



DARNLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

THE ORB, 243 RAMSGATE ROAD, MARGATE, KENT CT9 4EU

Level 3 Building Recording Survey

Planning Reference: F/TH/19/1025

DAS Site Code: ORB20-BS

OASIS Reference Number: TBC



Report prepared for Grifo Development Ltd (Client)

By Darnley Archaeological Services Ltd Company, No 12320658

Report Number DAS 008/20/ORB20-BS

10 November 2020

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Summary

Darnley Archaeological Services was commissioned by Grifo Developments Ltd to carry out a level 3 historic building survey on the premises formally trading as The Orb Inn Public House, 243, Ramsgate Road, Margate, Kent. Planning permission has been granted for the erection of ten 2 bedroom flats, two 3 bedroom maisonettes and two 1 bedroom flats on the site following the demolition of the premises.

The survey combines the information presented in a Heritage Asset Statement compiled by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT), documentary research and two site visits. The report consists of photographs and site notes with elevations and sketched plans.

According to the research conducted in the Heritage Asset Statement (CAT, 2019), the building has been built up against the north-western boundary wall of Chapel Hill House sometime in the mid-19th century (CAT, p5). There is documentary evidence of a drinking establishment at this location. However, the Crown and Sceptre, as it was formerly known, is not mentioned until 1839. The building has been substantially altered throughout its life with extensions and lean-to structures added to the side and rear. Aesthetic modifications have also occurred to the interior as well as changes to the layout by demolishing walls, erecting stud walls and moving an internal staircase to the upper floor. The removal of modern internal plasterboard and wood panelling necessitated further examination and recording by Darnley during the demolition process.

Acknowledgements

Grifo Developments are thanked for commissioning this report and their continued support. Thanks also to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council for his advice and guidance.

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Document Control:

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Version no:	1.2	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Site Background

1.1.1. Grifo Developments Ltd have been granted planning permission by Thanet District Council (F/TH/19/1025) to demolish The Orb public house (hereon known as 'the site') on 243 Ramsgate Road, Margate to construct a block of 14 flats on the site. Planning permission has been granted, in part, on the condition that a level 3 building survey (condition 4) is carried out following the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. A further condition (condition 3) is also required before groundworks commencing in the form of an archaeological evaluation. The development will not proceed to the next stage until a level 3 building survey is undertaken following Historic England guidelines (Historic England, 2016), submitted to, and approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Archaeological evaluation works are scheduled once the level 3 building survey is complete and demolition of the building is underway. Further archaeological works may be required once groundworks for the new buildings get underway.

1.1.2. The plans involve the complete demolition of the existing buildings on the site, stripping of all vegetation and levelling of the site in advance of groundworks. The LPA has also requested a further archaeological condition (condition 3) of evaluation trenches to determine the archaeology at the site before groundworks commence.

1.1.3. The report provides a detailed building record (full plans and elevations as required by Historic England, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*) in advance of demolition. The report references the Heritage Asset Statement compiled by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, which places the building within its full historical context.

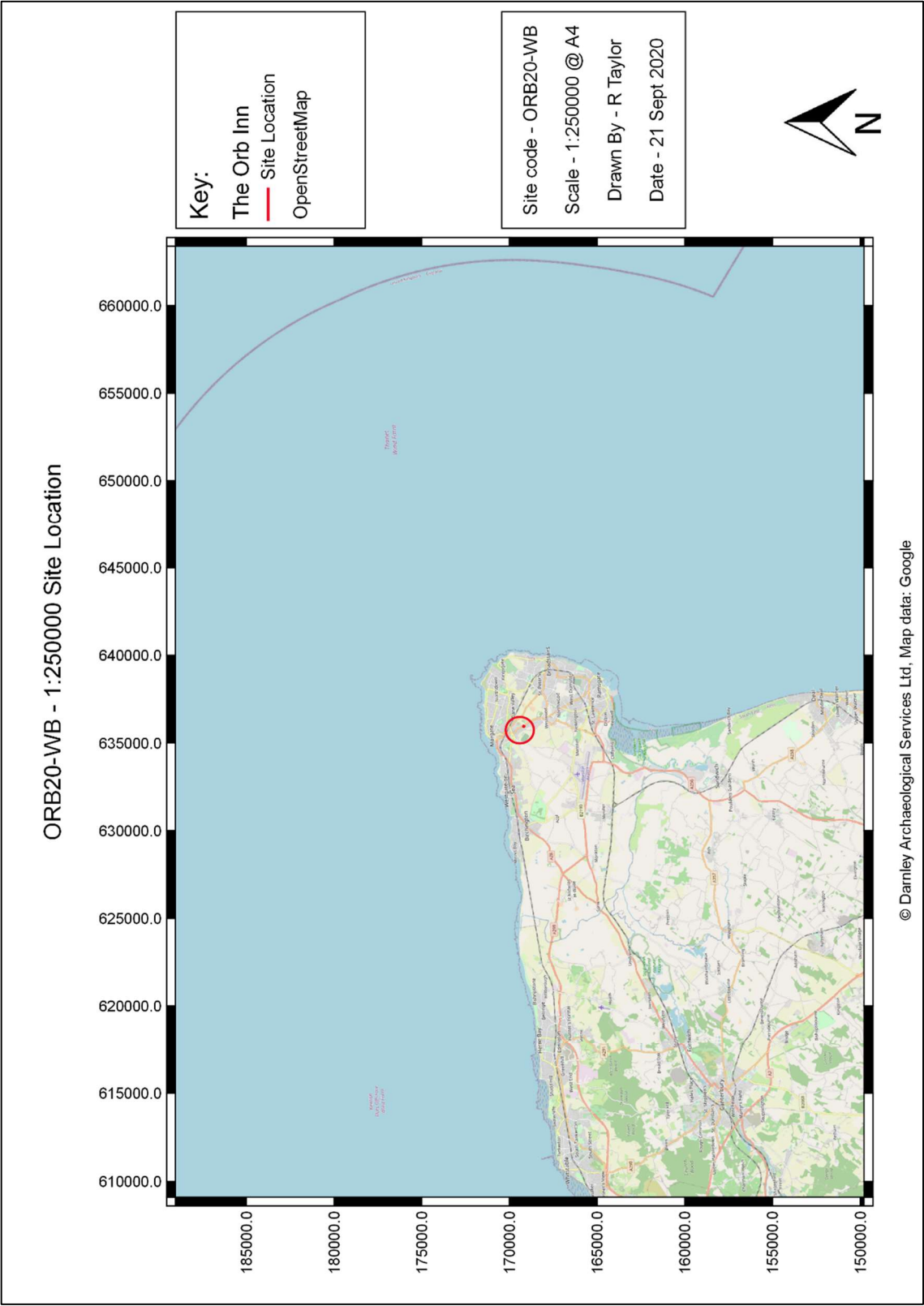
1.1.4. The Orb public house ceased trading in August 2017 and sold to Grifo Developments Ltd for development. The site is believed to have housed a hostelry dating back to the late 15th century. However, none of this purported building survives, and much of what remains is a ubiquitous architectural style of which there are better examples found locally.

1.1.5. The Crown and Sceptre, as the site was formerly known, was built on open land adjacent to Chapel Hill House and originally built against a surviving wall of the Chapel Hill Estate (CAT 2019, p7). The Orb, as it was latterly known, is now absorbed into the development of 1930s semi-detached houses to the south; the rear of the site backs onto residential gardens. The land that these houses were built would have formed part of the Chapel Hill Estate.

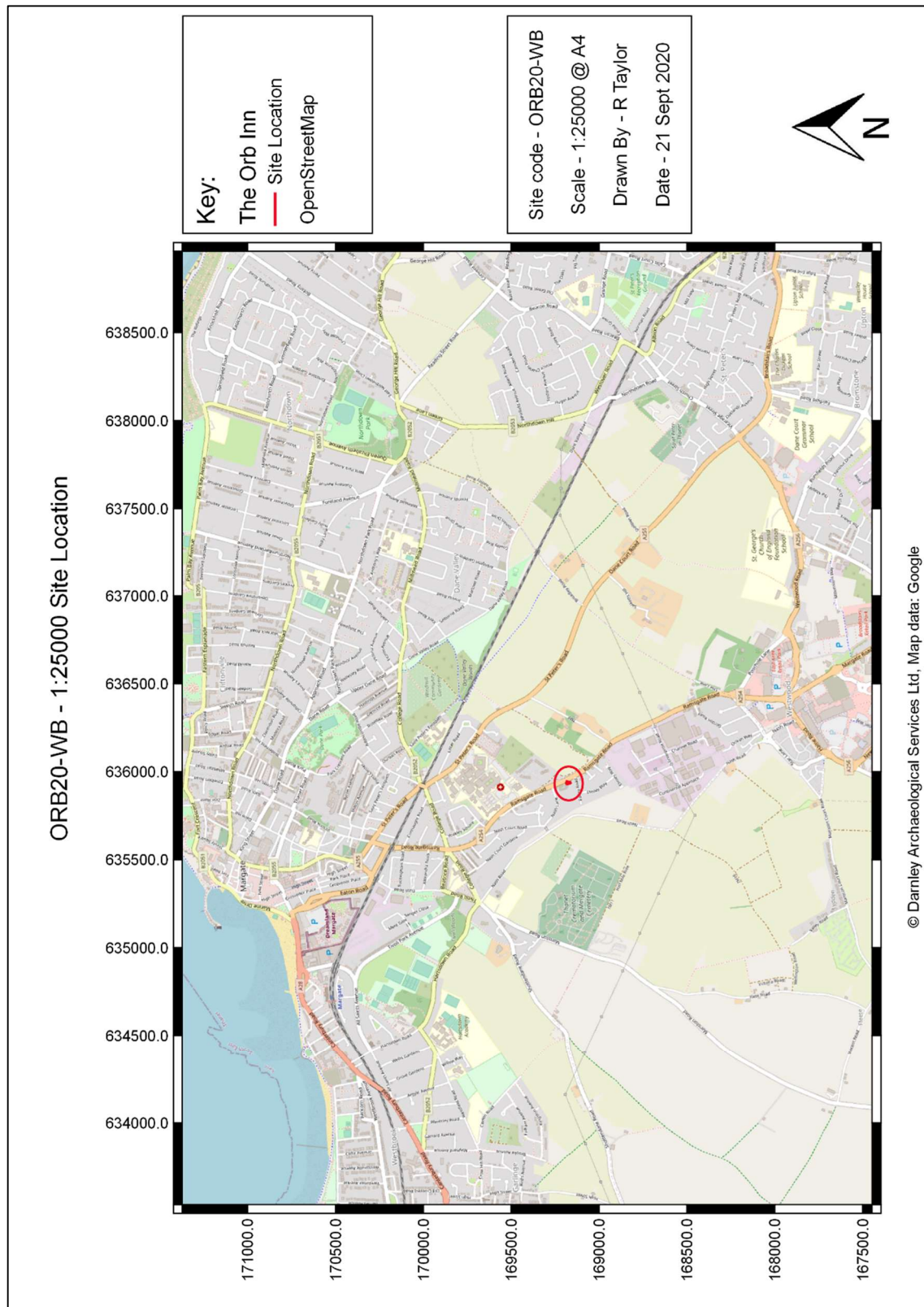
1.2. Location, Topography, and Geology

1.2.1. The site is located at 243 Ramsgate Road in the town of Margate and the District of Thanet, Kent. The site is located on the west side of Ramsgate Road, 0.5km south of Queen Elizabeth Queen Mother Hospital, 0.9km east of the Manston Road, 0.75km east of St Peters Road (A255) and 0.7km south southeast of the current Hornby factory on the west side of the A254. The site is situated on top of clay and silt deposits, overlaying the Margate Chalk Member sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years

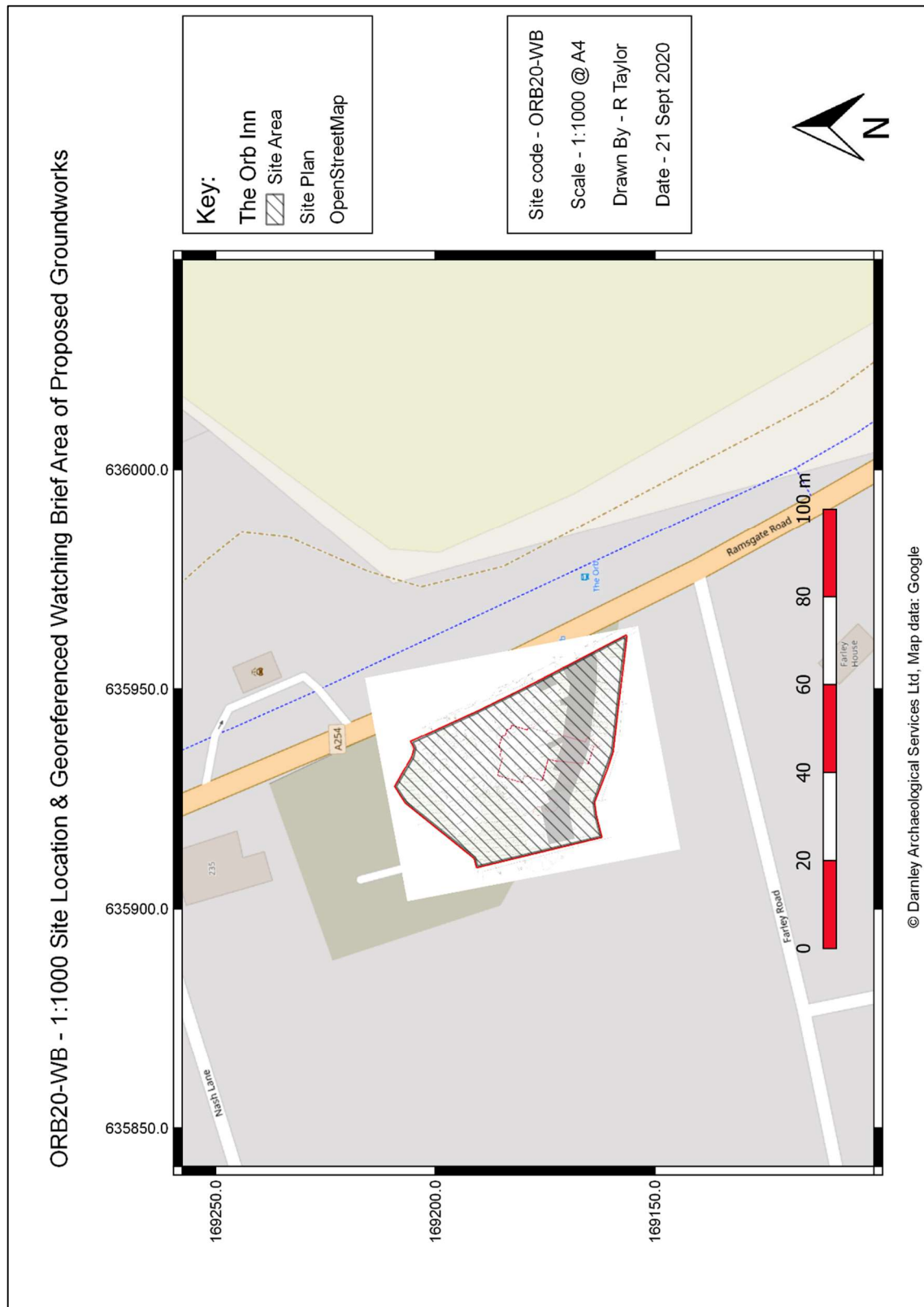
ago in the Cretaceous Period. The site is relatively level at a consistent 57m (+/- 1m) aOD with the site boundary.



(Figure 1 – 1:250000 Site Location of The Orb Public House, Margate)



(Figure 2 – 1:25000 Site Location of The Orb Public House, Margate)



(Figure 3 – 1:1000 Site Location & Georeferenced Survey and Archaeological Area)

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Cartographic and documentary research

2.1.1. A Heritage Assessment was carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT 2019), with documentary evidence from sources including Miriams (1984; 1987) and Land (c1987) and maps from Ordnance Survey and tithe maps giving an overview of the historical background of the building.

2.1.2. Further research was carried out at the Kent Archaeological Society library.

2.2. Site Visit and Site Recording Methodology

Conditions may be placed on proposed developments by local planning authorities. Surveys are required in the case of some historic buildings and these are required to be conducted in compliance with English Heritage's guide *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016)* and the Chartered Institutes for Archaeology's (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (2014)*. The methodology employed also follows advice from the KCC designated Senior Archaeological Officer.

2.2.1. The Heritage Assessment compiled by Canterbury Archaeological Trust detailed the historical background of the site. It provided a summary of the possible construction phases and a detailed examination of the external architectural features combined with a limited internal investigation due to limited access. This report contains a detailed description of the interior building along with 77 plates (See Appendix A) and a description of the external building. The report includes illustrations of the exterior elevations of the buildings and sketched plans showing the phases and the location and viewpoints of the digital images.

2.2.2. Due to the modifications to the building and both internal and external rendering, further recommendations from the Principal Archaeological officer were to monitor the demolition of the building and record any pertinent details of the historical record.

2.3. National Policy

2.3.1. In March 2012, the Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Policy Framework (NPPF), which covers development and historic buildings.

2.3.2. The following terminology applies to the recording of the site:

Heritage assets = a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority, including local listing.

Designated heritage assets = a world heritage site, scheduled monument, listed building, protected wreck site, registered park and garden, registered battlefield or conservation area designated under the relevant legislation.

Significance (for heritage policy) = The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| MKE 87057 | A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating an L-plan element. |
| TR 36 NE 379 | A chalk pit was once in use at Updown Farm. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps (c.1858-1898) as 'Old Chalk Pit'. The boundary is marked on the later editions and is still visible at the site. |
| TR 36 NE 2314 | Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799. |

Medieval

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| TR 36 NE 434 | Three graves were recorded during evaluation work southeast of Salmestone Grange, Margate and interpreted as either being part of a single burial plot or perhaps a larger cemetery. The reports suggest they may be Anglo-Saxon in date. Only one grave was excavated, and no grave goods were recorded. |
| TR 36 NE 2476 | Two probably medieval chalk quarries, a ditched trackway, a pit containing medieval pottery and several gullies and field boundaries were discovered during evaluation trenching in 2004, undoubtedly related to the chalk quarries (TR 36 NE 435) and medieval settlement activity (TR 36 NE 433) located in 2000. |
| TR 36 NE 433 | Several medieval features were recorded during evaluation work in the fields east of St. Gregory's RC Primary School. The foundations of two buildings were observed during trenching, along with a few ditches; one of which may have been a boundary ditch or another a palisade trench. |
| TR 36 NE 116 | Remains of Nash Court Medieval manor house. |
| MKE87056 | A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. |

Anglo-Saxon

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| TR 36 NE 614 | In 2005 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an excavation. A sunken featured building was found. It consisted of a rectangular pit 3m x 2.5m with a post hole at either end. Sherds of organic tempered pottery were found in the backfill of the feature. The building is thought to date to the period AD 550-700. |
|--------------|---|

Iron Age

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| TR 36 NE 612 | In 2005 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology excavated the feature. The quarry consisted of many intercutting pits, possibly dug to obtain flints from the chalk. The only find from the feature came from the plough soil over the quarry, a copper alloy annular brooch. It is thought that the quarry is probably of Iron Age or Roman date as flint was utilised as a building material in these periods. |
|--------------|---|

TR 36 NE 613 In 2005 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology excavated the feature. The ditch was found to contain Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery. This is probably residual material, and the ditch was thought to be Late Iron Age in date.

Bronze Age

TR 36 NE 459 In 2005 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an excavation. Two Early Bronze Age burials were found. The first was in a large pit and may have been in a coffin or a hollowed log. The burial was of an adult male aged around 45 in a crouched position. Adjacent to the head was a comb decorated Beaker vessel. The Beaker is an early type, equating to Clarke's Wessex/Mid Rhine Group or step 3 of the Lanting and van der Waals scheme, thought to date to around 2300 BC. The skeleton though was radiocarbon dated to 1902 (+/- 33) BC. This conforms to a recognised local pattern of late dates for apparently early Beaker styles. Other grave goods found with the burial were three barbed and tanged flint arrowheads found near the lower back, an angular flint in the chest area and a tiny fragment of amber near the head.

The second grave truncated the north-eastern corner of the first. The burial was of a woman aged around 30 in a very tightly crouched position. A barbed and tanged arrowhead (of Sutton 'B' type) was recovered from the soil filling the skull. The upper fill of the grave pit contained many sherds, mainly of Beaker fabrics. It, therefore, may relate to feasting or other rituals carried out as part of the funeral. Worked flints were also found in this deposit.

TR 36 NE 193 Linear Cropmarks are suggesting large enclosures are visible on aerial photographs. The situation is somewhat confused by a display of periglacial markings. Parts of 2 ring ditches, a possible pit feature and part of a rectangular enclosure, centred on TR 3601 6935. Visible on aerial photographs.

TR 36 NE 146 Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age barrows near Updown House, Margate. Identified from aerial photographs.

TR 36 NE 161 Group of ring ditches - possible barrow cropmark complex. Identified from aerial photographs.

TR 36 NE 153 Possible Bronze Age barrow near Updown Farm, Margate. Identified from aerial photographs.

TR 36 NE 155 The remains of three possible barrow cropmarks were recorded near Updown Farm. Identified from aerial photographs.

TR 36 NE 156 A possible barrow surviving as a ring ditch cropmark at Updown Farm. Identified from aerial photographs.

TR 36 NE 162	Cropmark of a possible barrow feature. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 158	Possible barrow cropmark. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 157	Possible barrow cropmark. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 154	Cropmarks of a possible barrow and a single-ditched ring ditch at Updown Farm. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 67	The cropmarks of several ring ditches thought to be Bronze Age barrows and rectangular enclosures superimposed upon these. The suggestions of pits at the site may be indicative of plough damage. Neolithic flint tools such as scrapers have been found after ploughing. Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 102	Cropmark of two sub-rectangular cropmark features with internal pit features. Possibly the remains of ploughed out round barrows.

Later Prehistoric

TR 36 NE 507	A curvilinear enclosure, visible as a cropmark in the 2009 Google Earth image, to the south of Margate. It was partially excavated in 2004 as part of evaluation trenching on land adjacent to Salmestone Grange.
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Unknown Date

TR 36 NE 345	Two possible chalk quarry pit features were found during an archaeological evaluation. Both features were deep and contained no finds in the sections dug through them. The evaluation work could not determine the size of each feature.
TR 36 NE 436	Two geophysical surveys identified several archaeological features in the field between Salmestone Grange and the cemetery, Margate. The field contained elements already identified by aerial photography and archaeological evaluation.
TR 36 NE 492	A rectilinear enclosure, visible as cropmarks on the 1990 aerial photos, to the south of Margate.
TR 36 NE 100	Rectilinear enclosures and tracer cropmarks. Identified from aerial photographs.

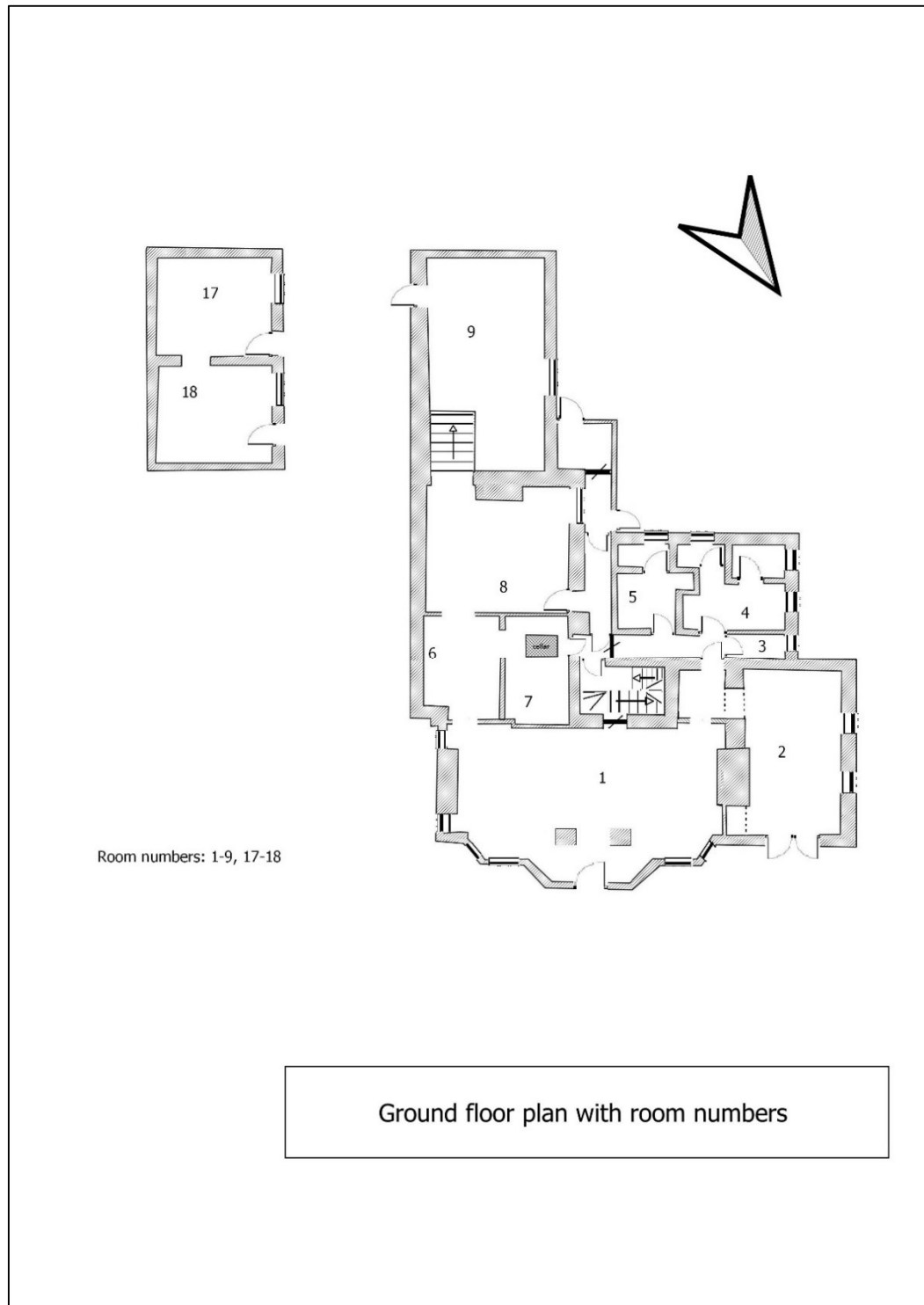
3.2. Cartographic Analysis

3.2.1. A full analysis of the area and historical context is available in the Heritage report compiled by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

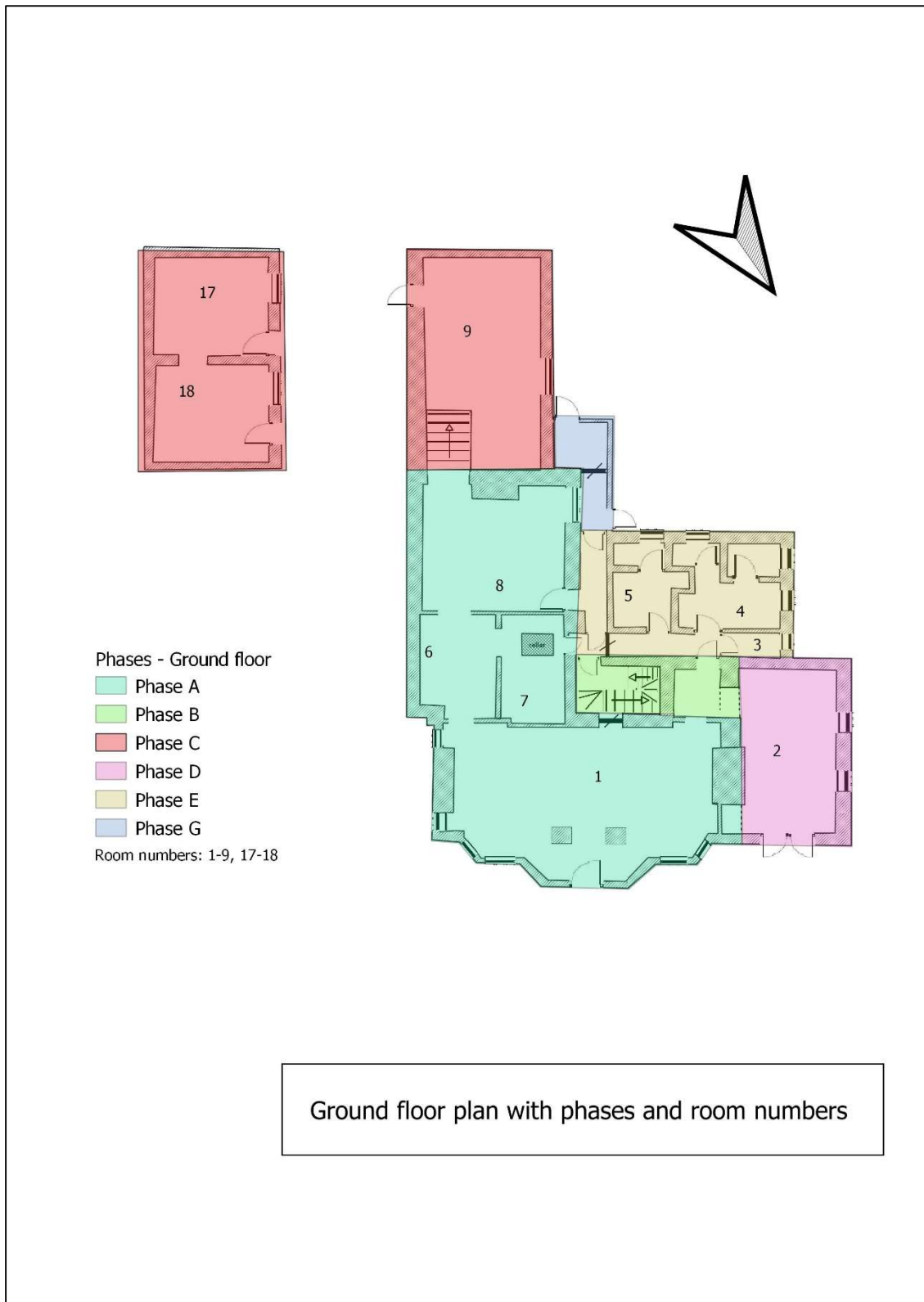
4. BUILDING RECORDING

4.1. Interior – Ground Floor

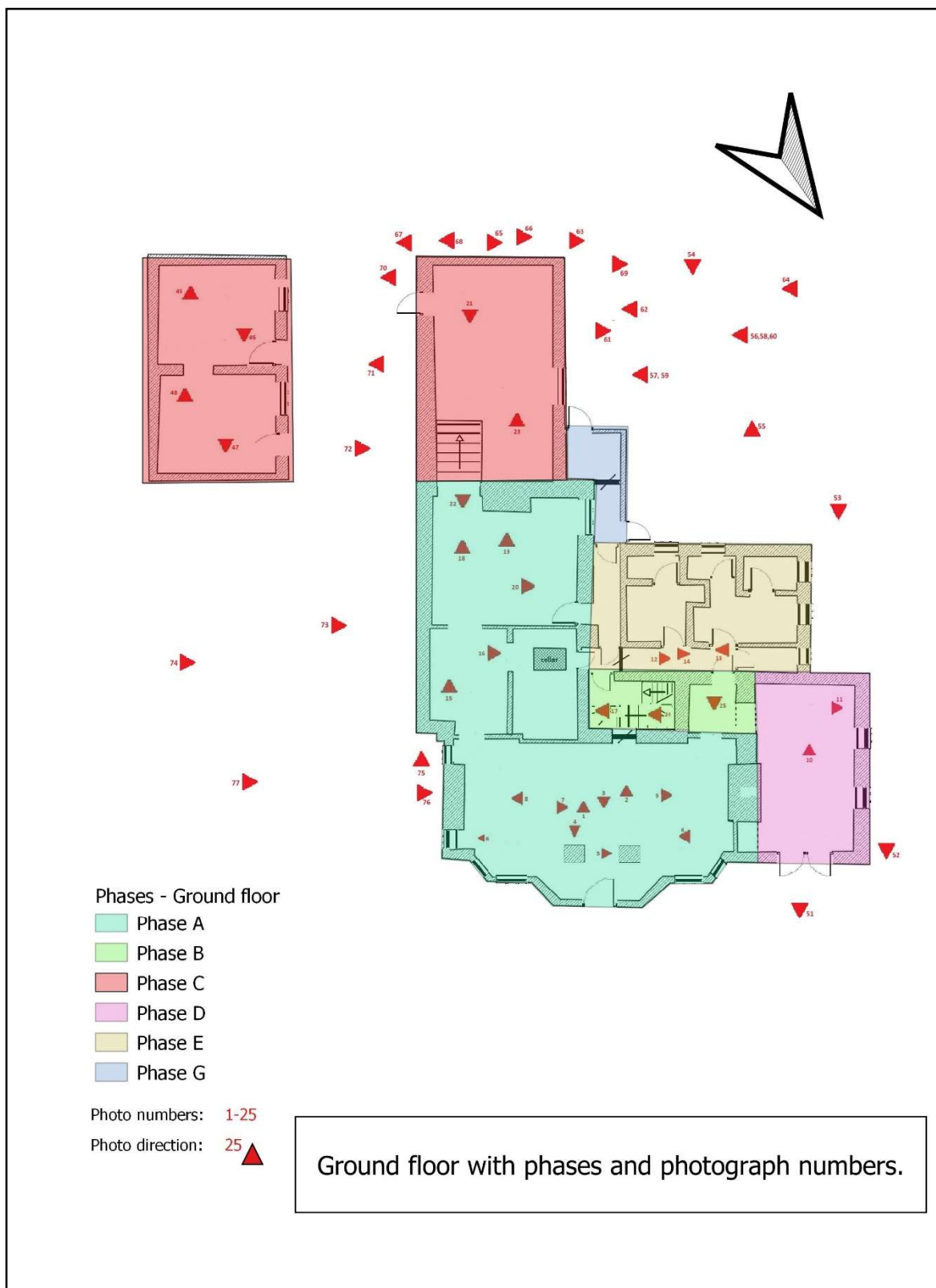
The ground floor arrangement of the building with the adjoining upper floor of extension phase C is shown in Figure 5. The ground floor area consists mainly of open rooms around a central core where the bar would have been.



(Figure 5 – Ground Floor Plan of The Orb)



(Figure 6 – Phased Ground Floor Plan of The Orb)



(Figure 7 – Ground Floor Plan with Phases and Photograph Numbers)

4.1.1. Room 1 - Room 1 is a large room which would have served as the main bar. Initial inspection suggests the room is devoid of any original features due to removal or possible obscuration by plasterboard or panelling. The primary adaptation to the original layout is the erection of a stud wall extending the width of the main building at the back of Room 1. This wall seals the bar area from an internal staircase leading to the first-floor accommodation. A steel RSJ is visible above this, and a recently-added double sink and drainer unit is attached to the stud wall (1). Stripping away the stud wall revealed an earlier doorway surrounded by brickwork to the west overlain with horsehair plaster. No brickwork survives east of the door, though a small amount of lath plasterwork continues above the door, suggesting the presence of an earlier wall (2).

The room is accessed via the north-east front door in the entrance porch extension (3). Upon entering the building, two brick-built pillars with plaster rendering and wood panelling on the lower third are presented (4). Further investigation suggests the pillars are relatively modern additions due to their modern brickwork construction. (5) A circular spotlight illuminates the entrance in the bayed door recess. The bays windows either side of the door are rendered with wood panelling to the roof of the alcove (6 & 7). The southeast, north-east and northwest walls are plastered and painted with wood panels covering the lower third for the extent of these walls. The floor is mainly vinyl with a small area of parquet, exposed floorboards to the northwest corner and a coir doormat with the pub's name at the entrance. The ceiling is plasterboard construction with modern recessed and suspended spotlights.

A chimney breast in the southeast wall has been blocked and plasterboarded. Removal of the plasterboard shows the original flue area, but the cast iron fireplace has been removed (8). At the opposite end of the room, an open hearth (9) remains after the demolition of the original gable wall. However, it appears this fireplace has been adapted (double aspect), and new brickwork applied, following the construction of the Phase D extension (Room 2).

4.1.2. Room 2. Room 2 incorporates the Phase D extension, which is believed to be c1975 AD. The walls in this room are identically decorated to the walls of Room 1, the exception being the wall incorporating the fireplace which has moulded plaster arches either side of it which are mid-late 20th-century additions. The northwest wall of Room 1 had been demolished to give way to Room 2, and no part of the original gable wall remains on the ground floor. The ceiling is rendered with timber panelling with recessed spotlights (10). The fireplace has been enlarged with a modern brick in the stretcher bond style surrounding the original brick flue with a double-brick height arch above (11). The flooring is a modern wood effect laminate. The archway to the southern side of the fireplace leads to Room 1, where the floors step down to a lobby. The lobby has timber panel and plaster walls with a shelf at the junction of the plaster and panelling. Doorways to the main bar and pool room with a panelled door leading to the toilet block and rooms 3, 4 and 5. there is nothing of historical significance in this room.

4.1.3. Room 3. A modern wood-panelled door in the southeast wall of Room 1 where it meets the Room 2 extension leads from the bar area to the toilet block where a

corridor is first presented with a part-glazed modern wood-panelled door at the northwest end opens into room 3, a small storage room with an open latch window on the brick-built west wall and a ceramic tiled floor. The southwest wall of the corridor presents two further wood-panelled doors (12).

4.1.4. Room 4. The west door leads to room 4, the former ladies' toilet consisting of a communal area and two cubicles with closed cistern porcelain toilets and wood-panelled doors. The communal area has a double latched privacy glass window to the northwest wall. This area contains a plastic hand towel dispenser attached to the southwest cubicle partition wall. There is a large hand basin against the west interior wall with a half-length mirror over and a soap dispenser under the mirror. The west cubicle has a double-latched privacy glass window in the northwest wall and a toilet attached to the southwest wall. The other cubicle has a single-latched privacy glass window in the southwest external wall and a closed-cistern toilet attached to the southeast wall. The entire toilet area is fully tiled with a mirrored picture feature running the complete width on all internal and external walls and a tiled floor. Lighting is provided by three circular downlighters, one for each cubicle and one for the communal area. There are no features of historical significance in this room (13).

4.1.5. Room 5. Room 5 is the former gents' toilets entered again from the southwest wall of the corridor via a modern wood-panelled door. The room is decorated identically to Room 4 but missing the tiles above the picture feature where it is simply painted plaster. It has a modern stainless-steel waist-knee high trough-style urinal mounted on the southeast wall with a suspended porcelain cistern above. A wood-panelled door to the southwest with a toughened privacy glass panel leads to a toilet cubicle with wood-framed single-latched privacy glass to the southwest exterior wall. There are no historically significant features in this room (14).

4.1.6. Room 6. Modern plasterboard partitions create Room 6 across the middle of the bar area, and a partition erected to separate it from the kitchen area, Room 7. It is unclear what the purpose of this partition is. There is no evidence for a partition wall separating the front and rear aspects of the original L-shaped build. The room now has partition walls to the northwest, north-east and southwest with an open doorway to room 7, a doorway to Room 1 and a wood-panelled door to room 8. The room has a plasterboard ceiling with recessed downlights and carpeted floor. There is a radiator and shelf on the wall of the painted plaster external wall to the north-east. Although part of the original building, there are no historically significant features in this room (15).

4.1.7. Room 7. Room 7 has no natural light and is entered through an open doorway in Room 6. The room would originally have been part of the bar area. It now has modern fitted kitchen units on all four sides, a sink and drainer installed on the southeast wall with modern ceramic tiled splashbacks. There is a hatch in the floor directly in front of the sink unit which allows access to the cellar via an MDF panel serving as a hatch. Directly to the northwest of the cellar access is a wood-panelled door which would have provided access to the toilet block and the staircase to the upper floor (16). Further investigation work on the other side of the northeast wall revealed an earlier doorway, providing access from Room 7 (or an earlier aspect of the bar) to the internal staircase leading to the first-floor accommodation (17).

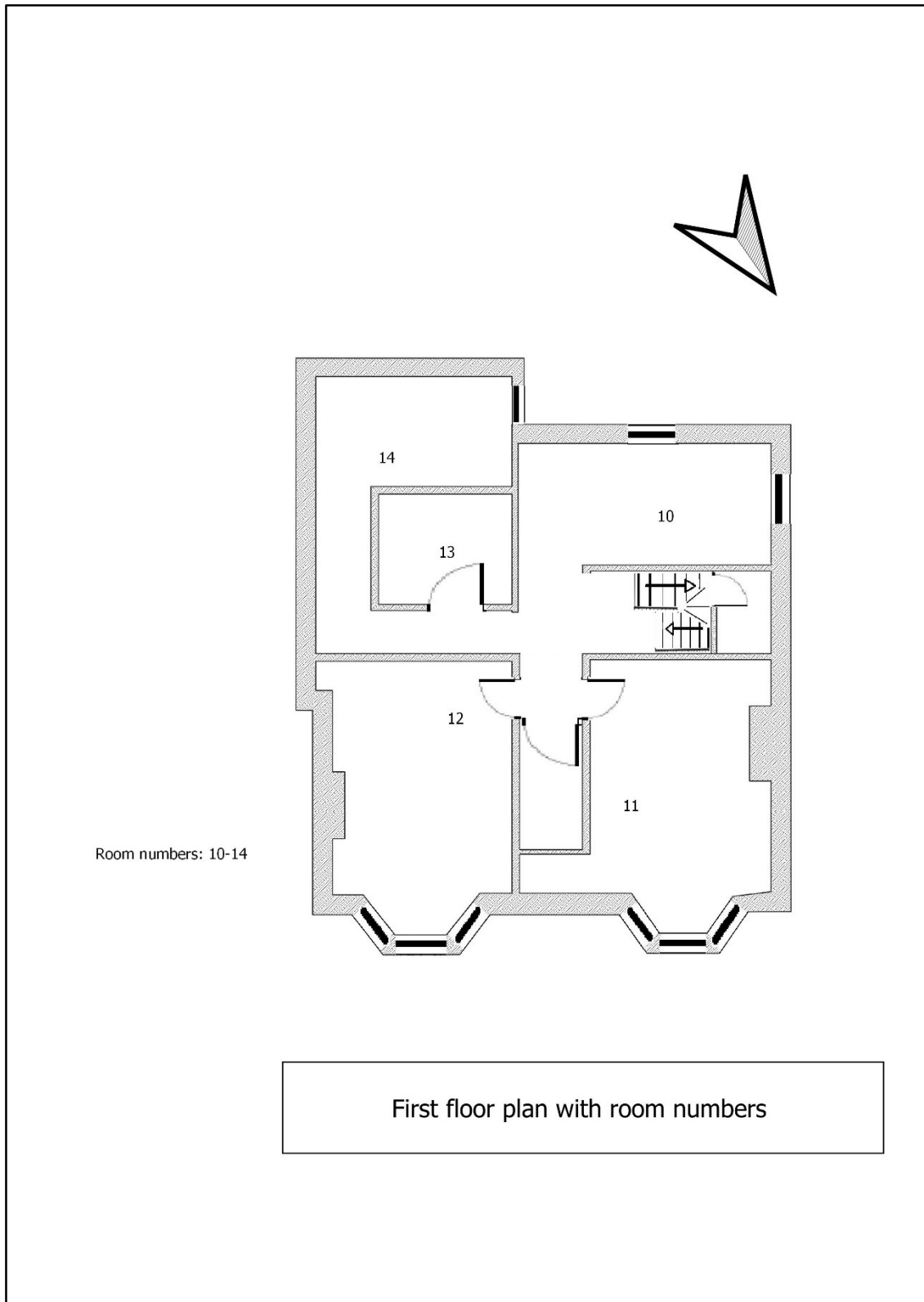
- 4.1.8. **Room 8.** Room 8 is accessed via the southeast door in the partition wall of Room 6 and probably would have been part of an open area from Room 1. This room would be part of the original L-shaped main building and appears to have served most recently as a games room possibly with a dartboard in the southwest corner, but only the blackboard is remaining. The room is decorated with ceiling plaster with a combination of strip fluorescent lights and spotlights, part wood panelling to the northwest and wooden skirting to the southwest and southeast walls (18).

A fireplace in the southeast wall has been removed exposing a ceramic-tiled hearth with flagstones in front and a wooden frame surrounding the recess. This is recessed into the chimney breast at the rear gable wall of the original building. A panelled plasterboard wall to the northwest partitions the room from the rear corridor. The wall contains a window with a central vertical bar and a latched window to the right. Removing the plasterboard from this wall revealed the original exterior wall and a concealed window (19). The walls in Rooms 6 and 8 appear to have been coated in bitumen underneath the original lath and horsehair plasterwork (20). A staircase adjacent to the fireplace in the southeast wall leads to the upper floor of the phase C extension.

- 4.1.9. **Room 9.** Room 9 is the upper floor of the phase C extension, which is inaccessible from the ground floor of Phase C (21). Room 9 was crudely bonded into the original exterior wall of Room 8 (22). There are two points of entry/exit to this room, one being the staircase leading from Room 8 and the other, a fire escape at the southeast corner. The room is decorated with an artexed plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent strip lighting, plasterboard walls and wood-effect laminate floor and a raised wooden skirting board. A wooden handrail runs along the open staircase and a double width wood framed window with a full-sized latched window panel to the left and an upper-third latched window to the right above a fixed-pane. This room was formed when the original phase C building was partitioned into two floors. The fire exit door is a 20th-century wood-panelled, external security door (23).

- 4.1.10. The rear corridor is accessed through an original but adapted doorway in room 8. The corridor has a panelled plaster ceiling an external door to the patio in the northwest wall and an internal door between the external door and the corridor leading to phase A and phase E, including the upper floors. The corridor extends to part of the way along the ground floor of the phase C extension and gives access to room 18 before an external door at the southeast end of the corridor provides access to the patio. The corridor has been temporarily boarded up to block access to the phase C extension by an MDF panel, and there is a further doorway with access to the patio in the northwest wall. Circular downlights provide lighting. The northwest end of the corridor has a step up to a lobby which provides access to room 7, the blocked-up corridor to the phase E toilet block and the staircase, all accessed via wood-panelled doors. The only historical feature in the corridor is the doorway leading to the stairs, which is very likely the original external access to the rear of phase A.

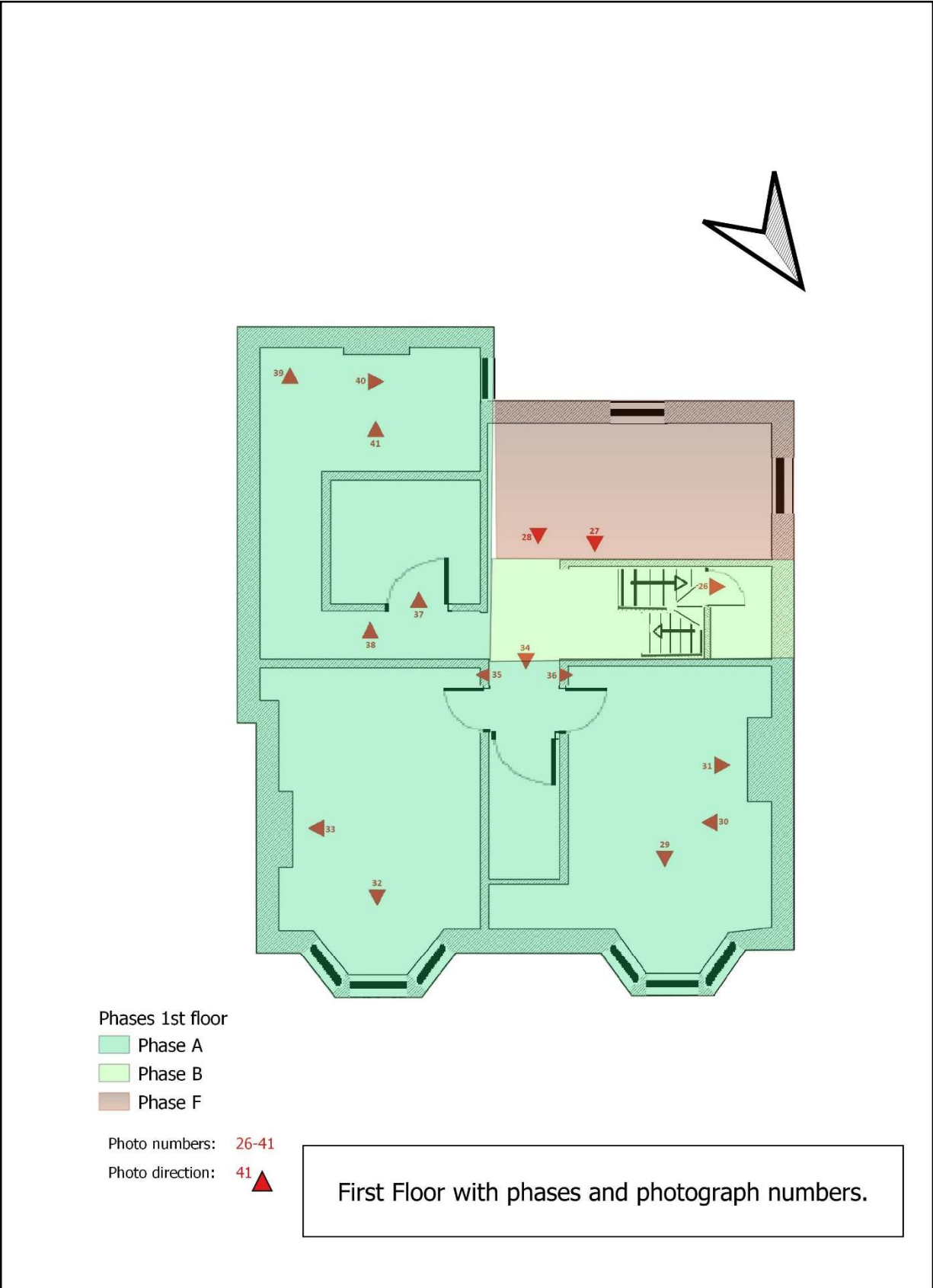
4.2. Interior – First Floor



(Figure 8 – First Floor Plan of The Orb)



(Figure 9 – Phased First Floor Plan of The Orb)



(Figure 10 – First Floor Plan with Phases & Photograph Numbers)

4.2.1. The internal staircase allows access to the first floor, the build which covers Phase A and has the addition of Phase F (24). The ground floor stairwell accesses a wooden staircase with a boarded-up doorway in the northwest wall, which would have given access to Room 1 (see 2) and a boarded up doorway to Room 7 (see 17). A gang of spotlights provides lighting in the plasterboard ceiling, and there is an alarm panel on the wall and partially wallpapered north-east wall. The walls are wallpapered on the bottom half and have wooden skirting and architraves. The staircase continues and backs upon itself to give access to the landing of the first floor. Mid-way up the stairs on a lower landing, there are double timber doors to a storage room to the northwest of the stairwell.

This storage room conceals an earlier structure which has a lean-to pitched roof that appears to have provided sheltered external access to the first-floor accommodation. A further investigation between Room 1 & 2 confirmed the presence of a door frame (25) and, further up the southwest wall, a blocked up window (26). Further examination within the cupboard structure shows the beams for the lean-to roof (27). The walls are painted-over brick, and the floor is covered in modern MDF panels. The handrail and stair rods at the ground floor staircase are wooden and on the upper staircase and first-floor landing are steel. The entire staircase has carpet fitted.

The first-floor landing is carpeted. A steel handrail runs north-east to the southwest along the top of the staircase drop. Modern wood-panelled doors lead from the landing into Room 10, and a step up to an open doorway leads to the lobby of Rooms 11 and 12 and a central storage area. Access from here also leads, via an open corridor, to the bathroom and rear bedroom.

4.2.2. Room 10 was most recently used as the kitchen for the first-floor accommodation. The entire extension is the mid-late 20th century. The ceiling is plasterboard with fluorescent strip lighting and painted plaster walls. The walls to the northwest and southeast are plaster stud walls, and both contain modern timber-framed windows. The northwest window is boarded-up, and they both have latched openings in their upper third. The north-east wall is partially constructed of breeze blocks, evident from the other side (see 26). However, it has been plastered and painted over in the late 20th century. Modern wall-mounted cabinets are present on the north-east, and southwest walls and a waist-level countertop runs along three sides of the room. A washing machine and oven are present in the room. A sink and drainer are installed in the countertop in front of the southwest window. Although there are no historical features in this room, part of the north-east wall may be the original back wall of Phase A (28).

4.2.3. Room 11. The northwest bedroom, Room 11, is accessed via a solid pine door from the small lobby. The room has a northwest facing bay with a set of three sliding sash windows installed with wood panelling covering the entirety of the inside walls and ceiling of the bay recess and the remainder of the northwest wall (29). The east lath plaster wall gives way to a small cupboard at the northwest end of

the wall that may have served as a wardrobe and has a wooden slatted shelf on the north side (30). The painted wall above the cupboard has a timber architrave with a panel painted above suggesting that there was a doorway there originally. Further investigation of this wall confirmed an early partition between the two bedrooms, suggesting a narrow corridor ran between both, providing access to the bedrooms with access to both bedrooms at the north end. The current panelled wooden doors and door frames adjacent to the stairwell are thought to be later (early twentieth century) additions, cut into the lath plaster corridor panels on either side, and the corridor then blocked off at the north end to create a storage area.

The west wall is brick-built with a chimney breast in the centre. The chimney breast contains a fireplace currently obscured by a modern radiator which, once removed, showed a cast iron decorative fire grate (31). The fire is offset in the chimney breast to accommodate the flue from the ground floor fireplace. The ceiling is plasterboard with a central light fitting, the walls are surrounded in part by a simple wooden skirting, and the floor is carpeted.

4.2.4. The east bedroom, Room 12, is much like Room 11 with a bay containing three sash windows surrounded by wood panelling from floor to ceiling (32). The panelling does not cover the rest of the north wall as in room 11. The walls are covered on plasterboard as is the fireplace. Removing the plasterboard revealed a decorative cast iron fireplace (33) which matches the fireplace in Room 11. The ceiling is plastered and has a central modern light fitting. The floor is carpeted with a simple wooden skirting surrounding the entire room.

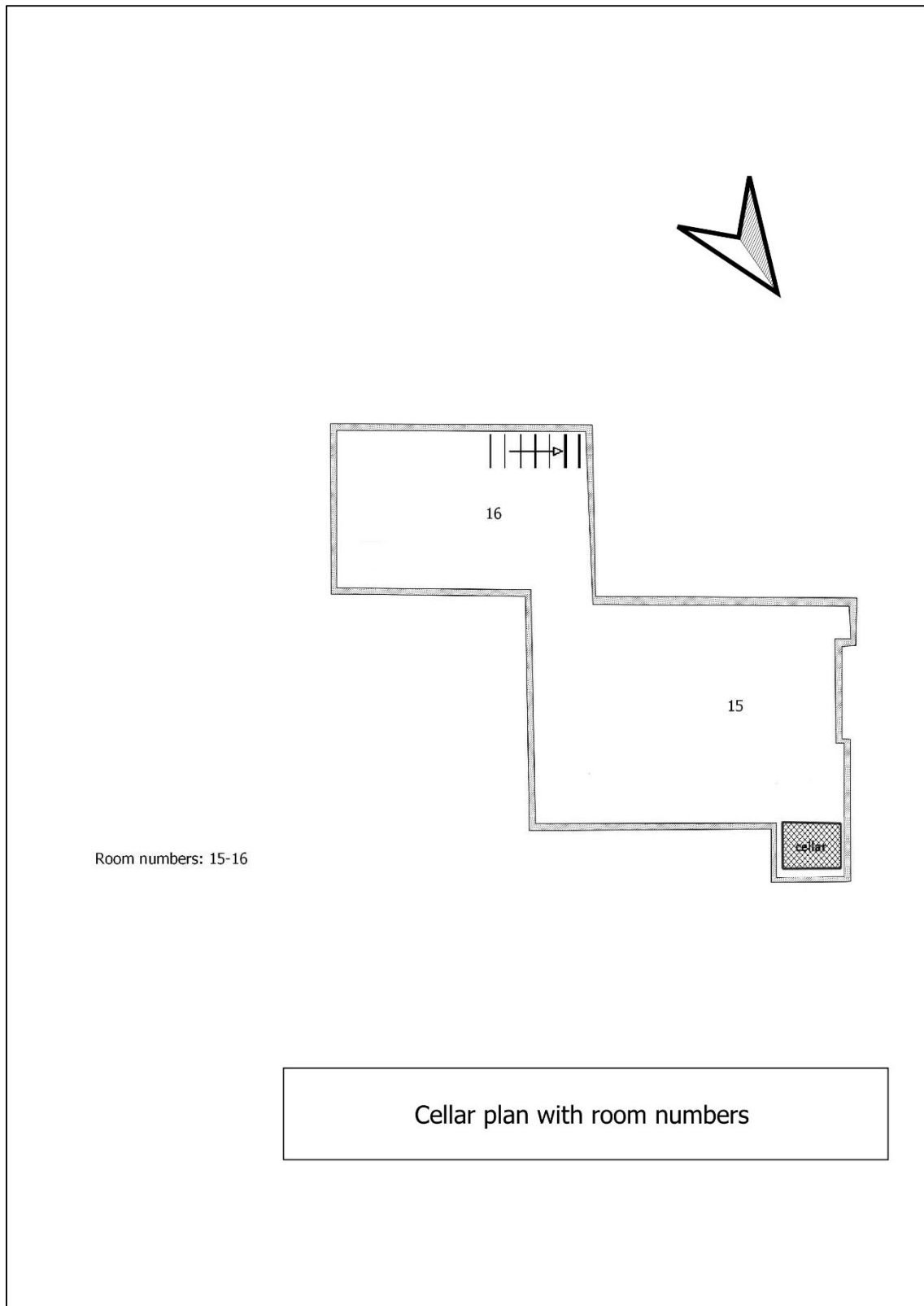
4.2.5. A loft hatch in the lobby ceiling between Rooms 11 and 12 allows access to the Phase A pitched roof space (34). Visible in the roof space are brick chimney flues at end the east and west ends of the roof void which are later additions. The walls at the northwest and southeast ends do appear contemporary. The principal rafters appear to be original as do the struts although the beams appear to have been replaced. The principal rafters are partially enclosed by wooden planks (35 & 36).

4.2.6. Room 13, housed within the original building, most recently used as a bathroom, is accessed via a modern wood-panelled door. Floor to ceiling tiled splashback on the full east and part of the north and west walls. Modern ceramic bathroom suite consisting of bath, wall-mounted handwash basin with stainless steel taps and ceramic toilet pan and cistern suspended above. Modern wall-mounted radiator to the west wall and tile-effect vinyl flooring. Plaster ceiling with single bulb central light fitting. There is no natural light in this room, and nothing historically significant (37).

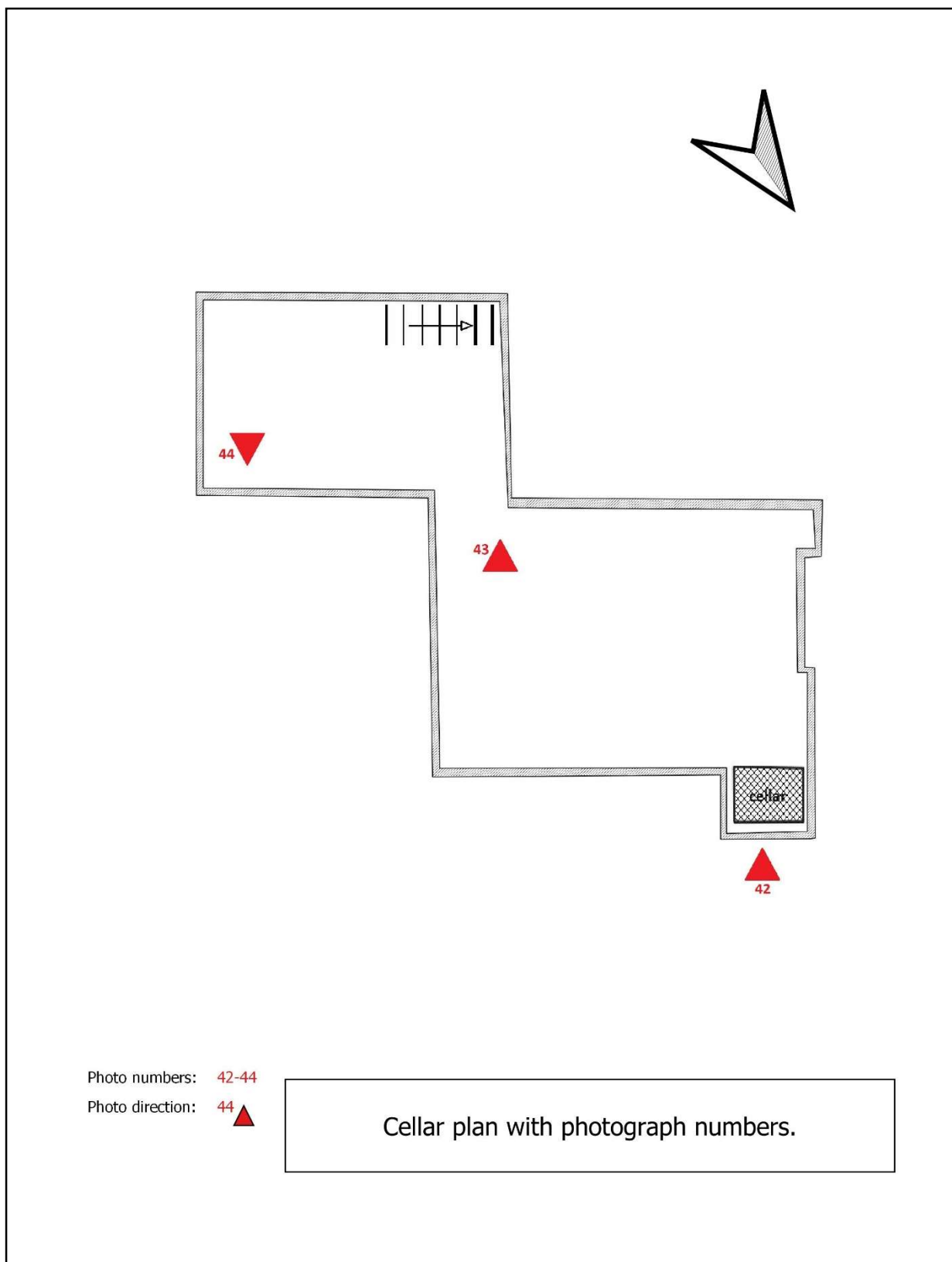
4.2.7. The central upper corridor is connecting the landing with the lobby of Rooms 11 and 12, Room 13 and Room 14. Stud walls to the south with doorway to bathroom and brick wall to the north with wall-mounted modern light. The walls are papered and the floor carpeted with simple wooden skirting boards surrounding the walls. The ceiling is plasterboard with loft access to the roof void of the original building: the roof void presenting rafters which appear original and a mixture of original and replacement beams. The flue stack to the southeast of the roof space is a later addition (38).

4.2.8. The door at the east end of the first-floor corridor leads to Room 14, part of the original L-shaped building. The room has plaster walls to the east, south and west, and the northwest corner of the room has been partitioned with plaster stud walls to create Room 13. The walls are papered, and a single chair rail feature runs around the walls up to the chimney breast. Plain wooden skirting runs at the bottom (39). The west wall contains a modern radiator and a single Georgian-style sash window (1.2m x 1.2m) with a vent installed crudely in one of the panes and secured with tape (40). There is a radiator attached to the east wall and a substantial brick chimney breast in the south wall with an open, metal-lined fireplace which may have housed a small modern gas fire, with a flagstone hearth. Only the surrounding brickwork from the original fireplace survives (41). The ceiling is plastered over and contains a small access hatch to the roof void and a single modern light fitting in the approximate centre of the room. The window and the flagstone hearth are the only features of possible historical significance in this room.

4.3. Phase C Lower Ground Floor & Cellar



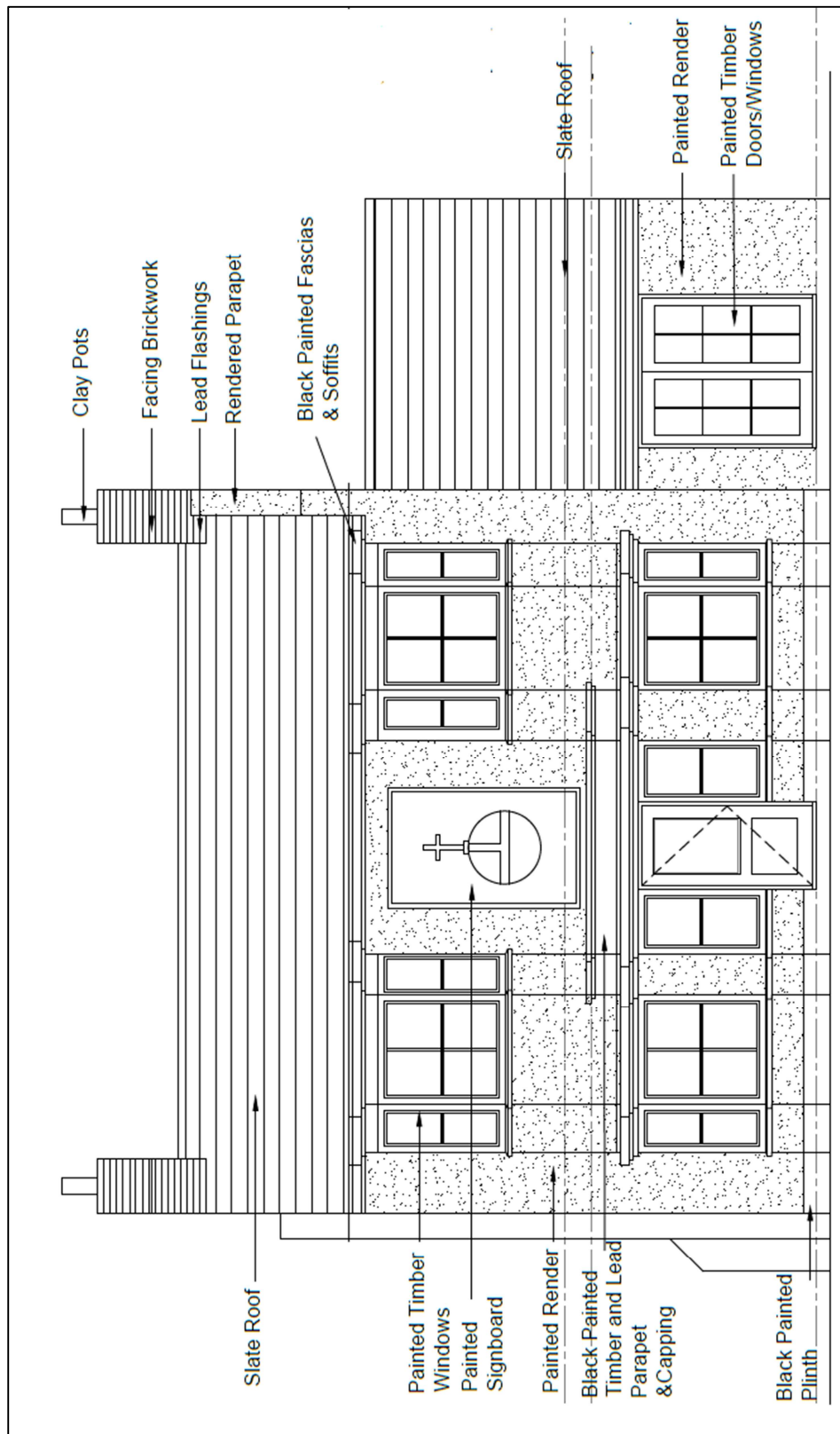
(Figure 11 – Cellar Floor Plan of The Orb with Room Numbers)



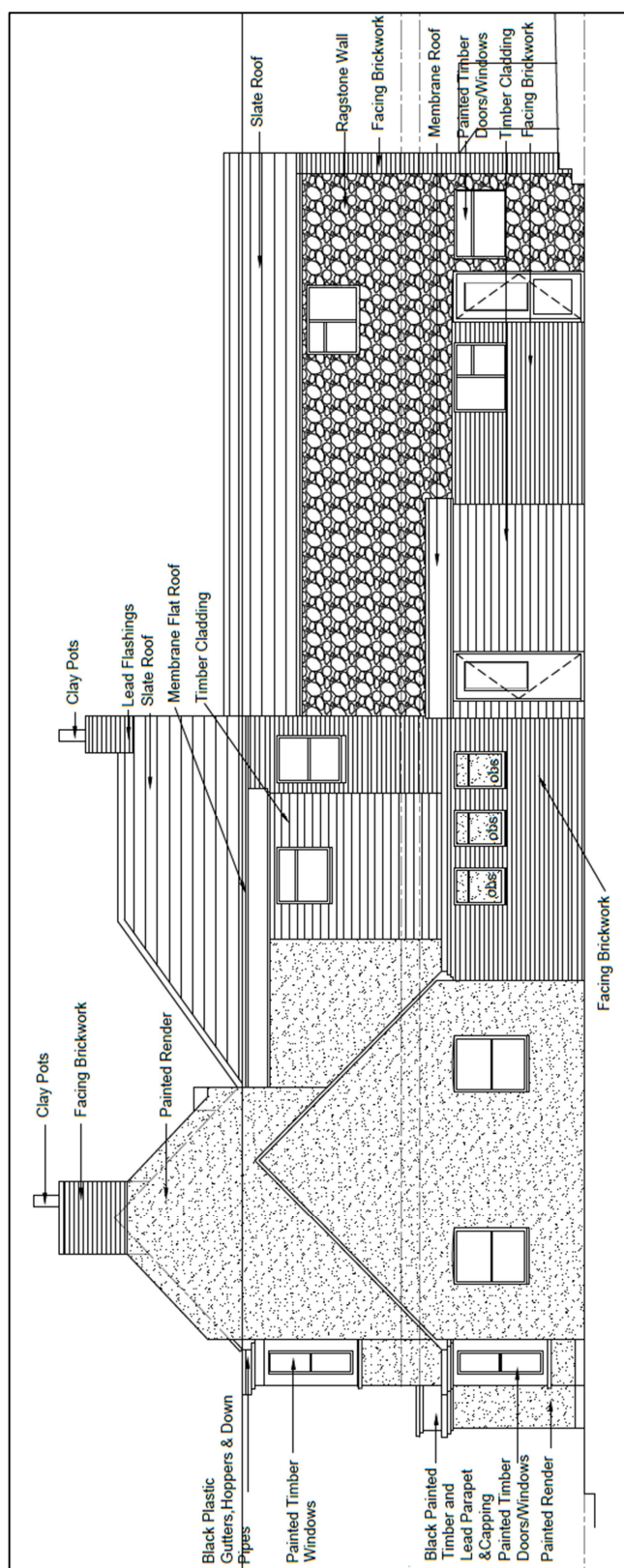
(Figure 12 – Cellar Plan with Photograph Numbers)

- 4.3.1. The Cellar, Rooms 15 and 16, are accessed either from Room 7 or from an exterior hatch in front of the entrance to phase D at the front of the building. The entrance hatch in front of Phase A consists of wooden folding double doors of possible 19th-century date secured by iron braces, hinges and clasps (42). The hatch gives access to a modern breeze block-lined entrance which would have served as a loading bay for the cellar contents and accessing Room 15 (43). The cellar consists of two rooms of brick-built whitewashed walls with a concrete hard-standing floor and a wooden ceiling which is probably original. The rear Room 16 (44) has a timber staircase of 20th-century date allowing access to Room 7.
- 4.3.2. Room 17. This room was formed when the phase C building was partitioned into two floors. The ground floor of the phase C extension is inaccessible from the first floor, which includes the upper ground floor in Room 9. Accessed via the part-glazed timber panelled door with a metal plate and grill in the bottom half (45). The room has a stainless-steel panel installed on the southwest wall, which appears to have accommodated appliances due to the presence of capped service pipes (46). The ceilings are plasterboard, and the floors are covered with red vinyl. There is no skirting board, and a fluorescent strip light provides illumination. There is a single window to the northwest wall.
- 4.3.3. Room 18, the other of the two rooms in this extension, is accessed via an arched doorway from Room 17. Immediately in front is the underside of the staircase which joins Rooms 8 and 9 on the ground and upper ground floors of the main building (47). This underside has had wallpaper applied. The rest of the room is wood panelled in an identical style to Room 17 with no skirting and the floor, again, red vinyl. Fluorescent strip lighting provides illumination. The wood panelling gives way in places to reveal mid-20th century ceramic tiles. The panelled, part-glazed doorway from this room leads into the phase G corridor for which access has been blocked to the rest of the building by a temporary wood panel (48). Access from the corridor is granted via the exterior door to the patio at the southeast end. There are no noticeable historical features in this room.

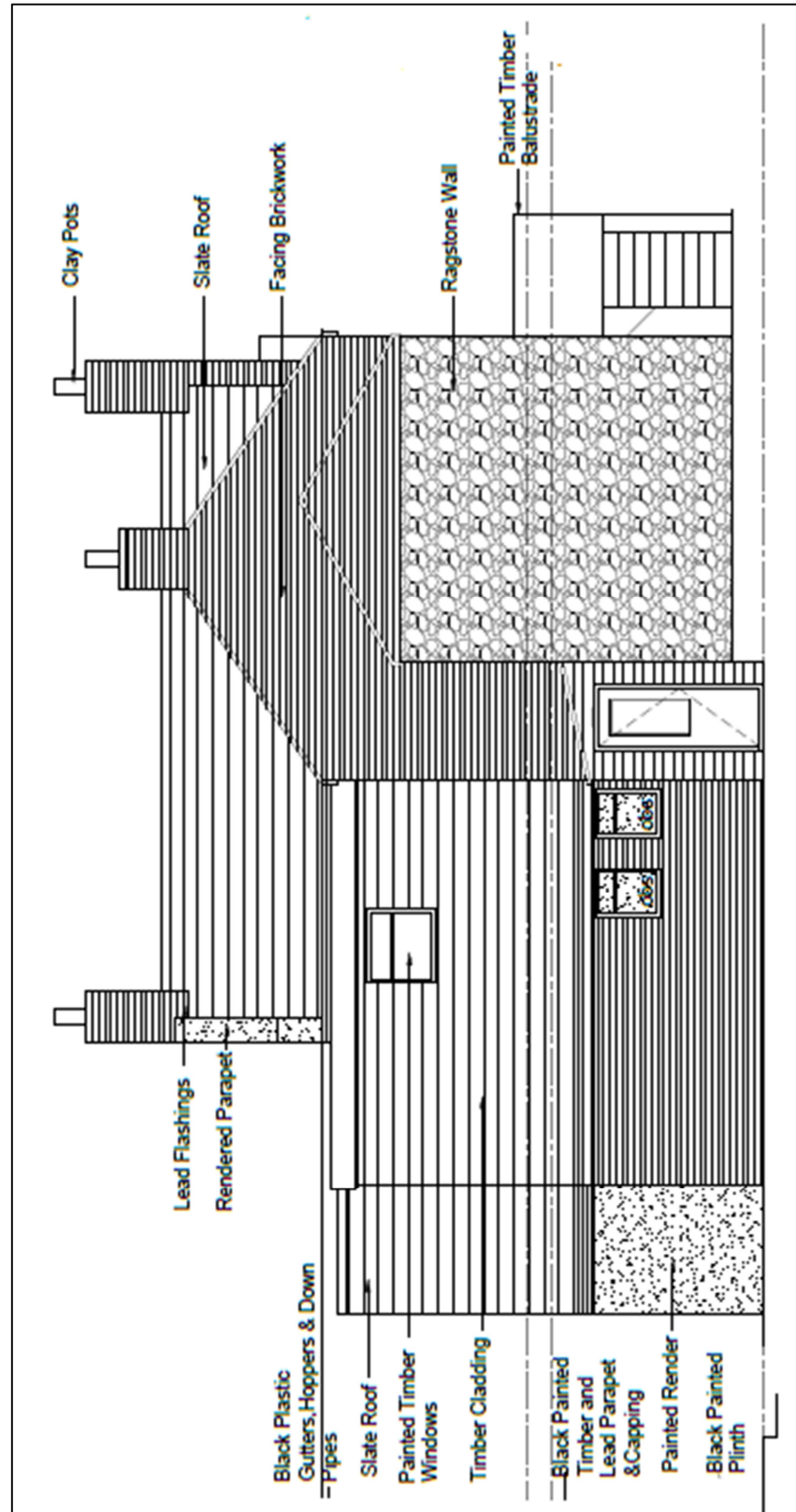
4.4. Exterior



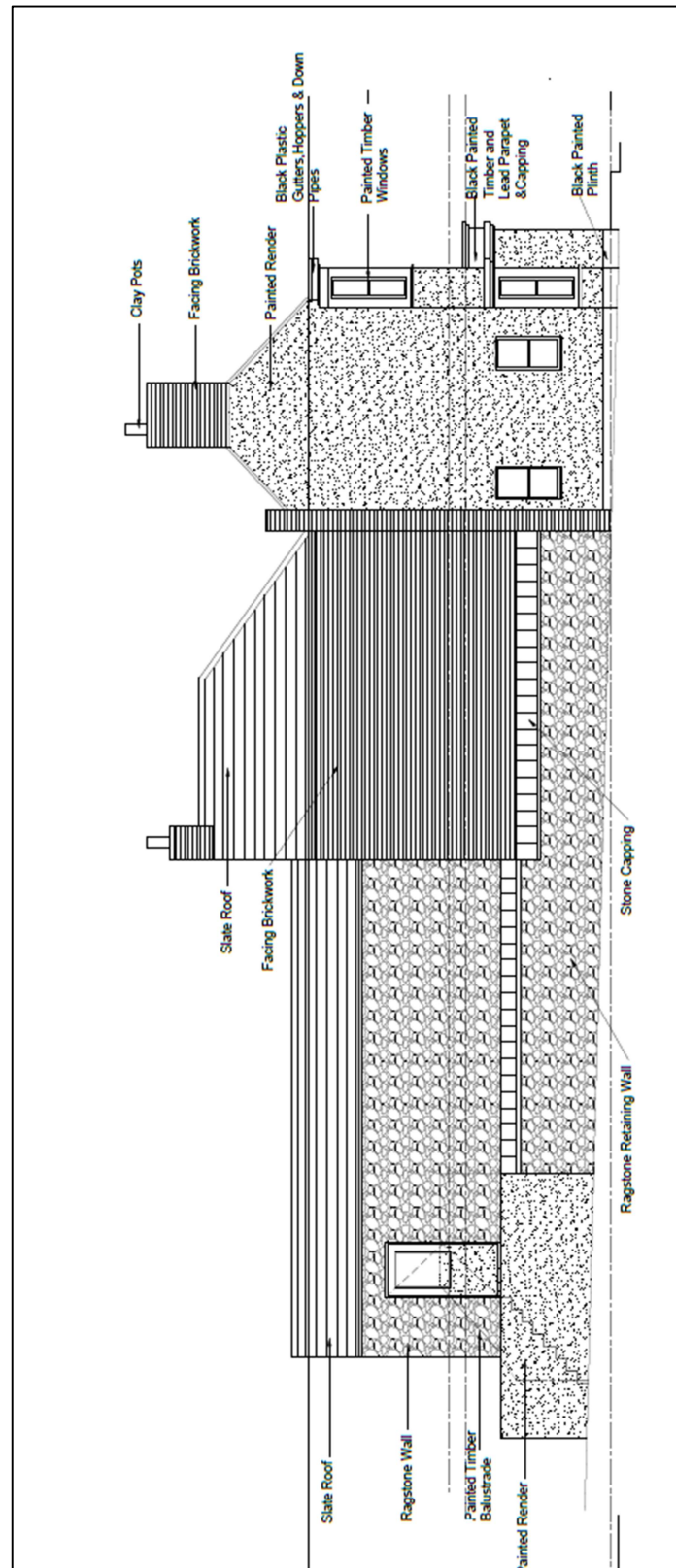
(Figure 13 – Front Elevation of The Orb, Courtesy of Levelarchitecture Ltd)



(Figure 14 – Northwest-Facing Elevation of The Orb, Courtesy of Levelarchitecture Ltd)



(Figure 15 – Rear Elevation of The Orb, Courtesy of Levelarchitecture Ltd)



(Figure 16 – Southeast-Facing Elevation of The Orb, Courtesy of Levelarchitecture Ltd)

- 4.4.1. The historical context of the exterior of the building has been extensively discussed in the CAT Heritage Statement.
- 4.4.2. The Orb public house faces north-eastward towards Ramsgate Road. The building in its current form comprises 6, possibly 7 distinct phases of construction and extension. The main building consists of two stories above ground and a single storey cellar below ground. The roof above the first floor on the main building is a pitched roof with a small attic space. The slate pitched roof on the main part of the building runs at a 45° angle to the road and chimney stacks are present in both ends of the pitched roof in the gable wall. From changes in the building materials, style and proportions, documentary evidence and from visual evidence in maps and photographs, the building has undergone various stages of construction as illustrated in Figures 6 and 9.
- 4.4.3. Phase A, the principal and original building, is L-shaped and probably dates from the early-19th century. In addition to the main double frontage building seen from Ramsgate Road, the L-shape comprises a double-storey addition to the eastern half of the main building comprising brick construction with a slate pitched roof running north-east to the southwest and with a chimney stack at the southern gable wall. The wall has remains of the Chapel Hill wall in the lower part against which it has been built.
- 4.4.4. Phase B revealed a hidden doorway leading to the stairs, which is likely to have provided the original external access to the rear of Phase A. It is likely Phase B included a lean-to pitched roof and window for lighting, as the area would have been enclosed. Phase B may well be contemporary with Phase A, but insufficient evidence from demolition work could not confirm this.
- 4.4.5. Phase C is a crudely constructed, ragstone, flint and mortar, rectangular double-storey extension continuing from Phase A in a north-east to southwest direction, again, with a much shallower slate pitched roof.
- 4.4.6. Preliminary inspection suggests phase D is a mid-20th century single-storey extension to the gable wall of the main building with a slate pitched roof, stage E, a single-storey flat-roofed mid-late 20th-century extension to the rear of the main building and stage F, a mid-late 20th-century flat-roofed single-storey dormer extension to the rear of the first floor of the main building incorporated into the south-eastern side of the stage D extension.
- 4.4.7. Phase G is the most recent addition and comprises a felt-roofed lean-to extension with doors to the rear and the side creating a corridor which encloses the entrances to the ground floor of the Phase A addition, the staircase to the first floor of the Phase A main building and the rear access to the phase D extension. The staircase appears to have been adapted over time, but its position seems consistent with use from Phase. Due to the external and internal cladding, it is difficult to establish the phases of construction for stages D, E, F and G. However, preliminary inspection suggests the construction phases are in the same order as their alphabetical labels.

4.4.8. The north-eastern or front elevation (Figure 13, 49) demonstrates a double-storey brick painted and rendered façade of the Phase A building which has a symmetrical arrangement of upper and lower bay windows on either side of a mid-20th century single-storey central bay entrance extension. The bay windows comprise mid-20th century sash windows to the front, and oblique angles in the top right, top left, and bottom left bays and to the front-facing and left oblique of the bottom right bay. The window in the right oblique of the bottom-right bay (facing the front) has been replaced with what is likely a mid-late 20th-century horizontal bar window (50). None of the windows appears to be from the photograph dated from the early 20th century (6, 7 & 8) although they have been sympathetically replaced. The entrance extension has two sash-style panel windows on either side of a part-glazed 20th-century panelled door. The roof of the entrance extension forms a balcony from which lights are installed to illuminate the pub sign on the wall above. The black painted parapet and capping of the entrance extension has been constructed to reproduce the 19th-century capping and parapet of the bay windows. The east extension, Phase D, is fronted by mid-late 20th century, glazed double doors leading into the extension which was most recently used as a pool room. The surrounding landscaping at the approach to the building consists of a brick-built two-step patio with concrete flagstones surrounding a 19th-century wooden cellar access hatch and leading up to the patio doors (51). The patio levels out approximately 1m west of the front door where a modern concrete step has been constructed to access it. The entire front of the building is rendered and painted, which obscures the brickwork and makes identification of the brickwork bond and lintel material impossible at present. The soft strip stage provided confirmation that the Phase D extension was a mid-late 20th century addition.

4.4.9. On the northwest side elevation (Figure 16), there are two timber-framed, central horizontal barred windows in the wall of the phase D extension (52). Rendering on the brick façade makes identification of the bond, structure of the lintels or any potential modifications impossible to determine however, stripping of the internal cladding in Room 2 revealed modern building materials. The elevation continues southwest to reveal the side wall of the Phase E flat roof extension at the rear of the main building which was most recently the toilet block (53 & 54 show the arrangement of Phases D, E, F and G). The facing brickwork of Phase E is stretcher bond of mid-late 20th century and contains three window openings. The felt membrane flat roof and rear sloping pitched roof of Phase D support the Phase F dormer extension which is accessed from the upper floor landing of the main building. The side elevation of Phase F reveals a boarded up late 20th-century wood-framed window with a narrow, latched opening at the top. The partial wood panel and rendering of the dormer obscures any potential modifications. Still, the flat membrane roof and the position above Phase E would make it, at the earliest, contemporary with Phase E. Beyond the Phase E toilet extension runs Phase G, a lean-to style extension with a felt membrane roof and wood panelling. A doorway at the junction of Phase E and Phase G leads to the ground floor rear corridor. On the first floor, the rear side elevation of irregular brick bond constructed and cream painted Phase A is seen protruding beyond the rear of Phase F in which there is an early-mid 20th-century timber-framed Georgian style sash window which is not replicated anywhere else in the building (55). The roof of Phase A continues until it meets the gable wall from which a brick-built chimney stack protrudes. Built against this gable wall is the Phase C extension which forms the

upper ground floor of the main building (Room 9) and discrete lower ground floor (Rooms 17 and 18) and has three distinct periods of construction in itself (56 & 57):

- 4.4.9.1. Period 1 – the main body of the Phase C extension of mixed brick and flint block construction with pink lime mortar. The build shows evidence of an original ground-floor double-door entrance where the phase G extension currently abuts the southwest wall (58).
 - 4.4.9.2. Period 2 – yellow brick Flemish bond construction partly blocking the double doorway and creating two regular doorways with brick supporting arches of 1.5 brick depth (59). The south doorway remains and contains a part-glazed panelled door with a steel plate and grate incorporated into its bottom half.
 - 4.4.9.3. Period 3 – The north entrance has been bricked up in stretcher bond style again in the mid-late 20th century and a wood-framed window with a central vertical bar and a latched opening in the upper third of the right-hand side and a concrete lintel (60). The brickwork above the window suggests this was done in the mid-20th century between period 2 and 3 or was contemporary to the period 3 alterations. A further wood-framed window has been punched through the period 1 wall to the south of the door on the ground floor, incorporating a latched opening in the upper third and no lintel (61). The upper window is contemporary with both lower windows and probably installed when the floors were partitioned as it is identical in style and a mirror image of the window to the north of the doorway but contains no lintel (62). The Phase C extension has been repointed and rebricked in the southwest corner during the period 3 alterations at the earliest (63). The patio is surrounded by a modern brick wall of approximately 1.7 metres to the west (64) where it meets the contemporary section of the south boundary wall. A modern timber shed has been constructed at the corner of the west and south boundary walls.
- 4.4.10. The South elevation (Figure 15) again demonstrates the ground floor painted render rear of Phase D, the stretcher bond brick construction of Phase E with two windows to the toilet area in the upper mid and right end of the wall. At the end of the Phase G, the south-eastern end of the ground floor central corridor with a half-glazed late 20th-century doorway leading to the patio. The felt membrane lean-to roof of Phase G is set at a 45° angle and attached to the rear of Phase D. The wood-panelled Phase F dormer extension presents a central timber-framed window with a latched opening at the top third and decorative lead flashing underneath the timber sill (54). The rear of Phase C displays a painted wall with evidence of a bricked-up doorway with a concrete doorstep (65). This doorway has a wooden lintel and is contemporary with the stage 1 construction and subsequently sealed with breeze blocks after c. 1945. This may have allowed access to an earlier wooden building visible on the late 19th century maps which was purportedly destroyed in a fire (see 5.2.3). The presence of this possible lean-to structure built against the southeast facing wall is evidenced by a line of bitumen visible above the bricked-up doorway (66). Evidence exists of repair to the southeast corner of the extension and reconstruction of the top of the southeast facing wall in two phases, possibly to raise the height of the roof or convert it from a flat roof to a pitched roof (67). A short wall (68) runs from the southeast corner of the south-facing wall at the height of 1.4m to the earliest, crudely constructed section of the south site boundary wall (69). The wall may be a later addition to the phase 1 construction of the extension or maybe the original Chapel Hill boundary

wall. A temporary timber and scaffold staircase leads down from the elevated east car park to the patio surrounding the extension. The entrance to the staircase is constructed of modern bricks with a gap left to access the stairs. The modern brick wall sits atop the original Chapel Hill boundary wall. It serves to extend it to the rear site boundary wall.

- 4.4.11. The southeast elevation displays the ragstone, brick, flint and mortar construction of the Phase C extension which has been built up against the flint, brick and mortar built and concrete flagstone capped Chapel Hill boundary wall which serves as a retaining wall for the whole southeast elevation of the building. A doorway has been punched through the extension wall and part of the retaining wall which is accessed by a modern concrete plinth and brick step constructed staircase approximately 1.0m high with a wooden handrail (70). To the northeast of the doorway, the capstones of the 1.2m high retaining wall are set around 30° Plates 71-72. Further northeast of the doorway, the retaining wall is reduced to a height of approximately 0.8m, as far as the junction of the Phase C extension and Phase A, and the capstones are laid at a 55° angle (73). The Phase A L-shaped extension is brick-faced and displays a recent painted *Shepherd Neame* sign with modern security lights attached to the wall and a fluorescent strip for illumination (74). The retaining wall increases to 1.0m at the northeast end, where it terminates in a modern brick plinth (75). The remains of hard standing with a brick surround are visible where a demolished side extension once stood (76). The southeast-facing wall of the Phase A main building contains two small ground floor sash windows in the painted and rendered facing with part of the pub's name attached. A painted sign is advertising the pub's facilities and products (77).

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Historical Context

5.1.1. The historical development of The Orb can be summarised as follows:

The Orb, formerly known as The Crown and Sceptre, is unlikely to have existed earlier than 1801 as it does not appear in Mudge's Kent map of that year. It seems on historical accounts for the first time in the early nineteenth century. The *Dover Telegraph* mentions 'a beer house on the Road (Ramsgate) near Chapel Hill'. Despite sources (Land, c 1987 and Mirams, 1984) claiming earlier references, they are unreliable due to lack of citations.



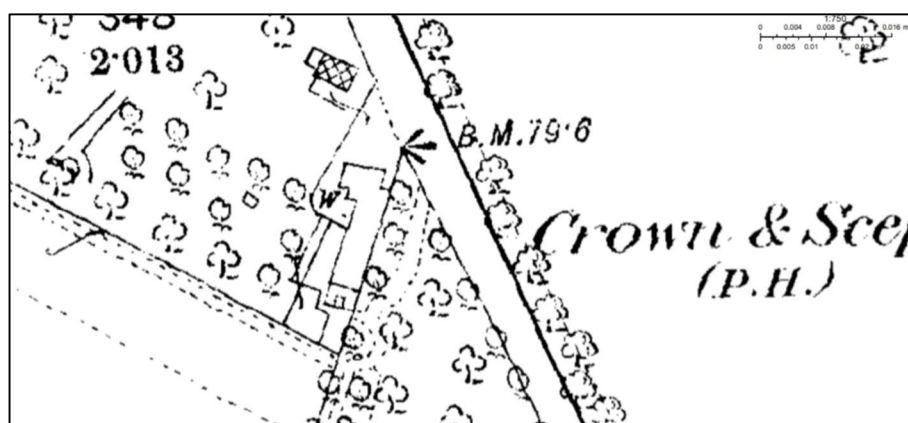
(Figure 17 – Early 20th Century image of Crown & Sceptre pub showing adjoining shed)

The earliest Tithe Map of 1841 shows an L-shaped building consistent with phase A.

The first landlord is listed as John Stratford (or Strattford) from Pigot's Directory of 1839. However, it is missing from Melville & Co's Directory of Kent of 1858, so such sources appear to be inconsistent. The History, Gazetteer & Directory of Kent, Vol II, 1847 p170 lists John Stratford of Chapel Hill as a gardener and florist <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4/id/310574/rec/2> as an additional business run from the premises and described in Bagshaw's Kent Directory of 1846. It is listed as a 'Hotel, Inn or Tavern' with John Stratford as the proprietor in the same directory (p. 171).

According to Michael Miram's *Old Margate* (1984) "The Orb Inn on Chapel Hill was formerly known the Crown & Sceptre, being mentioned under that name in 1827. The original building was a little flint cottage and stable. During recent alterations, a chalk well was discovered, fifty-eight feet deep and filled with freshwater; this was probably excavated by the first cottagers. The well was covered by a huge enamel plate, advertising an Australian wine; this is now on display in the pool rooms."

Examination of Kent County Council's Historic Maps indicates a well present to the rear of the original L-shaped building, approximately where the current toilet block now stands, on the 1871-90 Ordnance Survey Map:



(Figure 18 – 1871-90 OS Map showing Well to the rear of Crown & Sceptre Pub, courtesy of Kent County Council)

The first Ordnance Survey maps of the 1890s show an expansion to the footprint of the building from its L shape on earlier tithe maps suggesting additional mid-19th century phases of construction. The footprint also includes a square building seemingly now demolished to the rear of the phase C extension.

<https://pubwiki.co.uk/KentPubs/Westgate/CrownSceptre.shtml>

5.2. The Building

- 5.2.1. The original L-shaped building, as shown in the earliest tithe map of 1841, represents the original building, as indicated in Phase A. The original two-storey building would probably have consisted of a ground floor bar, and upper quarters a private residence for the proprietor and their family accessed via a staircase, since demolished, where the current Phase B is located. It may have been used as an Inn; however, there is insufficient evidence of this as all original features have been removed.
- 5.2.2. In the mid-19th century, an extension was added to the rear of the building (phase C), and the Chapel Hill wall was built up along that side. There is anecdotal evidence for the building to have housed other businesses such as a greenhouse, tea garden and an account of rooms being leased, according to the local paper in a report on a conviction for out-of-hours trading.
- 5.2.3. Ordnance Survey map 25inch of 1936 clearly shows a building to the rear of the phase C extension which may have been a temporary structure or an 'open-fronted' outbuilding such as a greenhouse, cider press or forge for which Mirams (1984) suggests there was evidence. This building may have fallen victim to a fire reported in 1927 which claimed a 'wooden shed' containing building materials and tools.

5.2.4. Alterations in the 20th century have left few original features with several windows blocked up or added and doorways infilled. Modern rendering, plastering and panelling have obscured remaining original features. The first-floor front bedrooms still contain original fireplaces and evidence of original lath and plaster walls. The existing staircase, whilst likely to be in the same location, has probably been adapted during the 20th century. Subsequent modification, including demolition of the northwest gable wall of Phase A, make identification of the exact run of the original staircase impossible to determine. A flat-roofed dormer extension has been added to the rear of the upper floor of the original building to provide a kitchen area. It is unclear where the original kitchen would have been. The rear of the ground floor Phase A has a modern RSJ suggesting this was an original load-bearing wall. The bay windows to the front of the building are probably original and the extended doorway to match is a later 20th-century addition. Phasing of the Phase D extension at the northwest of the original building is complicated. There was no evidence of reported subterranean tunnels or a well in the cellar; however, these possibilities will be examined during the archaeological evaluation or watching brief stages.

5.3. Setting

5.3.1. The Orb is not considered a heritage asset in its own right. Although it is regarded as a significant contribution to the local setting and historic character of the area, the architecture is prevalent and more interesting examples can be found locally. The building is not within a conservation area, and much of the original character of the building has been removed and modified with little original features intact, as mentioned in the Heritage Statement (CAT 2019).

6. References

Canterbury Archaeological Trust, *The Former Orb Public House, 243 Ramsgate Road, Margate, CT9 4EU* (2019)

Miram, M., *Old Margate* (1984)

<https://pubwiki.co.uk/KentPubs/Westgate/CrownSceptre.shtml>

<http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4/id/310574/rec/2>

<https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.HeritageMaps.Web.Sites.Public.Default.aspx>

Appendix A – Site Images




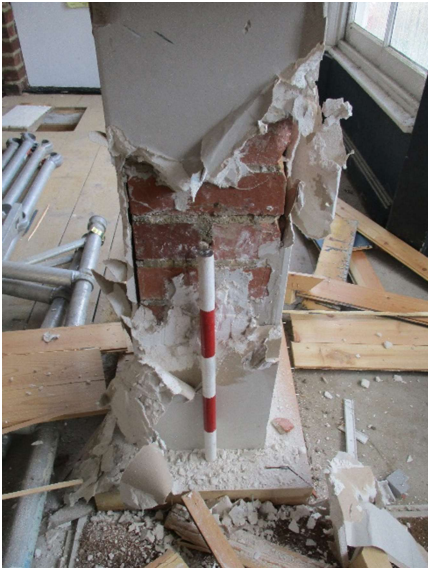



Image	Number & Description
	<p>1</p> <p>Room 1 – steel RSJ visible and a recently added double sink and drainer unit is attached to the stud wall.</p>
	<p>2</p> <p>Room 1 – stripping back plasterboard revealed an earlier doorway surrounded by brickwork to the west overlain with horsehair plaster.</p>
	<p>3</p> <p>Room 1 – accessed from the exterior via the north-east front door in the entrance porch extension.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>4</p> <p>Room 1 – upon entering the building two brick-built pillars with plaster rendering and wood panelling on the lower third is presented.</p>
	<p>5</p> <p>Room 1 – Further investigation suggests the pillars are relatively modern additions due to their modern brickwork construction.</p>

	<p>6</p> <p>Room 1 – bay sash window on the west side of the door, rendered with wood panelling to the roof of the alcove.</p>
Image	Number & Description
	<p>7</p> <p>Room 1 – a bay sash window on the east side of the door, rendered with wood panelling to the roof of the alcove.</p>
	<p>8</p> <p>Room 1 – removal of the plasterboard shows the original flue area, but the cast iron fireplace has been removed.</p>
	<p>9</p> <p>Room 1 – an open hearth remains after</p>




	<p>the demolition on the original gable wall. However, it appears this fireplace has been adapted (double aspect), and new brickwork applied.</p>
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Image	Number & Description
	<p>10</p> <p>Room 2 – walls are plastered and painted with wood panels covering the lower extent of these walls. The ceiling is rendered with timber panelling with recessed spotlights. The flooring is a modern wood effect laminate.</p>
	<p>11</p> <p>Room 2 – the wall was incorporating the fireplace which has moulded plaster arches either side of it which are mid-late 20th-century additions.</p>



	<p>12</p> <p>Room 3 – a small storage room with an open latch window on the brick-built west wall and a ceramic tiled floor.</p>
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Image	Number & Description
	<p>13</p> <p>Room 4 – former ladies toilet consisting of a communal area and two cubicles with closed cistern porcelain toilets and wood-panelled doors.</p>
	<p>14</p> <p>Room 5 – former gents toilets entered from the southwest wall of the corridor via a modern wood-panelled door.</p>

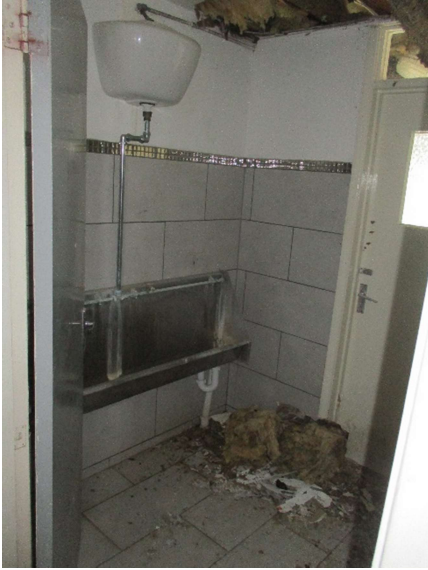

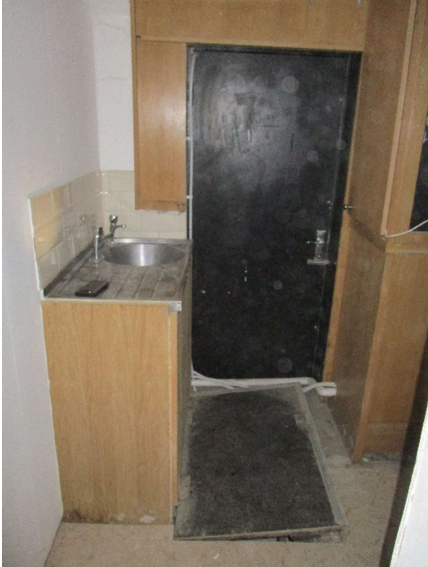
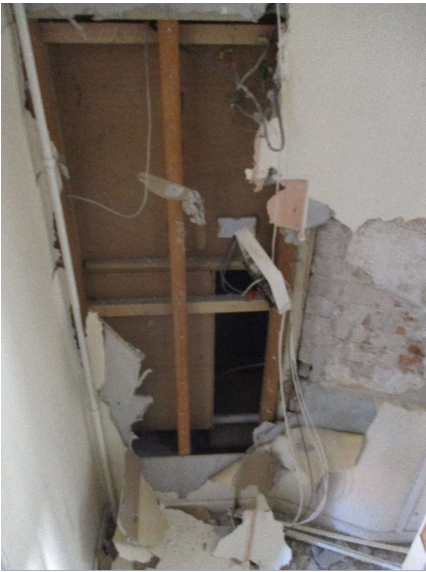


	
	<p>15</p> <p>Room 6 - created by modern plasterboard partitions across the middle of the bar area and a division erected to separate it from the kitchen area, Room 7 (right). The original external wall of the L-shaped building seen on the left.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>16</p> <p>Room 7 – looking west at doorway giving access to the toilet area. Cellar hatch visible in the foreground.</p>

	<p>17</p> <p>Room 7 – further investigation work on the west side of the northeast wall revealed an earlier doorway, providing access from Room 7 (or an earlier aspect of the bar) to the internal staircase (foreground) leading to the first-floor accommodation.</p>
	<p>18</p> <p>Room 8 – looking southwest into Room 8; staircase to Room 9 on left and fireplace in the centre.</p>
Image	Number & Description
	<p>19</p> <p>Room 8 – fireplace with original fire grate removed.</p>



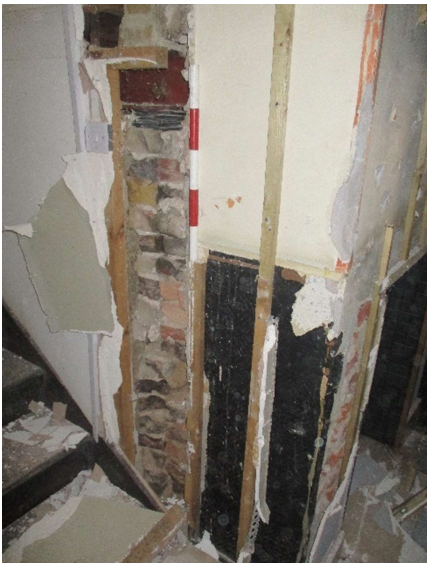
	<p>20</p> <p>Room 8 – Removing the plasterboard from this wall revealed the original exterior wall and a concealed window.</p>
	<p>21</p> <p>Room 9 – a staircase leading from Room 9 down into Room 8. The floor is a modern addition, and the extension building (Phase C) was likely one large, attached outbuilding rather than the current two-floor structure.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>22</p> <p>Room 9 – bonding between the original exterior wall in Room 8 and the bonded extension building seen in Room 9.</p>


	<p>23</p> <p>Room 9 – fire exit door (left) is a 20th-century wood-panelled, external security door.</p>
	<p>24</p> <p>Staircase – The internal staircase allows access to the first floor the build which covers Phase A and has the addition of phase F. Image taken before demolition revealing doorways feature in 2 & 17.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>25</p> <p>A further investigation between Rooms 1 & 2 confirmed the presence of a lower door frame, which continues up into the stairwell cupboard. It is thought this doorway provided external access (via lean-to pitched roof structure) to the first-floor accommodation.</p>




		
	<p>26</p> <p>Viewed from the stairwell cupboard, further up the southwest wall (above the concealed doorway), a blocked-up window, Thought to have provided additional light into the lean-to pitched roof structure.</p>	
	<p>27</p> <p>Viewed from Room 10 (kitchen), the rafters (lower) of the lean-to pitched roof structure.</p>	

Image	Number & Description
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28

Room 10 - kitchen
looking southwest.



29

Room 11 – west
bedroom looking
northeast through
recess bay window.



30

Room 11 - The east
lath plaster wall gives
way to a small
cupboard at the
northwest end of the
wall that may have
served as a wardrobe
and has a wooden
slatted shelf on the
north side

Image

Number & Description



31

Room 11 - The chimney breast contains a fireplace currently obscured by a modern radiator which, once removed, showed a cast iron decorative fire grate



32

Room 12 – east bedroom looking northeast through recess bay window



33

Room 12 - The chimney breast contains a fireplace obscured by plasterboard which, once removed, showed a cast iron decorative fire grate.




Image	Number & Description
	<p>34</p>
	<p>35</p> <p>Looking northwest through the attic, toward chimney flue stack.</p>
	<p>36</p> <p>Looking northeast through the attic, toward chimney flue stack.</p>




Image	Number & Description
	<p>37</p> <p>Room 13 – Modern partition bathroom with nothing historically significant.</p>
	<p>38</p> <p>The central upper corridor is connecting the landing with the lobby of Rooms 11, 12, 13 & 14: the roof void presenting rafters which appear original and a mixture of original and replacement beams. The flue stack to the southeast has been rendered with mortar.</p>
	<p>39</p> <p>Room 14 - part of the original L-shaped building, likely used as a living room. Adaptation housing bathroom can be seen on the left.</p>


Image	Number & Description
	<p>40</p> <p>Room 14 – The west wall contains a modern radiator and a single Georgian-style sash window (1.2m x 1.2m) with a vent installed crudely in one of the panes and secured with tape.</p>
	<p>41</p> <p>Room 15 - a brick chimney breast in the south wall with an open, metal-lined fireplace which may have housed a small modern gas fire, with a flagstone hearth. Only the surrounding brickwork from the original fireplace survives.</p>
	<p>42</p> <p>Entrance hatch in front of phase A; consists of wooden folding double doors of 19th-century date secured by iron braces, hinges and clasps. Hatch gives access to a modern breeze block-lined loading bay for the cellar contents and accessing Room 15</p>




Image	Number & Description
	<p>43</p> <p>Room 15 – brick-built whitewashed walls with a concrete hard-standing floor and a wooden ceiling which is probably original.</p>
	<p>44</p> <p>Room 16 - brick-built whitewashed walls with a concrete hard-standing floor and a wooden ceiling which is probably original. Room 16 has a timber staircase of 20th-century date allowing access to Room 7.</p>
	<p>45</p> <p>Room 17 - access via the part-glazed timber panelled door with a metal plate and grill in the bottom half.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>46</p> <p>Room 17 - stainless-steel panel installed on the southwest wall which appears to have accommodated appliances due to the presence of capped service pipes.</p>
	<p>47</p> <p>Room 18 - the underside of the staircase which joins Rooms 8 and 9 on the ground and upper ground floors of the main building.</p>
	<p>48</p> <p>Room 18 - panelled, part-glazed doorway from this room leads into the phase G corridor for which access has been blocked to the rest of the building by a temporary wood panel.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>49</p> <p>Front elevation of The Orb Phases A and D looking southwest.</p>
	<p>50</p> <p>Front elevation of Phase A looking southeast.</p>
	<p>51</p> <p>Steps to Phase D extension and cellar hatch looking south.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>52</p> <p>Side elevation of Phase D extension looking south.</p>
	<p>53</p> <p>Rear elevation of Phase E toilet block looking north-east</p>
	<p>54</p> <p>Rear elevation of building looking northeast.</p>




Image	Number & Description
	<p>55</p> <p>Side elevation of Phase A, bonding with Phase C, looking north-east.</p>
	<p>56</p> <p>Side elevation of Phase C looking southeast.</p>
	<p>57</p> <p>The ground floor of Phase C looking southeast.</p>




Image	Number & Description
	<p>58</p> <p>Phase C, stage 1.</p>
	<p>59</p> <p>Phase C stage 2</p>
	<p>60</p> <p>Phase C, stage 3.</p>




Image	Number & Description
	<p>61</p> <p>South ground floor window of Phase C looking south.</p>
	<p>62</p> <p>Upper floor window of phase C looking southeast</p>
	<p>63</p> <p>Phase C, looking north-east.</p>




Image	Number & Description
	<p>64</p> <p>The rear boundary wall of patio looking north.</p>
	<p>65</p> <p>Bricked up doorway in the rear wall of Phase C looking northeast.</p>
	<p>66</p> <p>The rear wall of Phase C looking northeast.</p>




Image	Number & Description
	<p>67</p> <p>The rear of Phase C looking north.</p>
	<p>68</p> <p>Retaining wall to the rear of Phase C looking south.</p>
	<p>69</p> <p>South site boundary wall looking south</p>






Image	Number & Description
	<p>70</p> <p>Doorway to the upper floor of Phase C looking north.</p>
	<p>71</p> <p>Chapel Hill retaining wall and side elevation of Phase C looking southwest.</p>
	<p>72</p> <p>Chapel Hill retaining wall looking northwest with shallower-angled capstones.</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>73</p> <p>Shorter north-east Chapel Hill retaining wall with steeper-angled capstones with Phase A above looking northwest.</p>
	<p>74</p> <p>Side elevation of Phase A and Phase C looking northwest.</p>
	<p>75</p> <p>Modern addition in re-entrant angle of Phase A looking southwest</p>

Image	Number & Description
	<p>76</p> <p>Remnants of possible earlier extension to the west of Phase A looking south.</p>
	<p>77</p> <p>Side elevation of The Orb Phase A looking northwest.</p>