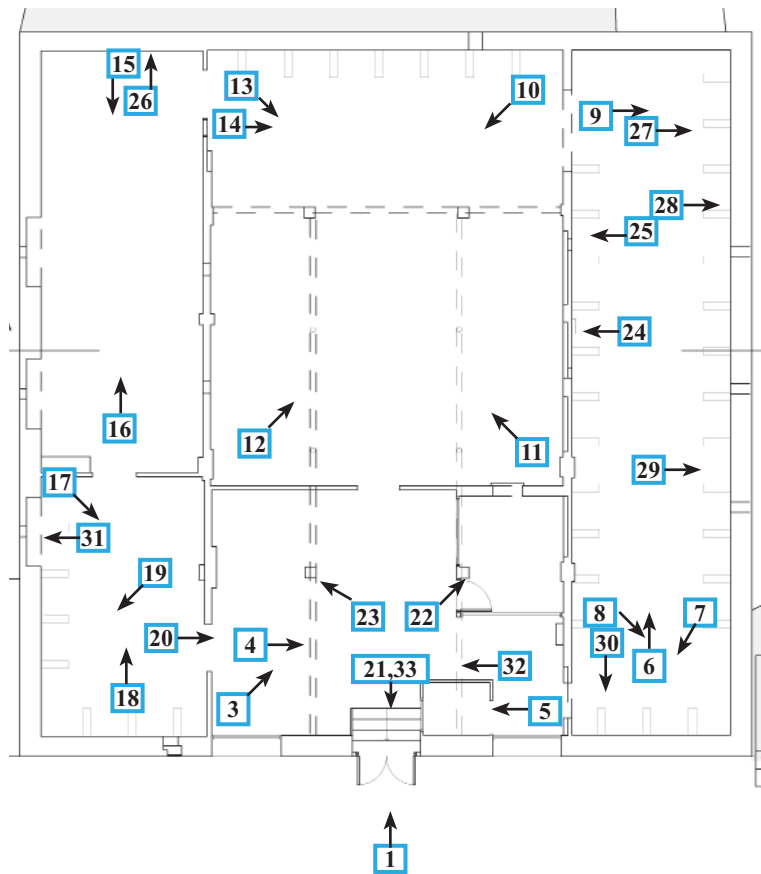
Figure 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1873, 1:500





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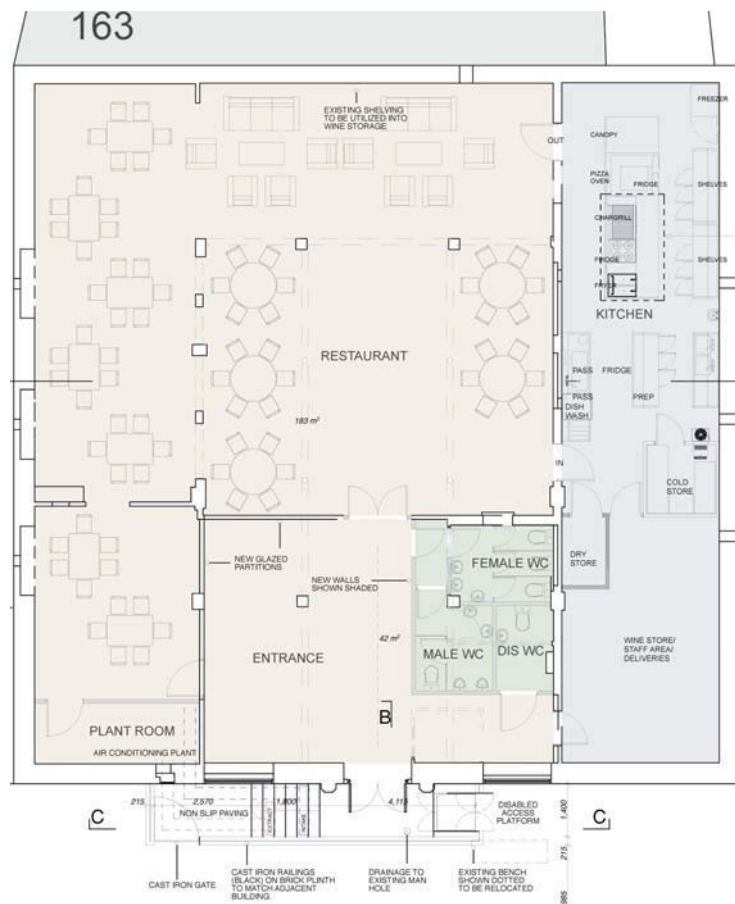
Chapel Royal, North Street,
Brighton, East Sussex, 2013
Historic Building Recording
Figure 7. Ordnance Survey, 1911, 1:2500



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**Chapel Royal, North Street, Brighton,
East Sussex, 2013
Building recording**

Figure 8. Plan of existing building at 1:200 showing locations of digital photographs taken.



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Brighton, East Sussex, 2013
Historic Building Recording

Figure 9. Plan showing the proposed re-development at 1:200.

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Plate 1. Exterior, entrance leading to vaults, looking north west.



Plate 2. Exterior, east elevation, looking south west.



Plate 3. Interior, general view of room A, looking north.



Plate 4. Interior, general view of room A, looking north east.

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**Chapel Royal, North Street, Brighton,
East Sussex, 2013
Building recording**

Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Interior, room A, looking south west towards room C.



Plate 6. Interior, general view of room D, looking north west.



Plate 7. Interior, general view of room D, looking south.



Plate 8. Interior, general view of room E, looking south.

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East Sussex, 2013
Building recording

Plates 5 to 8.

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Plate 9. Interior, general view of room E, looking west.



Plate 10. Interior, general view of room F, looking south east.



Plate 11. Interior, general view of room F, looking north west.



Plate 12. Interior, general view of room G, looking south.

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East Sussex, 2013
Building recording**

Plates 9 to 12.

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Plate 13. Interior, room A, close-up of entrance into vaults, looking south east.



Plate 14. Interior, room D, timber post in dividing wall, looking north west.



Plate 15. Interior, room F, close-up of west wall, looking north west.



Plate 16. Interior, room A, stone slabs next to entrance steps, looking south east.

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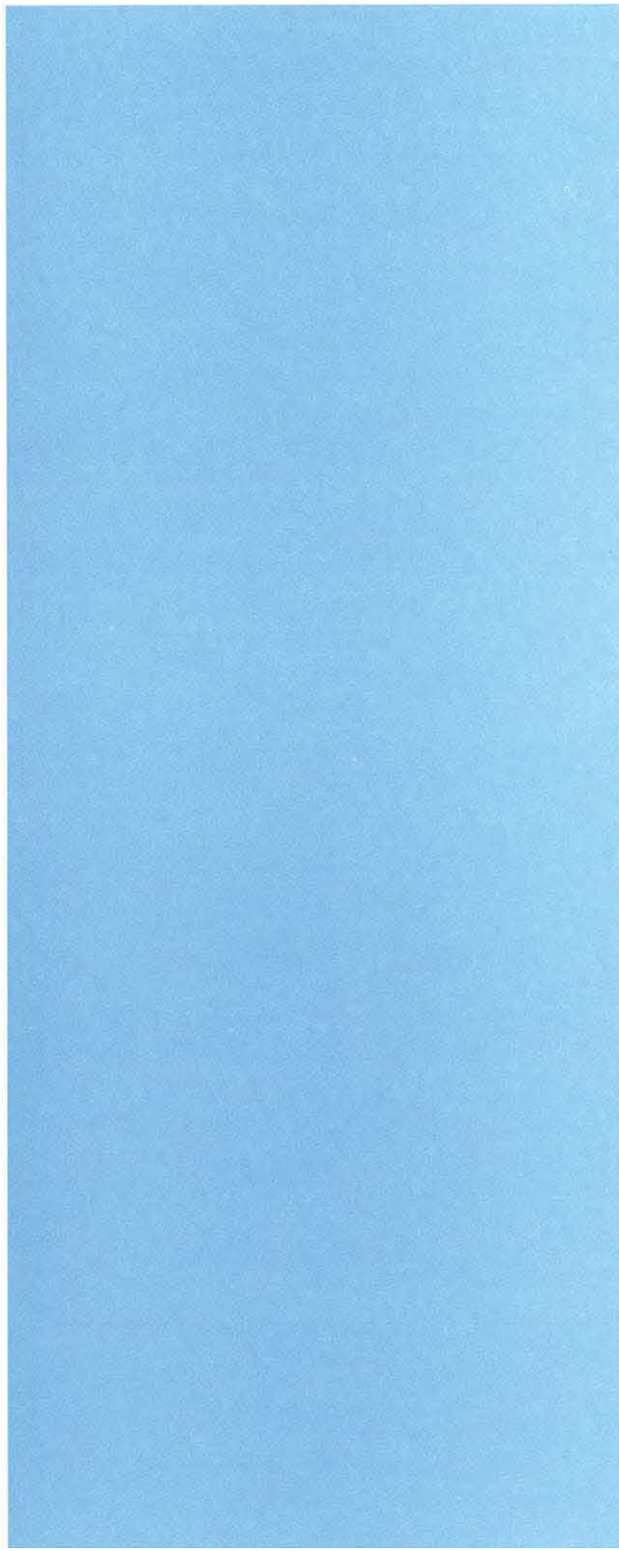
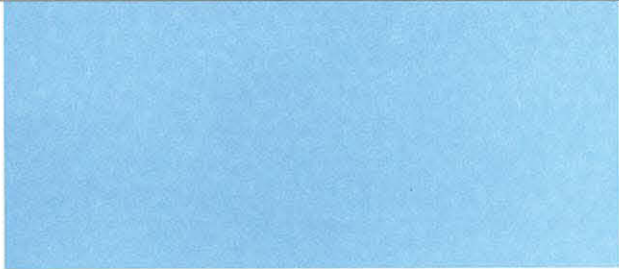
Plates 13 to 16.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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