

**An Archaeological Building Recording  
of the former Wallsend Baths at Wallsend,  
Newcastle upon Tyne**



**ARS Ltd Report No. 2015/113**  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*The Former Wallsend Baths is a Grade II Listed Building. It sits on the junction of Vine Street and Lamson Street in Wallsend and is part of a complex of buildings that includes Wallsend Town Hall and the former Wallsend Fire Station. Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Solar Solutions Ltd. to undertake an historic building recording in advance of works to convert the Former Baths into office space and warehousing.*

*The Former Wallsend Public Baths is a Grade II Listed Building that forms part of a civic building group which also contains the Wallsend Town Hall, Police Court and Fire Station, all of which are Listed at Grade II. The baths have been closed since the 1980s but all other buildings are in use. The historic building recording of the former Wallsend Public Baths has investigated the two main buildings constructed at the beginning and middle of the twentieth century respectively. The building recording has provided information relating to the history of these buildings and their relationships, as well as providing a record and assessment of the standing remains at the site.*

*Most of the buildings surveyed are related to the operation and use of the public baths. Of particular interest is the survival of original features of the 1912 construction, despite the extensive modifications carried out in the latter half of the twentieth century.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Scope of work

1.1.1 In July 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned by Solar Solutions Ltd to undertake an historic building recording of the former Wallsend Baths in Newcastle upon Tyne, which is a Grade II Listed Building (NRHE: 1025332). The building recording aimed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on these structures, which are either due for demolition or conversion as part of the scheme.

1.1.2 The site has been the subject of a Heritage Statement (Eadie 2015) which outlines the historical development and significance of the former public baths. The baths was originally constructed as part of a wider municipal complex between 1907 and 1912, with a two-storey brick-built extension added in the 1950s. The public baths were closed during the 1980s, but the other buildings of the complex remain in use.

### 1.2. Location and geology

1.2.1 The site is located on the eastern outskirts of Wallsend town centre, at the junction of Lawson Street and Vine Street, approximately centred on grid reference NZ 30413 66421 (Figures 1 and 2). The solid geology of the area consists of Sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, overlain by Pelaw Clay (BGS 2015).

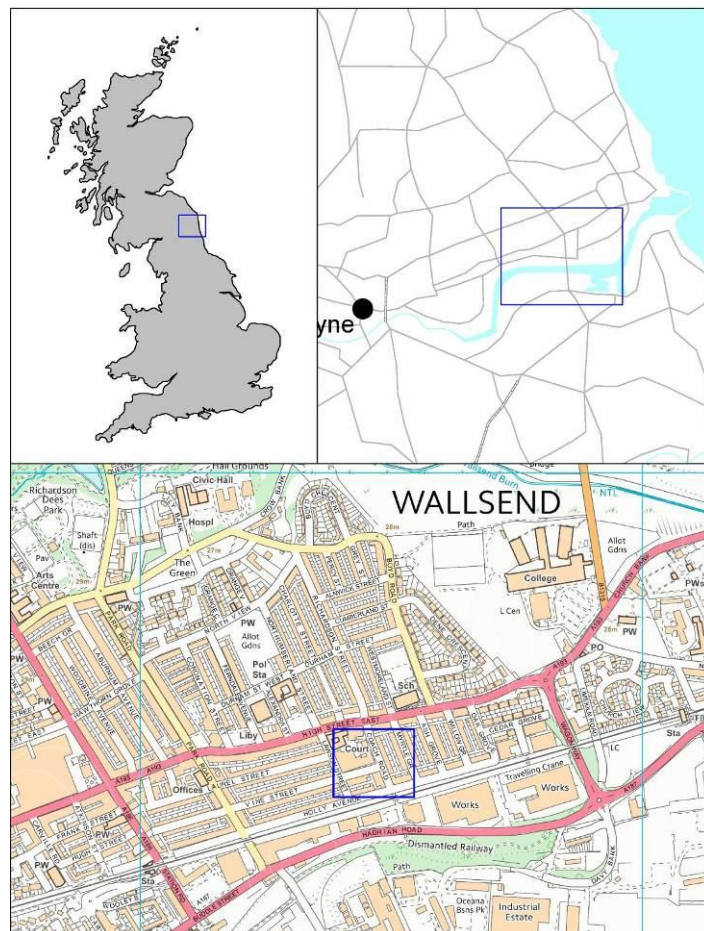


Figure 1: Site Location (Ordnance Survey data Copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence No. 100045420).

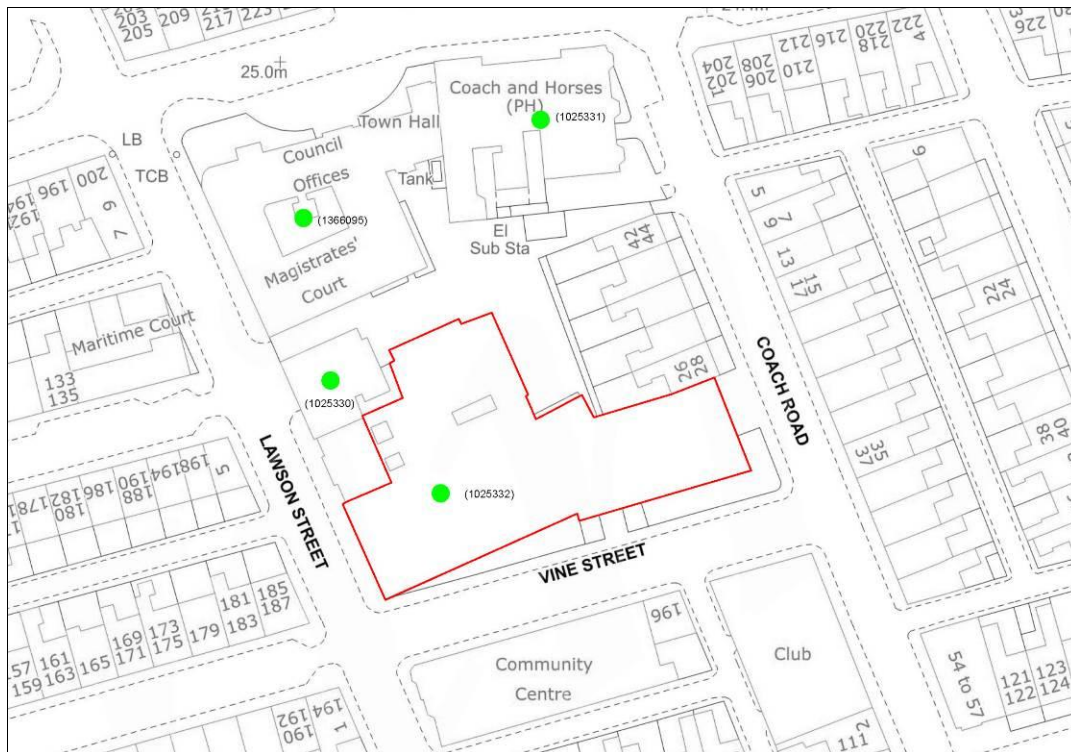


Figure 2: Detailed site location plan in red, also showing Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development in green (Ordnance Survey data Copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence No. 100045420).

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Level 3 Historic Building Recording

2.1.1. An historic building survey, broadly equating to English Heritage Level 3 standard (English Heritage 2006), was carried out by Gillian Scott and David Cockcroft of ARS Ltd. in July 2015. The photographic element of the building recording was carried out to Level 3 standards, as outlined in *Recording Historic Buildings* (English Heritage 2006). This level of survey provides a thorough descriptive account of the buildings together with an account of their historical development and significance. The survey consisted of a written, drawn and photographic account comprising the following:

- The written record will comprise the precise location of the buildings together with any statutory and non-statutory designations, the date of the survey, and the location of the archive. A descriptive account of the form, function, and phasing of the buildings as well as a cartographic analysis will be undertaken. The survey will also assess the buildings relationship with their current and past setting.
- The photographic record will include all external and internal elevations, together with general shots of circulation areas and the building's setting. Detail photographs of internal fixtures and fittings will also be taken. The photographic record will consist of colour digital photography at 7 megapixel minimum. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale, where practicable. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will be compiled. The location and direction of each photograph will also be noted on plans of the building.



- The accompanying drawn record consists of as full a record as possible, making use of pre-existing archive plans and elevations. No new survey drawings were to be produced for the buildings within this phase. A phased plan of the buildings has also been reproduced and is included in the report. The existing archive plans provided the basis for the drawn record and were amended and/or annotated to reflect the findings of the building recording exercise. Sketch illustrations and phased plans to assist in interpreting the buildings were compiled where useful. Where the building survey identified issues relating to the development history, sequence, function or other aspect of a building's character that may be resolved by hidden structural evidence during the refurbishment process, this was noted and could form a specific element for subsequent intra-conversion building recording or watching brief.

## **2.2. Archival Research**

2.2.1. Background research to compliment and expand upon that already undertaken to inform the previous heritage statement was carried out. Sources consulted were:

- The National Archives
- Historic England Archives (NRHE)
- Tyne and Wear Record Office at the Discovery Museum
- *Web sources*
  - Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
  - British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>
  - National Archives online: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/default.htm>
  - Tyne and Wear HER: [www.twsitelines.info](http://www.twsitelines.info)
  - Structural Images of the North East: [www.sine.ncl.ac.uk](http://www.sine.ncl.ac.uk)
  - Pastscape: <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

2.2.2 All work was undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014b).

## **3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND MAP REGRESSION**

### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 The site of the former Wallsend Public Baths has been the subject of a Heritage Statement (Big Tree Planning 2014) and a Heritage Impact Assessment (Eadie 2015) which detail the archaeological and historical background to the area and the historical development and significance of the former public baths.

3.1.2 The Former Baths lies within a building complex comprising a series of linked buildings on one site. These were constructed from 1907 to 1912 as the civic and administrative base of Wallsend borough by architects Liddle & Browne of Newcastle upon Tyne. The municipal buildings were opened in 1908 and the Former Baths opened in 1912.

3.1.3 The original 1912 Baths consisted of a male and female entrance, corridors, offices, one large main pool, a small suite of Russian baths, male and female slipper baths

and a flat on the first floor. The only part of the baths now in use is the first floor flat which has been converted to offices and is now accessed from within the adjacent fire station, which also fronts onto Lawson Street.

3.1.4 In the 1950s a brick-built extension was added to the Vine Street elevation of the Baths replacing a former freestanding school building that had been converted into a clinic. The 1950s extension provided a separate entrance (perhaps superseding the original entrance on Lawson Street), a learner pool, changing facilities, viewing gallery, café and kitchen. The extension adjoins the eastern end of the original 1912 Baths.

3.1.5 The map regression of pre-Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping undertaken as part of the HIA show the site of the Baths as a field. By the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1916 the Municipal Buildings, Fire Station and Baths had been constructed, the Coach and Horses Public House had been remodelled to its present form and the surrounding landscape, which was formerly predominantly fields, was built over with rows of back-to-back terraced housing. This map also details the construction of a school on the corner of Vine Street and Coach Road, occupying the area of the present 1950s extension to the Baths. The School plot is divided in two, presumably for girls and boys. This map also details the construction of the Drill Hall along the south side of Vine Street. The maps clearly point to rapid urbanisation of this area in the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the construction of the Municipal Buildings Complex including the Baths was clearly a part of this.

3.1.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1937 shows that by that time the school had been converted into a Clinic, however it does appear to be the same building footprint. To the north of the Clinic, between it and the Coach and Horses Public House, a terraced row of housing had also been constructed. Building control plans associated with these houses show that they were intended to house firemen from the nearby station. The next available map is the Ordnance Survey map of 1954, which shows that by that date the Clinic had been demolished, but the 1950s extension to the Baths had not been constructed (Figure 3). By the time of the 1968 Ordnance Survey map the extension to the Baths, over the site of the Clinic, had been constructed, completing the series of buildings that are in place today (Figure 4). By the time of the 1988 Ordnance Survey Map, the TA Centre on the south side of Vine Street was labelled as a Community Centre.

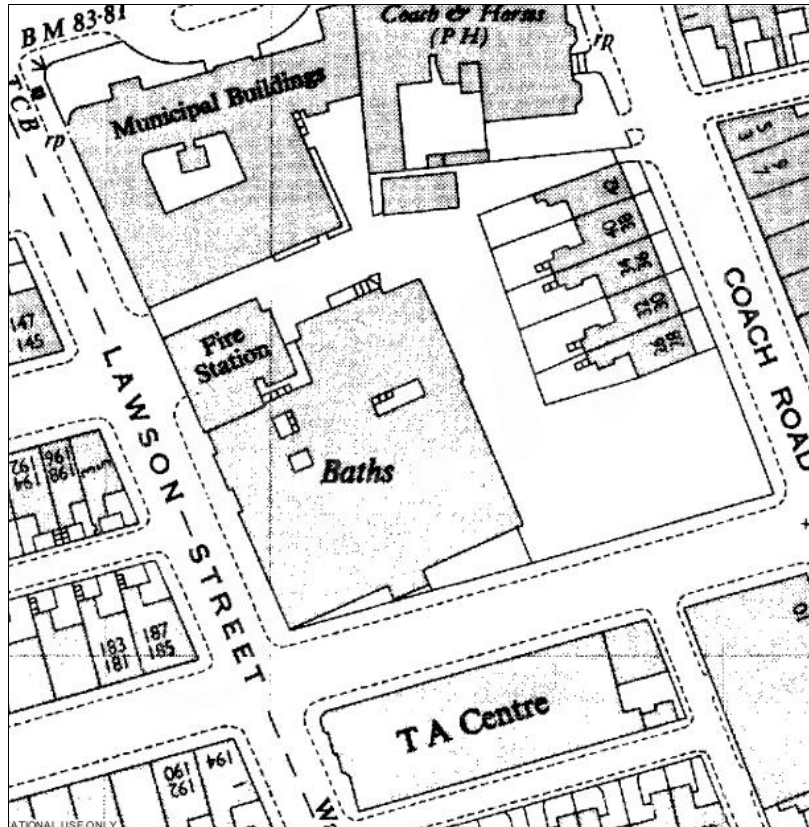


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey Map of 1954 (Ordnance Survey data Copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence No. 100045420).

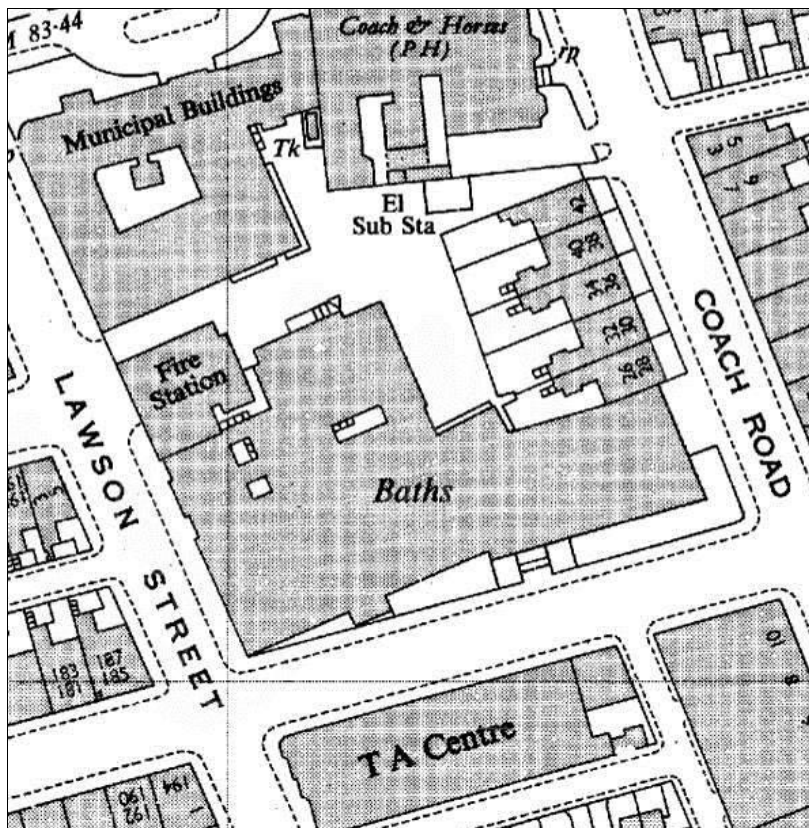


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey Map of 1968 (Ordnance Survey data Copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence No. 100045420).

## 4. RESULTS OF BUILDING SURVEY

The results of the photographic survey are presented for each building in turn, with exterior elevations described first, followed by interior rooms. A descriptive account of the form, function and phasing of each building then follows. Plans and Elevations of the building have been produced by the development's architect and these were used as the basis of the building recording exercise. Archive plans have also been used where appropriate. Individual phased plans have also been produced. The plans and elevations are contained in Appendix 2 of this report and these should be read in conjunction with the descriptive account of the relevant building.

### 4.1 Building A (Original 1912 Baths)

4.1.1 Building A is aligned north-east/south-west and lies to the west of Building B. The building is aligned along the intersection of Lawson Street and Vine Street. The Ordnance Survey map of 1954 (Figure 3) indicates that until the construction of Building B, there was an access to the building from Vine Street.

4.1.2 Building A is two-storeys in height with sandstone construction to the ground floor level and brick walling to the first floor level. Building A is composed of three main structural units; the large north-east/south-west aligned pool structure which is open to the roof, the two-storey entrance lobby on Lawson Street and the single-storey Russian and Slipper Baths to the rear.

#### 4.1.3 *Exterior South-West Elevation*

4.1.3.1 The south-west elevation was the building's main entrance. It comprises two structural units: a two storey structure containing the original ground floor entrance (Figure 5), and the main pool structure (Figure 6).

4.1.3.2 The entrance lobby of Building A sits between the end wall of the pool component and the adjacent Fire Station (Figure 5). The entrance lobby frontage comprises three bays. The central bay projects from the wall face and is of rusticated sandstone to its full height where it is topped by a sandstone entablature and wing wall containing a carved sandstone plinth named 'Public Baths' (Figure 7). The central bay contains a Diocletian window (Figure 8), now, blocked, at ground floor level and is flanked either side by separate men's and women's entrances (Figure 9), labelled as such on carved sandstone tympanums set within rusticated sandstone surrounds. Narrow light windows flank the entrance doors on either side. The walling above the entrance door, at first floor level, is brick to the sandstone entablature.

4.1.3.3 The main pool building occupies the southern end of the south-west elevation of Building A (Figure 6). It is constructed of sandstone ashlar masonry up to the first floor level brick walling above. There are two rusticated sandstone corner turrets. These originally ran from ground to roof level, topped by sandstone motifs of restrained baroque style. The north-west corner turret survives largely unchanged but the south-west turret was reduced in height (Figure 10). Decorative elements on the south west elevation of the main pool building are limited to a Diocletian window in moulded sandstone surround at the first floor level which is now boarded up (Figure 11).



Figure 5: East south east facing view of the South West elevation of Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 6: North facing oblique view of the South West elevation of Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 7: Detail of the wing wall marked 'PUBLIC BATHS' in South West elevation (Scale = 2m).



Figure 8: Detail of the ground floor Diocletian window in South West elevation (Scale = 2m).



Figure 9: Detail of Mens' and Womens' entrances in South West elevation (Scale = 2m).



Figure 10: Detail of north-western corner pilaster of Building A pool building showing corning on the South West elevation.



Figure 11: Detail of the Diocletian window in the South West elevation in main pool Building A.

#### 4.1.4 *Exterior South-East Elevation*

4.1.4.1 The building's south-east façade comprises the main pool structure (Figures 12 and 13). It is constructed of sandstone ashlar masonry up to the first floor level brick walling above. There are the remains of two rusticated sandstone corner turrets that originally ran from ground to roof level. Decorative elements on the south east elevation of Building A consist of two roundel windows (Figure 14) and five Diocletian windows (Figure 15) in moulded sandstone surrounds at the first floor level which are now boarded up. Further structural features take the form of the scar of the original centrally positioned porch, now removed. This is patched with concrete render which has been scored in an attempt to give the impression of masonry and the doorway is fitted with a metal shutter and functional canopy (Figure 16).





Figure 12: North facing oblique view of the South East elevation of Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 13: West North West facing oblique view of the South East elevation of Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 14: Detail of the westernmost roundel window in the South East elevation of Building A.



Figure 15: Detail of easternmost Diocletian window in the South East elevation of Building A.



Figure 16: Detail of the scar of the original porch in the South East elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.1.5 *Exterior North-East Elevation*

4.1.5.1 The north-east elevation is largely obscured by Building B which was built onto the end wall of the pool area. The exterior north-east wall of the Russian and Slipper Baths component is of modern character and is constructed of plain red brick in a stretcher bond. The structural features include a doorway and two partially blocked windows all with plain moulded sandstone lintels and sills (Figure 17). To the south of these features there is a two-storey projection with a small offshoot at first floor level. This two-storey range was originally a single-storey projection forming part of the original baths. It was then raised and an internal staircase inserted following the extension to the baths in the 1950s. The similarity between the window on the ground floor of this wall and those within the 1950s extension on its south side indicate that this window was likely inserted when the extension was added. The raised section is discernible as a change in the brick type and bonding on the north-east elevation which changes from English bond on the ground floor to stretcher bond on the first floor (Figure 18). There is also a clear junction between the original ground floor walling and the modern wall to the Russian and Slipper Baths (described above) on its north side. The offshoot at first floor level appears to have been added as part of the same phase of alterations to connect this first floor section to the rest of the 1950s extension.



Figure 17: North East elevation of Building A (Scale= 2x2m).



Figure 18: Detail of alterations to the north-east elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.1.6 *Exterior North-West Elevation*

4.1.6.1 The north-west elevation of Building A is a featureless red brick enclosing wall constructed with a stretcher bond (Figure 19). The wall marks the boundary between the Baths and the Fire Station.



Figure 19: West-south-west facing oblique of the North-West elevation of Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).

#### 4.1.7 *Building A – Interior*

4.1.7.1 Internally the components of Building A that form part of the proposed development are the main pool building and the Russian and Slipper baths. No works are intended within the entrance lobby and access to this portion of the original building has been blocked off internally.

#### 4.1.8 *Room G1 – Covered Swimming Pool*

4.1.8.1 Room G1 was accessed by the fire escape/metal shuttered porch in the south-east elevation of Building A (Figure 16). The pool space has been boarded over. Tiling around the edge of the pool marks its former location. The tiles to the concrete seating and pool surround are not original and likely relate to refurbishment when the extension was added to the east wall. The original interior finishes were tiled. The covered swimming pool is accessed by six doorways: from the exterior at the south wall, from Room G2 through the two doors in north wall, from the north end of the east wall to Room G1 of Building B, from the south end of the east wall to Room B7 of Building B, and from the southernmost end of the east wall to Room G4 of Building B. The doorways in the east wall were inserted into the existing wall as part of the extension work to Building B.

4.1.8.2 The original pool roof structure was a series of barrel-shaped, raised-chord, iron pratt trusses connected from the half-height engaged pilasters on the north and south

walls to mirror the shape of the Diocletian window in the west wall (Figure 20). The replacement roof structure is composed of low-pitched, steel, pratt trusses that support a corrugated sheet roof with clear corrugated plastic bands for light. There is evidence of a former, inserted, suspended ceiling across the whole space (Figure 20).

4.1.8.3 The south wall retains eight regularly-spaced half height pilasters and the entirety of the original concrete pool seating (Figure 22). The door to the south wall is flanked by plastered brick wing walls (Figure 23). From archive images, these appear to have been truncated to the second step. These wing walls covered the entirety of the poolside seating in the original 1912 construction. There are five fixed Diocletian windows divided into three lights flanked by two fixed single-light roundel windows (Figures 20 and 21). The central Diocletian window has a timber moulded surround that is of different character to all others in the building. This could indicate that the window surround is an original fixture of the 1912 construction (Figure 23 and 24). The top of the south wall features a single course of clerestory windows added during the roof replacement. The windows have metal surrounds. These have been boarded up (Figure 20).

4.1.8.4 The west wall contains a blocked high-level Diocletian window which is flanked by two engaged pilasters (Figure 25). The Diocletian window has been blocked, but 7 courses of textured glass blocks have been inserted as a replacement window. These have been damaged and a portion replaced by a board (Figure 26). The fifteen additional courses of brickwork and differential plastering of the roof replacement, as a result of the 1980s fire, are visible in the upper portion of the west wall (Figure 27).

4.1.8.5 The north wall retains eight regularly-spaced half height pilasters and the integrity of the original concrete pool seating. The doors to the south wall are flanked by plastered brick wing walls. Similar to the south, these have been truncated to the second step (Figure 28). These wing walls covered the entirety of the poolside seating in the original 1912 construction. There are four fixed Diocletian windows divided into three lights (Figures 28 and 29). The top of the north wall features a single course of clerestory windows added during the roof replacement (Figure 28).

4.1.8.6 The east wall has been extensively remodelled to accommodate the 1950s extension. Of the original fabric only the upper part of the pilasters and the outline of the top of a Diocletian window remain (Figures 29-32). Below these features the wall has been entirely remodelled. There are three doorways leading to the ground-floor level of the extension (see above). Three fixed windows have been inserted into the wall to create the Viewing Gallery (Building B, Room F6) above. The central window is triple-lit with timber moulded surrounds and flanked by a pair of double-light windows with timber moulded surrounds. Evidence of the alteration to the roof pitch is also present in the corners of the east and west gable walls, where newer bricks have been used to raise the wall height to the height of the clerestory windows (Figure 33).



Figure 20: South-south-west oblique view of the south wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 21: South facing oblique view of the south wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 22: Detail of poolside steps on the south wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 23: Detail of doorway and Diocletian window in the south wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2m).





Figure 24: Detail of doorway and Diocletian window in the south wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 25: West-south-west view of the west wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 26: Detail of Diocletian window in the west wall of Room G1 in Building A.



Figure 27: Detail of roof extension in the west wall of Room G1 in Building A.



Figure 28: North-west oblique view of the north wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 29: North-east oblique view of the north wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 30: East-north-east view of the east wall of Room G1 in Building A (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 31: Detail of blocked Diocletian window in the east wall of Room G1 in Building A.



Figure 32: Surviving upper portion of the original pilasters on the west wall.



Figure 33: Detail of roof extension in the east wall of Room G1 in Building A.

#### 4.1.9 Room G2 – Southern Corridor

4.1.9.1 Room G2 is accessed by doors at its southern, northern and eastern side, leading to the main pool area (G1), central corridor (G3), gent's toilets (G12) and staffroom (G13) respectively. The room retains the original internal glazed stretcher-bond brickwork to dado height, although this has been painted over (Figures 34 to 38). The western end of the corridor has been boarded off as part of the present development reflecting the ownership boundary (Figure 34). The westernmost end of the northern wall contains two five-light fixed windows with timber moulded surrounds. These windows have been covered with bars running vertically across the frames. These windows lead to the light well between the southern corridor and the Russian baths (Figure 36). The eastern end of the north wall contains a wide opening, originally without a door, leading to another corridor, Room G3. This opening has been infilled with a modern partition wall containing a single-width doorway (Figure 35). The eastern end of the corridor contains a moulded timber frame doorway with transom light above (Figure 37). This abutted the remains of the dado rail on the northern wall that separated the visibly brick-coursed lower portion of the wall and the plastered upper portion. This rail continued to the easternmost doorway in the northern wall. The easternmost doorway in the south wall to the covered swimming pool is a brick-built entryway sided with bullnose bricks on both sides. These are capped by a flat-arch brick-built lintel of alternating soldier and rowlock bricks. The first course of which are bullnose bricks (Figure 38).



Figure 34: West wall of Room G2, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 35: Detail of door in south wall of Room G2, Building A leading to Room G3 (Scale = 2m).

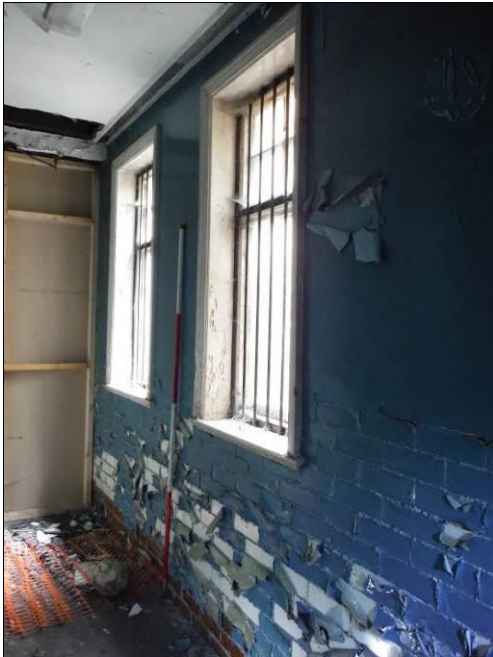


Figure 36: Detail of windows in north wall of Room G2, Building A (Scale= 2m).



Figure 37: Detail of transom doorway in Room G2, Building A (Scale= 2m).



Figure 38: Detail of brick-built original doorway in south wall of Room G2, Building A leading to Room G1 (Scale= 2m).

#### 4.1.10 *Room G3 – Eastern Corridor*

4.1.10.1 Room G3 is accessed by doors at its southern, north-western, northern and eastern sides, leading to the southern corridor, the Russian Baths, northern corridor, yard, and ladies' toilets respectively. The room has its original stretcher-bond glazed brickwork and plastered upper portion. The northern door has a moulded timber frame doorway containing a transom light of four regularly spaced lights. The doors have six lights apiece with two panels at the bottom. The northernmost doorway in the east wall was blocked off and sealed access to the yard beyond. The southernmost doorway in the eastern wall had a moulded timber frame with a later flat door fitted with a fingerplate and door damper (Figure 39).



Figure 39: North facing views of Room G3, Building A (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.1.11 *Room G4 – Ladies' Toilet*

4.1.11.1 Room G4 is accessed by a single door to the eastern corridor at its west side. The room retains the original stretcher-bond glazed brickwork with plaster on the upper portion of the walls. At its north side the room retains its two original two light window frames complete with timber moulded surrounds (Figure 40). These windows lead into the yard area which was inaccessible (see above). The room has retained its original timber corncicing on the cubicle walls (Figure 41).





Figure 40: North facing views of Room G4, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 41: Detail of moulded cornice on toilet cubicle in Room G4, Building A.

#### 4.1.12 Room G5 – Russian Baths

4.1.12.1 Room G5 consists of the Russian Baths accessed at its eastern and western sides by a door from the eastern corridor and the lobby corridor respectively. This room has been subject to the refurbishment carried out as a result of the construction of Building B. The walls have been plastered over obscuring the glazed brick that once lined this room. The eastern wall doorway with a timber lintel is a later addition cut through the bricks to create access to this room (Figure 42). The south-eastern corner had two cubicles constructed of particle board (Figure 43). The west wall is the most degraded and vegetation has removed the plasterwork in multiple patches to reveal the original glazed brickwork beneath (Figure 44). The damage to the plaster shows that the western doorway was supported by bullnose glazed bricks on both sides. This indicates that this entryway was part of the original 1912 construction. The north wall is featureless (Figure 45). The Russian baths are topped by a square half-storey cupola skylight supported by four red pillars, one at each corner. The north and south walls of this structure contain clerestory double-light windows. Many of these have been boarded up. Within the ceiling, there are four recessed single-light skylights (Figure 46).

#### 4.1.13 Room G6- Former Lobby Corridor

4.1.13.1 The former lobby corridor consists of a small passage that is blocked at the eastern side where it would have been accessible from the 1912 lobby. It is accessed from the west by the Russian baths. The plaster in the corridor has degraded on the southern wall revealing the glazed stretcher-bond brickwork beneath. The end of the southern wall contains two five-light fixed windows with timber moulded surrounds. These windows have been covered with bars running vertically across the frames. These windows lead to the light well between the southern corridor and the Russian baths (Figure 47).



Figure 42: East wall of Room G5, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 43: South wall of Room G5, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 44: West wall of Room G5, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 45: North wall of Room G5, Building A (Scale = 2m).

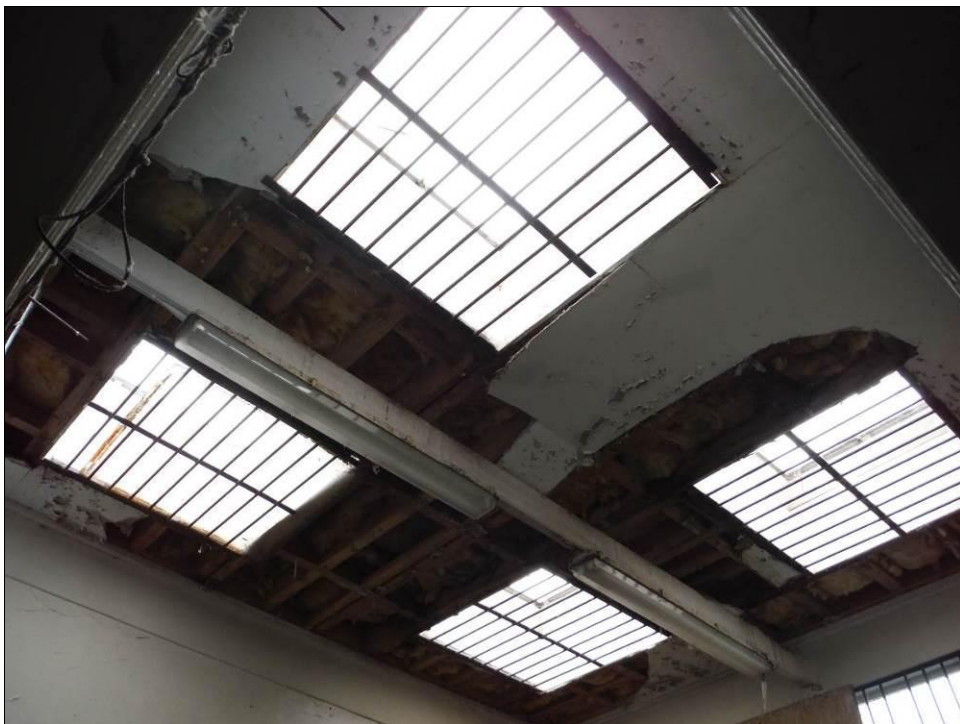


Figure 46: Detail of ceiling of Room G5, Building A.



Figure 47: South and west walls of Room G6, Building A (Scale= 2m).

#### 4.1.14 *Room G7-Northern Corridor*

4.1.14.1 Room G7 is accessed by doors at its southern, northern and eastern side, leading to the central corridor (Room G3), the exterior and the slipper baths entrance (Room G8) respectively. The room retains the original internal glazed stretcher-bond brickwork though this has been painted over (Figure 48). The remains of the dado rail on the southern wall separate the visible brick-coursed lower portion of the wall and the plastered upper portion. The western end of the corridor has been blocked off as part of the present development to reflect the ownership boundary (Figure 48). The westernmost end of the northern wall contains two five-light fixed windows with timber moulded surrounds. These windows have been covered with bars running vertically across the frames. These windows lead to the exterior but have been blocked up. To the east of the windows there is an inserted, blocked doorway. The presence of a concrete step in the doorway suggests that it may have been added during refurbishment carried out in response to the construction of Building B. The eastern end of the corridor contains a doorway with remnants of its original moulded timber surround (Figure 49). The easternmost doorway in the south wall to the central corridor was discussed above. There is a hatch in the ceiling at the easternmost part of the corridor (Figure 50). This is lined with timber moulding and could be the remains of a skylight.



Figure 48: Room G7, Building A (Scale = 2m)



Figure 49: Detail of timber-moulded doorframe leading from Room G7 to Room G8 (Scale = 1m).



Figure 50: Detail of timber skylight in Room G7, Building A outside the entrance to Room G8.

#### 4.1.15 Rooms G8 to G11 – Slipper Baths

4.1.15.1 Room G8 consists of a vestibule to Room G9 – the main slipper baths room - formed by G10 and G11. The slipper baths vestibule is accessed by doorways in the eastern and western walls leading to the northern corridor (Room G7) and the main slipper baths room (Room G9) respectively. The room retains its lower original glazed stretcher bond brickwork and upper plasterwork walls separated by a moulded timber dado rail. The southern wall features two windows: the westernmost is a five-light window with timber moulded surround and the easternmost is a two-light window with timber moulded surround (Figure 51). These windows open to the inaccessible yard. It is likely the eastern window in this wall is a later replacement. Both windows are covered by vertical metal bars on the interior. The eastern and western walls contain metal coat hooks mounted on timber braceboards. These are placed above the level of the dado rail and appear to be original.

4.1.15.2 Rooms G10 and G11 are alcoves to the south and north respectively. Room G10 – the slipper bath shower – was tiled on all three walls with square ceramic white tiles occasionally interspersed with dark blue single tiles. A raised dais has been installed for shower drainage and tiled with peach coloured ceramic tiles (Figure 53). This area was refurbished possibly during the addition of Building B. Room G11 – the slipper bath ladies’ toilet – was tiled on all three walls with square ceramic white tiles occasionally interspersed with light blue single tiles. The southern wall contains a single two-light window with moulded timber surrounds covered with vertical metal bars. Room G11 was fitted with a toilet with a cistern attached to the southern and western walls (Figure 52).



Figure 51: Room G8, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 52: Room G10, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 53: Room G11, Building A (Scale = 2m).



4.1.15.3 Room G9 – the main slipper bath room – is accessed by a doorway in the western wall leading to the main slipper baths vestibule (Room G8). All the walls are tiled with square ceramic white tiles occasionally interspersed with dark blue, light blue, dark brown, and bright yellow single tiles (Figure 54). The remaining upper portion of the walls was plastered. In the western, southern, and northern walls, there was evidence of the original slipper baths from the 1912 construction with exposed glazed stretcher-bond brickwork at the ground level (Figure 55). In the southern, eastern, and northern walls, scars from the removed partitions were evident in the tiling (Figurer 56-58). These partitions are the result of the conversion of the slipper baths to shower cubicles given the detailing of the signage attached to the tiled walls. The ceiling also contained a recessed skylight (Figure 59). This was a large ten-light window set into the roof but currently boarded over from the exterior. This window had timber moulded surrounds and was covered by bars fixed to the interior.

#### 4.1.16 *Room G12- Gentleman's Toilets*

4.1.16.1 Room G12 is accessed by a door on the south side leading to the southern corridor (Room G2). The west wall is partially plastered but retains much of the original glazed stretcher-bond brickwork. The timber cornicing from the cubicle wall in the ladies' toilet (Room G4) projects into the western wall of G12 (Figure 62). This brickwork is more complete in the northern and eastern walls. The western side of the northern wall contains a two-light window with timber moulded surround internally covered by a metal crosspiece. This window looks onto the inaccessible yard area adjoined by the central corridor (Room G3), the ladies' toilet (Room G4) and the slipper baths (Rooms G8 –G11). The northern wall also features exposed unglazed stretcher-bond red bricks that are topped with scarring from the removal of the urinals in this room. Plastering on the west wall and the removal of the urinals from the north wall indicate remodelling of a single room into two separate rooms: this room and Room G4.



Figure 54: West wall of Room G9, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 55: North wall of Room G9, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 56: East wall of Room G9, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 57: South wall of Room G9, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 58: Detail of former bath and cubicle scars in the north west corner of Room G9 (Scale = 2m).



Figure 59: Detail of skylight in Room G9, Building A.



Figure 60: West wall of Room G12, Building A (Scale= 2m).



Figure 61: North wall of Room G12 showing the location of former urinals (Scale = 2m).



Figure 62: Detail of timber moulded corning from Room G4 in west wall of G12, Building A.

#### 4.1.17 *Room G13 and G14- Staffroom and Under-stairs alcove*

4.1.17.1 Room G13 is accessible from a doorway in the west wall leading to the southern corridor (Room G2). The walls have been plastered throughout and no brickwork is exposed. The east wall contains two timber-surround doorways: the southernmost enters onto the stairwell and the southern corridor, and the northernmost enters onto the under-stairs alcove attached to the staffroom (Room G14) (Figure 64). There are no structural features on the northern or southern walls of Room G13. The eastern wall features a large four-light window with a timber surround containing frosted glass panes. This was noted externally to be an inserted window (Figure 63). This window is covered internally by vertical metal bars. The understairs alcove is plastered on all walls and has no internal structural features aside from the stairs above acting as the ceiling (Figure 65). The staircase is an insertion following the extension to the baths in the 1950s, however, this room was originally part of the 1912 baths.



Figure 63: North and east walls of Room G13, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 64: South and west walls of Room G13, Building A (Scale = 2m).



Figure 65: Room G14, Building A (Scale = 1m).

#### 4.1.18 *Building A - Date, function and development*

4.1.18.1 Map evidence shows that Building A was constructed between c.1907 and 1912. There has been extensive refurbishment carried out during the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Overall it appears to be little altered internally, in terms of its original layout and function. The building was laid out to face the road. The building was clearly constructed as a public swimming pool.

## 4.2 **Building B**

4.2.1 Building B is aligned north-east/south-west and lies to the east of Building A. The building is aligned along the intersection of Coach Road and Vine Street. Building B is two-storeys in height with brick walling to the first floor level. Building B is a multi-level, flat-roofed, brick-built block of stripped British modernist style. The south west elevation of Building B is completely obscured by Building A.

#### 4.2.2 *Exterior South-East Elevation*

4.2.2.1 The south-east elevation of Building B comprises the two-storey entrance block and single-storey changing block (Figure 66). The entrance block contains a wide, double width doorway with a bold moulded concrete surround (Figure 68). It is likely that this replaced the original entrances to the baths on Lawson Street and Vine Street. Above the

doorway, at first-floor level, there is a bank of three rectangular windows with plain moulded concrete surrounds (Figure 69). The remaining block comprises changing facilities and contains a row of four small windows, now blocked, with plain moulded concrete surrounds (Figure 67).



Figure 66: South-east elevation of the two-storey entrance block on Building B (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 67: South East elevation of Building B (Scale = 2 x 2m).





Figure 68: Detail of the entranceway in South East elevation of Building B (Scale = 2m).

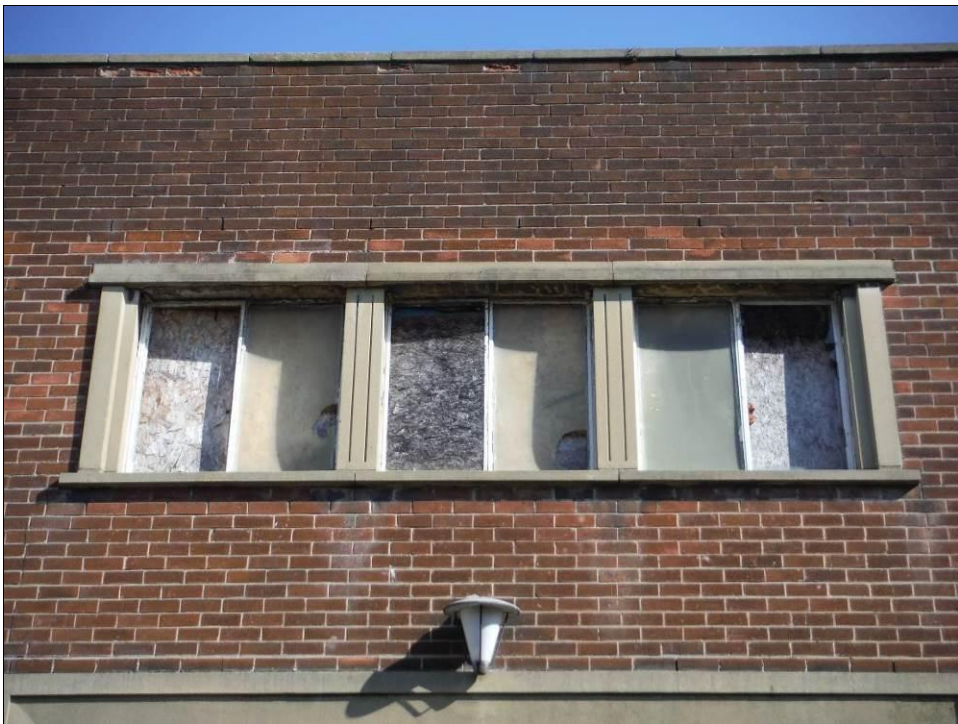


Figure 69: Detail of windows in the entrance block of the South East elevation of Building B.

#### 4.2.3 Exterior North-East Elevation

4.2.3.1 The north-east elevation of Building B comprises the single-storey changing room block and the one-and-a-half storey swimming pool block. The changing room block contains a bank of three small blocked windows within plain moulded concrete surrounds. The swimming pool block contains a bank of three larger blocked windows within plain moulded concrete surrounds (Figures 70 and 71).



Figure 70: North East elevation of Building B (Scale = 2 x 2m).



Figure 71: East facing oblique view of South East and North East elevations of Building B (Scale = 2 x 2m).

#### 4.2.4 *Exterior North-West Elevation*

The North-West elevation of Building B is brick-built with five regularly spaced windows on the ground floor and four regularly spaced windows on the first floor with moulded concrete surrounds. The first storey has a three-quarter storey turret constructed between the western and eastern blocks of North-West elevation of Building B. This turret is based in concrete and appears to be part of the original fabric of Building B.

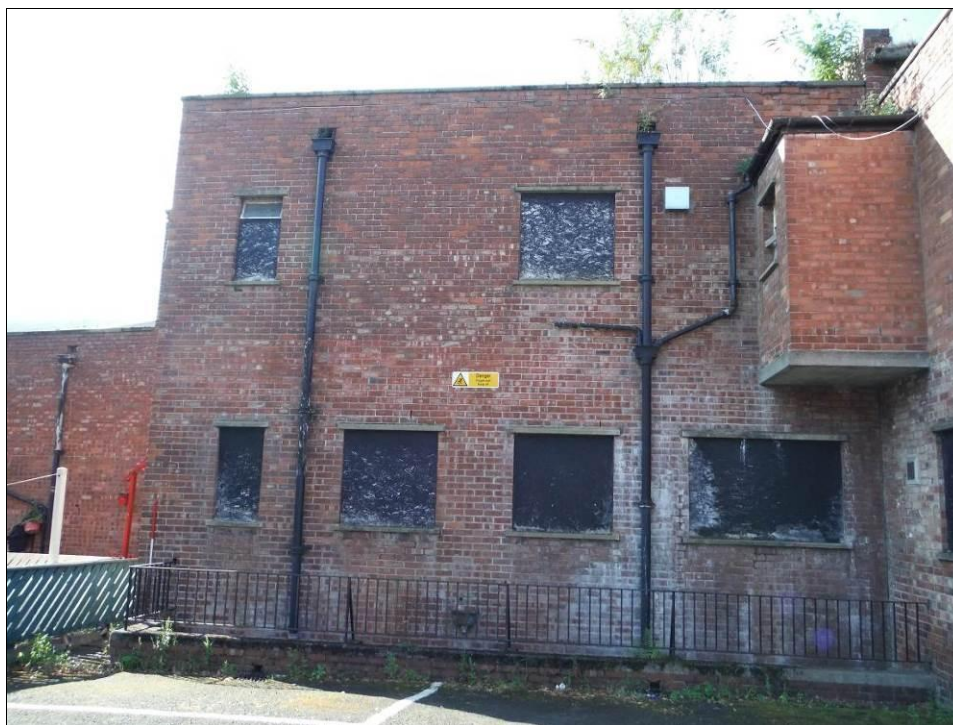


Figure 72: Detail of the North West elevation of Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.5 *Building B – Interior*

4.2.5.1 Internally, Building B was inspected throughout as part of this building recording exercise. Internal inspection concluded that the overall structure is focused around the learner pool area with the changing room areas on both the ground floor and basement levels being repeated. Extensive modifications made to Building A are a direct result of the construction of access to and from Building B where the viewing gallery and changing rooms access the main pool area in Building A.

#### 4.2.6 *Room G1- Changing Room Shower Block*

4.2.6.1 Room G1 consists of a small shower block, accessed by a doorway on its western side, and adjoining antechamber into the main pool in Building A (Building A/Room G1) (Figure 69) and via an entranceway in the eastern wall leading to changing room (Building B/Room G3). The walls in this room were tiled throughout with ceramic pale yellow wall tiles from floor to ceiling. The northern wall contained a terrazzo shower block of three alcoves on raised daises for drainage (Figure 73). The window in the northern wall consisted of a six-light window of frosted glass with timber surrounds and covered by a metal grille of vertical bars. The window has been boarded from the outside.



Figure 73: Room G1, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.7 Room G2- Changing Room Toilets

4.2.7.1 Room G2 consists of a toilet block accessed by a door in the western wall that leads to the main changing room (Room G3). The walls throughout this room are tiled with pale yellow square ceramic tiles up to two-thirds of the wall surface. The top third of the wall was plastered and painted. The western wall contained the timber framed doorway into the toilets (Figure 74). The northern wall contained two windows. The westernmost was a square three-light window with timber surrounds and frosted glass. The easternmost window is a rectangular two-light window with timber surround and frosted glass. Both windows were sealed by external boards and internal bars. Below the westernmost window, there is evidence of where the sinks would have been for the toilets. These have been removed (Figure 75). The eastern wall had four cubicles constructed of terrazzo and toilet cisterns were attached to the northern wall. The latter had been removed but the bowls remained (Figure 76). Three regularly spaced single-light windows with timber surrounds were located in the eastern wall. These had been boarded up externally and bars placed internally. The southern wall did not contain any features of note.



Figure 74: West wall of Room G2, Building B (Scale= 2m).



Figure 75: North wall of Room G2, Building B (Scale = 2m).

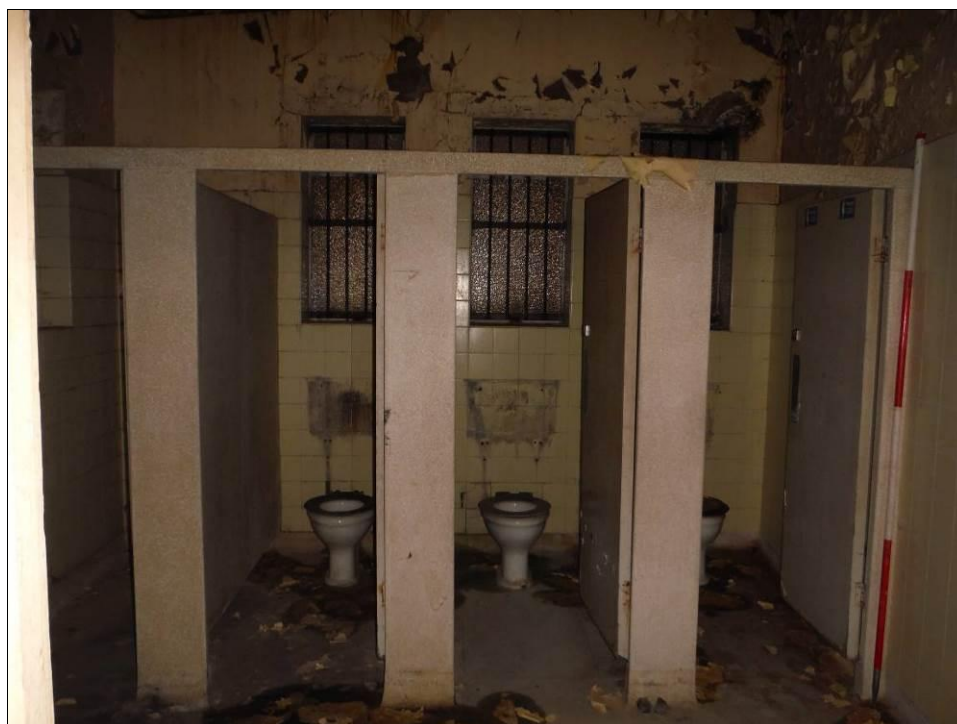


Figure 76: East wall of Room G2, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.8 *Room G3- Changing Room*

4.2.8.1 Room G3 consists of a changing room accessed by doors at the north-west, north-east, and southern sides from the shower block (Room G1), toilets (Room G2), learner pool (Room G5), main lobby side-room (Room G7) and the south-western corridor (Room G4). The north wall has a small annexe that adjoins with the shower block (Room G1) and the toilets (Room G2). The walls throughout the changing room are faced with painted plaster. The eastern end of the north wall contains a four-light window with timber surround that had been boarded and barred internally (Figure 77). The eastern wall had a timber framed door that entered into the learner pool (Room G12). The rest of the eastern wall was lined with terrazzo changing cubicles fitted with steel-framed benches seated with treated timber boards (Figure 78). These extended to the south wall of the changing rooms (Figure 79). The south wall contained two timber framed doorways (Figure 80). The easternmost led to the main lobby side room (Room G7) and the westernmost led to south-western corridor (Room G4). A radiator protected by a metal grille was attached to the south wall on the eastern side. This was adjacent to a boarded up panel covering the long single-light window leading to the south-western corridor (Room G4). The western wall was similar to the eastern wall (Figure 81). Terrazzo changing cubicles lined the wall from the southern wall to the doorway to Room G1. These also included steel-framed wooden benches. The central changing room was supported by concrete pillars (Figure 82).



Figure 77: North wall of Room G3, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 78: East wall of Room G3, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 79: East wall of Room G3, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 80: South wall of Room G3, Building B (Scale = 2m).





Figure 81: South wall of Room G3, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 82: Detail of concrete pillars in Room G3, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.9 Room G4- South-western corridor

4.2.9.1 Room G4 consists of a corridor accessed from doors on the west, north, and south sides from the main pool (Building A/Room G1), changing rooms (Room G3), and main lobby (Room G5) respectively. The wall is painted plaster and the doors are plain timber framed structures. The northern and southern wall contained boarded up windows leading into the changing room (Room G3) and main lobby (Room G5) respectively (Figure 83).



Figure 83: Room G4, Building B looking west (left) and east (right) (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.10 Room G5 and G6- Main Lobby and Box Office

4.2.10.1 Room G5 is accessed via multiple doorways: the western staircase that leads to the basement changing rooms (Room B5) and the first floor corridor (Room F1), a doorway in the north wall that leads to the south-western corridor (Room G4), the door to the ticket booth (Room G6), the doorway in the north wall that leads to the main lobby side room (Room G7), and the doorway in the east wall that leads to the central southern corridor (Room G9). The north wall contained a built-in radiator that had been removed (Figure 84). Attached to the north wall was the box office (Room G6). This was a flat-roofed structure of approximately a three-quarter storey in height (Figure 85). The partition wall was constructed of insulation fibre and framed in timber then coated in painted particle board. The western elevation contained the doorway and boarded window. The doorway was timber-framed and contained a plain timber fire door. The southern elevation was largely obscured by a large board attached to cover the ticket window. The interior of Room G6 contained original fixtures and fittings. The east wall of the box office had a set of two timber shelves attached to the wall. The south wall of the box office contained a single-light window with cut-circle at the centre within timber surrounds. A wooden desk constructed of treated timber and particle board was attached to the south wall and remained largely intact (Figure 86). The east wall was featureless aside from attached signs and posters as well as visible plumbing. The entryway to the central southern corridor (Room G9) was formed by a partition in the wall (Figure 87).

The south wall contained the original entryway constructed for the extension in the 1950s. This was an aluminium framed two-light glass-panelled double doorway surrounded by side-light two-light and transom single-light windows. The doorway had been boarded and barred internally (Figure 84). The west wall contained the flights of stairs to the basement and first floor of Building B. These were straight-run flights with halfspace landings at the half-storey interval.



Figure 84: West wall (left) and south wall (right) of Room G5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 85: Exterior of Room G6 in Room G5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 86: Interior of Room G6, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 87: East wall of Room G5, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.11 Room G7, G8 and G9 – Southern Central Corridor and Corridor Side-Room

4.2.11.1 Room G7 consisted of a small room accessed by a timber framed fire door in the south wall leading to the main lobby (Room G5), and a timber framed fire-door in the north wall leading to the changing room (Room G3) (Figure 88). The walls are painted plasterwork but otherwise the room contains no other features. Room G8 consisted of a store-room accessed by a door from the southern central corridor at its eastern side. The walls were painted plaster and affixed with two courses of timber shelving on the eastern, northern, and western sides (Figure 89). The corridor was accessible from the eastern, northern, and western sides leading to the main lobby (Room G5), corridor side-room (Room G9), learner pool (Room G12), and southern changing rooms (Room G10).



Figure 88: Room G7, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 89: Room G8, Building B.

#### 4.2.12 Rooms G10, G11, and G13 to 15- Southern Changing Room Suite

4.2.12.1 These rooms had severe issues with nesting vermin and structural instability. This should be taken into consideration for this section of the building recording. Room G10 – the south-west changing room – is accessed from a timber-framed doorway in the eastern wall leading to the southern central corridor, and a doorway in the western wall leading to the south-east changing room. The north wall is painted plaster and is fitted with timber changing cubicles that contain timber doors within corniced timber surrounds. These doors featured a single-light glass panel in the upper portion. These wooden cubicles continue across the north wall of the south-east changing room (Room G11). The eastern wall of the south-west changing room (Room G10) is a timber-framed insert covered by particle board (Figures 90 and 91). This is a later addition and the layout of the basement eastern changing room (Room B2) would support this assessment. The southern wall is painted and plastered. This features two two-light metal framed windows containing frosted panes of wire glass. The western wall was painted and plastered. It contained the moulded timber frame for the doorway to the southern

central corridor (Room G9). The ceiling contained a recessed single-light skylight covered by a metallic grille.



Figure 90: North and east walls of Room G10, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 91: South and east walls of Room G10, Building B (Scale = 2m).

4.2.12.2 Room G11 – the south-east changing room – is accessed from the doorway in the western wall that leads to the south-west changing room (Room G10), and the doorways in the eastern wall that lead (from north to south) to the learner pool foyer (Room G15), the southern changing room toilet (Room G13), and the southern changing room side room (Room G14) (Figure 92). The eastern wall was plastered and painted. The northern wall had the same features as Room G10 discussed above. The southern wall was plastered and painted. The wall contained two two-light metal framed window containing frosted panes of wired glass.

4.2.12.3 The learner pool foyer (Room G15) is accessible from the western wall via a doorway leading to the south-east changing room (Room G11) and from the northern wall via a doorway to the learner pool (Room G12). This room was tiled with ceramic square yellow tiles and contained a four-light metal framed window of frosted glass within the eastern wall. The south-east changing room toilets (Room G13) were completely obscured and inaccessible. The changing room side room (Room G14) was accessed from the western wall via a timber-framed doorway. There are no fixtures or fittings within it and the remaining walls are plastered and painted (Figure 92).



Figure 92: Room G11, Building B with Room G15 visible at the far left of the photograph.

#### 4.2.13 Room G12- Learner Pool

4.2.13.1 Room G12 consists of the shallow learner pool area. This area is accessible via doorways at the north-west, south-west and south-east corners leading to the changing rooms (Room G3), the basement corridor (Room B1), the southern central corridor (Room G9), and the learner pool foyer (Room G15). The learner pool walls are tiled throughout by square cream ceramic tiles. The floor was tiled with square cream ceramic textured tiles. The monitor gable roof and concrete joists align north/south across the pool. These are painted and plastered. The gable monitor roof overhangs the pool directly. This is supported by two joists and the gable ends aligned across the learner pool on a north/south alignment. The north and south walls of the monitor are

lit by nine clerestory windows per wall. These are single-light metal framed windows leading to the exterior.

4.2.13.2 The west wall of the learner pool area was tiled from floor to ceiling. Affixed to the south-west corner of the wall is a metal ventilation grille (Figure 93). The flight of stairs leading to the basement is situated in the south-west corner. This was adjoined by metal railings capped by a plastic rail. The metal banister for this flight of steps was fixed to the tiled eastern wall of the flight (Figure 94). The south wall contains four regularly spaced pilasters corresponding to the gable and joists of the monitor roof (Figure 95). These were tiled. The south-western corner of the wall contained the stairs to the basement including the concrete lintel for the passage into the floor below. Adjacent to the flight of stairs to the east, there is the timber-framed fire-door to southern central corridor (Room G9). This is located between the stairs and a blocked doorway. This doorway has been tiled but possesses a concrete step. There is no door visible in the north wall of the south-west changing room as it is obscured by changing cubicles. This could represent some redevelopment of the Building B extension before its closure during the 1980s. In the south-east corner of the south wall, there is the timber-framed doorway and fire-door leading to the learner pool foyer (Room G15). The east wall contains a large central nine-light window with metallic surrounds and frosted glass panes (Figure 96). This window is flanked by two six-light light square windows with metal surrounds and frosted glass panes. Furthermore those windows are in turn flanked by two metal ventilators. The north wall is dominated by a sealed mezzanine or jetty supported by white tiled concrete pillars (Figure 97). These also align with the support structure of the monitor roof above the pool. In the wall proper, there are pilasters that also act as a support for the monitor roof in an identical fashion to the south wall of the pool. In the north-east corner, there is also a blocked-off doorway with concrete threshold step. This is similar to the one in the south wall of the learner pool. There is no evidence that this was a functional doorway as it would pass into the adjoining early 20<sup>th</sup> century housing constructed as part of the municipal complex between 1907 and 1912.



Figure 93: West wall of Room G12, Building B (Scale = 2m).





Figure 94: Detail of stairway in south-west corner of Room G12, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 95: South wall of Room G12, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 96: East wall of Room G12, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 97: North wall of Room G12, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.14 Room B1- Central Corridor

4.2.14.1 Room B1 consisted of a small room accessed by a concrete staircase in the north wall leading to the learner pool (Room G12), a timber framed fire-door in the east wall leading to the eastern changing room (Room B2), and an entryway in the west wall leading to the western changing room (Room B5). The walls are painted plasterwork. The south wall contains a single two-light window with metal surrounds (Figure 98).



Figure 98: Room B1, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.15 Rooms B2 to B4 - Eastern Changing Room Suite

4.2.14.1 The layout of these rooms resembled closely the southern changing room suite (Rooms G10, G11, & G13-G15) on the floor above. Room B2 – the eastern changing room – is accessed from a timber-framed doorway in the eastern wall leading to the central corridor (B1), and the doorways in the eastern wall that lead (from north to south) to the eastern changing room toilet (Room B4), and the eastern changing room side room (B3). The ceiling was constructed of concrete and supported by reinforced steel joists running north/south. The west wall contained the doorway to the central corridor and was constructed of concrete (Figure 99). The north wall was painted concrete and fitted with terrazzo changing cubicles that contained timber benches with plain timber fixtures (Figure 100). The eastern wall is constructed of concrete and contains the doorways to the toilets (Room B4) and side room (Room B3) (Figure 101). These doorways have timber surrounds and are fitted with fire-doors. The south wall is concrete and features regularly spaced pilasters that support the ceiling joists. The south wall contains three four-light metal framed windows containing boards (Figure 102).

4.1.15.2 The eastern changing room toilets (Room B4) were tiled from floor to ceiling by square yellow ceramic tiles (Figure 103). The west wall contained the entryway to the toilet. This door is a plain fire door with a moulded timber frame. The northern wall is tiled but otherwise featureless. The east wall contains three regularly spaced two-light windows with metal frames which have been boarded up. There is a dividing column adjoining the east wall. This supports a terrazzo cubicle with a plain wooden door. There

is a toilet attached to the east wall below the southernmost window. The south wall is tiled but otherwise featureless. The changing room side room (Room B3) was accessed from the western wall via a timber-framed doorway (Figure 104). There are no fixtures or fittings within it and the remaining walls are painted.



Figure 99: West wall of Room B2, Building B (Scale= 2m).



Figure 100: North wall of Room B2, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 101: East wall of Room B2, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 102: South wall of Room B2, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 103: Room B4, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 104: Room B3, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.16 Room B5- Western Changing Room

4.2.16.1 Room B5 consists of a changing room accessed by doors at the north-west, north-east, south-east, and south-west from the shower block (Room B7), toilets (Room B6), central corridor (Room B1), and the main lobby (Room G5). The north wall has a small annexe that adjoins with the shower block (Room B7) and the toilets (Room B6) (Figure 105). The walls throughout the changing room are faced with painted concrete. At the end of the corridor in the north wall there is a three-light window with metal surrounds that is boarded and barred internally. The eastern wall was lined with two sets of terrazzo changing cubicles fitted with steel-framed benches seated with treated timber boards (Figure 106). These flanked a wooden hatchway leading to a crawl space containing the pool treatment and heating machinery. This area was inaccessible due to the instability and potential presence of asbestos. The south wall was featureless with painted concrete (Figure 107). The west wall mirrored the eastern wall as terrazzo changing cubicles lined the wall from the southern wall to the entryway to Room B7. These also included steel-framed wooden benches. The south-west corner featured the timber-framed doorway to the stairwell leading to the main lobby (Room G5) (Figure 108). This was abutted to the north by a small under-stair storage bay to the north. This was accessible by a timber-framed doorway. The room was supported by concrete pillars containing reinforced steel joists (Figure 109).



Figure 105: North and west walls of Room B5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 106: South and west walls of Room B5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 107: South wall of Room B5, Building B (Scale = 2m).





Figure 108: Detail of stairway in south-east corner of Room B5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 109: Detail of pillars in Room B5, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.17 Room B6- Western Changing Room Toilets

4.2.17.1 Room B6 consists of a toilet block accessed by a door in the western wall that leads to the main changing room (Room B5). The walls throughout this room are tiled with pale yellow square ceramic tiles. The top portion of the wall was plastered and painted. The western wall contained the timber framed doorway into the toilets (Figure 11). The northern wall contained two square three-light windows with metal surrounds and frosted glass sealed by external boards and internal bars. The northern half of the eastern wall had two cubicles constructed of terrazzo and toilet cisterns attached to the wall. The southern half contained a ceramic urinal (Figure 110). The southern wall did not contain any features of note (Figure 111).

#### 4.2.18 Room B7- Western Changing Room Showers

4.2.18.1 Room B7 consists of a small shower block, accessed by an entranceway on its southern side, and adjoining stairway into the main pool in Building A (Building A/Room G1) and via an entranceway in the eastern wall leading to the changing room (Building B/Room B5). The walls in this room were tiled throughout with ceramic pale yellow wall tiles from floor to ceiling. The northern wall contained a terrazzo shower block of three alcoves on raised daises for drainage (Figure 112). The window in the northern wall consisted of a four-light boarded window with timber surrounds covered by a metal grille of vertical bars. The staircase in the south wall consisted of two straight flights separated by a quarterspace landing (Figure 113). At the base and foot of this stairway was a recessed floor space intended for an anti-bacterial foot bath (Figure 114). The metal bannister is attached to the western wall of the stairwell.



Figure 110: Room B6, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 111: Room B6, Building B (Scale= 2m).



Figure 112: Detail of shower cubicles in Room B7, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 113: Detail of stairway in Room B7, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 114: Foot bath at the top of the staircase in Room B7, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.19 Room F1- First Floor South Corridor

4.2.19.1 Room F1 consists of the corridor accessed from the main lobby (Room G5) by a door in its west wall (Figure 115), accessed from the viewing gallery via a door in the north-west corner (Room F6), accessed from the café (Room F4) by a door in the northern wall, and by doors in the east wall from the ladies and gent's toilets (Rooms F2 and F3). The walls throughout the room are painted plaster. The west wall contains two doors in its northern half: the northernmost is a timber-framed entryway to the viewing gallery (Room F6) and the door in the middle of the wall is a timber-framed fire-door that leads onto the stairwell to the ground floor main lobby (Room G5). The southern half of the wall is otherwise featureless. The south wall contains two two-light metal framed windows (Figure 116). Below these is a recess the length of the wall about a quarter storey in height. This appears to be a part of the internal central heating system for the building. The east wall contains the timber-moulded framed doors for the ladies' and gentlemen's toilets (Figure 117). The east wall is otherwise featureless. The north wall contains the timber-frame for the double doors leading to the café (Room F4). Each door has three regularly spaced timber-surrounded single-light glass panels.



Figure 115: North and west walls of Room F1, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 116: South wall of Room F1, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 117: East wall of Room F1, Building B1 (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.20 Rooms F2 and F3- Toilets

4.2.20.1 Rooms F2 and F3 consists of two bathrooms with mirrored layouts. They are accessed by timber-framed doors in the west wall from the first floor southern corridor (Figure 118). The rooms are tiled with square ceramic yellow tiles covering white painted plaster which is observable above the window line. Both rooms contain an antechamber with a timber-framed entrance way featuring a timber-framed single-light glass panel in the upper part of the door (Figure 119). These doors are situated on the north wall (Room F2) and south wall (Room F3). These were adjoined by a terrazzo partition wall and entryway for the toilet cubicle. This was a plain wooden painted door fitted with a fingerplate. The eastern wall of both rooms contain two two-light windows with metal frame surrounds and fitted with frosted glass panels (Figure 118). The windows in the ladies' toilet (Room F2) are boarded up externally. Both sets of windows are fitted with metal bars internally. The eastern walls of both rooms are fitted with toilet and sink but the latter has been removed from both toilets. The cistern of the ladies' toilet has also been removed.



Figure 118: East wall of Rooms F2 (left) and F3 (right), Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 119: South-west corner of Room F3, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.21 Room F4- Café

4.2.21.1 Room F4 consists of a large café. The walls are painted white plaster with black rubber skirting. The room is accessed by entryways in the south and north walls leading to the south corridor and kitchen area respectively. The south wall contains the double doorway to the south corridor and this has been described above (Figure 120). The wall is otherwise featureless. The east wall has three regularly spaced pilasters and contains two large metal-frame surround four-light windows flanked by two three-light metal-frame windows leading to the exterior (Figure 121). These are situated above a recessed wooden frame running the length of the wall. This appears to have been the remnants of the central heating system of covered radiators. The east half of the north wall contains a timber surround two-light window leading to the exterior above another radiator frame (Figure 122). The west half of the north wall contains a metal-framed and shuttered serving hatch leading to the kitchen (Room F5). This is adjacent to the timber-framed doorway fitted with plain wooden door leading to the kitchen (Room F5). The west wall contains three regularly spaced timber-framed two-light windows (Figure 123). The plaster in the west wall has degraded revealing the brickwork in the wall and central window. The red brick for the wall is set in a stretcher bond and the window lintel is supported by concrete blocks. The ceiling for the café is supported by three regularly spaced joists corresponding with the pilasters in the east wall.



Figure 120: South wall of Room F4, Building B (Scale = 2m).





Figure 121: East wall of Room F4, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 122: North wall of Room F4, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 123: West wall of Room F4, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.22 Room F5- Kitchen

4.2.22.1 Room F5 consists of the kitchen area attached to the café (Room F4). The walls are painted white plaster with black rubber skirting. This is accessed by three entryways: two in the south wall and one in the north-west corner. These lead to the café (Room F4), the viewing gallery (Room F6), and the northern corridor (Room F7) respectively. The western half of the south wall contains the timber-framed doorway to the viewing gallery (Room F6). The door is plain with a single-light glass panel in the upper half. The eastern half of the wall contains the timber-framed doorway to the café (Room F4) which is fitted with a plain timber door (Figure 124). This is adjacent to the serving hatch leading to the café. This hatch is metal-framed and fitted with a wooden canopy at the top to cover the rolled shutters. The east wall contains a timber-surround three-light window that has been boarded externally (Figure 125). Below the window, a metallic radiator unit is attached to the wall. The plaster in the upper portion of the north-east corner has degraded revealing the stretcher-bond red brick beneath. The eastern half of the north wall is fitted with three partitioned cupboards accessible via timber-framed doors (Figure 126). The easternmost cupboard contains a four-light window with metal surrounds. This window has been boarded up externally and fitted with internal metal bars. The cupboards contain four rows of fitted timber shelving on the north, east, and west walls. In the centre of the north wall, adjacent to the cupboard units, is a two-light window with timber-surrounds (Figure 127). This is above the remains of a built-in shelving unit constructed with a painted metal frame and fitted with timber shelves. The north-west corner of the north wall features a timber-framed doorway fitted with a plain timber door containing a single-light glass panel in the upper portion. The west wall is broadly featureless but contains the fuse and junction box in the upper-part of the north-west corner.



Figure 124: South wall of Room F5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 125: East wall of Room F5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 126: North wall of Room F5, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 127: West wall of Room F5, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.23 *Room F6- Viewing Gallery*

4.2.23.1 Room F6 consists of the viewing gallery to the main pool area (Building A/Room G1). This consists of three tiers of concrete seating flanked to the north and south by a flight of stairs. The viewing gallery is accessed via the north wall and the south-east corner leading to the kitchen (Room F5) and the southern corridor (Room F1) respectively. The walls are plain painted plaster. The north wall contains the timber-framed doorway to the kitchen (Room F1) (Figure 128). A metal bannister is attached to the wall to support the adjoining flight of steps. The east wall contains four regularly-spaced pilasters and three regularly-spaced timber-surround two-light windows that lead to the café (Room F4) (Figure 129). The south-east corner of the east wall contains the timber-framed doorway to the southern corridor (Room F1). The south wall is plain painted plaster and fitted with a metal bannister to support the adjoining stairs (Figure 130). The west wall is dominated by the central three-light window with timber surround (Figure 131). This is flanked by two two-light timber-framed windows. These windows are based with plain painted timber panels and separated by four concrete pillars. These pillars support ceiling joists which correspond with the pilasters in the east wall. These relate to the joists in the café ceiling (Room F4). The ceiling also contains four recessed skylights aligned north/south along the centre of the viewing gallery (Figures 128 and 129). These each contain a metal-framed single-light window.

#### 4.2.24 *Room F7 and F8- First Floor North Corridor and Stockroom*

4.2.24.1 Room F7 consists of a corridor accessible from the south-east corner, north-east corner, and the west leading to the kitchen (Room F5), the storage room (Room F8), and the Building A southern corridor (Building A/Room G2). The corridor walls were painted plaster and featured black rubber moulded skirting. The south-east corner of the south wall contains the timber-framed doorway with plain timber door. There is a projecting wall for the staircase on the western half. This is topped by timber board and follows the descent of the stairs. The western flight of stairs was obstructed by nesting pigeons, which interfered with their recording. From examination in the Building A southern corridor (Building A/Room G2), this is a halfturn staircase constructed of two flights of stairs connected by a half landing at the northern wall. The west wall was otherwise featureless. The north wall is also featureless at its western half. The eastern half contains a timber-framed doorway to the storage room (Room F8). The east wall contains a two-light timber-surround window with internal bars (Figure 132).

4.2.24.2 Room F8 consists of a storage room accessible from the south-east corner leading to the north corridor (Room F7). The walls are painted plaster and feature rubber moulded skirting. The south wall contains the timber-framed doorway to the north corridor (Room F7). The door is a plain wooden painted door. The western portion of the south wall has two rows of fixed painted timber shelving attached to the wall. The north wall has timber wall-mounted shelving in the north-east corner. This is painted. There is a four-light window in the north wall with timber surrounds (Figure 133). The east and west walls are featureless.



Figure 128: North wall of Room F6, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 129: East and south wall of Room F6, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 130: West wall of Room F6, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 131: Detail of tiered seating in Room F6, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 132: Room F7, Building B (Scale = 2m).



Figure 133: West and north walls of Room F8, Building B (Scale = 2m).





Figure 134: South wall of Room F8, Building B (Scale = 2m).

#### 4.2.25 *Building B - Date, function and development*

4.2.25.1 Map evidence suggests that Building B was constructed between 1954 and 1968. A construction date at this time would also seem to accord well with the architecture of the building itself. The purpose of the building was to expand the existing facilities of the original 1912 baths to cater to a range of abilities as well as increasing capacity of visitors.

4.2.25.2 The building itself has seen minimal alteration, namely the installation of a dividing wall in the ground floor southern changing room suite. It is unfortunately difficult to establish a date for the installation of this development.

## 5. DISCUSSION

5.1. The historic building recording of the former Wallsend Public Baths has investigated both the original public baths constructed between 1907 and 1912 and the extension from the mid twentieth century. The building recording has provided information relating to the history of these buildings and their relationship, as well as providing a record and assessment of the standing remains at the site.

5.2 The buildings surveyed are related to the operation of the public baths. Of particular interest is the survival of original features relating to the 1912 public baths despite the modifications carried out on the structure as a result of the redevelopment and construction of the extension during the 1950s and 60s.

## **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 This report should be read in conjunction with the Heritage Impact Assessment for the development.
- 6.2 No further work is recommended as a consequence of this exercise.

## **7. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT**

- 7.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 7.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **8. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

9.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to express special thanks to Jim McIver of Solar Solutions Ltd. and Sam Grant of Big Tree Planning Ltd.. We would also like to thank Jennifer Morrison, Archaeology Officer at the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team.

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## APPENDIX 1: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Shot No	Direction	Scale	Context number	Description	Date
1	N	1 x 2m	A	South East elevation. Oblique view of Building A	09/07/15
2	WNW	1 X 2m	A	South East elevation. Oblique view of Building A	09/07/15
3	NNW	1 X 2m	A	South East elevation. Detail of removed porch.	09/07/15
4	NNW	-	A	South East elevation. Detail of roundel window.	09/07/15
5	NW	-	A	South East elevation. Detail of Diocletian window	09/07/15
6	NW	1 x 2m	A + B	South East elevation. Interface between Buildings A and B.	09/07/15
7	ENE	1 X 2m	A	South East elevation. Detail of boundary wall with removed rails.	09/07/15
8	N	2 X 2m	A	South West elevation.	09/07/15
9	NNW	1 x 2m	A	South West elevation. Detail of corner pilaster.	09/07/15
10	ESE	-	A	South West elevation. Detail of Diocletian window	09/07/15
11	ESE	2 X 2m	A	South West elevation.	09/07/15
12	ESE	1 x 2m	A	South West elevation. Detail of door marked 'Men'	09/07/15
13	ESE	-	A	South West elevation. Detail of door marked 'Men'	09/07/15
14	ESE	1 x 2m	A	South West elevation. Detail of door marked 'Women'	09/07/15
15	ESE	1 x 2m	A	South West elevation. Detail of ground floor Diocletian window	09/07/15
16	ESE	1 x 2m	A	South West elevation. Detail of ground floor Diocletian window	09/07/15
17	SE	-	A	South West elevation. Detail of cornicing on northern pilaster.	09/07/15
18	ESE	-	A	South West elevation. Detail of wing wall marked 'Public Baths'	09/07/15
19	WSW	2 x 2m	A	North West elevation. Oblique view Building A with building B in the background	09/07/15
20	S	2 x 2m	A	North West elevation. Oblique view Building A with building B in the background	09/07/15
21	WNW	2 x 2m	A	North East elevation of Buildings A and B.	09/07/15
22	NW	1 x 2m	B	North East elevation.	09/07/15
23	S	1 x 2m	B	North East elevation. Detail of the corner of Building B.	09/07/15
24	WNW	1 x 2m	B	North East elevation. Detail of light well for B/B6	09/07/15

25	W	1 x 2m	B	North East elevation. Detail of turret on first floor of Building B.	09/07/15
26	SE	1 x 2m	B	North West elevation. Detail of first floor turret and retaining wall of basement	09/07/15
27	WNW	2 x 2m	B	South East elevation.	09/07/15
28	NNW	1 x 2m	B	South East elevation. Detail of doorway	09/07/15
29	NNW	-	B	South East elevation. Detail of long window in first floor.	09/07/15
30	NW	2 x 2m	B	South East elevation. Oblique view of eastern end.	09/07/15
31	WNW	2 x 2m	B	North East elevation.	09/07/15
32	NW	2 x 2m	B	North East and South East elevations. Oblique view, south east corner.	09/07/15
33	NW	-	B	South East elevation. Oblique detail of first floor.	09/07/15
34	NW	1 x 2m	B	North East elevation. Interface between Building B and houses.	09/07/15
35	WSW	2 x 2m	A /G1	West wall.	09/07/15
36	WSW	2 x 2m	A /G1	West wall.	09/07/15
37	WSW	-	A/G1	West wall. Detail of Diocletian window.	09/07/15
38	WSW	-	A/G1	West wall. Detail of roof extension.	09/07/15
39	WSW	-	A/G1	West wall. Oblique detail of roof extension.	09/07/15
40	SSW	2 x 2m	A/G1	South wall. Oblique view of south wall.	09/07/15
41	S	2 x 2m	A/G1	South wall. Oblique view of south wall.	09/07/15
42	SSE	-	A/G1	South wall. Detail of middle Diocletian window.	09/07/15
43	SSE	-	A/G1	South wall. Detail of easternmost Diocletian window.	09/07/15
44	SSE	-	A/G1	South wall. Detail of roundel window.	09/07/15
45	SSE	1 x 2m	A/G1	South wall. Detail of entrance.	09/07/15
46	SSE	1 x 2m	A/G1	South wall. Oblique detail of entrance.	09/07/15
47	W	1 x 2m	A/G1	South wall. Detail of poolside steps.	09/07/15
48	ENE	2 x 2m	A/G1	East wall.	09/07/15
49	ENE	-	A/G1	East wall. Detail of pilaster over roof extension.	09/07/15
50	ENE	-	A/G1	East wall. Detail of plaster over roof extension.	09/07/15
51	NNE	-	A/G1	East wall. Detail of brick of roof extension.	09/07/15
52	NNE	1 x 2m	A/G1	North and East wall. Detail of safety sign and brick of roof extension.	09/07/15
53	NE	2 x 2m	A/G1	North wall. Oblique view of north wall.	09/07/15
54	NW	2 x 2m	A/G1	North wall. Oblique view of north wall.	09/07/15
55	NNE	-	A/G1	North and East wall. Detail of safety sign.	09/07/15
56	NW	1 x 2m	A/G2	North wall. Detail of windows at western extent.	09/07/15
57	WNW	1 x 2m	A/G2	West wall. Detail of blocking of G2.	09/07/15
58	NW	1 x 2m	A/G2	North wall. Detail of entryway to G3.	09/07/15
59	N	1 x 2m	A/G3	North wall.	09/07/15
60	NNE	1 x 2m	A/G3	North wall. Detail of doorway.	09/07/15
61	NNW	1 x 2m	A/G4	North wall. Detail of windows.	09/07/15
62	N	-	A/G4	North and east wall. Detail of cornicing on toilet cubicle wall.	09/07/15
63	NNW	1 x 2m	A/G4	North wall. Detail of toilet cubicles.	09/07/15
64	SE	1 x 2m	A/G5	South wall.	09/07/15
65	WSW	1 x 2m	A/G5	West wall.	09/07/15
66	NNW	1 x 2m	A/G5	North wall.	09/07/15
67	ENE	1 x 2m	A/G5	East wall.	09/07/15
68	ENE	1 x 2m	A/G5	East wall.	09/07/15
69	ESE	1 x 2m	A/G6	East wall.	09/07/15
70	ESE	1 x 2m	A/G6	East wall.	09/07/15
71	S	1 x 2m	A/G6	South wall. Detail of windows.	09/07/15
72	NW	-	A/G5	North and west wall. Detail of ceiling.	09/07/15
73	W	1 x 2m	A/G7	North wall. Detail of windows.	09/07/15

74	NE	1 x 2m	A/G7	East wall. Detail of entryway to G8.	09/07/15
75	NE	1 x 1m	A/G7	East wall. Detail of entryway to G8 and dado rail.	09/07/15
76	ESE	-	A/G7	East and south wall. Detail of ceiling featuring windows.	09/07/15
77	SE	1 x 2m	A/G8	South wall.	
78	NNE	1 x 2m	A/G9	North wall.	09/07/15
79	ESE	1 x 2m	A/G9	East wall.	09/07/15
80	SSE	1 x 2m	A/G9	South wall.	09/07/15
81	WNW	1 x 2m	A/G9	West wall.	09/07/15
82	NE	1 x 2m	A/G9	North and west wall. Detail of pedestal bath and dividing wall.	09/07/15
83	NNW	-	A/G9	North and east wall. Detail of ceiling.	09/07/15
84	SW	-	A/G9	South wall. Detail of sign marked 'In case of emergency pull cord'	09/07/15
85	S	1 x 2m	A/G10	South wall.	09/07/15
86	N	1 x 2m	A/G11	North wall.	09/07/15
87	NW	1 x 2m	A/G12	West wall. Detail of opening.	09/07/15
88	SW	1 x 2m	A/G12	South wall. Detail of entryway to G2.	09/07/15
89	SW	1 x 2m	A/G12	North wall. Detail of urinals.	09/07/15
90	ESE	-	A/G12	West wall. Detail of removed moulded cornice.	09/07/15
91	N	1 x 2m	A/G13	North and East wall.	09/07/15
92	S	1 x 2m	A/G13	South and West wall. Entryway to G14 and corridor to G2.	09/07/15
93	NE	1 x 1m	A/G14	East wall.	09/07/15
94	S	1 x 2m	B/G1	South wall. Entryway to G1.	09/07/15
95	N	1 x 2m	B/G1	North wall. Detail of shower cubicles.	09/07/15
96	WNW	1 x 2m	B/G2	West wall. Detail of toilet cubicles.	09/07/15
97	NW	1 x 2m	B/G2	North wall. Detail of removed sinks and window.	09/07/15
98	SSE	1 x 2m	B/G3	South and East walls. Detail of concrete pillars.	09/07/15
99	ESE	1 x 2m	B/G3	East wall. Detail of changing cubicles.	09/07/15
100	S	1 x 2m	B/G3	West and South walls. Detail of changing cubicles. Entryway to G4 in background.	09/07/15
101	S	1 x 2m	B/G3	South wall. Entryways to G4 and G7.	09/07/15
102	NNE	1 x 2m	B/G3	North wall.	09/07/15
103	SSE	1 x 2m	B/G3	South wall. Detail of window and entryway to G4	09/07/15
104	SSE	-	B/G3	South wall. Detail of sign marked 'We don't swim in your Toilet Please don't pee in our Pool?.'	09/07/15
105	E	1 x 2m	B/G4	East wall.	09/07/15
106	W	1 x 2m	B/G4	West wall	09/07/15
107	E	1 x 2m	B/G5	North wall. Detail of stairwell to B5 and F1	09/07/15
108	SW	1 x 2m	B/G5	South wall.	09/07/15
109	NE	1 x 2m	B/G5	North wall. Detail of exterior of G6	09/07/15
110	NE	1 x 2m	B/G5	North and East walls. Oblique of entryway into G6	09/07/15
111	ENE	1 x 2m	B/G5	East wall.	09/07/15
112	SE	1 x 2m	B/G6	South and East walls.	09/07/15
113	W	1 x 2m	B/G7	North and West walls. Entryway to G3.	09/07/15
114	NE	-	B/G8	North and East walls.	09/07/15
115	NE	1 x 2m	B/G10	East wall. Oblique of entryway to G11. Detail of fibreboard insert wall.	09/07/15
116	ESE	1 x 2m	B/G10	South and East walls. Oblique view of south and east walls.	09/07/15
117	ESE	-	B/G11	South and East walls. Oblique view of south wall and entryway to G14	09/07/15
118	ENE	-	B/G11	East wall. Entryways to G13, G14, and G15.	09/07/15

119	WSW	1 x 2m	B/G12	West wall.	09/07/15
120	E	1 x 2m	B/G12	South wall. Entryways to G9 and G15 and blocked entryway.	09/07/15
121	WSW	1 x 2m	B/G12	West wall.	09/07/15
122	NW	1 x 2m	B/G12	North wall. Oblique view of north wall.	09/07/15
123	SE	1 x 2m	B/G12	South wall. Stairway to B1.	09/07/15
124	SE	1 x 2m	B/B1	South wall. Detail of window.	09/07/15
125	ESE	1 x 2m	B/B1	East wall. Entryway to B2.	09/07/15
126	WSW	1 x 2m	B/B2	West wall. Entryway to B1.	09/07/15
127	NNE	1 x 2m	B/B2	North wall. Oblique detail of cubicles at north wall.	09/07/15
128	E	1 x 2m	B/B2	South wall.	09/07/15
129	E	1 x 2m	B/B2	South wall.	09/07/15
130	ENE	1 x 2m	B/B2	East wall. Entryways to B4 and B5.	09/07/15
131	ENE	1 x 2m	B/B3	East wall.	09/07/15
132	NE	1 x 2m	B/B4	East wall.	09/07/15
133	SSE	1 x 2m	B/B4	South wall. Detail of cubicle.	09/07/15
134	S	1 x 2m	B/B5	South wall. Stairway to G5.	09/07/15
135	N	1 x 2m	B/B5	East wall. Oblique detail of cubicles at east wall.	09/07/15
136	NE	1 x 2m	B/B5	North and East wall. Detail of concrete pillars.	09/07/15
137	NNE	1 x 2m	B/B5	North and East wall.	09/07/15
138	SW	1 x 2m	B/B5	South wall. Detail of stairway to G5.	09/07/15
139	ENE	1 x 2m	B/B6	East wall. Detail of toilet cubicles and urinals.	09/07/15
140	W	1 x 2m	B/B6	North and West wall. Entryway to B5.	09/07/15
141	N	1 x 2m	B/B7	North wall. Detail of shower cubicles at north wall.	09/07/15
142	S	1 x 2m	B/B7	South wall. Stairway to A/G1.	09/07/15
143	S	1 x 2m	B/B7	South wall. Entryway to A/G1.	09/07/15
144	NE	1 x 2m	B/F1	North and East walls. Stairway to G5 and entryway to F4.	09/07/15
145	SE	1 x 2m	B/F1	South wall.	09/07/15
146	NNE	1 x 2m	B/F1	East wall. Entryways to F2 and F3.	09/07/15
147	NE	1 x 2m	B/F2	North wall. Detail of toilet cubicle.	09/07/15
148	NE	1 x 2m	B/F2	North wall. Detail of toilet cubicle.	09/07/15
149	SE	1 x 2m	B/F3	East wall. Detail of toilet cubicle.	09/07/15
150	SW	1 x 2m	B/F3	South wall. Entryway to F1	09/07/15
151	NE	1 x 2m	B/F4	East wall.	09/07/15
152	NE	1 x 2m	B/F4	East wall.	09/07/15
153	NNW	1 x 2m	B/F4	North wall.	09/07/15
154	WSW	1 x 2m	B/F4	West wall.	09/07/15
155	SSE	1 x 2m	B/F4	South wall. Entryway to A/G1.	09/07/15
156	ENE	1 x 2m	B/F5	East wall.	09/07/15
157	SE	1 x 2m	B/F5	South wall. Oblique view of serving hatch and entryway to F4.	09/07/15
158	NW	1 x 2m	B/F5	North wall. Oblique view of cupboards at north wall.	09/07/15
159	WNW	1 x 2m	B/F5	North and West walls. Entryway to F7.	09/07/15
160	S	1 x 2m	B/F6	West wall. Oblique of window to A/G1.	09/07/15
161	NW	1 x 2m	B/F6	West wall. Oblique of window to A/G1.	09/07/15
162	SE	1 x 2m	B/F6	South and East walls. Entryway to F1	09/07/15
163	N	1 x 2m	B/F6	North and East walls. Detail of seating.	09/07/15
164	N	1 x 2m	B/F6	North and East walls.	09/07/15
165	ENE	1 x 2m	B/F7	East wall. Detail of turret window.	09/07/15
166	NW	1 x 2m	B/F8	North and West walls.	09/07/15
167	SE	1 x 2m	B/F8	South and East walls. Entryway to F7.	09/07/15
168	SW	-	B/F7	West wall. Detail of stairway to G13.	09/07/15


**APPENDIX 2: PLANS AND ELEVATIONS**

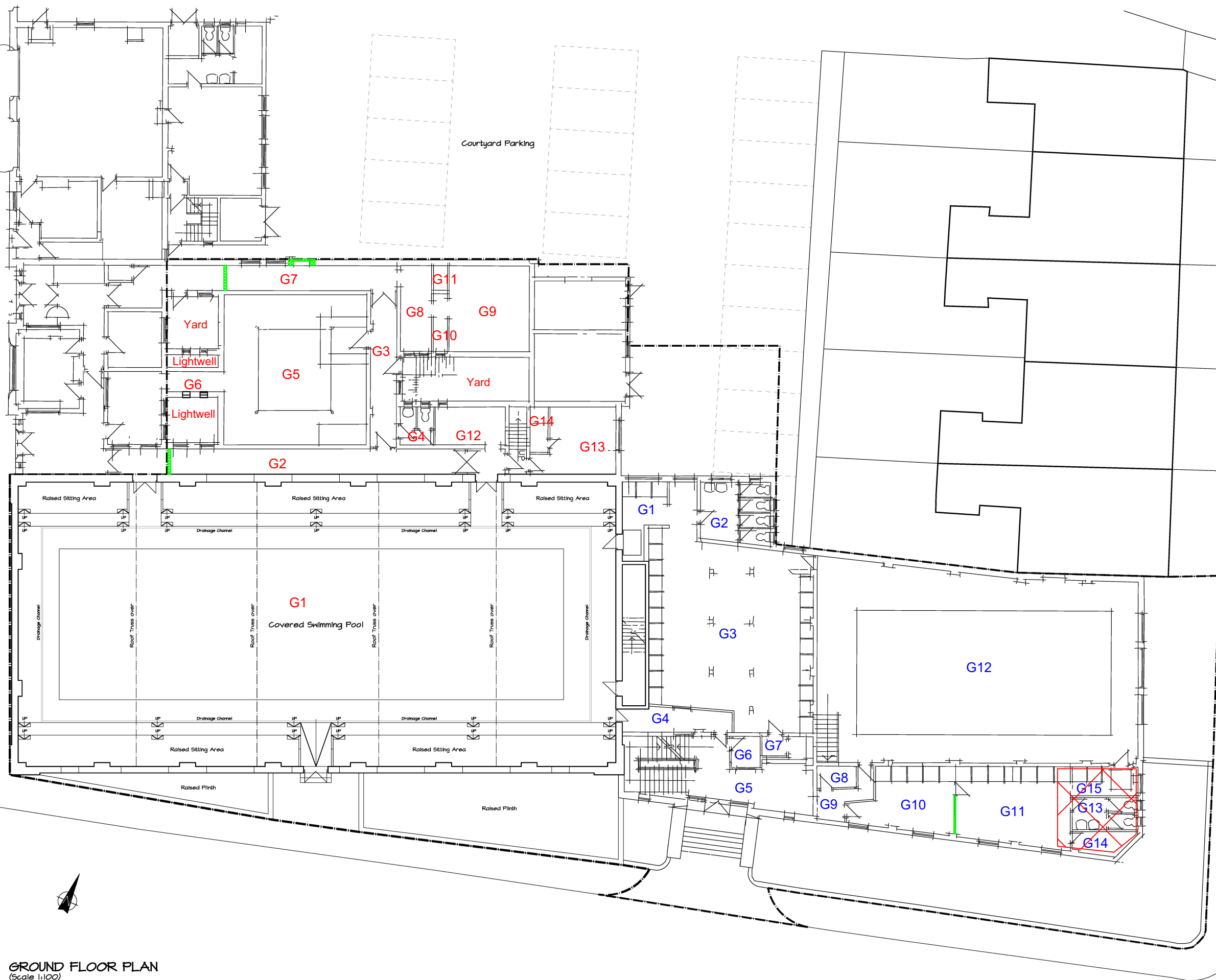
Key:

**G1** Numbers used in the text for rooms within the original 1912 Baths Building (Building A)

**G1** Numbers used in the text for rooms within the 1950s extension to the baths (Building B)

 Area not photographed - unsafe

 Modern alteration



GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
(Scale 1:100)



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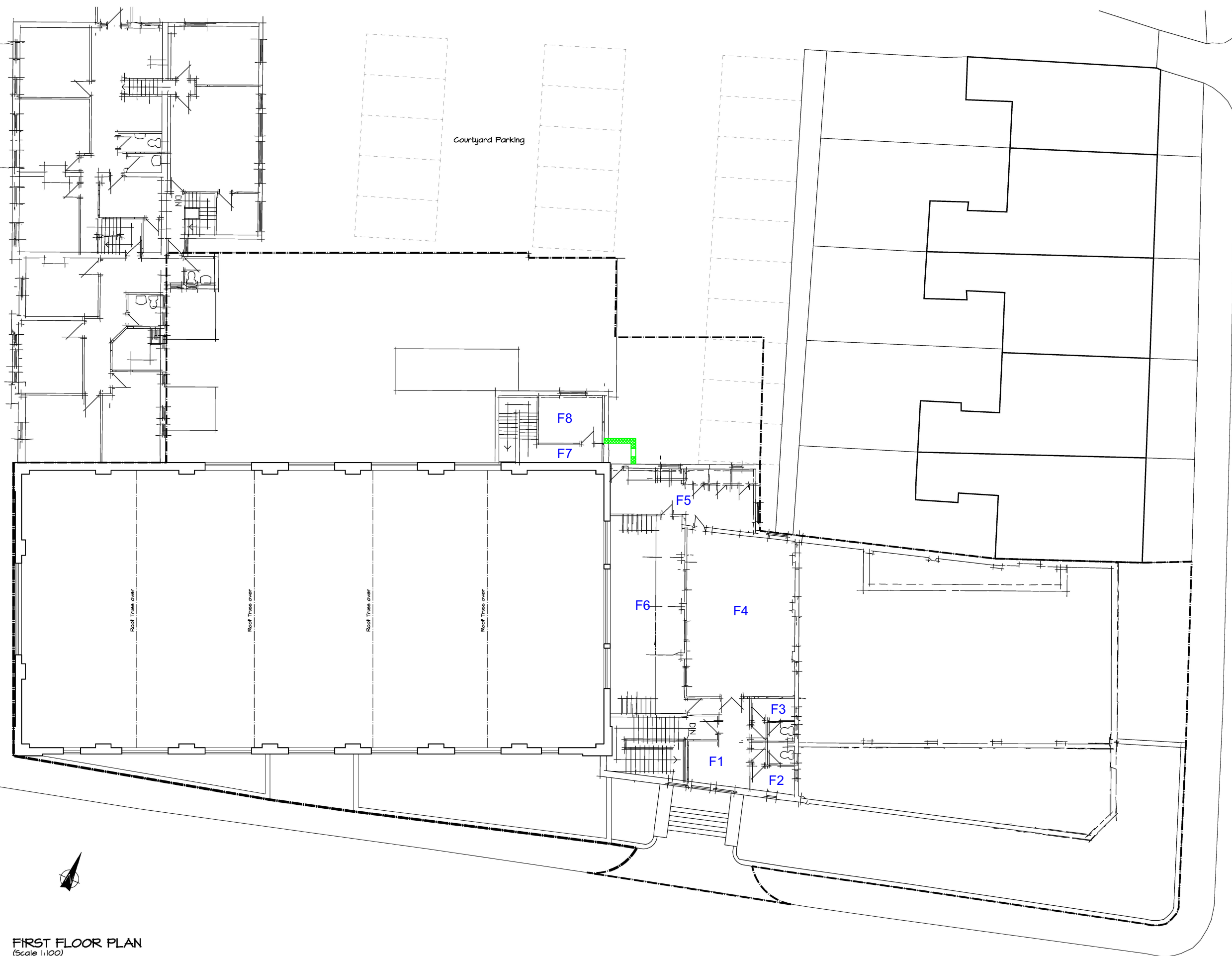
Key:

**G1** Numbers used in the text for rooms  
within the original 1912 Baths Building  
(Building A)

**G1** Numbers used in the text for rooms  
within the 1950s extension to the baths  
(Building B)

 Area not photographed - unsafe

 Modern alteration

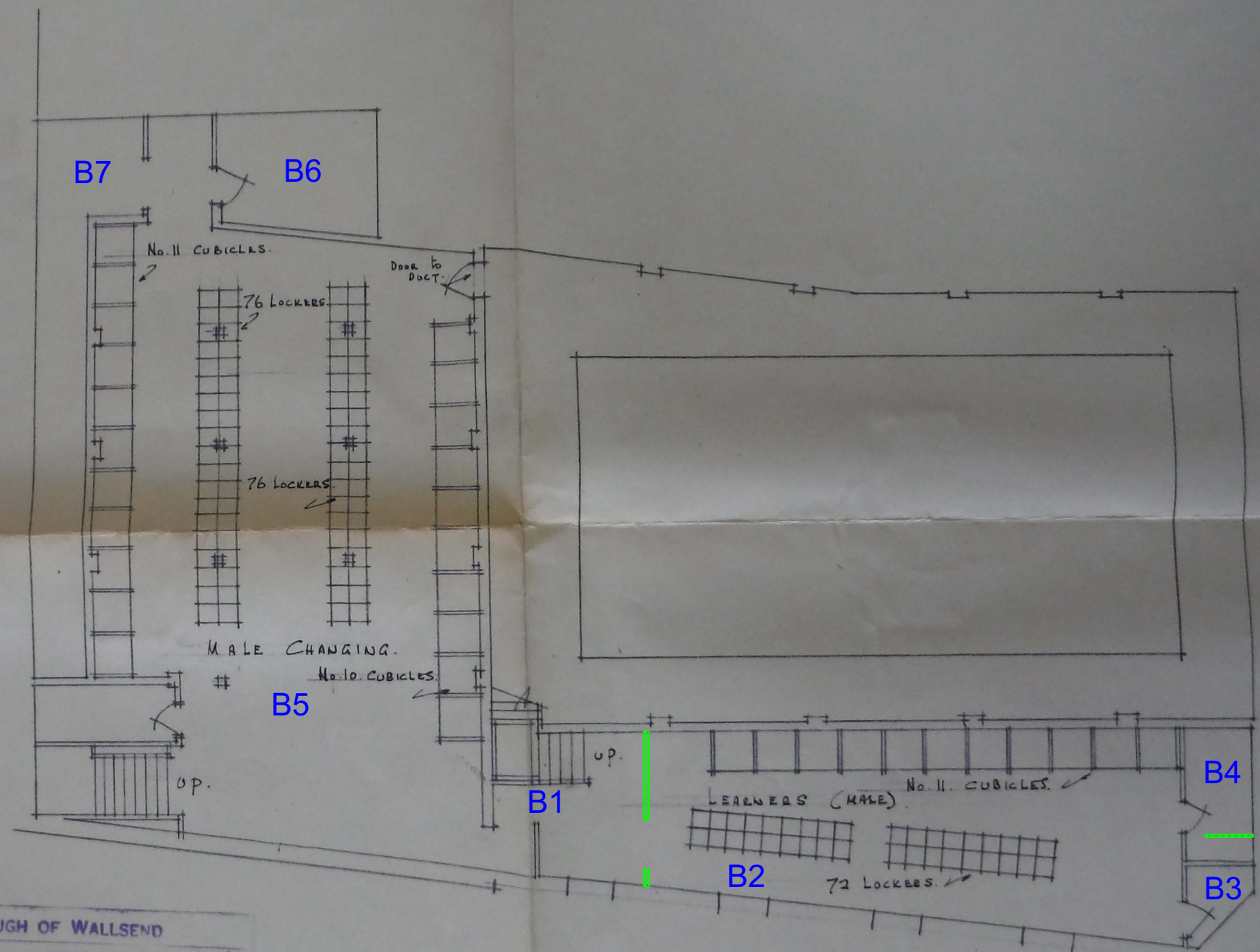


FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
(scale 1:100)



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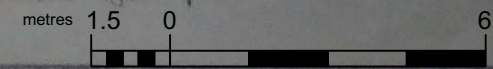


BOROUGH OF WALLSEND  
 PLAN NO. 5243 C.P.O. REF. NO. D/59/148  
 DATE RECEIVED 8.12.59.  
 PLANNING DECISION Approval DATE 5.5.60  
 BYELAW DECISION DATE

BOROUGH OF WALLSEND PUBLIC BATHS.  
 PROPOSED EXTENSIONS  
 AMENDMENT TO LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 SCALE - 8 FEET TO ONE INCH.

Sketch 2.  
 28. May 59  
 W.H.

Percy L. Brown & Sons Surveyors.  
 Pease Buildings  
 Northumberland Street  
 Newcastle upon Tyne.



Key:

**G1** Numbers used in the text for rooms within the original 1912 Baths Building (Building A)

**G1** Numbers used in the text for rooms within the 1950s extension to the baths (Building B)

Area not photographed - unsafe

Modern alteration



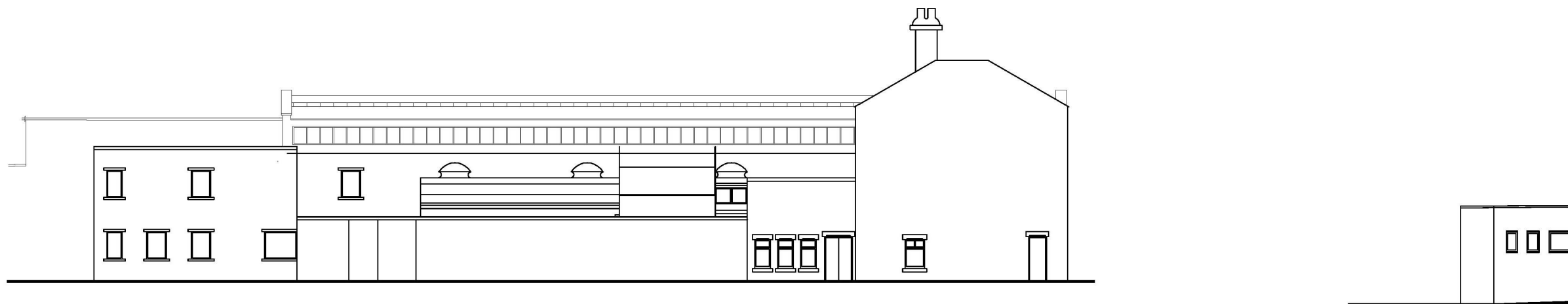
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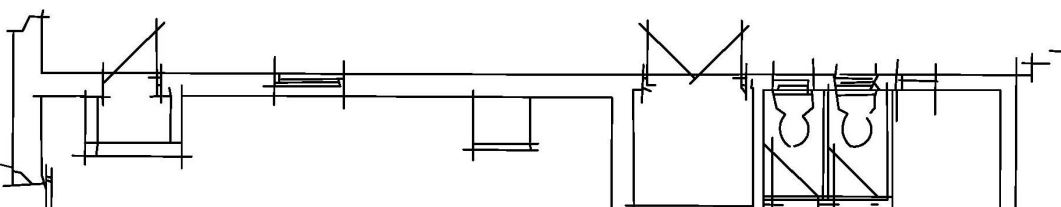


**SOUTH EAST ELEVATION**  
(Scale 1:200)



**NORTH WEST ELEVATION**  
(Scale 1:200)

**NORTH**  
(Scale 1:200)



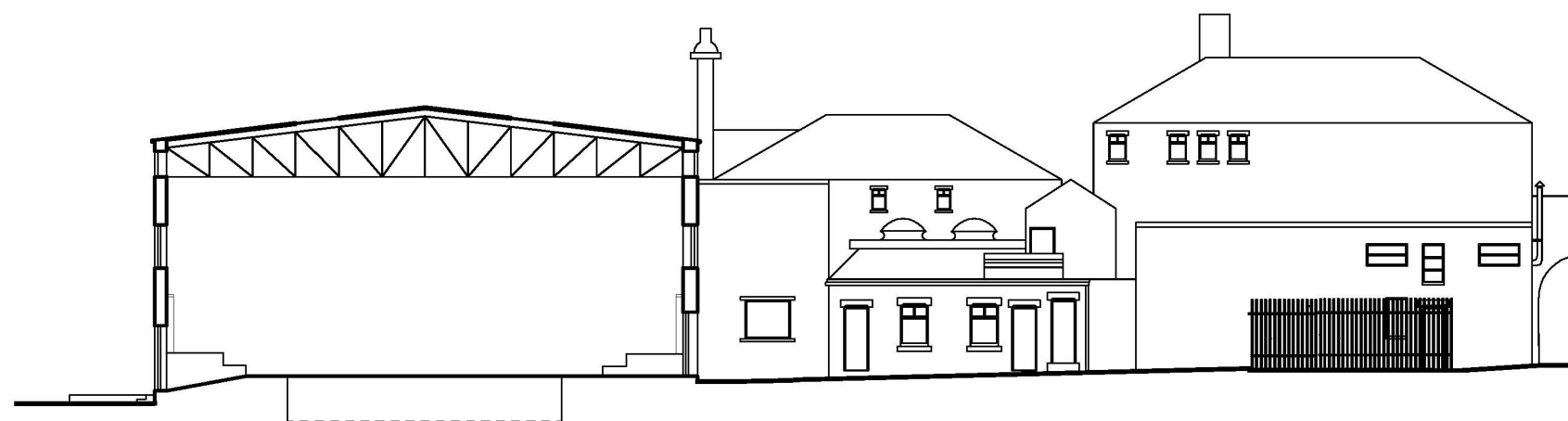
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Key:



**SOUTH WEST ELEVATION**  
(Scale 1:200)



**NORTH EAST ELEVATION/SECTION**  
(Scale 1:200)



### **APPENDIX 3: PROJECT BRIEF**

# Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team

## Specification for Archaeological Building Recording of Wallsend Swimming Baths, Lawson Road, Wallsend

Planning Application: 14/01349/FUL

Author:

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[jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk](mailto:jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk)

Date: 7 July 2015

County Archaeologist's Reference Number: MON11922

The Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team is the curatorial service for archaeology, industrial archaeology and historic buildings throughout the Tyne and Wear districts. It helps and advises Newcastle, Gateshead, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils to carry out their statutory duties to care for the precious historic environment of Tyneside and Wearside. The Team can be found at the Housing, Planning and Transport Division of the Environment & Regeneration Directorate of

## Introduction

Site Grid Reference: NZ 3041 6642

Planning permission and listed building consent has been granted for:

**Proposal: Change of use of Grade II Listed former public baths to office, training and storage; demolition of non-listed buildings associated with former public baths use and creation of car parking area to provide 11no. car parking spaces for proposed business use and the erection of 6no. 2 bedroom flats**

**Applicant: Solar Solutions NE**

The appointed archaeologist must read the Heritage Statement by Big Tree Planning before starting work (Sept 2014).

HER 7370 Public Baths

Public Baths. Circa 1908 (Lynn Pearson says 1912) by Edwin F.W Liddle and Percy L. Browne for the Borough of Wallsend. Sandstone ashlar and brick with ashlar dressings. Restrained Baroque style. Office block at left. Bath hall at right. Rusticated ground floor. Round-arched entrances for MEN and WOMEN flank Diocletian window in projecting central bay. Renewed glazing. Now stands empty. Only one of three pre-1914 swimming baths in Tyne and Wear (the others are Gibson Street, Newcastle and Byker). Closed in 1989.

Department of National Heritage, List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, 7/160; Lynn Pearson, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear, charting the heritage of people at play, p 22-23, 173

Listed Grade 2

In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and standard practice, it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken in order to provide a better understanding and to compile a permanent archive record of the structure. Both the listed and unlisted parts of the swimming baths need to be recorded.

The finished report will include recommendations for any further recording required.

Prospective archaeological surveyors must be able to recognise architecturally important features and place these within the chronological sequence of the development of the building. Experience of recording buildings is essential, and a proven track-record in this field must be demonstrated in the tendering process.

All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The work will be undertaken according to English Heritage Guidelines - Managing Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition ('MAP2') 1991 ([www.english-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm](http://www.english-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm)) and Management of Research Projects in the

Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers’ Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides 2006 ([www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications)).

The work will be undertaken according to MoRPHE Project Planning Notes 2006 - PPN3 – Archaeological Excavation and PPN6 – Development of Procedural standards and guidelines for the historic environment.

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and must follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures, revised 2001 [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

### ***Research Aims and Objectives***

The finished report should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

See <http://www.algao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm>

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

Where appropriate note any similar nationwide projects using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index.

All staff on site must understand the project aims and methodologies.

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers 1997 “Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings”.

### ***PROJECT DESIGN***



Because this is a detailed specification, the County Archaeologist does **not** require a Project Design from the appointed archaeologist. The appointed archaeologist is expected comply with the requirements of this specification.

### ***Health and Safety***

A health and safety statement and risk assessment, identifying potential risks in a risk log (see template in appendix 2 of The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide) and specifying suitable countermeasures and contingencies, is required to be submitted to the commissioning client.

The Client may wish to see copies of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policies.

The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2006 contains general guidance on Risk management (section 2.3.2, Appendix 2).

Risk assessments must be produced in line with legislative requirements and best practice as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers) formerly SCAUM (Standing Conference on Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual

[www.famearchaeology.co.uk](http://www.famearchaeology.co.uk)

[www.scaum.org/uk](http://www.scaum.org/uk)

The Risk Assessment will identify what PPE (hard hats, glasses/goggles, steel toe cap and instep boots, gloves, high-viz clothing etc) is required.

Other potentially applicable legislation:

Working at Heights Regulations 2005, Manual Handling 1992

'Safe use of ladders and stepladders: An employers' guide' HSE Books 2005

Scaffolding by law has to have a tag on it with the date it was erected and the name of the person who erected it plus the subsequent dates of safety checks every 7 days.

Some archaeological work (such as those that last more than 30 days or involve more than 500 person days) may be deemed notifiable projects under C.D.M Regulations 1994 (amended 2007). Where C.D.M Regs apply, the HSE must be notified. A CDM Co-ordinator and principal contractor must be appointed. The CDM-C will produce a Health and Safety file. The PC will prepare the Construction Phase Plan. The HSE website includes a Power Point presentation on CDM training.

The appointed archaeological contractor must be mindful at all times of the health-and-safety implications of working in historic buildings.

The appointed archaeologist must comply with current H&S legislation.

A hard hat and safety boots are to be worn at all times.

Only enter the historic building if the commissioning client has confirmed that it is safe to enter. Abandon the visit if conditions are worse than expected.

Useful checklist of potential H&S issues (from 'Safety in Buildings Archaeology' Paul Jeffrey, The Archaeologist, Winter 2005, Number 55

- Is the building secure?
- Are the electric and gas services off?
- Are you able to get in and out without being accidentally locked in?
- Is the fabric of the building safe or are there potential hazards?
- Are there uneven surfaces, unlit steps or rotten timbers?
- Is there a build up of pigeon droppings or standing water with risk of rats or other rodents (zoonotic diseases)?
- Are you working in an isolated area with difficult access for bringing in equipment?
- If using scaffolding are you sure that it is safe, has it been checked by a competent person and are you trained to use it correctly?

The Health and Safety Executive website has downloadable leaflets [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk)

The Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers has two manuals "Health & Safety in Field Archaeology" and "Employment Manager".

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has a manual "Surveying Safely – Your guide to personal safety at work"

[www.rics.org/site/scripts/download\\_info.aspx?fileID=4078&categoryID=534S](http://www.rics.org/site/scripts/download_info.aspx?fileID=4078&categoryID=534S)

### ***Recording level***

The finished report must comply with English Heritage, 2006, "Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice" (revised and expanded version of Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's 1996 document "Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification (Third Edition)"), and must:

- Chart the historical development of the building or site and adequately explain and illustrate what is significant. Where possible significant parts and phases of development should be dated
- Aim at accuracy. The level of record and its limitations should be stated
- A record should make a clear distinction between observation and interpretation, thereby allowing data to be reinterpreted at a later date
- Be produced on a medium which can be copied easily and which ensures archival stability

The survey is to be broadly in accordance with an English Heritage Level 2/3 recording.

Level 2 – a descriptive record. Both exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use. A plan and other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive.

Level 3 – an analytical record. Includes an introductory description, account of origins, development and use. An account of evidence, drawn and photographic records, draws on readily accessible documentary sources but will not include a detailed documentary search.

## ***Notification***

**The County Archaeologist needs to know when archaeological fieldwork is taking place in Tyne and Wear so that he can inform the local planning authority and can visit the site to monitor the work in progress. The Archaeological Contractor must therefore inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the Building Recording exercise. He must also keep the County Archaeologist informed as to progress on the site. The Client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.**

## **Fieldwork - General Conditions**

The Archaeological Contractor must detail measures taken to ensure the safe conduct of the work. The Client may wish to see copies of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policies.

The Archaeological Contractor must be able to provide written proof that the necessary levels of Insurance Cover are in place.

All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

## **The Survey**

Surveys are made by direct measurement using tapes and rods and can be supported by Electronic Distance Measuring equipment (EDM or REDM theodolites) on larger and more complex sites.

Detailed measured survey may be augmented by other techniques designed to record detail such as photogrammetry and rectified photography.

The scale of the drawings derived from a survey must be appropriate to the building, typically 1:100 or 1:50 for plans, 1:50 or 1:20 for sections.

The finished drawing should be legible when reduced for publication, the degree of reduction being dependent on the level of detail required.

It is recommended that drawings aiming to convey historical understanding or to support historical interpretation adopt the drawing conventions set up in section 8 of English Heritage's 2006 guidance document.

All drawings must include metric drawn scales, with a north point on all plans.

Use polyester based film for drawings (lasts longer than plastic).

Use low-acid paper.

Original drawings on film must be made with a hard pencil, at least 4H.

Do not ink over original pencil drawings.

The following tasks comprise the building survey:

**1      *Site location plan***

**2      *Produce accurate elevations and plans of each floor of the structure with any phasing depicted in differential shading***

Outline elevations (not detailed measured survey) should be produced, based on the client's architect's drawings, or by a combination of sketching and some measured survey, sufficient to demonstrate phasing, proportion and location of historic features, such as existing windows and doors and blocked openings.

Structural phasing, changes in building material, evidence of any fixtures and fittings, features of historic significance (eg. Former fireplace openings, changes in internal levels) must be noted on elevations and plans. Historic fabric and features should be identified and numbered and presented in a table within the finished report (see para 7 below). The feature numbers should then be added to the plans.

Two possible formats are acceptable: CAD files from a package supporting AUTOCAD DWG files or exporting as DXF files; Drawing film, inked-in to publication standard and labelled with transfer lettering for reproduction on A4 size.

**3      *Produce a photographic record***

Photographs should be used not only to show a building's appearance, but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based.

All photographs forming part of a record should be in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They should be adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means.

An experienced archaeological photographer should produce a record of the building using **either** a digital camera **or** in black and white print and colour slide.

**Digital cameras:**

Use a camera of 10 megapixels or more.

For maximum flexibility digital Single Lens Reflex cameras offer the best solution for power users. 10 megapixels should be considered a minimum requirement.

When photographing with digital SLR cameras, there is often a magnifying effect due to smaller sensor sizes.

If the JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) setting is used, set the camera for the largest image size with least compression. The JPEG format discards information in order to reduce file size. If the image is later manipulated, the quality will degrade each time you save the file.

For maximum quality, **the preferred option** is that the RAW (camera-specific) setting is used. This allows all the information that the camera is capable of producing to be saved. Because all of the camera data is preserved, post processing can include

colour temperature, contrast and exposure compensation adjustments at the time of conversion to TIFF (Tagged Interchangeable File Format), thereby retaining maximum photographic quality.

The RAW images must be converted to TIFF before they are deposited with the HER and TWAS because special software from the camera manufacturer is needed to open RAW files.

Uncompressed formats such as TIFF are preferred by most archives that accept digital data.

### **Post photography processing:**

The submitted digital images must be 'finished', ready to be archived.

Post photography processing workflow for RAW images:

- 1 Download images
- 2 Edit out unwanted shots & rotate
- 3 Batch re-number
- 4 Batch caption
- 5 Batch convert to TIFF
- 6 Edit in Photoshop or similar
- 7 Save ready to burn to CD
- 8 Burn to CD
- 9 Dispatch

Batch caption – the image files should be named to reflect their content, preferably incorporating the site or building name. Consistent file naming strategies should be used. It is good practice not to use spaces, commas or full stops. For advice, go to <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/userinfo/deposit.html#filenaming> . In order to find images at a future date and for copyright the site or building name, photographer's name and/or archaeological unit etc must be embedded in the picture file. The date can be appended from the EXIF data. Metadata recording this information must be supplied with the image files. A list of images, their content and their file names should be supplied with the image files on the CDs.

Batch conversion to TIFF – any white balance adjustments such as 'daylight' or 'shade' be required then this can be done as part of the conversion process. Ensure that any sharpening settings are set to zero.

Edit in 'Imaging' software such as Photoshop – tonal adjustments (colour, contrast) can be made. Rotate images where necessary, crop them to take out borders, clean the images to remove post-capture irregularities and dust. Check for sensor dust at 100% across the whole image.

Save ready for deposit – convert to TIFF and save. Retain the best colour information possible – at least 24 bit.

If the JPEG setting has been used and the image has been manipulated in any way it should be saved as a TIFF to prevent further image degradation through JPEGing.

Burn to CD – the NMR recommends using Gold CDs. Use an archive quality disk such as MaM-E gold. Gold disks have a lower burn speed than consumer disks.

Disks should be written to the 'Single Session ISO9660 – Joliet Extensions' standard and not UDF/Direct CD. This ensures maximum compatibility with current and future systems.

Images should be placed in the root directory not in a folder.

The CD will be placed in a plastic case which is labelled with the site name, year and archaeological contractor.

### **Printing the digital images:**

In view of the currently unproven archival performance of digital data it is always desirable to create hard copies of images on paper of archival quality.

A small selection of the images will be printed in the finished report, two images per A4 page.

When preparing files for printing, a resolution of 300dpi at the required output size is appropriate.

A **full set** of images will also be professionally printed in colour for the HER and Tyne and Wear Archives.

Use processing companies that print photos to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used.

All prints for Tyne and Wear Archives must be marked on the back with the project identifier (e.g. site code) and image number.

Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves (labelled with image number)

Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of image numbers

The index should record the image number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it

The print sleeves and index will either be bound into the paper report or put in an A4 ringbinder which is labelled with the site name, year and archaeological unit on its spine.

### **Black and white print and colour slide:**

Black and white film processed to British Standard 5699 is the archival ideal, as it is recognised as suitable for long-term storage.

Use processing companies that develop film to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used.

Used films should be processed as soon as possible to counter the effects of film deterioration.

All photographs must be marked on the back with the project identifier (e.g. site code), film number and frame number.

Mark negative holders, not negatives

Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of frame numbers

The index should record the category of film, film number, frame number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it

Silversafe-type paper envelopes are ideal storage media for negatives (or polyester packets)

Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves (labelled with print number)

All photographs must include a scale and where appropriate a north sign or other means of location/orientation

**All photographs must have the record number of the structural component clearly visible.**

{reference: Duncan H. Brown, 2007, "Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation"

#### **The photographic record will include:**

- General views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
- The building's external appearance – typically a series of oblique and face-on views will show all external elevations of the building to give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- Detailed close-up coverage of the building's external appearance – windows, doors, decorative detail, blocked openings, chimneys, etc etc
- Overall appearance of each room and circulation areas
- Internal close-up detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, staircases, cornices, architraves, skirting boards, doorcases etc etc
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, maker's plates or graffiti, which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret
- Any building contents which a significant bearing on the building's history

#### **4 *Context list phasing tables, cross-referenced to the plans and photographs.***

A minimal recording methodology should number each feature on the photographic record, group the features by phase, and locate their position on the floor plans and elevation drawings.

#### **5 *Survey report***

A report will be produced, detailing the recording methodology and outlining the structural sequence, as observed from the survey.

- Precise location of the building, by name, street, town
- National grid reference
- Details of listing
- Date the record was made and name of the recorder
- Summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as is apparent
- An account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence
- Room by room description and description of exterior
- Names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given
- An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis
- An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building and its purpose
- Any evidence for the former evidence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
- Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location
- Relevant information from other readily available sources – from books, documents, plans, from other people who may be familiar with the building
- Historic map regression
- Copies of any archive plans of building
- Copies of any historic photographs of the building
- Full bibliographic references and list of sources consulted
- Glossary of architectural terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers.

Documentary and cartographic records, plans and photographs relating to the building will be consulted at:

**Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA (tel. 0191 2326789 ext 407)**

**North Tyneside Central Library, Customer First Centre, Northumberland Square, North Shields NE30 1QU (tel. 0191 6435270)**

**National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (tel. 01793 414600)**

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR)

Useful websites:

[www.twsitelines.info](http://www.twsitelines.info)

[www.sine.ncl.ac.uk](http://www.sine.ncl.ac.uk)



The report must have the following features:-

1. List of drawings, cross-referenced to a location plan or plans
2. Details of visits to the building undertaken by the contractor
3. Selection of digital images printed at high quality
4. A card cover with title, date, author, contractor organisation and commissioning client
5. Some form of secure binding, preferably of the spiral or ring type.
6. Recommendations for any further archaeological work required.
7. Copy of this specification

Two paper copies of the report need to be submitted:

- One for deposition in the County HER (address on front page)
- One for Tyne and Wear Archives (to be sent to the HER as TWAS collect reports from the HER on an annual basis)

Two copies of the digital images professionally printed (see guidance above) as photographic prints (in conservation grade transparent plastic wallets in an A4 ringbinder as detailed above) is needed:

- For the HER
- For Tyne and Wear Archives. Please send this to the HER

Where black and white film and colour slide has been used instead of a digital camera, two sets of the prints and slides are needed plus one set of negatives:

- One set of prints and slides for the HER
- One set of prints, slides and the negatives for TWAS. Please send this to the HER

Three pdf copies of the report plus all of the digital photographs and metadata (as detailed above) are needed on CD.:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (North Tyneside Council) – to be submitted formally by the developer with the appropriate fee
- and one for deposition in the County HER

***The report and CD for the HER and TWAS must be sent by the archaeological consultant or their client directly to the address on the front page. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report and all the photographs will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations and photos. The HER is also often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is unacceptable.***

**Archaeology Data Service**

The digital archive including the image files can, if the appointed archaeologist and commissioning client choose to, be deposited with the ADS (The Archaeology Data Service) which archives, disseminates and catalogues high quality digital resources of long-term interest to archaeologists. The ADS will evaluate datasets before accepting them to maintain rigorous standards (see the ADS Collections Policy). The ADS charge a fee for digital archiving of development-led projects. For this reason deposition of the images with the ADS is optional.

Archaeology Data Service  
Department of Archaeology  
University of York  
King's Manor  
York  
YO1 7EP  
01904 433 954

Web: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

## **OASIS**

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork.

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their building recording at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

Once the OASIS record has been completed and signed off by the HER and NMR the information will be incorporated into the English Heritage Excavation Index, hosted online by the Archaeology Data Service.

The ultimate aim of OASIS is for an online virtual library of grey literature to be built up, linked to the index. The unit therefore has the option of uploading their grey literature report as part of their OASIS record, as a Microsoft Word document, rich text format, pdf or html format. The grey literature report will only be mounted by the ADS if both the unit and the HER give their agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

Please ensure that you and your client understand this procedure. If you choose to upload your grey literature report please ensure that your client agrees to this in writing to the HER at the address below.

For general enquiries about the OASIS project aims and the use of the form please contact: Mark Barratt at the National Monuments Record (tel. 01793 414600 or [oasis@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:oasis@english-heritage.org.uk)). For enquiries of a technical nature please contact: Catherine Hardman at the Archaeology Data Service (tel. 01904 433954 or [oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk](mailto:oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk)). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

**This specification is based on:**

Digital Imaging Guidelines by Ian Leonard, Digital Archive Officer, English Heritage 22 September 2005)

Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, English Heritage, 2006

Duncan H. Brown, 2007, “Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation”

IFA, Guidance on the use and preservation of digital photographs

FISH (Forum on Information Standards in Heritage), September 2006 v.1, A Six Step Guide to Digital Preservation, FISH Fact Sheet No. 1

Visual Arts Data Service and Technical Advisory Service for Images, Creating Digital Resources for the Visual Arts: Standards and Good Practice  
[http://vads.ahds.ac.uk/guides/creating\\_guide/contents.html](http://vads.ahds.ac.uk/guides/creating_guide/contents.html)

AHDS Guides to Good Practice – Julian Richards and Damian Robinson (eds), Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice, Second Edition

**If you need this information in another format or language, please contact Jennifer Morrison at the above address.**