

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

**33 Oriental Place, Brighton,
East Sussex**

Building Recording

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: OPB14/100

(TQ 3014 0421)

**33 Oriental Place, Brighton,
East Sussex**

Historic Building Recording

For Mr Mark Lower

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code OPB 14/100

July 2014

Summary

Site name: 33 Oriental Place, Brighton, East Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 3014 0421

Site activity: Historic Building Recording

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Project supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: OPB 14/100

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

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33 Oriental Place, Brighton, East Sussex Historic Building Recording

by Sean Wallis

Report 14/100

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at 33 Oriental Place, Brighton, East Sussex (TQ 3014 0421) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Nicola Thomas of ARCH-angels Architects Ltd, 128 Edward Street, Brighton, BN2 0JL, on behalf of the property's owner, Mr Mark Lower.

The property is located in the west terrace of Oriental Place and is currently occupied by Baggies Backpacker's Hostel, with accommodation provided over five floors of the building. The west and east terraces of Oriental Place are nationally Listed Grade II* Buildings, dating from the 1820s.

Planning applications (BH2013/02036 and BH2013/02037) to construct a new fourth floor with a mansard roof have recently been refused by Brighton and Hove City Council. A new application is proposed, and this report is intended to accompany the application in order to provide further information about the building's past and its historic fabric, and will highlight any internal features of special interest. The report will focus primarily on the third floor and roof of the building, which would be most affected by any changes, although the property will be discussed as a whole in respect of its history.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis on 19th June 2014, and the site code is OPB 14/100. Only the third floor and roof were inspected, as the rest of the building will be unaffected by the proposed development. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the East Sussex HER in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies close to the historic core of Brighton (Fig. 1), within the west terrace of Oriental Place (Fig. 2). The building is a Grade II* Listed Building, dating from the 1820s, and within the Regency Square Conservation Area. The whole building is currently used as a backpacker's hostel, with numerous dormitories and associated lounge and reception areas. The surrounding area is relatively flat, and lies at a height of approximately 11m 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 2 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 building's interior, and to discuss its 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.

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, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically with digital images, which are catalogued (Appendix 1). The photographs are primarily of the third floor and roof, which will be affected by the proposed development, although external shots were also taken to set the building and its immediate surroundings in context.

Historic Background

Although *Bristelmestone* is mentioned in Domesday Book (Mills 1993), and presumably has Saxon origins, the original settlement is thought to have been largely 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 further 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 early historic maps. 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), particularly during his time as Prince Regent (1811–20). It was his decision to build a palace (Royal Pavilion) 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 (Harris 2008).

The importance of Brighton waned slightly following the accession of George in 1820, who is thought to have visited the town just once during his time as King. His successors, William IV (1830–7) and Victoria (1837–1901), did not share his enthusiasm for Brighton, and Victoria finally sold the Royal Pavilion to Brighton Council in the 1850s (Harris 2008).

The property is not Listed as a separate entity, but is included in the entry for the west terrace (Nos. 19-35) of Oriental Place (481010). The Listing text is as follows :-

Terraced houses. 1827. By Amon Henry Wilds. Stucco, roofs of slate to Nos 21, 26 and 34, of tiles to Nos 22-24, asbestos slate to former No.28 and former No.30, otherwise obscured by parapet. EXTERIOR: 4 storeys over basement except Nos 21-24, 26 and former No.30; dormers to Nos 21-24, 26, former Nos 30, 32 and 34; 3-window range. The terrace is roughly symmetrical, with ranges of matching design either side of a centrepiece, except that the southernmost range is missing. The features common to all houses are: ground decorated with banded rustication; round-arched entrance with fanlight; 2 round-arched windows to ground floor with springing band and blank balustrade to apron; continuous first-floor balcony with cast-iron railings; all windows above ground floor flat-arched; entablature over second-floor windows; attic storey or dormers in mansard; stacks to party walls; cast-iron railings to steps and area with conical finials. The features which distinguish the different ranges are : the centrepiece at Nos 27-former No.29, nine-window range, giant fluted pilasters with ammonite capitals to first and second floors, storey band between these floors, plain pilaster between attic windows, stepped and panelled pediment to centre windows, but missing over southernmost; then Nos 26 and former No.30, 3-window range and no pilasters, storey band between first and second floors; then Nos 25 and former No.31, 3-window range, giant fluted pilasters with ammonite capitals to first and second floors, storey band between these floors, entablature and pediment, pilasters between attic windows, cornice and blocking course; then 2 windows of No.21 and Nos 22-24 (eleven-window range) and former Nos 32-35 (twelve-window range), round-arched architrave over first floor windows with shell-mould in the tympana, entablature and blocking course to Nos 21-24 which have dormers in mansard floor, attic storey to former Nos 32-35; then Nos 19-20 and one window of No.21, 7-window range, fluted giant pilasters with ammonite capitals to first and second floors, storey band between these floors, entablature, pediment over 3 central windows, attic storey with pilaster between windows. Features of interest on individual houses are: Nos 19 and 20 have sashes or original design to all floors including radiating glazing bars to ground floor; No.21 has panelled door or original design and sashes or original design to first and second floors; former No.22 has sashes of original design to ground floor; No.25 has sashes of original design to second floor; No.28 has sashes of original design to third floor; former No.29 has individual cast-iron balconies; former No.30 and No.31 have individual cast-iron balconies and sashes of original design to first and second floors, No.31 also to third floor; former No.31 has individual cast-iron balconies and sashes of original design to first floor; No.33 has sashes of original design to first, second and third floor and blind boxes to first and second floors; No.35 has enclosed single-storey porch with sunk Doric columns to corners, banded rustication, round-arched entrance with fanlight, cornice and blocking course. No.19 has return in Smallwood Place, 5 window range; round-arched entrance with round-arched architrave under an open pediment on reeded consoles; round-arched windows to ground floor, flat-arched windows above; several blind; giant Doric pilasters to first and second floors; several blind; one ground-floor window with sashes of original design including radiating glazing bars; all upper windows not blind have sashes of original design. INTERIOR: not inspected.

The terraces were designed by Amon Henry Wilds for the landscape gardener Henry Philips. They were originally meant to line the approach from the sea to a grand conservatory housing an oriental garden, which was to be called the Athenaeum. A 1820s painting by George Hunt (Fig. 3) shows how this new development would have looked if the funding had not failed. The Athenaeum was never built, but the project was rescued by Sir David Scott who commissioned Wilds to complete the terraces of Oriental Place. Wilds's characteristic semi-circular shell motif can be seen above the first-floor windows of the flanking ranges.

Although the terraces were built as a single composition, they do not quite balance, as the east terrace has one more house than the west. Although the terraces appear as a single architectural composition, there is some variation in individual building designs. The properties on the west terrace back onto Montpelier Road. Here there has been no attempt at symmetry and a wide variety of building designs are present. Many of the buildings fronting onto Montpelier Road were originally built as stables and coach houses for the properties on Oriental Place. This is certainly true for No. 33, as the coach-house and stable (with a loft above) are shown on an original plan from 1866, which is currently kept in the East Sussex Records Office. The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1876 (Fig. 4) shows this new building. Although subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey were reviewed, there is actually no difference to the property in plan between 1876 and the present day (Fig. 2). The reason some of the properties are referred to as 'former' in the Listing entry is that Nos 29-32 have been merged into one building, known as the Regency House Hotel. Similarly, Nos 1-3 on the east terrace are now part of the King's Hotel.

The proposed development will only affect the third floor and roof of the property, but no historic plans were available and maps, by their very nature, only concentrate on features at ground level. There is a similar problem with old photographs of Oriental Place. One useful source of information is the modern satellite image, as this provides details of the roof structures. Comparison with an aerial photograph from 1948 suggests that very little has changed since then. By far the most common roof type in Oriental Place is a simple M-shape. This design is present on the majority of the buildings (1-8, 10-17, 20-26, 28-31 and 35), and it therefore seems likely that this was the original roof structure for all of Oriental Place. The exceptions include Nos 18 and 19, which have hipped roofs, probably built as a result of these properties being on the junction of Oriental Place and Sillwood Street. No. 27 also has a hipped roof, which is likely to be a later alteration. The roof of No. 9 appears to be another unique design. A plan showing this roof design, dating from 1867, was available in the East Sussex Records Office, and it seems to consist of a single pitch roof, with a flat central ridge section. Although a number of the properties along Oriental Place appear to have mansard roofs, this appears to be an optical illusion

resulting from buildings with dormer windows inserted into their M shaped roofs being viewed from ground level. The only buildings with true mansard roofs are Nos 32 and 34, either side of the present property.

The term mansard comes the 17th century French architect François Mansart. The mansard roof is sometimes known as a curb roof, or French roof. The latter name stems from its popularity throughout Europe, North America and the British Colonies between 1865 and 1880 as part of the Second Empire Style. It is therefore likely that the roofs of Nos 32 and 34 date from the second half of the 19th century.

The roof of No. 33 is unusual and unique for the terraces, consisting of a simple pitched roof at the front of the property, and a central valley gutter (V-shaped roof) to the rear. This is unlikely to be original, and it is possible that its design may have been a response to the mansard roofs being built either side.

A range of documentary evidence was studied at the East Sussex Records office in order to glean more information about the history of the building. One source of information was the yearly directories (not all years available) which were produced for Brighton. These list the occupants or owners of the buildings in Brighton, along with other useful information such as any commercial activity. However, care must be taken when using these directories as their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

The earliest mention of the present property was found in Folthorp's Directory for 1846, when Mrs Mary Ann Jellico was residing at the property. In the 1848 directory the property is described as a 'furnished house', and was occupied by Mrs Jellico and the Misses Jellico, who are also listed in the court directory for the year. Brighton had been an important destination for High Society since the Prince of Wales (later George IV) became enamoured with the place in the late 18th century. This importance grew during the Regency period, when the entire Court would move down from London each year. Young women would visit Brighton in search of a suitable husband, and there was a wide variety of social occasions such as concerts and dances organised to entertain the visitors. The original idea of the court directories was to inform visitors of who else was in town, and where they were living. To have one's name in the directory was therefore a status symbol. After the popularity of Brighton waned in the early Victorian period the directories continued, but became more important from a commercial point of view.

A more complete series of directories were available from 1850 onwards, and a sample of the information from these is shown below :-

Date	Directory	Name	Notes
1850	Folthorp	No occupier listed	Furnished house
1861	Folthorp	J Langcake	Lodging house
1870	Mathieson	Letitia Warden	Lodging house

1879	Page	Mrs Singleton	Lodging house
1889	Page	Mrs Wheatley	Lodging house
1899	Towner	Mesdames Imms and Wheatley	Lodging house (Ashdown House)
1909	Towner	Mrs E Imms	Lodging house (Ashdown House)
1919	Pike	Mrs E Imms	Lodging house (Ashdown House)
1928	Pike	Miss G Imms	Lodging house (Ashdown House)
1938	Pike	Miss G Imms	Lodging house (Ashdown House)
1949	Kelly	Miss Imms	
1958	Kelly	Miss Imms	
1968	Kelly	Abbacourt Hotel	

In order to obtain a clearer picture of who may have actually been living in the building in the past, the census records, which are presently available online, were examined. The records for 1871 and 1881 were of no use as they did not include house numbers. Although the records have been transcribed from the original census forms, some of the spellings may be inaccurate due to the difficulty in reading the handwriting. The census records for 1891, 1901 and 1911 are summarized below :-

1891	Oxerdith (?) McKenzie May T McKenzie Mary McKenzie Charlotte Knowles Florence Luck George Furlly John Dauncey James McGregor Victor Alex Pernch
1901	Elizabeth Imms Sydney Imms Gladys Imms Mary Wheatley – servant Edith Miles
1911	Elizabeth Imms – Lodging Housekeeper Sydney Imms – Clerk Gladys Eugenie Imms Edith Harriet Miles – Housemaid Marianne Royston Steadmores – Spinster Hannack - Lodger

From the information gathered about the past use of the building it seems that it has functioned as a lodging house for most of its history, and the same is probably true for many of the properties on Oriental Place. The two terraces were constructed at a time when Brighton was extremely popular with High Society, and it is likely that the houses were originally owned by, or rented out to, wealthy families who would have stayed in the town on a seasonal basis. The third floor of the building would undoubtedly have been used to provide accommodation for the servants that would have accompanied such families on their travels. After Victoria came to the throne and Brighton went out of favour, the function of the buildings may have changed. Although the social elite may not have visited Brighton any more, the construction of the railways meant that many people

from more varied backgrounds could visit the town more easily and, as a result, there was an increased need for lodging houses. Oriental Place, located so close to the sea, would have provided an ideal place for such visitors.

Description

The survey concentrated on the third floor and roof of the building, although some photographs were taken to show the building in its wider context. A site visit was carried out on 24th February 2014, at which time the third floor was occupied by hostel residents. This, along with the presence of numerous beds and luggage, meant that it was difficult to record some of the third floor rooms in great detail.

External (Figs 5 and 8)

The east (front) elevation of the building is visible from Oriental Place. The whole building is covered with stucco and painted. The stuccowork on the basement and ground floors has been moulded to give a rusticated effect. There are steps leading down to the basement from the pavement. The basement level has two rectangular windows. At ground floor level the building has railings, which also flank the small bridge which leads to the front doorway. This doorway is arched, and has a fanlight above the door. There are two arched windows, positioned above decorative balustrades, and a moulded string course runs along the front of the building. There are two small lamps either side of the doorway and an illuminated sign for the hostel hangs from the underside of the first floor balcony.

The first floor has three large arched windows, the arches of which are decorated with a moulded semi-circular shell design, which was a trademark of the architect Amon Henry Wilds. Each window has a further decorative moulding (blind box) below the shell design, which appears to be unique to this property. There is a cast iron balcony. There are three rectangular windows at second floor level, all of which have decorative blind boxes similar to, but smaller than, those on the first floor. The second and third floors are separated by a moulded string course and entablature. The third floor has three simple rectangular windows. A further entablature is present between the third floor windows and the parapet of the roof. The roof structure is not visible from ground level, but two chimneys can be seen, one of which belongs to No. 34.

There are two drainpipes running down the front of the property, and all the windows appear to be in their original form.

The rear of the property fronts onto Montpelier Road, and is partially obscured by the coach house and stables which were built in the 1860s. This structure currently has a doorway and window at road level, with two

windows above. However, the 1866 plans suggest that this building has been significantly altered since its original function ceased and it was converted into a residence. It originally had a pitched roof, but this was replaced with the present flat roof, which stretches back to the main part of the property, and is accessed via a shower room positioned between the first and second floors of the main building. The rear of the main building is best viewed from the flat roof. There is a lightwell serving the basement, ground and first floors, and the brick construction of the rear wall is visible at these levels, albeit painted. The walls are stuccoed and painted at second and third floor level, as is the aforementioned shower room, which appears to be a relatively recent extension. The basement, ground and first floors have one large rectangular window each. The second floor also has a rectangular window, along with a small window which serves the internal staircase, and was probably altered when the shower room extension was built. There are two rectangular windows on the third floor, one of which serves the internal staircase between second and third floors. The roof structure is not visible from either ground level or the flat roof. However, two chimneys can be seen, one of which belongs to the neighbouring property (No. 34). There are three drainpipes running down the rear of the building. Apart of the staircase window above the shower room extension, all the windows appear to be in their original state.

Internal

As the proposed development will affect the third floor and roof, only these parts of the building were recorded during the photographic survey.

Third Floor (Fig. 6)

There is one staircase connecting the second and third floors, which has a small midpoint landing. The landing is lit by a large rectangular window. The staircase has plain wooden balusters, and a wooden handrail which continues down to the first floor. The handrail and balusters extend beyond the end of the staircase, where they are now abutted by the west wall of a WC (B). Originally this extension would have provided a barrier to the stairwell. There is some decorative carving along the skirting board below this extension.

It is immediately apparent that the third floor has been significantly altered in the past. Some of these alterations, such as the addition of a fire door, may be relatively recent. At the top of the staircase there is a corridor (A) which provides access to all the third floor rooms. There is a small room (B) containing a modern WC. The west and east walls of this room have glass partitions above head height, which would originally have provided the room with some natural light. However, the eastern partition is now redundant as a shower has been installed on the other side in room C.

On passing through a modern fire door, the corridor provides access to rooms C, D, E, F and G. Room C is a shower room, and is probably a relatively recent creation. Most of the room is covered in tiles. The glass partition through to room B is visible above the shower, and has been painted. There is a hatch in the ceiling of the room which provides access to the loft above.

Room D is a small storage cupboard containing several shelves. Room E, at the end of the corridor, currently functions as a private bedroom for guests. The room is furnished with a bed small chest of drawers, and there is a wash basin in the north-east corner. The room had clearly been decorated relatively recently. The only original features in the room were the window and some timber panelling below it.

It was difficult to photograph room F due to the presence of four bunkbeds and guests' belongings. There is a wash basin in the south-east corner of the room. The only original features in the room appear to be the two windows, each of which has timber panelling below. There was originally a fireplace in the north wall, but this has been removed and the chimney breast blocked up. The room again appeared to have been decorated recently.

Room G was furnished with three bunkbeds, and a considerable amount of guests' belongings. There was a wash basin in the north-west corner of the room. The fireplace in the north wall had been removed and the chimney breast blocked up. Some shallow shelves had been inserted into the alcove to the east of the chimney breast. Apart from the window in the west wall, no original features were visible in the room, which, again, has obviously been decorated quite recently.

Loft (Fig. 7)

The loftspace was accessed via a small hatch in shower room C. Parts of the internal roof structure were visible within the loft, and appeared to consist of a mixture of modern, machine cut, timbers and some older elements. The loft contained a small water tank and various items in storage. The south wall of the building was observed, and this had obviously been altered at some time in the past. The lower part of this wall was of rough flint and pebble construction with occasional broken bricks. The upper section was constructed from brick. It is possible that this rebuilding may have been necessary when the mansard roof of No. 34 was built although, as the roof of No. 33 is not original, the building work may date from the time when the original roof (presumably M shaped) was replaced. There is a small wooden hatch which provides access to the external part of the roof.

Roof (Fig. 7)

The hatch from the loftspace leads out into the central valley which is lined with lead flashing. The roof rises from this central valley to the north, south and east. The eastern section of the roof is pitched, and a low parapet overlooking Oriental Place can be seen from the ridge. The sections of roof to the north and south form a V-

shape. All three sections of the roof are covered with modern moulded tiles, and there are ridge tiles where appropriate. The roof sections appear to be in good order, with no missing tiles. The central valley runs west where it joins a narrow gutter. There is a low parapet running along the western side of the building, which is covered in lead flashing.

Four chimney stacks are visible from the roof. The two on the north side served No. 33, whilst the two to the south belong to No. 34.

Discussion

The building recording carried out in June 2014 successfully recorded the parts of the property which will be most affected by the proposed development. It is clear that numerous internal alterations have taken place since the building was constructed in the 1820s. These alterations, along with recent internal decoration, have largely obscured any historic elements which may be present and, as a result, it is difficult to assign detailed chronological phasing to the third floor and roof of the building.

The building may originally have functioned as a seasonal residence in the period when Brighton was particularly fashionable due to its association with the King. It is not clear whether it was owned by a particular individual, or merely rented out to wealthy families each year. The earliest known occupants were members of the Jellico family, who resided at the property during at least two years. Brighton's links with High Society came to an end during Queen Victoria's reign. It is well known that she did not like the town, and she eventually sold the Royal Pavilion to the local council in 1850. It is interesting to note that no-one is listed as living at the property in that year. The property subsequently became a lodging house, as did many of the other houses in Oriental Place, and has been used for this purpose until the present.

The third floor of the building is likely to have provided accommodation originally for servants working in the house, and later lodging house. The present layout of this storey appears to be a modern creation. The fact that there are two fireplaces in the north wall, but none in the south, suggests that the floor originally consisted of two bedrooms, with a larger landing than at present at the top of the staircase. It is possible that room G represents one of these original bedrooms, although the position of the chimney breast indicates that the wall between rooms F and G may have been further east than the present dividing wall. The other original bedroom was probably in the space currently occupied by rooms D, E and F, along with part of shower room C. This would have resulted in a large bedroom with three windows overlooking Oriental Place. It is therefore unlikely that any features of historic interest would be removed on the third floor if the proposals to create an additional

fourth floor were implemented. The addition of an additional floor would not confuse the hierarchy of internal floors and circulation routes as the present third floor is almost certainly a modern creation. For the same reason, any change to the proportions of the rooms on the third floor would not be detrimental and, indeed, the merging of the present rooms E and F would restore the front bedroom closer to its original size.

It is very unlikely that the present roof of the property is an original feature, as the design utilized at No. 33 is unique within Oriental Place. Most of the properties on both the east and west terraces have M-shaped roofs and it is therefore probable that this was the design used throughout when the terraces were originally built. The removal of an original M-shaped roof may explain why the upper section of the south wall of the building has clearly been rebuilt. The reasons for replacing the roof are unclear, particularly as the present design appears to provide less loftspace than the original M shape. It is possible that it may be linked to the construction of mansard roofs on either side of the property, although this is uncertain. The [appropriate] replacement of the roof will therefore affect neither the original fabric of the building nor the significance of the heritage asset.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue: all digital images

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Exterior, roof, detail of valley between north, south and east roofs, looking N
2	Exterior, roof, general view, looking NW [PI. 1]
3	Exterior, roof, general view, looking NNW
4	Exterior, roof, general view, looking ENE
5	Exterior, roof, western gutter and parapet, looking SSW [PI. 2]
6	Exterior, roof, general view, looking ESE [PI. 3]
7	Exterior, roof, general view, looking E
8	Exterior, roof, detail of western gutter and parapet, looking NNE [PI. 4]
9	Exterior, roof, general view, looking ENE
10	Exterior, roof, view of eastern roof, looking ESE
11	Exterior, roof, view of eastern gutter and parapet, looking ESE [PI. 5]
12	Exterior, roof, view of eastern gutter and parapet, looking NE
13	Exterior, roof, north-east chimney, looking N
14	Exterior, roof, general view, looking NNW
15	Exterior, roof, general view with hatch in foreground, looking WNW
16	Exterior, roof, view of eastern gutter and parapet, looking ESE
17	Exterior, roof, ridge of eastern roof, looking NNE
18	Interior, southern loft, looking ENE [PI.6]
19	Interior, southern loft, looking WNW
20	Interior, southern loft, south wall looking up from shower room C, looking SSW [PI. 7]
21	Interior, southern loft, hatch to exterior of roof, looking NE [PI. 8]
22	Interior, detail of staircase between second and third floors, looking ESE from landing
23	Interior, staircase to third floor, looking W from second floor
24	Interior, staircase to second floor, looking ESE from landing
25	Interior, third floor, looking E from landing [PI. 9]
26	Interior, third floor, looking W towards landing
27	Interior, third floor corridor A, looking ESE [PI. 10]
28	Interior, third floor corridor A, looking WNW
29	Interior, WC B, looking SSW [PI. 11]
30	Interior, WC B, detail of glass partition in east wall, looking SSE
31	Interior, south side of third floor corridor A, looking W
32	Interior, shower room C, looking ESE
33	Interior, shower room C, looking WNW [PI. 12]
34	Interior, door to cupboard D, looking SSE
35	Interior, upper part of cupboard D, looking SSW [PI. 13]
36	Interior, lower part of cupboard D, looking SSW
37	Interior, eastern end of third floor corridor A, looking ESE
38	Interior, room E, general view looking ESE [PI. 14]
39	Interior, room E, window in east wall, looking SE
40	Interior, room E, general view looking WNW [PI. 15]
41	Interior, room E, wood panelling below window in east wall, looking ESE
42	Interior, room E, wash basin, looking NE [PI. 16]
43	Interior, entrance to room F, looking NNE
44	Interior, room F, general view looking ESE [PI. 17]
45	Interior, room F, north window, looking E
46	Interior, room F, south window and wash basin, looking ESE
47	Interior, room F, general view looking WNW [PI. 18]
48	Interior, room F, general view looking NW
49	Interior, room F, general view looking WNW
50	Interior, room F, south-west corner, looking W
51	Interior, room G, general view looking NNW [PI. 19]
52	Interior, room G, general view looking W
53	Interior, room G, wash basin, looking NNE
54	Interior, room G, general view looking SSE
55	Interior, room G, shelves in north-east corner, looking NE
56	Exterior, rear of 33 Oriental Place, looking ESE from roof terrace [PI. 20]
57	Exterior, rear of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties to north, looking ENE from roof terrace [PI. 21]
58	Exterior, rear of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties to south, looking SE from roof terrace [PI. 22]
59	Exterior, rear of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties to south, looking SE from roof terrace
60	Exterior, Kings Road, looking NNE towards Oriental Place [PI. 23]
61	Exterior, Kings Road, looking N towards the southern end of Oriental Place (west terrace)
62	Exterior, Oriental Place, west terrace, looking N
63	Exterior, Oriental Place, roof of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties, looking N
64	Exterior, Oriental Place, west terrace looking N [PI. 24]
65	Exterior, Oriental Place, roof of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties, looking SW [PI. 25]
66	Exterior, Oriental Place, 33 Oriental Place, looking WNW [PI. 26]
67	Exterior, Oriental Place, 33 Oriental Place, looking WNW
68	Exterior, Oriental Place, 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties to north, looking NW

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
69	Exterior, Montpelier Road, general view looking ENE [Pl. 27]
70	Exterior, Montpelier Road, rear of 33 Oriental Place, looking ESE
71	Exterior, Montpelier Road, rear of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties, looking SSE
72	Exterior, Oriental Place, general view of east terrace, looking NNE
73	Exterior, Silwood Street, general view looking SSW towards Oriental Place [Pl. 28]
74	Exterior, Silwood Street, Oriental Place (west terrace), looking SW [Pl. 29]
75	Exterior, Silwood Street, Oriental Place (east terrace), looking S [Pl. 30]
76	Exterior, Montpelier Road, general view of rear of Oriental Place (west terrace), looking S



SITE

SITE

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Historic Building Recording**

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

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 122 at 1:12500
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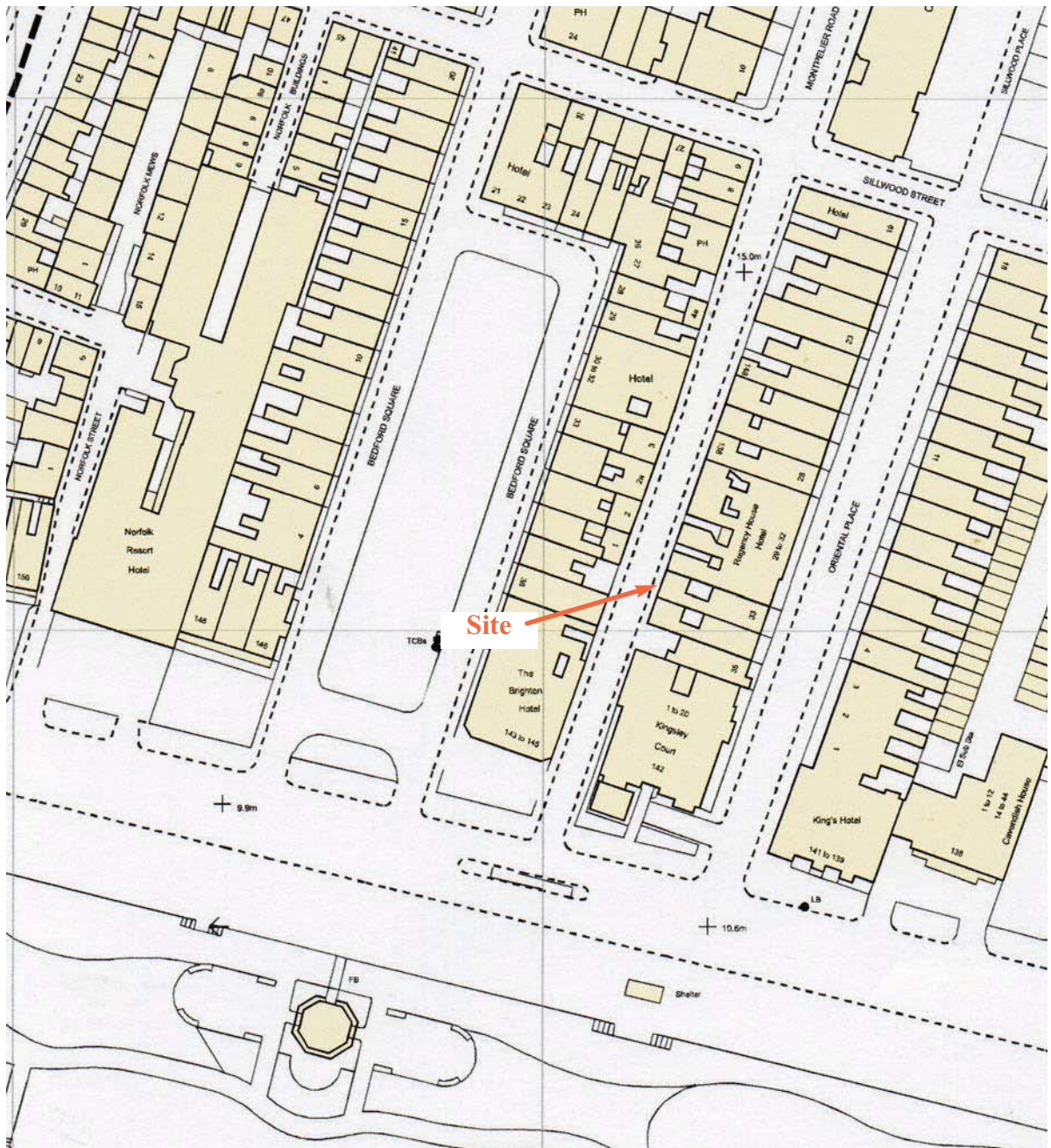
THAMES VALLEY
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04300

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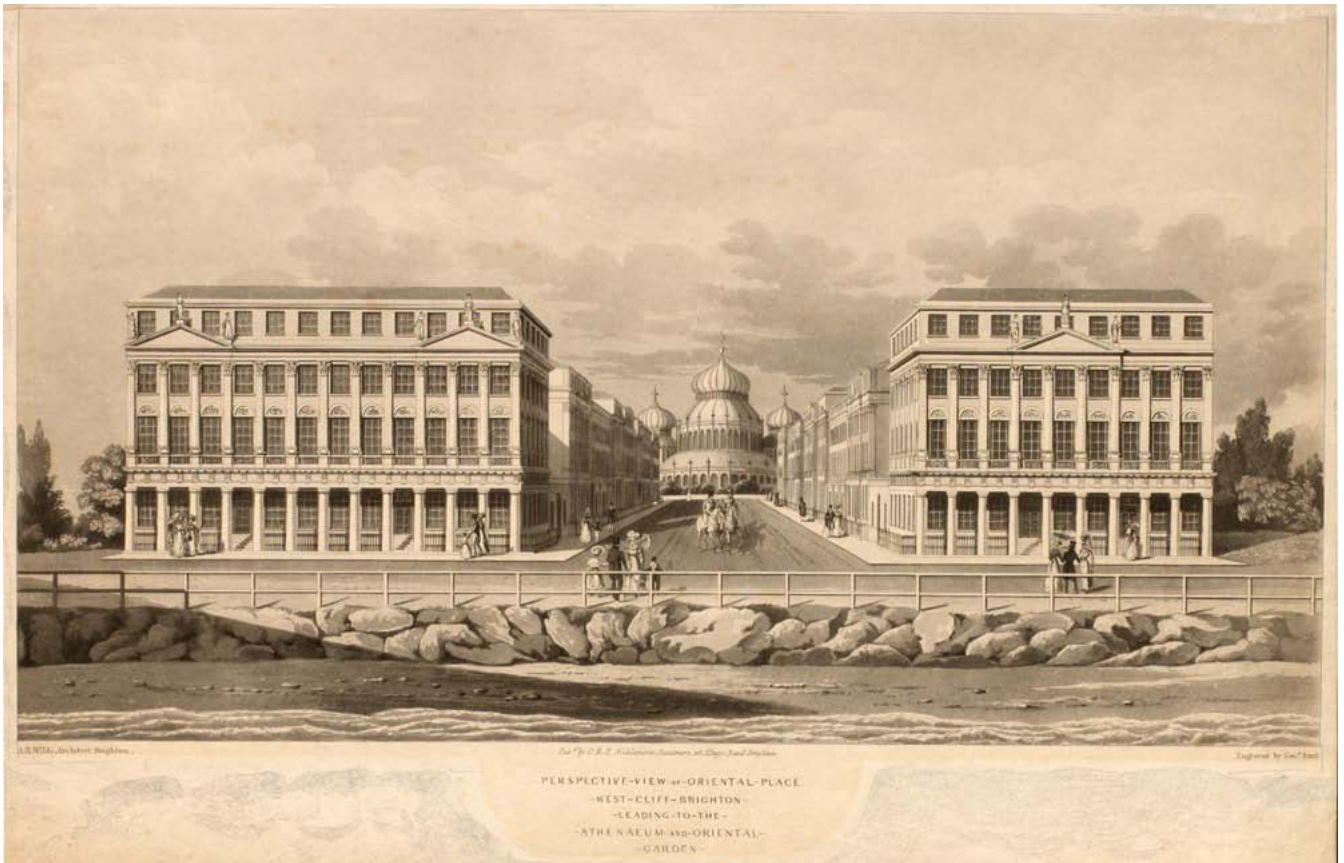


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**33 Oriental Place, Brighton,
East Sussex, 2014**
Historic Building Recording
 Figure 2. Detailed location of site

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital mapping at 1:1250



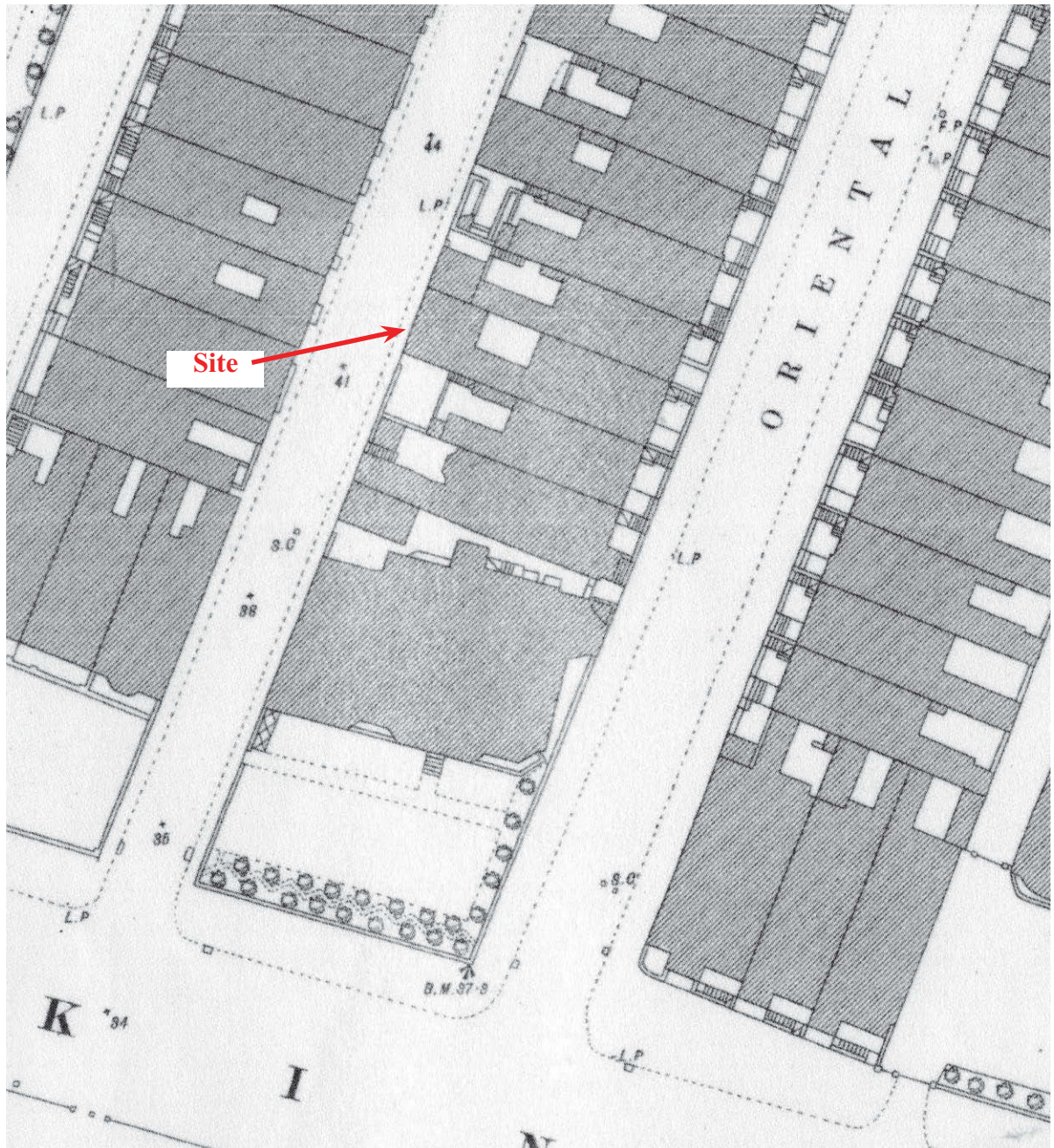


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Figure 3. George Hunt's painting of Oriental Place and the Athenaeum (as conceived), 1820s

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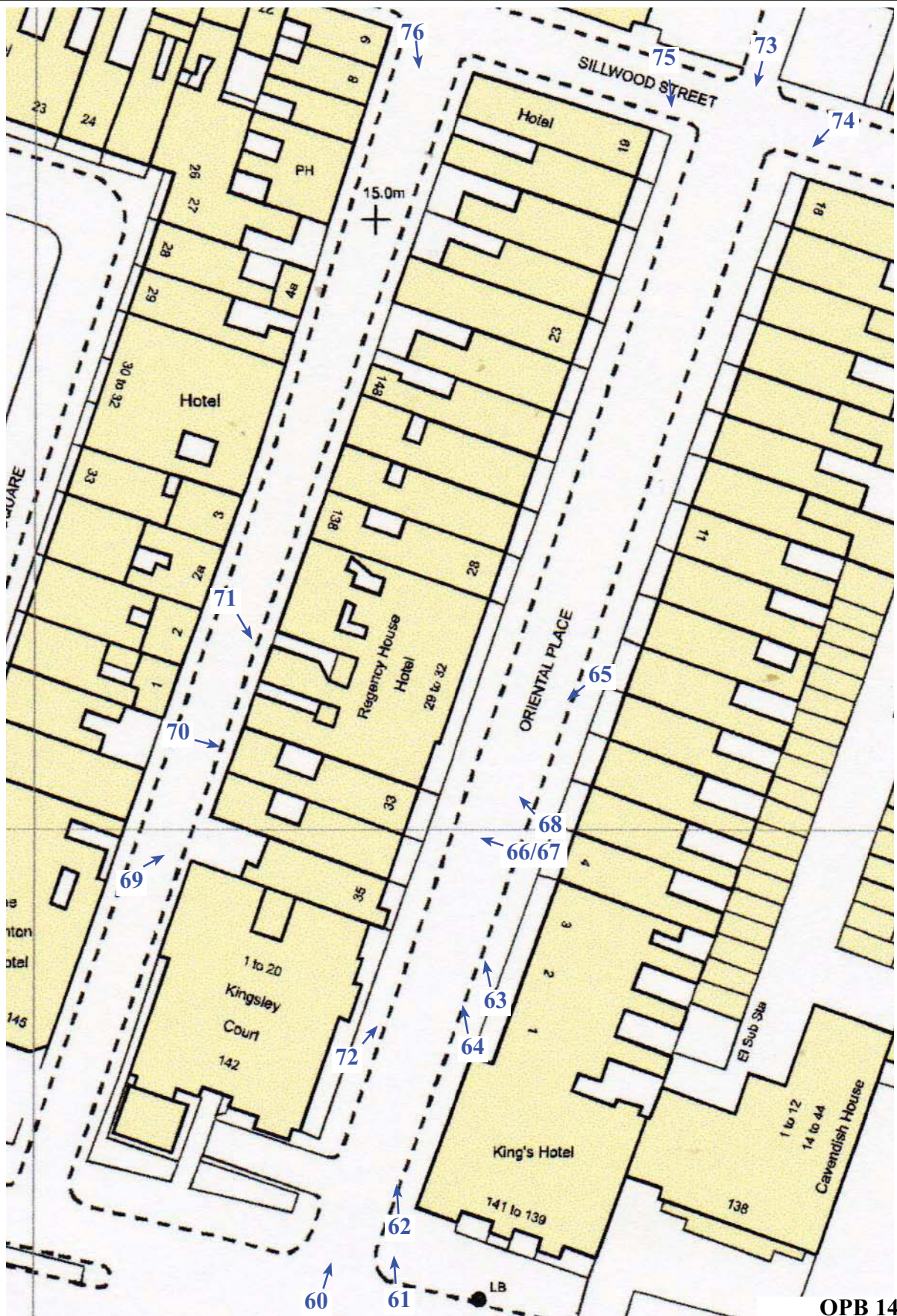


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Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1876

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Figure 5. Plan showing the location of external photographs taken.

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Plate 1: Exterior, roof, general view, looking NW



Plate 2. Exterior, roof, western gutter and parapet, looking SSW



Plate 3. Exterior, roof, general view, looking ESE



Plate 4. Exterior, roof, detail of western gutter and parapet, looking NNE

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Plates 1 - 4.

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Plate 5. Exterior, roof, view of eastern gutter and parapet, looking ESE



Plate 6. Interior, southern loft, looking ENE



Plate 7. Interior, southern loft, south wall looking up from shower room C, looking SSW



Plate 8. Interior, southern loft, hatch to exterior of roof, looking NE

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Plates 5 - 8.

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Plate 9. Interior, third floor, looking E from landing



Plate 10. Interior, third floor corridor A, looking ESE



Plate 11. Interior, WC B, looking SSW



Plate 12. Interior, shower room C, looking WNW

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Plates 9 - 12.

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Plate 13. Interior, upper part of cupboard D, looking SSW



Plate 14. Interior, room E, general view looking ESE



Plate 15. Interior, room E, general view looking WNW



Plate 16. Interior, room E, wash basin, looking NE

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33 Oriental Place, Brighton,
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Plates 13 - 16.

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Plate 17. Interior, room F, general view looking ESE



Plate 18. Interior, room F, general view looking WNW



Plate 19. Interior, room G, general view looking NNW



Plate 20. Exterior, rear of 33 Oriental Place, looking ESE from roof terrace

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East Sussex, 2014
Historic Building Recording**

Plates 17 - 20.

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Plate 21. Exterior, rear of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties to north, looking ENE from roof terrace



Plate 22. Exterior, rear of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties to south, looking SE from roof terrace



Plate 23. Exterior, Kings Road, looking NNE towards Oriental Place



Plate 24. Exterior, Oriental Place, west terrace looking N

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**33 Oriental Place, Brighton,
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Plates 21 - 24.

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Plate 25. Exterior, Oriental Place, roof of 33 Oriental Place and adjacent properties, looking SW



Plate 26. Exterior, Oriental Place, 33 Oriental Place, looking WNW



Plate 27. Exterior, Montpelier Road, general view looking ENE



Plate 28. Exterior, Silwood Street, general view looking SSW towards Oriental Place

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Plates 25 - 28.

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Plate 29. Exterior, Silwood Street, Oriental Place (west terrace), looking SW



Plate 30. Exterior, Silwood Street, Oriental Place (east terrace), looking South

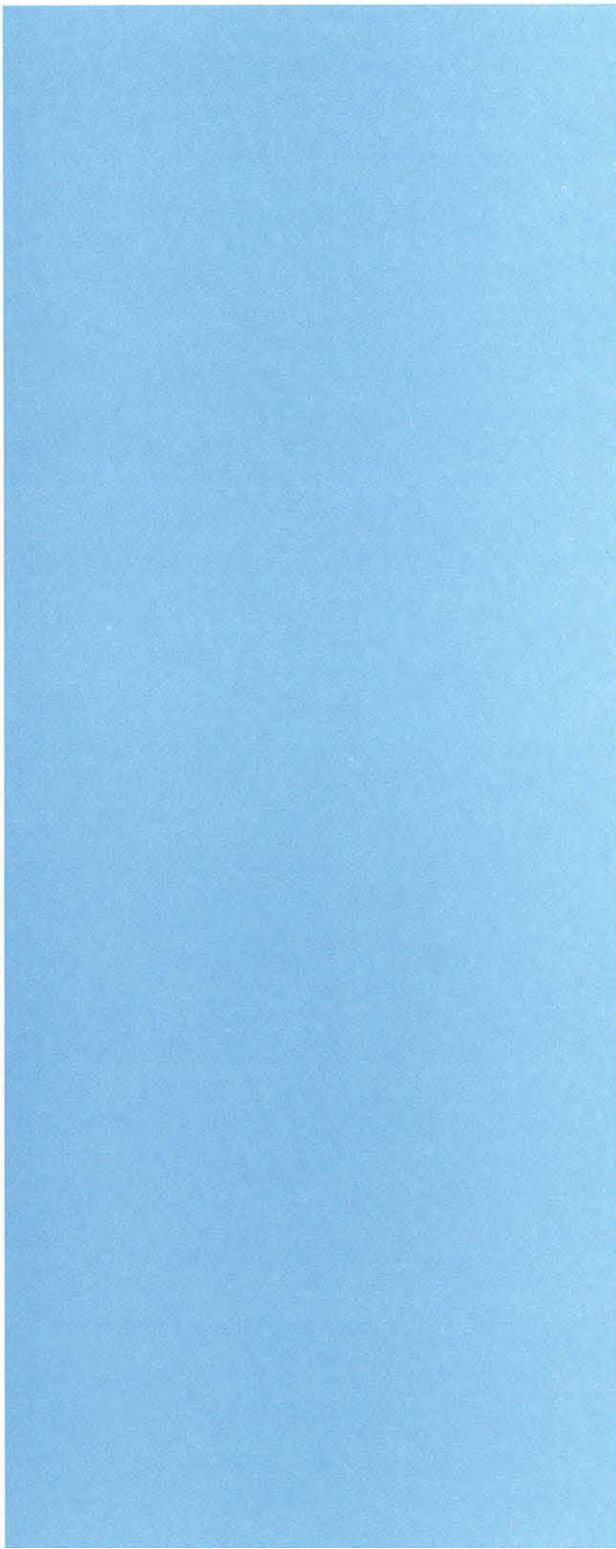
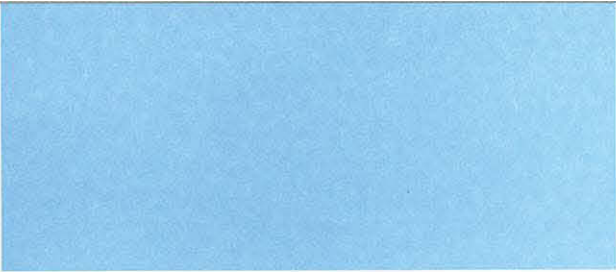
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Historic Building Recording**
Plates 29 - 30.

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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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