

# THE SWAN INN, YATE SHOPPING CENTRE, STATION ROAD, YATE, SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## Historic Building Record

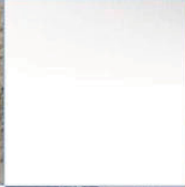
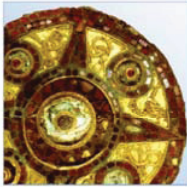
Planning Application Numbers: PK07/3391/F and PK10/0159/NMA

National Grid Reference Number: ST 7153 8244

AOC Project No: 30554

Site Code: BRSMG:2010/61

September 2010



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

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**The Swan Inn, Yate Shopping Centre, Station Road,  
Yate, South Gloucestershire  
Historic Building Record**

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>ISG Pearce Limited</b> Parklands Stoke Gifford Bristol BS34 8QU
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	ST 7153 8244
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	30554
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<b>Date of Document:</b>	September 2010

**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

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<b>Draft/Final Report Stage: Final</b>	<b>Date: September 2010</b>

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## Non-Technical Summary

*A Level 3 programme of Historic Building Recording was conducted at the Swan Public House on Station Road, Yate, in South Gloucestershire. Seven different phases of build were clearly present, illustrating the change of use of the building from a small stone cottage of possible 18<sup>th</sup> century date to an extensive bar and dining area. Brick additions, and extensions were added in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with further alterations, extensions and reorganisation of internal spaces in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Much original fabric had been removed by the later changes, but sufficient remained to understand the evolution of the building.*

*The building is to be demolished and this report represents the final record of its form and structure. Archaeological evaluation trenching will follow.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a Historic Building Record of the Swan Inn on Station Road, Yate, South Gloucestershire. The recording included plans, field notes and photographs. The building was boarded up at the time of recording, and has been derelict for over five years.

### Site Location

- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 7153 8244 and is situated on the south side of Station Road, on the northern edge of Yate Shopping Centre (Figure 1). The shopping centre car park and commercial premises, including a Tesco store, lie to the south. The building measures around 30m east-west and is 12m wide. The building is surrounded by a small grassed area, used as a beer garden when the Public House was functioning (Figure 2).

### Planning Background

- 1.3 A planning application has been made for expansion of the Tesco Store with new retail units, car parking and access. The Swan Inn is to be demolished to accommodate this expansion (Planning Application Nos. PK07/3391/F and PK10/0159/NMA).
- 1.4 The local planning authority is Yate Town Council.. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by David Evans, Historic Environment Records Officer at South Gloucestershire Council. A Desk-Based Assessment was produced for the site; this investigated the archaeological potential (AOC 2008). Planning consent has been granted, with conditions. Condition 19 required a programme of archaeological investigation, including a historic building record of the Public House. The Swan Inn was considered for Local Listing, however it was not included as it was identified as having been altered so much that it did not retain its character.
- 1.5 The next stage in the planning process was creation of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology for recording, and including some background history of the site (AOC 2010). This methodology was approved by David Evans prior to the start of any site work. The building record has been made prior to demolition works but after closure and some dereliction.

## 2. Geology and Topography

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey map indicates that a band of alluvium associated with the River Frome is present on the eastern limits of the site, while First River Terrace deposits occur at the western perimeter of the site. The geology directly beneath the Public House is unconfirmed (British Geological Survey Geological Report 11/12/00).

## 3. Archaeological And Historical Background

- 3.1 The following background is drawn from the desk-based assessment (AOC 2008) with additional provided by Yate Heritage Centre.

### Archaeological Background

- 3.2 Limited finds from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age have been found in the general area, but little archaeological evidence has been found close to the site. There is a similar paucity of evidence for the Roman period.
- 3.3 The town of Yate has its origins as a Saxon settlement, which in the medieval period had become centred around the 12<sup>th</sup> century Church of St. Mary's, 200m northwest of the Public House.

- 3.4 Early post-medieval Yate appears to have been concentrated south of the church along Station Road, with groups of cottages and farmsteads as well as larger estates. Many cottages survived into the post-war period, now replaced by the shopping centre and other modern builds. Following the introduction of the railway, Yate developed westwards towards the station.

### The Swan Inn

- 3.5 The building now known as the Swan Inn is first shown in detail on the Tithe Map of 1839, showing a square building with a possible single storey or lean-to element on the western end. The Tithe Apportionments describe the buildings as a cottage and garden (Plot 511) in the ownership of Edwin Gowen. The Inclosure Awards of 1844 show that James Hatherell of Lye Grove was Devisee in trust according to the will of Edward Godwin. This was presumably the same man as 'Edwin Gowen'.
- 3.6 Actual occupants of the property are not named until the first census, but thence can be found throughout Kelly's directory. The first named is George Milsom, who in 1851 was a farmer owning 28 acres. This does not indicate that the property was a farmhouse; rather that he lived in the cottage. George Milsom was still living there in 1871 when he was 73. In 1858, his occupation is given as farmer and Beer Retailer. This suggests that the property was a beer house, the result of the Beer Act of 1830. Under this Act any householder who paid rates could apply, with a one-off payment of two guineas, to sell beer or cider in their home. By 1858, Milsom is also listed as a carrier to Chippenham and Badminton. The 1871 census first names the building the Swan and describes Milsom as an Innkeeper and Carrier.. The Wine and Beerhouse Act 1869 reintroduced stricter controls: thus, to continue selling beer, the property had to be licensed.
- 3.7 By 1881, a new owner, William Hall is the Innkeeper, present until 1897, when he would have been 64 years old. Kelly's Directory in 1897 shows Jonathan Davis as the landlord, and in 1901, a landlady Annie Freeman, wife of Henry Charles Freeman.



Plate 1: The Swann Inn around 1910

- 3.8 In 1906, the Innkeeper is Francis Goodman, and there is a record of shoeing and the presence of a smith and wheelwright. This corresponds with the 1903 Ordnance Survey Map, which shows a



smithy as a separate building standing northwest of the Public House. Francis Goodman stays until 1925 as proprietor, although the owner is Arnold Perett and Co. Jacob John Webb ran the property from 1926 to 1943, then after 1946, the occupants are Elizabeth Webb, Thomas H. Gray and Elizabeth J. Gray (nee Webb). This may indicate that the wife of Jacob Webb stayed on after his death, their daughter marrying and her husband moving in.

- 3.9 The smithing and farrier business was run independently from the Public House, two men in business there were Denis Fletcher and Bill Wilkins who were both Farriers and Blacksmiths. Their work included shoeing horses and ponies, repairing drag rakes, sharpening plough blades and repairing tools (Barry Fletcher pers.comm).



Plate 2: Denis Fletcher and Bill Wilkins outside the smithy



Plate 3: The Swan Inn looking southeast, 1960s

## 4. Aims of the Investigation

- 4.1 The aim of the Historic Building Recording is to make a permanent record of the structure and form of the public house, through a photographic, drawn and written record. Particular attention was paid to evidence for elements which may be part of the earliest parts of the building.

- 4.2 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010).
- 5.2 The accession number BRSMG:2010/61 was obtained for the project from Bristol City Museums and Art Gallery, and used as the sitecode for all fieldwork.
- 5.3 The building record corresponded to Level 3 of the English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006). Level 3 is an analytical record, and comprises of an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record includes an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It includes all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.
- 5.4 The fieldwork was monitored by David Evans of South Gloucestershire Council on behalf of Yate Town Council and Alan Ford for AOC Archaeology.



## 6. Results of the Building Record (Figures 3-5)

### Introduction

- 6.1 The Swan Inn stands 200m southwest of the river Frome as it meanders westwards towards Bristol. The Swan Inn is situated, and lies on the south side of Station Road, a principal route between Chipping Sodbury and Bristol. The building has a central two-storey core with three gable ends facing east and west, with a red tiled roof. A single storey extension lies to the west, and there are a series of extensions to the east. Much of the ground floor has been opened out to form a single bar area, with internal load bearing walls replaced by beams and posts.
- 6.2 This Public House is surrounded on the south side by a low dry-stone wall, that encloses a beer garden. The principal entrances are from the north, off Station Road, and a second to the south. The northern face has some symmetrical elements. At the time of recording, all ground floor openings were boarded up and rain that enters through holes in the roof was beginning to cause structural damage.



Plate 4: Northern Elevation, the Swan Inn



Plate 5: Southern Elevation, the Swan Inn

### Phase 1: Stone Cottage

- 6.3 The earliest part of the building comprises the two northern gable-ended sections and a single storey pitched-roof building to the west. Steel girders of a later phase have been inserted into the north and west walls at first floor level, and another in the north wall at eaves level. The walls of the earliest phase are regularly coursed local stone bonded with lime mortar. The walls are faced internally and externally and have a rubble core. The quoins are made of larger stones. On the ground floor, little of

this phase has survived later alterations; the eastern wall and chimneystack plus two blocked doorways are original features in **Room G1**. Openings in the south wall are probably also alterations. Access to the first floor is now through a later phase of the building. The original access is unproven, but may have been in the centre of the building, leading to the first floor landing, perhaps with a dog-leg staircase. The common joists run north south. Joists visible in the main bar ceiling are fake timbers used to give an older style. The date of the earliest phase is unproven, but the lack of brick and the documentary evidence suggests a pre 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 6.4 The western ground floor part is represented by a short wall forming the edges of the Gents toilet, and the wall skirting the stairs to the upper new bar. The roof scar is visible behind the later extensions, showing a shallow pitch.



Plate 6: Roof scar behind extensions

- 6.5 The first floor has been less altered, and the external walls are 0.48m thick. The plan shows east-west symmetry, two rooms of identical shape lie to either side of a short north-south corridor (**Room F4**). The two southern rooms have three-light windows with a central casement window facing east and west. That to the east (**Room F6**) was most recently a bedroom, that to the west a kitchen (**Room F5**), the first floor being accommodation: now a self-contained flat. Corner set stone chimneystacks in these rooms are blocked. The flue from the western room joins a stone stack to the north.



Plate 7: Room F6 looking North

- 6.6 The two northern rooms were presumably both bedrooms. The northwest room (**Room F8**) has a wide stone chimneystack in the western wall; the flue from Room F6 joins this stack. The floorboards of this room had been replaced with hardboard in a poor state of repair. Natural light is supplied by a two-light casement in the northern wall. The room to the northwest has the same, reflected layout (**Room F7**).
- 6.7 The decorative scheme consists of paint over wallpaper. The doorframes, skirting board and picture frames vary in style in each of the four rooms. The two southern rooms have ogee moulded skirting while the two northern rooms have bead-moulded skirting boards. All rooms have a simple picture rail. The corridor (**Room F4**) has a double-beaded skirting board.
- 6.8 The twin gables of this build are oriented east-west, the central valley supported on a wide internal wall. The roofs are both butt-purlin roofs, the purlins scarf assemblies with trenails. The southern roof has an added collar beam beneath the purlins that is nailed in place with hand-made nails, and is probably a repair or later strengthening.. Both roofs have a ridge piece and are clasped at the apex by a triangular piece. The principal trusses and rafters are mostly of historic date, with a few repairs. Visible saw marks on the timbers show their method of conversion: no other tool marks or carpenters marks were visible. The gables are topped with limestone slabs.



Plate 8: Roof Detail

### Phase 2: Brick Extension

- 6.9 The farmhouse was extended southwards with a two-storey gable-ended extension made of brick. This part is assumed to be later because of the use of brick as opposed to the stone that represents the earliest phase. The bricks measure 230mm by 110mm by 62mm and are of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The ground floor consists of the principal southern entrance to the bar, simply an access corridor (**Room G2**) with toilets both sides (**Rooms G3** and **G4**) and a step downwards into the bar. At the eastern end is a small room with stairs to the first floor plus two external doors (**Room G7**). The staircase runs up the east side of the room, with two winders at the bottom. The staircase is supported by a newel, and enclosed in lightweight undecorated panelling. One window that lights the staircase is probably an original fitting of this phase, whereas the windows for the ladies' lavatories are at high level with frosted glass and are probably replacements.
- 6.10 The stairs open onto a short landing (**Room F1**) that leads to a small bathroom (**Room F2**) and then a living room (**Room F3**). The top of the stairs and landing are lit by a narrow casement in the east wall, the bathroom by a top hung casement, and the living room by a three-part casement. A chimneystack rises in the west of the room, with a fireplace which is an irregular combination of modern and Victorian styles. The fireplace has a stone façade set with glazed Victorian tiles, and has an unbalanced appearance.





Plate 9: Fireplace, Room F3.

- 6.11 The older part of the building is accessed from the newer living room, down two stairs. The fittings add to proof of this as a later addition, comprising a plain picture rail and an ogee skirting board.
- 6.12 The roof of this newer section is a side purlin roof and two main trusses have vertical struts to the purlins.

### **Phase 3: Eastern range**

- 6.13 A single storey brick extension across the eastern end of the Public House has a central chimneystack. The fireplace is now blocked, and has the flue from a boiler leading into it, and a pressure gauge. It originally faced south into one of the two new rooms (**Room G9**). A recess to one side of the chimneystack was probably for storage, while access to the other half of the new range is to the west (**Room G10**). The flue overflies the doorway and is joined to a Phase 1 chimneystack. The floors of both rooms are concrete. A doorway from the main bar may have been blocked when this was built, the precise phasing of the blocking could not be determined. The main access into Room G9 is from the stair hall (**Room G7**). This room may have been the kitchen for the occupants of the Inn, since the main access is from the stair hall rather than the bar.
- 6.14 The northern of the two rooms (**Room G10**) has been extended northwards and was used as the Beer Store when the Public House was in use. The rooms are generally featureless, with no architectural mouldings or indications of previous function. The only extant window is in the east wall, a small two-light casement. This part of the building has a flat roof.



Plate 10: Room G9 looking North

- 6.15 The surviving ground floor chimney in the early phase has a later Victorian or Edwardian Romanesque fireplace, which may be an addition contemporary with this rebuild. The grate is flanked by fluted pilasters and a geometric entablature above.



Plate 11: Romanesque fireplace, Room G5

#### Phase 4: 1930s Rebuild

- 6.16 The northern face of the Public House has undergone significant remodelling, most notably on the ground floor. The northern wall has been extended westwards and a symmetrical front formed on the ground floor. This symmetrical front comprises a central doorway and two new large windows either side. The doorway has a wide hood with moulded brackets. A less ornate version of this hood is on the south side of the building, over the door near the staircase. The doorway has double doors, each with four square panels. The windows are tall and wide with stone lintels and sills, cut with a small 45° angle on the exterior. Splayed internal reveals provide a large amount of light to the bar. The first floor windows have been modified with render giving the appearance of a stone sill, to add to the uniformity of the frontage. The first floor north side and also the west wall first floor are now supported by I-beams manufactured by Pring & St. Hill Ltd, of Bedminster Bristol. This name is stencilled on the beam.



Plate 12: Pring & St. Hill girder

- 6.17 Mounted on the wall above the doorway is the bracket and hanging bar for the sign. The sign, presumably an image of a Swan is now in the keeping of the Yate Heritage Centre. Plate 13 shows the brewery's motif, a hind's head for Whitbread & Company.



Plate 13: Detail of New Northern Wall and Entrance.

### Phase 5: Extensions

- 6.18 This phase is marked by two extensions. With no direct relationship to one another, they may be of different phases, but the result of the build is a fully rectangular ground plan. In the southeast corner is a small room with barred, glazed windows, in use as an office and containing a safe. (**Room G8**).
- 6.19 On the west end of the Public House the bar (**Room G5**) has been extended and a second area now forms the Gents toilets (**Room G3**), against the older stone phase. This is accessed from the southern entrance. A wood and brick porch has been added to the southern entrance, with pitched roof and wooden boarded gable.
- 6.20 A third extension lies to the north of the kitchen and beer store, and forms a larger barrel store and another store room (**Room G12**). The extension of the barrel store (**Room G10**) has removed the end wall of the earlier phase. This is now spanned by an I-beam. The extensions are largely featureless, with most pumps supplying the bar having been removed, although some pipework remains. This barrel store is used instead of a cellar which typifies most purpose built Public Houses rather than this conversion.





Plate 14: Barrel store (Room G10) looking Northwest

### 1980s Bar extension

- 6.21 The bar was extended southwards with a brick and then wooden framed section. The brick section lies 0.80m higher than the original bar area, accessed up a pair of four-flight steps. The serving counter for drinks lies to the south of this new bar (**Room G6**), a wooden counter with shelving storage behind and remnant cash-tills. Two new large windows on the north wall give light to the room. To the rear of the bar lies a kitchen that has superseded that to the north (**Room G11**). The kitchen has one external door with the only natural light coming from a large skylight in the roof above.
- 6.22 This new section has narrow pitched roofs on each side, surrounding a flat roof.
- 6.23 Directly west of the new section is a second lightweight extension with angled corners constructed largely of wood and glazed throughout. The roof is hipped and tiled, and joins the roof to the east. Access to the beer garden has steps and a ramp. The walls are lined with upholstered seating. This part may date to the 1980s.
- 6.24 The whole exterior of the pub is covered with painted pebbledash, which hides direct evidence for phasing and building materials, so any lost doorways or other openings and architectural details are obscured. However, sufficient remains internally to discover the evolution of the building typified by loss of more historic fabric with every extension and change.



Plate 15: The New Bar, Room G6 looking Southeast



Plate 16 The Old Bar/ Phase 1 Remnant in its Latest Form.

## 7. Conclusions and Interpretation

### The Swan Inn

- 7.1 The Swan Inn is illustrated in the centre of farmland on the Enclosure Map, and the small square building there represented appears to survive in heavily modified form beneath the later extensions and modification that occurred once the building became a public house. The earliest form of the farmhouse (Phase 1) appears to be a two-storey double pitched building with stone walls, probably with four rooms on the first floor that remained largely unaltered during the life of the building. The number of rooms on the ground floor is unproven, but probably numbered four as well, since I beams and other significant beams support the first floor walls of the open plan bar area. Single storey room or group of rooms on the western end appears to be of the first phase too. The date of the first phase may be as early as the late 18<sup>th</sup> century; although this rural building with stone walls and no architectural details offers little dating evidence. The presence of the corner set chimneystacks on two rooms of the first floor may be 19<sup>th</sup> century additions, but would not be out of place in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2 The first major alteration to the building was a pitched roof two-storey extension on the south side. A slight rise on the natural topography southwards has resulted in a step down from the new build to the old part on both the ground and first floors. This new brick extension has a set of stairs, so the original staircase must have fallen out of use. The second addition is a single storey build on the eastern end; this may be the form of the building shown on the Inclosure map.
- 7.3 The building is unspecified on the 1903 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map, only later defined as a Public House. Research for the Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2008) revealed that at one time the building was a Beer House rather than a public house, a fine distinction. Beer Houses legislated for by the Beer Act of 1830, which was an attempt to combat the notorious gin palaces of the previous century. Under the Act, any householder who paid rates could apply, with a one-off payment of two guineas to sell beer or cider in their home but was not permitted to sell fortified wine or spirits. The Wine and Beerhouse Act 1869 reintroduced stricter controls. The sale of beers, wines or spirits required a licence for the premises from the local magistrates.

- 7.4 The next phase of the building may be the result of the conversion of the building into either a Beer House or Public House. The earliest available photograph (plate 1) shows the cottage with small single storey rooms on either side. This dates from 1910, and the small sash windows flanking a central doorway are very different from the current aspect. Had this been a purpose built Public House, a beer cellar may be expected rather than the barrel store (**Room G10**) next to the kitchen.
- 7.5 The 1903 Ordnance Survey Map shows the square building with a small extension on the west side and a larger extension on the east. This would correspond with the kitchen range (**Rooms G9 and G10**), with the rebuild of the north wall to present a symmetrical façade. Without stripping the pebble dash or restoring missing fabric through later additions, the exact phasing is unclear, but the new frontage facing Station Road probably represents the conversion of the property into a drinking establishment. It may be expected that a new kitchen for the owners would be required, as the ground floor was given over to a bar of the Public House. The first floor would also become the private rooms for the owners.
- 7.6 The 1903 Ordnance Survey Map has the title 'Smithy' on a block northwest of the Public House, and separate from it. The footprint of the Swan corresponds to Phases 1-3 in this report. The rebuild of the front with I-beam supports dates to the 1930s, and provides a new symmetrical frontage which, with its large windows, gives a more modern, slightly grander aspect making the building look less like a cottage and more like an Inn. The 1955 Ordnance Survey Map shows the building to be squared off, indicating that the area with the Gents WC (Room G3) had been built by then
- 7.7 The later expansion of the building during the 20<sup>th</sup> century sees additional areas of minor builds. The largest extension is probably post war, with a new bar built on the western end of the old house; this was further extended in the post war period. These latter additions are of low architectural interest and the materials of low quality.
- 7.8 The result of each phase of change has been to reduce the historic value of the old house, and the years of recent dereliction have also had some effect. Only one wall of the oldest section remains on the ground floor, with each successive extension to the bar removing the outside wall of the previous phase.
- 7.9 The requirement and public use of the Public House clearly grew during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, represented by successive enlargements. The name of Whitbread and Company on the sign indicates that in its last years the Swan was a tied Public House. Whitbread stopped brewing in 2001 and sold their Public Houses to Enterprise Inns, the Swan Inn closed shortly after. Local drinking interests are now catered for by the White Lion, further west along Station Road.

## 8. Further Work and Publication

- 10.1 Further fieldwork in the form of archaeological evaluation is required by conditional planning consent. However, given the limited survival of original building fabric in the Swan Inn, no further field work on the building is expected prior to demolition. However, the requirement for publication of this building record is the decision of David Evans.
- 10.2 Copies of the report will be issued to the LPA archaeological advisor, the SMR Manager, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Yate Heritage Centre and the local studies Library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 10.3 A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be published with a short summary submitted to the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Transactions roundup, with this report being added as grey literature to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

## 9. Archive Deposition

- 11.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990, Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BMAG) and the developer/landowner. It is envisaged that the archive will be deposited within six months of the approval of the report.

## 10. Bibliography

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THE SWAN INN, YATE SHOPPING CENTRE, STATION ROAD, YATE, SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE:  
A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

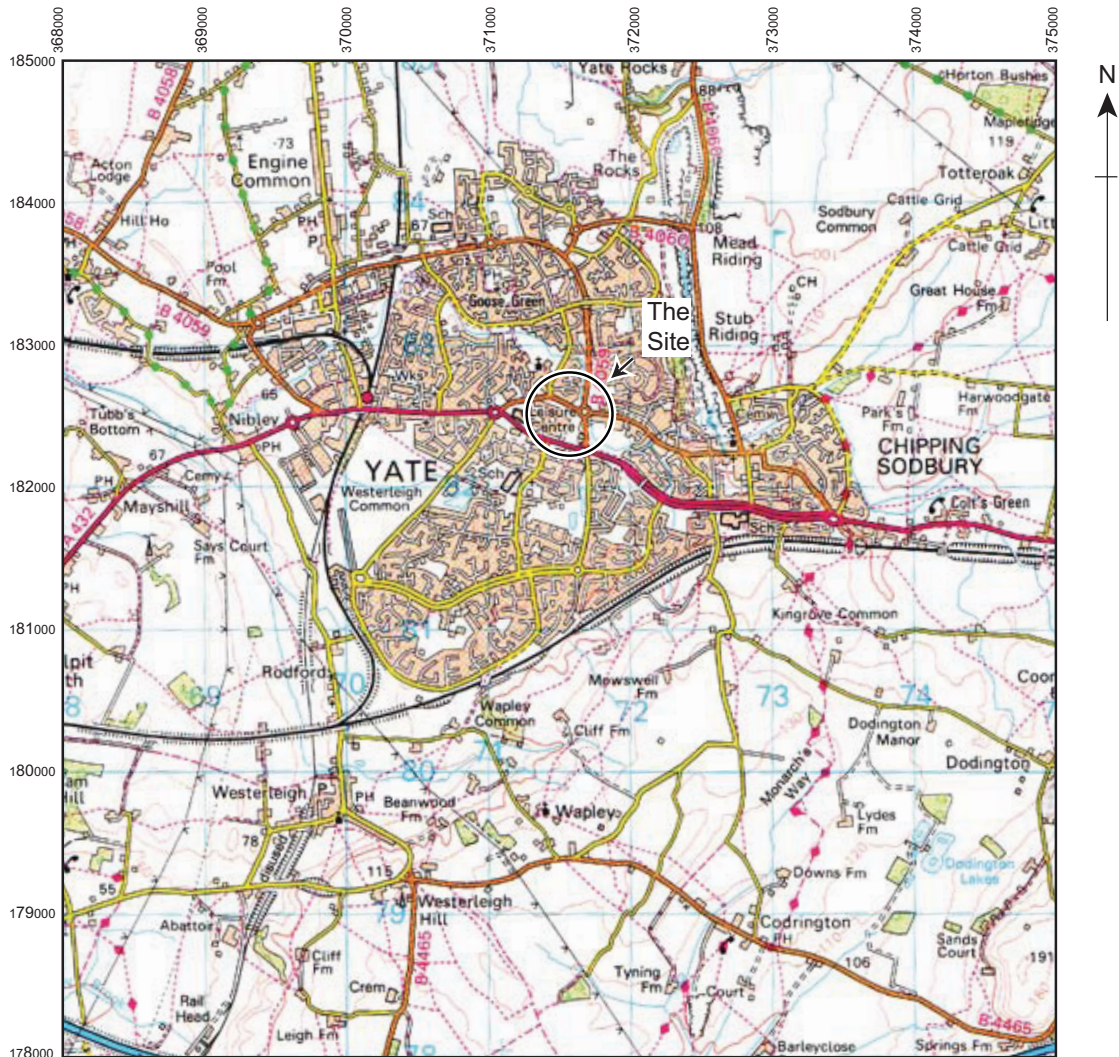
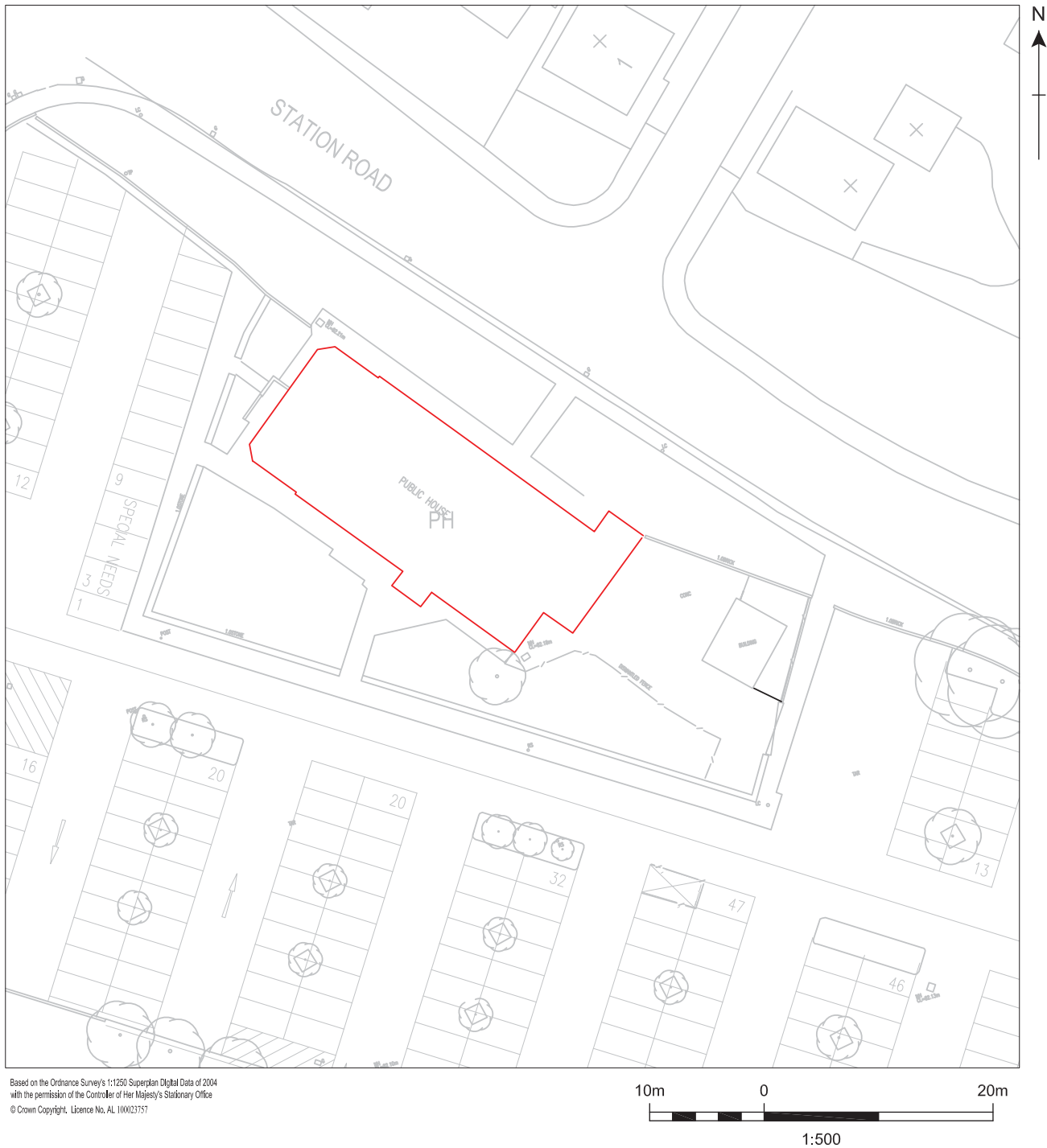


Figure 1: Site Location

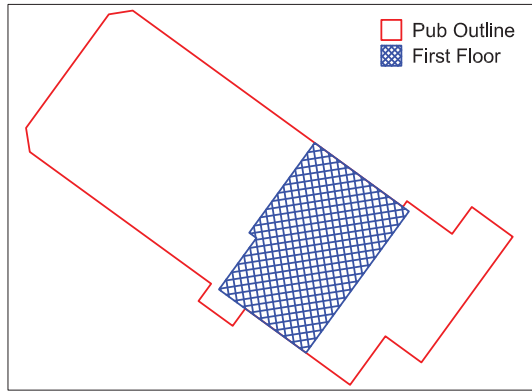


**Figure 2:** Detailed Site Location, Showing Building for Recording





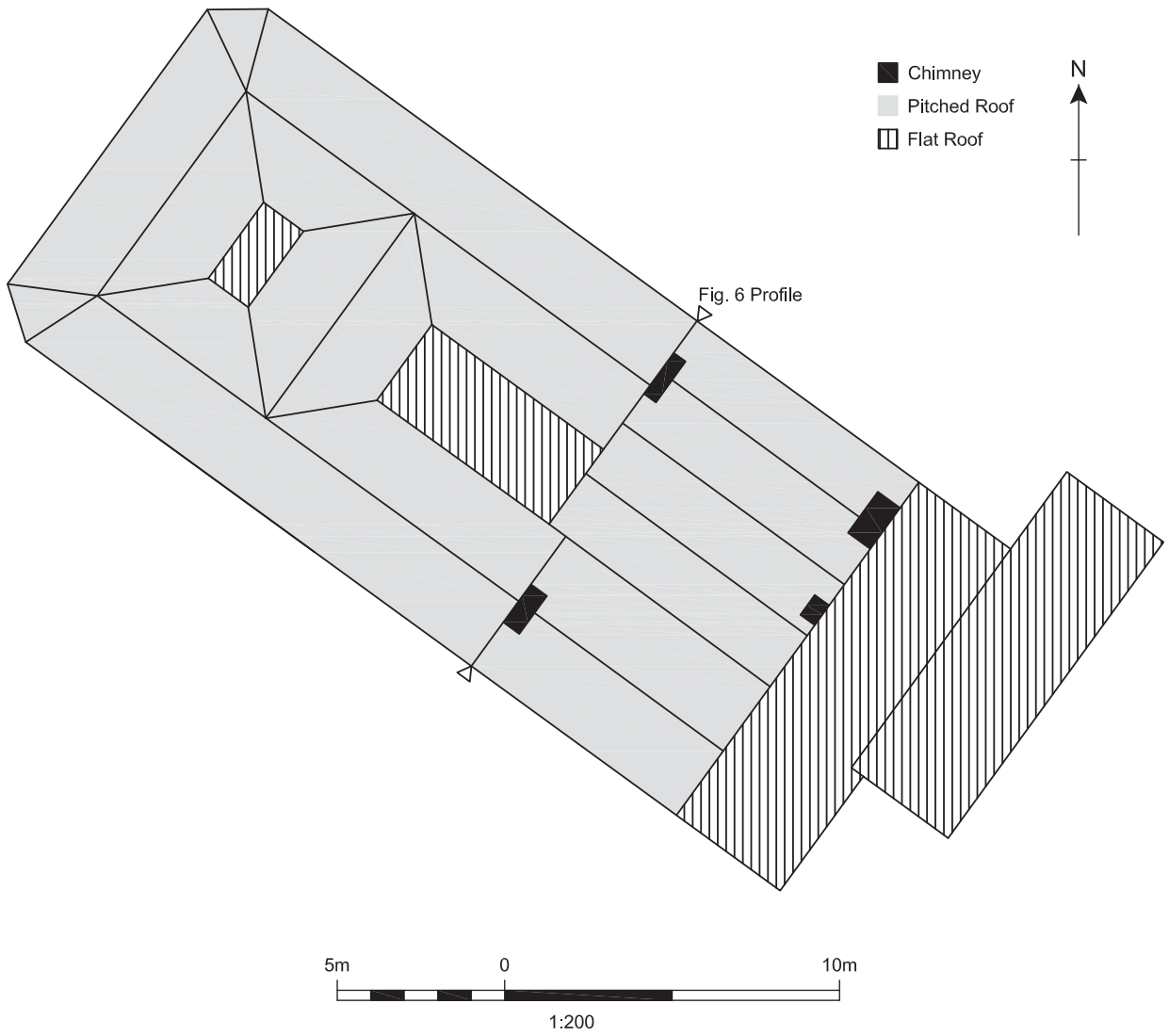
Figure 3: Ground Floor Plan



Location of the First Floor within the Pub Footprint (1:500)

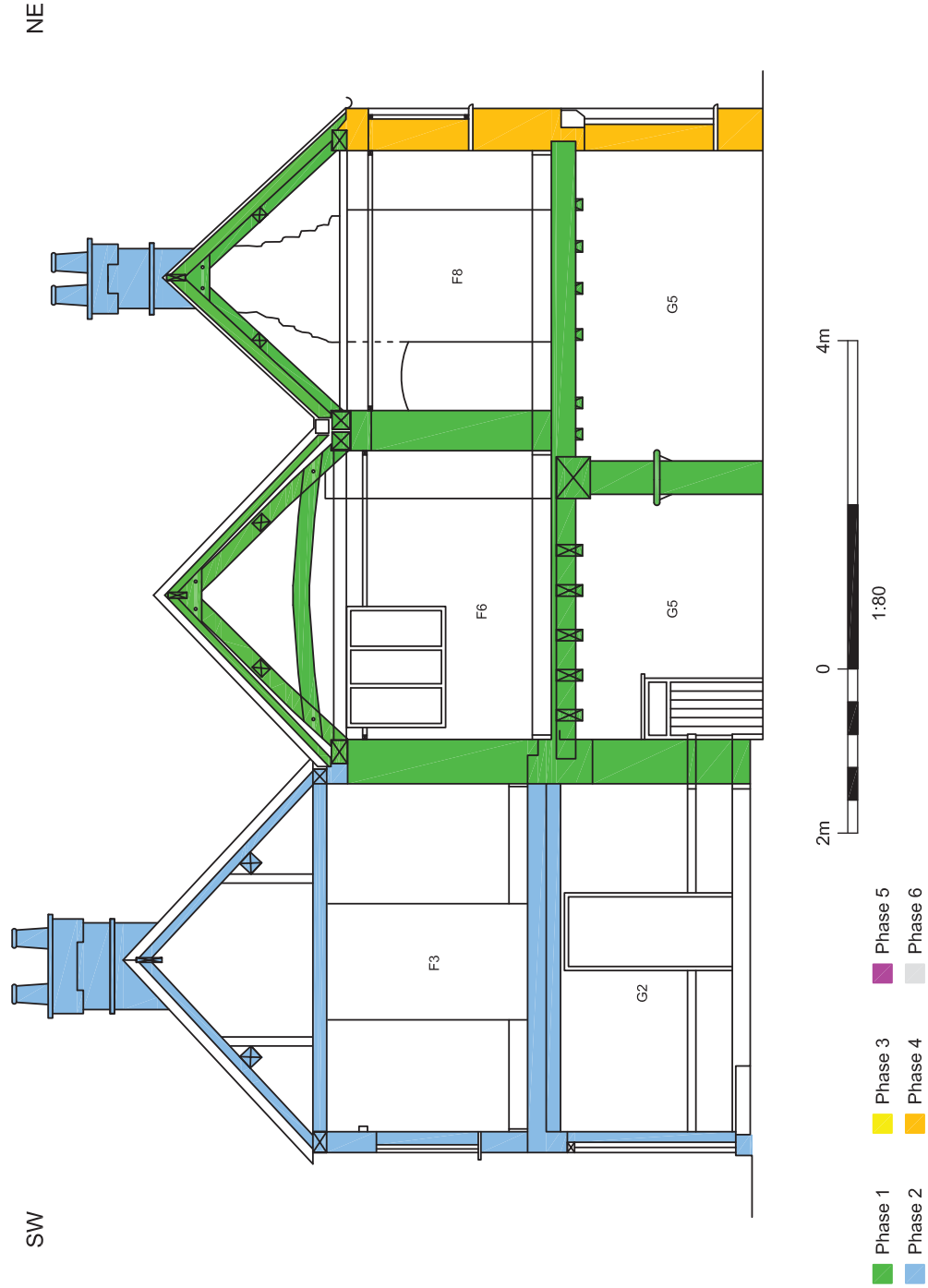


Figure 4: First Floor Plan



**Figure 5:** Roofscape

THE SWAN INN, YATE SHOPPING CENTRE, STATION ROAD, YATE, SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



**Figure 6:** Profile Through Building

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## Appendices

## Appendix A – Oral History

From Barrie Fletcher

I recall that on entering the pub from the street, the public bar was to the right, the lounge bar to the left. The photos I have sent are of the Swan, Yate as it was some where between 1910 – 20. The next photos are of the Swan with the forge along side it and the back yard gates to its back entrance for the landlord, some time early 1960's. The other is of my father Denis Fletcher on the left and Bill Wilkins on the right who were both Farriers and Blacksmiths. They shod horses and repaired some drag rakes that were towed behind tractors from local farms, sharpened plough blades, re-shaped Pickaxes to give them a good point, fitted new handles to those that were broken and also replaced shovel handles, but the main thing at that time was shoeing horses and ponies. In the 30's late 50's there were a lot of cart horses about as a lot were used to plough fields and some were used for milk & coal deliveries after WW2 due to the shortage of fuel. As time went on the use of horses became less so the need for farriers in a fixed location has died out and mostly now they are mobile. There is another photo of the Swan & Forge on page 9 of the book: IMAGES OF ENGLAND YATE compiled by the Yate District Oral history project. Barrie Fletcher, (Son of the Farrier Denis).



Plate 17: the Swan Inn, c.1935

My father started work there in about 1925 according to his sister who lives local seems to think the photo (Plate 2) may have been taken about 1930's or around that time as her memory is not that good now as she is up in her late 90s. If she looked at it she could not see it as she is nearly blind, just to give us a rough estimate of his age on the photo, but he could be in his 20's on the photo if it is the one she can remember. I have had a good look through all of the photos that I have of my father's but cannot find that one to see if there is any date on the back, as I have had a copy on my computer for a long time. Have attached a photo of the Swan 1930's (Plate 17). The building to the left are the Garage close to the Swan then the Ladies & Gents toilets and if you can see it to the left the edge of a wooden building which was used as I remember it as a ladies hair dressers by the landlords wife that I knew around about the 1950's, Mrs Gray. At that time they were still digging out celestine (spar) from the fields behind the Swan.

Written 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2010.



## Appendix B: OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-81925**

### Project details

Project name Swan Inn, Yate

Short description of the project An HBR Project. Seven different phases of build were clearly present, illustrating the change of use of the building from a small stone cottage of possible 18th century date to a public house, heavily modified on the ground floor.

Project dates Start: 06-09-2010 End: 23-09-2010

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any project codes associated reference 30554 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference BRSMG:2010/61 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Building Recording

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type PUBLIC HOUSE Post Medieval

Methods techniques & 'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

### Project location

Country England

Site location SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE YATE Swan Inn  
Yate

Postcode BS37 4AJ

Study area 5.00 Hectares

Site coordinates ST 7153 8244 51.5396623286 -2.410551882880 51 32 22 N 002 24 37 W Point

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### Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology  
Organisation

Project brief south gloucester council  
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology  
originator

Project director/manager Alan Ford

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of Developer  
sponsor/funding  
body

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### Project archives

Physical Archive No  
Exists?

Digital Archive Bristol Museum and Art Gallery  
recipient

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'  
available

Digital Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive Bristol Museum and Art Gallery  
recipient

Paper Media 'Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General  
available Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title THE SWAN INN, YATE SHOPPING CENTRE, STATION ROAD, YATE, SOUTH  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

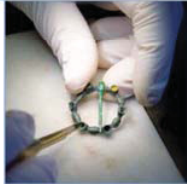
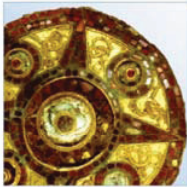
Place of issue or London  
publication

Description A4, 26 pages, 6 figures, 16 plates, short oral history section

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Entered by les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 29 September 2010



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