

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**The White Swan Public House, 243 Golders Green Road,
London Borough of Barnet**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: GOG17/165

(TQ 2426 8815)

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For Armour Heritage**

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Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GOG 17/165

GOG17

August 2017

Summary

Site name: The White Swan Public House, 243 Golders Green Road, London Borough of Barnet

Grid reference: TQ 2426 8815

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 1st August 2017

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site code: GOG 17/165

Summary of results: Seven phases of building were identified from a two bay alehouse in its earliest form, through expansion into an inn with a cart entrance prior to 1783, and the construction of outbuildings by 1840. Smaller extensions occurred in the later 19th and early 20th centuries with changes to the front façade and the construction of a new entrance. The late 20th century saw further expansion into the outbuilding to the north-west. The final phase was the conversion of the pub into offices on the ground floor between 2013 and the present day.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited the Museum of London in due course under accession code GOG 17.

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The White Swan Public House, 243 Golders Green Road, London Borough of Barnet Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 17/165

Introduction

This report documents the results of a building recording at The White Swan Public House, 243 Golders Green Road, London Borough of Barnet (TQ 2426 8815) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Sue Farr of Armour Heritage, Foghamshire Timber Yard, Foghamshire Lane, Trudoxhill, Frome, Somerset, BA11 5DG.

Planning consent (appln no. 17/3225/FUL) has been granted by the London Borough of Barnet for the demolition of the existing building and the erection of a four-storey building with a basement and associated amenities. The consent is subject to a condition which requires a building recording prior to demolition. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott and Cosmo Bacon on 1st August 2017 and the site code is GOG 17/165.

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

Location, topography and geology

The White Swan Public House is located on the south-west side of Golders Green Road to the north of its junction with Highfield Road within the area of Golders Green, in north-west London, to the east of Brent Cross (Fig. 1). The site is level and lies at 50.7m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is recorded as London Clay (BGS 1994).

Methodology

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

The survey comprised a fully analytical record of the building's development, a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1).

There was no access to the north-west and south-east (side) elevations.

Description

The building is complex with a number of extensions and alterations, some of which are relatively recent. In total 30 distinct rooms were recorded spread across three floors and the cellar. The building can be sub-divided into 7 phases and for ease of reference these are used throughout the report (Fig. 2). In summary the phases consist of:

Phase 1: Two bay building

Phase 2: South-east extension front rooms including the cellar

Phase 2A: South-east extension rear rooms and 2nd floor

Phase 2B: Small extension to rear with a catslide roof

Phase 3: Presence of the stable block to the north-west

Phase 4: Alterations to the front of the building as present in historic maps and photographs

Phase 5: Ground floor extension to the north-east

Phase 5A: Small extension to phase 5 and a small extension to the rear of phase 1

Phase 6: Inclusion of the stable block within the pub itself

Phase 7: Internal office divisions

Historical Background

The White Swan is a locally listed building and has been the subject of a heritage statement (CGMS 2016). Further research could not be carried out at the Local Studies Centre as it is currently closed.

In summary the earliest reference to The White Swan Public House dates from the 1751 (VCH 1976). The field book associated with the Cook map of 1796 describes the site as having a 'Stable, yard, and garden; a piece of ground in front, not enclosed, and a large tree by the six mile stone'. The occupant at the time was recorded as Mr Jereboam Clark.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at the London Metropolitan Archives and online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history.

Rocque's map of London of 1754 (Fig. 3) is the first available map to show the area in any detail. Golders Green Road is clearly identifiable and a number of buildings are shown to the south of the river. It would appear

that the White Swan is not present on this map. The next available map of the area is that of the Manor of Hendon, dated 1783 (Fig. 4). Once again Golders Green Road is clearly labelled. A few more buildings are present along the line of the street including an additional one on the western side of the road, which is in approximately the correct place for the White Swan. It is the first building to the south of the river and is located to the north of the first buildings south of the river as shown on Roque's map. The shape of the building would appear to show both phases 1 and 2. The tithe map for Hendon, dated 1840 (Fig. 5) shows a similarly shaped building with a north-east to south-west aligned set of buildings immediately to the north (phase 3). These may include the stable referred to in 1796.

The first map to show the buildings in detail is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 (Fig. 6). Here it is possible to see how the current building has been extended from its earlier form. The building shown includes phases 1, 2 and 3 and is likely to be the same as that seen on the tithe map. It is annotated as a public house and the milepost is also noted (6 miles to London). A new building is present to the north-west, later labelled as 'Highfield'. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (Fig. 7) shows changes to the front of the building with the addition of a bay window, seen in contemporary photographs (phase 4). Further buildings are now present to the rear of the site and to the north-west including a new cart entrance with a room above.

The 1915 map (Fig. 8) shows that the phase 3 building is actually comprised of two buildings; the division falling on the same line as the remaining section. Major change has occurred by 1936 (Fig. 9) with the removal of the bay window and the extension to the front of the pub now apparent (phase 5). Buildings to the rear of the pub have been demolished and to the north-west the building, Highfield, has been demolished and replaced with the current block of flats, which are 1930s in style. This coincides with significant development in the wider area. The 1952 map (Fig. 10) shows further change with additional demolition having occurred to the rear of the building. Additions to the building are minor with a small block now present to the rear of the phase 1 building and possible alteration to the phase 3 stables though this may reflect a change in the level of detail shown. The phase 3 building appears to be the same shape and size but a small rectangle (lightwell?) is now shown. No further changes are seen up to and including the 1991 map (Fig. 11). However between 1976 and 1991 the building to the south-east was demolished and replaced. All other changes to the White Swan occurred after 1991 and include the additional extension to the street frontage (to the north-east of the phase 1 building) and the demolition of number 245 Golders Green Road, leaving the phase 3 building now fronting onto the street frontage.

Photographs from the late 19th century (Pl. 1) show the building prior to the front extension, when it was in the hands of Bass and Co. The photographs focus on the main entrance (phase 2) with only a glimpse of the phase 1 building to the north-west. The phase 2 building has a central doorway with a semi-circular window above. Windows are present either side; to the south-east is an 8-over-8 sash window set within a former arched opening and to the north-west is a 5-sided bay window (phase 4). Above a string course, on the first floor are a further two 8-over-8 sash windows set above those of the ground floor. The roofline is hidden behind a parapet. Of the phase 1 building to the north-west, only two windows can be seen, set one above the other, and again consisting of 8-over-8 sash windows. The building is either painted or plastered in a pale colour.

Interpretation (Figs 2, 12-17)

Phase 1

In its earliest form the building consisted of a two-bay, two storey building with a large central fireplace, located at the north-west end of the current building, first seen on the 1783 Manor map (Fig. 4). It was of brown brick construction with the bricks laid in Flemish bond and lime mortar. No bricks were accessible for measurement. The north-east facing (front) elevation was rendered and painted cream. The roof was of hipped construction and covered in red clay tiles. The south-east hip had been removed to butt up against the later extension. Within the roof were two chimneys; the north-west one of the same brown brick construction and the south-east one of a yellow brick construction (London stock brick); the same as that present in the extension to the south-east.

Externally all that could be seen was the first floor. In the north-east (front) elevation were a pair of sash windows containing 2-over-1 panes of glass; the north-west window was wider than the one to the south-east (Pl. 2). To the rear (south-west elevation) were a further three windows, two of which consisted of sash windows with horns and 3-over-3 panes of glass beneath a red brick curved row-lock arch (Pl. 3). The third window was located between the two sash windows and was a small 1-over-1 pane sash window. The brickwork suggests that these were original window locations.

Internally it was much altered with the south-east wall removed. The ground floor consisted of two rooms and a corridor giving access to the stairs for the cellar and first floor levels. At this level much of the north-west and the north-west end of the north-east wall has been removed with only pillars and structural beams remaining. The rooms were numbered 12, 13 and 14. Room 14 (Pl. 4) was the only publicly accessible room and appeared to have latterly been used as a small dance area. The room was located at a lower level than the other parts of the building; being accessed down a single step. The floor was tiled in large modern tiles whilst the walls were a

combination of painted white plaster and wood panelling. At the south-east end of the room was a large chimney breast, also partially covered in wooden panelling. Either side of the chimney breast were doors to the private areas of the building. The north-east wall had been very recently blocked up with a white plaster stud wall to accommodate the change in use to offices (phase 7). The ceiling was wooden, tongue and groove with a central beam aligned north-east to south-west.

Corridor 13 was L-shaped, along the north-east frontage. A pair of doors within the wall gave access to rooms 21 and 24. At the end of the corridor were the stairs to the cellar and first floor before it turned to the south-west to give access to room 12. The corridor was plastered and painted white, a small alcove was present adjacent to the chimney breast. Room 12 (Pl. 5) was most likely the former kitchen, though the room had been stripped back to the walls and an angled wall had been partially removed. The north-west wall contained a large chimney breast backing onto that within room 14. Within the wall dividing room 12 from 13 was a blocked window (possible serving hatch?) and a door. Within the rear wall was a further window, now containing two vents. The floor within this room was bare concrete and the ceiling plain white painted plaster. Access was available to room 14 and room 11.

The first floor layout consisted of three rooms and two corridors, numbered 4, 6-9. Rooms 6 and 7 were located off a small corridor off the landing/corridor 4. The once larger room had been sub-divided with north-west to south-east walls to accommodate rooms 6 and 7 and corridor 8. A north-east to south-west aligned wall created corridor 4. Corridor 4 gave access to rooms 3, 5, 6, 7 and stairs to all other parts of the building. The walls within the corridor were plastered and painted, with a dado rail (Pl. 6). Wooden floorboards were covering the floor. A shallow step up was required to access room 5 and there was an arch above it.

To the rear (south-west) side of the building was a small kitchen (6) with a window to the rear (Pl. 7). Off this room was a small 'pantry' against the side of the chimney breast with a small window lighting it. Room 7 was an internal room, formerly used as an office (Pl. 8). Both rooms had white plastered walls. The kitchen was also partially tiled and contained a picture rail. The wall within the pantry dividing rooms 6 and 9 could be seen to be of lath and plaster construction.

Corridor 8 was also accessed off landing 4, down two steps to a small landing before going up two steps. The corridor ran along the front wall of the building and was lit by a window at the far end (Pl. 9). A small alcove had been formed against the chimney breast where the two chimneys were slightly offset. The corridor had wooden floors, white plastered walls and ceiling and a dado rail was present.

Room 9 was located at the end of the corridor and stretched across the width of the building. There was a window in both the front and rear walls (Pl. 10). In the south-east wall was a fireplace (Pl. 11). This was tiled with a shallow arched mantle and a split level tiled hearth. It probably dated to the 1950s. On the far side of the chimney breast was a small toilet built up against the side of the chimney. The room was plastered white with faux-timber framing consisting of the skirting board, picture rail and posts in between, all stained dark brown.

Access to the loft area was via a small door on the second floor landing outside room 1. The roof structure consisted of a central ridge plank with pine rafters laid on edge. The rafters were then supported by raking struts from the central beam which were tied into small planks of wood acting as the purlin (Pl. 12).

Little of the original, unaltered building could be seen, though it seems likely that it consisted of two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. The windows overlooking the rear were probably in their original positions according to the brickwork but those to the front may be altered. The south-east chimney is of later construction, being of a different brick type, but whether it replaced an earlier chimney is not known. On the ground floor it is not possible to identify where the original door once was, any other openings or the stairs to the first floor.

That the building is not shown on Roque's map of 1754 is an anomaly (unless he has placed it too far south). Documentary evidence would suggest that it should be present from at least 1751. It is clearly present on the 1783 map, having already undergone two extensions by this period.

That little of the original building survives makes it harder to date. It would seem likely that it was a two-bay building with an approximately central fireplace. No evidence remains for the location of the front door, though the presence of a single original chimney and the slight difference in size of the two rooms may suggest that it was formerly a cross-passage building. A date in the 18th century for this building is certainly plausible.

Phase 2

The second phase of building consisted of a large extension to the south-east, first seen on the 1783 manor map. The extension consisted of a cellar, ground, first and second floors, wrapped around the south-east end of the phase 1 building. It was of yellow, London stock brick, construction, laid in Flemish bond with lime mortar, though this had been re-pointed at the rear with cement mortar. The bricks measured 212mm x 105mm x 58mm (8 ¼" x 4 ¼" x 2 ⅜"). The roof was complex to accommodate the second-floor room at the rear and to link with the phase 1 building. It therefore consisted of an 'M-shaped' hipped roof covered in red clay tiles. The front roof was a standard hipped roof whilst the rear roof was taller and spanned a greater width with a hip on the south-east end and a gable end on the north-west end. A third roof was located to the rear of the phase 1 building and was of hipped construction. Within the roofs were four chimneys.

Externally only the parapet could be seen from street level, though there were two windows present at first floor height concealed behind the ridge line of the ground floor phase 5 front extension (Pl. 2). The windows appeared to be of sash type of 2-over-1 pane. No further detail could be discerned as they had been boarded up internally. To the rear the first and second floors could be seen; the ground floor being obscured by large shrubs (Pl. 3). The ground floor contained two doors and three windows. The doors were modern and the windows, where seen, were of casement type with frosted glass. Within the first floor were two sash windows with horns; one narrow window consisting of two over two panes and the other of three over three panes. A third window had been converted to a fire escape with a narrow slit window remaining beside it. Above this window was a flat segmental arch. A cast iron spiral staircase, painted black, gave access to the ground (planning permission C00539V showed this dated to 1998). A single sash window of three over three panes beneath a flat segmental arch was present on the second floor.

Internally the cellar was located beneath the south-east corner of the building and could be divided into four rooms numbered 27-30. The original cellar most likely only consisted of rooms 27 and 28 but was extended during phase 5 to include the two additional rooms (these are described under phase 5). The photograph from the late 19th century (Pl. 1) clearly shows the trap door for the beer slide immediately adjacent to the front of the building in the location of the opening between rooms 27 and 30.

Access was via a set of stairs at the end of corridor 13. The internal stairs had been partially replaced; the top four steps were of brick construction whilst the lower ones were of concrete. The floor was also of concrete with a central gutter. The walls and ceiling were of painted plaster. The stairs opened out into room 27. Room 27 (Pl. 13) contained a large brick plinth along the south-east wall with two further, small, plinths in the north-west wall, either side of the doorway to room 28. Room 28 (Pl. 14) had a narrow plinth running all the way round it, painted black. The opening between rooms 27 and 30 had been narrowed in recent times by the width of a concrete block.

The ground floor could be divided into six rooms and a corridor numbered 11, 23–26 and 31. The photograph from the late 19th century (Pl. 1) shows a filled-in cart opening. The most likely location for this would be the opening shown between rooms 22 and 23 (subsequently blocked again in phase 7). The substantial wall between rooms 23 and 24 would suggest that the room size has not changed. This would place the original door slightly off centre, located within room 24 along with the later bay window shown. It is not clear from the floor plan or the rear elevation where the cart opening would have led to. There is no evidence in the rear wall for a blocked archway. This leads to a few possibilities, the rebuilding of the back wall and removal of the

archway, that the archway only gave access to room 23 or that phase 2 itself consists of more than one phase of construction (rooms 23 and 24 as the first phase and rooms 11, 25, 26 and 31 added at a later date). According to the map evidence this would have happened prior to 1783. More than one phase of building would also be another explanation for the design of the roof, explain the slight difference recorded in the width of the walls on the south-east side of the building and account for the difference in floor levels between rooms 23 and 25.

Room 23 (Pl. 15) had been recently renovated to accommodate an office area. Wooden panelling was present beneath the dado rail and there was a window in the external wall to the south-east. The floor had been carpeted, the original ceiling obscured by a modern suspended ceiling and the fireplace boxed in. A modern door at the south-west end of the room gave access to corridor 25, up a set of two steps. In the north-west wall was an archway opening into room 24.

Room 24 (Pl. 16) predominantly encompassed the bar area, though this had been removed by the time of the building survey and converted into an office. The north-west wall of the original room 24 had been removed to create a longer serving area, extending into the phase 5 extension. This wall and the small 'window' created by the remaining pillars had been subsequently enclosed again in phase 7. The original room had a central fireplace within the south-west wall, the opening of which had been converted to a bookcase. Like room 23, room 24 had modern carpet and a suspended ceiling. Immediately to the north-west of the fireplace was a door giving access to corridor 13 within the phase 1 building.

The first floor was sub-divided into rooms 2, 3, 5 and 10, and the south-east end of corridor 4. Rooms 2 and 10 belong to the earlier phase with rooms 3 and 5 the later phase (2A).

Room 10 (Pl. 17) was located off corridor 8 from phase 1. The walls and ceilings were plastered and painted white; a picture rail was present around the wall. Within the north-east wall was a window, located slightly off centre. Within the south-west wall was a chimney breast. To the south-east of the chimney breast was a built in cupboard with a Victorian style four-panel door. Contained within the cupboard was evidence for a blocked doorway, set at a slightly higher level to the room itself, requiring a step down (Pl. 18).

Room 2 (Pl. 19) was accessed off the stairs up to the second floor. The room contained windows in the north-east and south-east walls. The walls and ceiling were of white painted plaster with a picture rail, whilst the floor was a combination of wooden planks and hardboard. In the south-west corner was a blocked fireplace (Pl. 20). Within the ceiling a structural beam had been boxed in. This beam was in line with the end of the roof.

If more than one phase was present within phase 2 then it would seem likely that the roof was of catslide type and that corridor 8 extended to give access to room 2. The present entrance to room 10 may be a later

addition when the stairs were inserted to access the second floor, therefore necessitating the blocking up of the earlier entrance to the room, beyond the phase 1 building.

The loft access was located within the ceiling of room 10. The roof construction appeared to be of common rafter type with a central ridge plank. The wood appeared to be pine (Pl. 21).

No evidence of stairs for the phase 2 building could be seen, and it may be that the phase 1 stairs were still in use.

Mapping evidence shows that this phase of building predated 1783. The presence of a cartway entrance suggests the conversion of the small building into an inn, taking advantage of the era of coaching. It is likely that a building of such a size, particularly a coaching inn, would have been present on Roque's map and so therefore probably dates to after 1754.

Phase 2a

On the ground floor phase 2a consisted of rooms 11, 25, 26, 31 and the stairs to the first and second floors. This phase would have coincided with the blocking of the cart entrance to form an internal room.

Corridor 25 (Pl. 22) had, like rooms 23 and 24, been modernized with plastered and painted walls and ceiling and laminate flooring. Beneath a dado rail was wooden plank panelling. At the end of the corridor, up a step was a fire exit. Located off the corridor were rooms 31 to the south-east and room 26 to the north-west. Both were toilets; room 31 the gents toilet to which there was no access and room 26 the ladies toilet. Within room 26 (Pl. 23) a small corridor opened into the toilets proper. These were entirely tiled with green tiles beneath a torus band at dado-rail height and cream above. In the south-west wall was a casement type window with frosted glass. The floor was a combination of stripped pine boards in the wash area and tiled with the cubicles. The two cubicles were located along the north-west wall. In the easternmost one was a storage cupboard whilst in the westernmost one was evidence for a blocked door into room 11.

Room 11 (Pl. 24) was located off room 12 (phase 1) and accessed up a step. Like room 12 the room had been stripped back to bare walls and floor. It appeared to be an extension to the kitchen with the walls formerly covered in tiles. Within the rear wall was a modern door and a frosted, casement window.

The stairs (Pl. 25) were located at the south-west end of corridor 13 (phase 1) and were of straight flight with winder type and continued in the same style up to the second floor. The newel post had a simple square profile, whilst the balusters were turned and the banister rail curved. The steps were of closed tread style.

On the first floor the phase consisted of rooms 3, 5 and the south-eastern part of corridor 4. Room 3 was located in the south-west corner of the building and had been more recently sub-divided to accommodate a

corridor to the fire escape seen to the rear of the building. The fire escape was cut through a former window, the remainder of which was located within room 3. Room 3 (Pl. 26) was originally approximately square in shape with a single window in the south-west (rear) wall. The floor was covered in floorboards. The walls and ceiling were of painted plaster. Within each of the walls was a large panel with a cavetto-type moulded edge. A similar style panel was also present in the ceiling (Pl. 27). The door to the room was four-panelled Victorian style and the only older style room door within the building, albeit not in an original location.

Room 5 was located up a shallow step from corridor 4 and was latterly used as the bathroom. The walls and ceiling were of painted plaster and in the rear wall was a small window. A larger window was located within a cupboard in the corner of the room, to which there was no access (Pl. 28).

On the second floor there was a single room, 1. The walls and ceiling had been plastered and painted. Around the ceiling was cavetto shaped coving. In the rear wall was a single window. A chimney breast was located in the north-west corner of the room (Pl. 29).

The rear roof could be seen to be of common rafter design meeting at a central ridge plank. The rafters were laid on edge and separated by a raised collar. The raised collars could clearly be seen to be cut by a band saw. The timber appeared to be pine (Pl. 30).

Mapping evidence shows that this extension had also occurred by 1783, blocking the earlier cart entrance. Presumably carts were able to get down one or the other side of the building

Phase 2b

Phase 2b consisted of a small extension to room 11, to the south-east. Externally it could be seen to be built of browner bricks than the rest of phase 2 and was located beneath a catslide roof (Pl. 3). A single window was located in the rear wall at mid floor height. No detail was seen due to it being boarded up. It was located beneath a curved row-lock arch in red brick.

As the extension is so small it is hard to date it in style or via mapping evidence. It is possible that it is present on the 1896 map, but it may have been too small to register on earlier, less detailed maps.

Phase 3

Phase 3 encompassed the buildings to the north-west of the phase 1 building (rooms 16, 20 and part of 21). The mapping evidence is ambiguous for this phase. There is a building present in this location of similar shape and width, but potentially somewhat longer from 1864 and probably from 1840. It is possible that the map evidence does not show the individual buildings.

Externally little could be seen of the original building with only the front elevation being accessible and the upper part of the rear elevation viewable. The front elevation was rendered over with a large advertisement which dates to the phase 7 alterations (Pl. 2). The upper part of the rear elevation was covered in black, horizontal weatherboarding. The roof was of gable end type with red clay tiles.

The separation into three separate rooms was a recent (phase 7) event with the creation of the room 20 office. The walls and ceiling had been plastered and painted white. Around the lower part of the walls was wooden plank panelling and within the roof were two skylights (Pl. 31). The floor was carpeted. The remains of a solid wall were present on the south-east side of the room, creating a separate passageway. This was first seen in detail on the 1952 map, though may have been present earlier (Pl. 32). Exposed brickwork in the upper part of the wall within room 16 showed it to be constructed of brown coloured bricks laid in Flemish bond. Within this internal walling in room 21 were two windows on solid construction and divided into 12 panes of glass. Within the ceiling area of this passage way was a roof lantern containing four panes of glass.

The roof structure of the rest of the building was partially exposed with a wall plate which was supported on four, unequally spaced posts on the north-west side of the room. One truss was present within each room with the fourth forming the wall between room 16 and 20. The posts had a square profile and were cut with a circular saw. The post also supported the truss (Pl. 33), which spanned the width of the room. A simple wind brace gave further structure. Two raking struts supported a raised collar on which the purlin rested; the rafters themselves had been plastered over. The remaining raised collars had no support beneath them.

Mapping evidence is suggestive that this building was part of a larger set first shown on the 1840 Tithe map, therefore dating it to between 1783 and 1840. The Cook map of 1796 mentions the presence of a stable and it is possible that the set of buildings in this location include a stable and date from this period.

Phase 4

There was no evidence for phase 4 within the building itself; all trace having been removed with the phase 5 extension. As evidenced from contemporary photographs (Pl. 1) and maps a bay window was added to the north-west end of the phase 2 building between 1864 and 1896. The photograph shows it to have been five-sided in shape with two-over-two pane sash windows.

Phase 5

In phase 5 the phase 4 bay window was removed and replaced with a large, ground floor and cellar extension. This consisted of room 22, which formed a new front entrance to the pub and in the cellar, rooms 29 and 30.

Externally it was constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond with lime mortar. The bricks measured 217mm x 103mm x 67mm (8½” x 4” x 2 5/8”). On the corners of the building and around the central, protruding doors, were quoins painted black (Pl. 2). Windows either side of the main entrance were Baroque in style with a semi-circular arch with wooden framework. The bottom of the windows was etched with a central picture of a bird sat on a branch (Pl. 34). Above the windows were segmented arches with a slightly protruding keystone. The central doors (Pl. 35) were set within an ornate doorframe supporting a floating baroque style porch, below which was a lantern. Above this was a pitched roof, the gable end of which contained the name of the pub ‘The White Swan’ which could not be seen from the pavement level. The doors themselves were relatively plain in contrast, each containing a window above a smaller panel. Above the doors were a further pair of plain windows. The main roof itself was of gable end type covered in red tiles.

Internally the cellar had been extended out towards the street and consisted of a further two rooms. Room 30 (Pl. 36) was located off of room 27. Within were two small plinths, one in the north-west corner and the other along the south-east wall. Within the north-east wall was the barrel slide with five brick steps and a wooden slide. The access to the slide was located immediately adjacent to the front of the building, beneath the south-eastern window. Room 29 (Pl. 37) was located off of room 30. Along the south-west wall was a brick plinth and within the north-east wall was a casement window, each casement containing 2 over 2 panes and set beneath a concrete lintel. The external lightwell had been covered over at ground level with a solid metal cover beneath the north-western window.

On the ground floor was a single room (22) which had been opened up to include rooms 23 and 24. This had subsequently been blocked up and room 23 extended into room 22 during phase 7. The small entrance lobby, shown on former plans had also been removed, presumably during phase 7, when the room had been modernized and turned into an office area (Pl. 38). No earlier details of the pub building were visible.

Mapping evidence shows this extension occurred between 1915 and 1936, with the neo-baroque style suggestive of a date earlier within the period. The smaller scale maps show less detail, but it is possible that the changes had taken place by 1920.

Phase 5a

Phase 5a consists of two small changes, as demonstrated from the map evidence. The curved corner added to the front of the building containing a door and a window, first seen on the 1952 map replacing the phase 4 square corner. Stylistically it matched the phase 4 building with Flemish bond brickwork and segmental arches with a protruding keystone above the door and window (Pl. 2). The bricks were red in colour, laid in approximate

Flemish bond and measured 222mm x 105mm x 70mm (8³/₄" x 4¹/₄" x 2³/₄"). The roof was hipped at one end and butted up against the phase 4 extension. It was covered in red tiles. Internally it formed part of room 21 and no distinction between the two areas could be seen. Originally it was also open through to room 22 as well.

To the rear was a small building butting the phase 1 building, in the location of the toilet cubicles of rooms 18 and 19. No structural details could be seen, both rooms having been recently renovated (phase 7).

It is harder to date these extensions any closer than the mapping evidence suggests (i.e. between 1936 and 1952) as the architectural style is copied from the earlier extension.

Phase 6

Phase 6 saw further extension of the pub with the demolition of number 245 Golders Green Road street frontage, whilst retaining the building to the rear. This building was then incorporated into the ground-floor space. To provide internal access to this room the wall between the phase 1 building and phase 3 building was removed and a further extension was added to the street frontage, now part of room 21.

Externally the new section of frontage was set back further than phase 5a, creating a staggered front. It was of similar style to the rest of the frontage with matching doors and windows (Pl. 2). The doorframe was slightly different, incorporating narrow windows down each side, but it supported a similar baroque-style porch roof with gable above. The roof itself however was flat. Beneath the windows were horizontal wooden planks. The small amount of exposed brickwork showed it to be constructed of red brick, laid in stretcher bond and cement mortar. The bricks measured 215mm x 100mm x 64mm (8¹/₂" x 4" x 2¹/₂").

Internally the room had been thoroughly modernized in phase 7, with newly plastered walls, carpeting and a suspended ceiling (Pl. 39).

To the rear another extension had been added making the phase 5a rear building now internal. This was numbered room 17 and linked with rooms 16 and the toilets, rooms 18 and 19. It had three sides and was of shed-style construction with timber boarding for the walls and a flat roof (Pl. 3). Within the angled side was a pvc window and a door. A further window was present in the south-east wall. Internally the room was fitted out as a small kitchen though this is probably a phase 7 addition. The floor was tiled and the walls plastered and painted. The room had been partitioned to provide a wash area for the two toilets, 18 and 19.

The most recent historic maps of the area date to 1993; these changes are not shown on the maps and therefore date to between 1993 and when the pub closed in 2013. Planning applications were checked online but none were found to clearly reference this extension.

Phase 7

Phase 7 incorporates the internal changes made to the building after it ceased to trade as a pub and was converted to offices. This entailed the erection of stud walls within room 22, thereby increasing the size of room 23, the division between rooms 21 and 22 and 24, and the creation of a small office numbered room 20.

The pub closed in July 2013 and these changes were therefore made in the last four years.

Conclusion

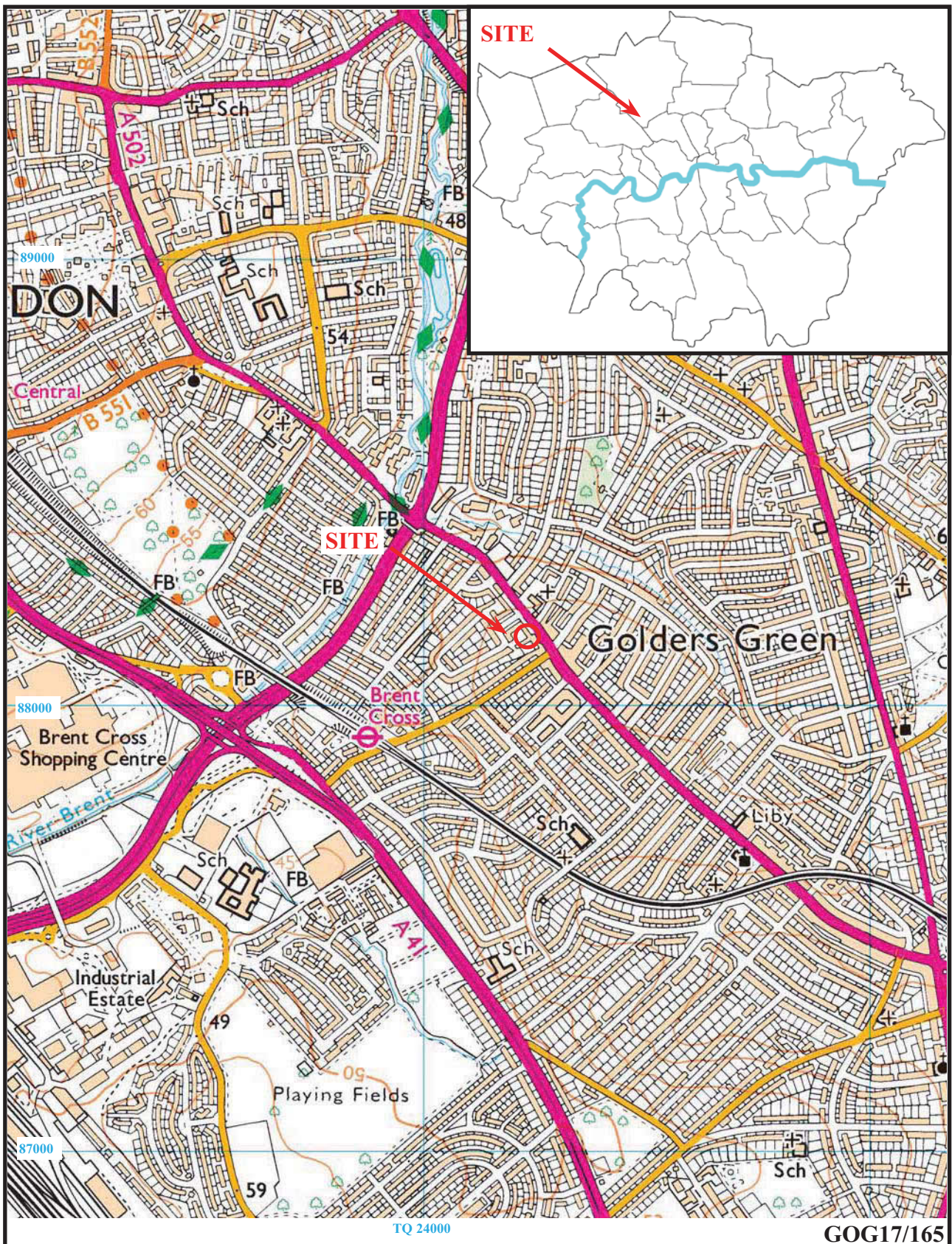
The White Swan public house is first referenced in 1751, though no buildings are present in the current location on Rocque's map of 1754 it would seem likely that there was in fact a small building present at the time. In its earliest form the building consisted of two bays with a slightly off-centre chimney. It seems likely that the pub started off as a small alehouse before expanding to become an inn with a cellar and a cart entrance. Subsequent expansion occurred to the rear shortly after, presumably blocking the cart entrance. Both phases of expansion were present by 1783 and likely date to after 1754. Outbuildings appear to have been added to the north-west of the pub by 1840, presumably accessed down one side of the building. Expansion at this point slowed down and between the period 1864 to 1896 only a bay window was added to the front of the building. Around 1920 a new entrance façade was constructed in the neo-baroque style with a further small front extension added by 1952. No further change occurred until post 1993 with the expansion of the pub into the outbuildings to the north-west and the associated small extensions to make the internal space accessible. The final changes occurred after the pub had ceased to trade with its conversion to offices on the ground floor between 2013 and 2017.

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- NPPF 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	2x1m	Ext	SW	Building frontage external [PI. 2]
2	2x1m	Ext	S	Sign & entrance frontage close
3	2x1m	Ext	N	Second entrance frontage close
4	2x1m	Ext	SW	Doors
5	2x1m	Ext	SW	Doors
6	-	Ext	SW	Doors with lettering [PI. 35]
7	2x1m	Ext	NE	Back of building partial
8	-	Ext	NE	Back of building partial
9	-	Ext	NE	Back of building [PI. 3]
10	2x1m	Room 1	NW	Chimney breast [PI. 29]
11	-	Room 1	NW	Attic roof structure
12	-	Room 1	SE	Attic roof structure [PI. 30]
13	-	Room 1	NW	Attic roof structure
14	-	Room 1	NW	Roof space [PI. 12]
15	-	Room 1	NW	Roof space
16	-	Room 1	N	Roof space
17	2x1m	Room 1	W	Stairs up to second floor
18	2x1m	Room 2	E	Corner of room [PI. 19]
19	2x1m	Room 2	SW	Corner fireplace [PI. 20]
20	2x1m	Room 3	NW	General shot to window [PI. 26]
21	2x1m	Room 4	SW	Room leading to fire escape [PI. 27]
22	2x1m	Room 4	W	Diagonally across corridor
23	2x1m	Room 4	E	Stair detail [PI. 6]
24	2x1m	Room 5	W	Bathroom general [PI. 28]
25	2x1m	Room 6	NW	Room general [PI. 7]
26	2x1m	Room 6	N	Edge of chimney breast
27	2x1m	Room 7	NW	Room general [PI. 8]
28	2x1m	Room 8	NW	Long shot of corridor [PI. 9]
29	2x1m	Room 9	SW	Room oblique towards window [PI. 10]
30	2x1m	Room 9	SE	Fireplace [PI. 11]
31	2x1m	Room 10	SW	Towards chimney breast [PI. 17]
32	-	Room 10	E	Photo of roof space [PI. 21]
33	2x1m	Room 10	SW	Old doorway? Leading to stairs? [PI. 18]
34	2x1m	Room 3	NE	Possible original door
35	2x1m	Room 8	NW	Upstairs from ground [PI. 25]
36	2x1m	Room 11	SW	General room shot [PI. 24]
37	2x1m	Room 12	NW	General room shot [PI. 5]
38	2x1m	Room 12	NE	Blocked door/window
39	2x1m	Room 13	SE	Corridor shot
40	2x1m	Room 14	SE	Hall of sunken area [PI. 4]
41	2x1m	Room 15	SW	General shot along [15]
42	1x1m	Room 15	NE	Window shot
43	-	Room 15	UP	Vertical shot of window
44	2x1m	Room 16	NE	General extension shot [PI. 32]
45	2x1m	Room 16	SW	General extension shot [PI. 31]
46	-	Room 16	SW	Photo of truss [PI. 33]
47	1x1m	Room 16	NW	Detail of post
48	2x1m	Room 17	SE	Window & door
49	2x1m	Room 18	NE	General shot
50	2x1m	Room 19	NE	General shot
51	2x1m	Room 20	NW	General shot
52	2x1m	Room 21	NW	Long of room, slight oblique
53	2x1m	Room 21	SE	Oblique general shot [PI. 39]
54	2x1m	Room 22	SE	General shot [PI. 38]
55	-	Room 22	NE	Window close up [PI. 34]
56	2x1m	Room 23	SW	General shot [PI. 15]
57	2x1m	Room 24	NW	General shot [PI. 16]
58	2x1m	Room 24	SW	Chimney breast
59	2x1m	Room 25	SW	Corridor shot [PI. 22]
60	2x1m	Room 26	W	General shot [PI. 23]
61	-	Room 14	SE	Chamfered corner
62	2x1m	Room 27	NE	General cellar shot [PI. 13]
63	2x1m	Room 28	NW	General shot [PI. 14]
64	2x1m	Room 29	N	General shot [PI. 37]
65	2x1m	Room 30	NE	Beer slide [PI. 36]



**The White Swan Public House, 243 Golders Green Road,
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Building Recording

Figure 1. Location of site within Golders Green and London.

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Figure 2. Phase Plan



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Figure 3. Rocque's map of London, 1754

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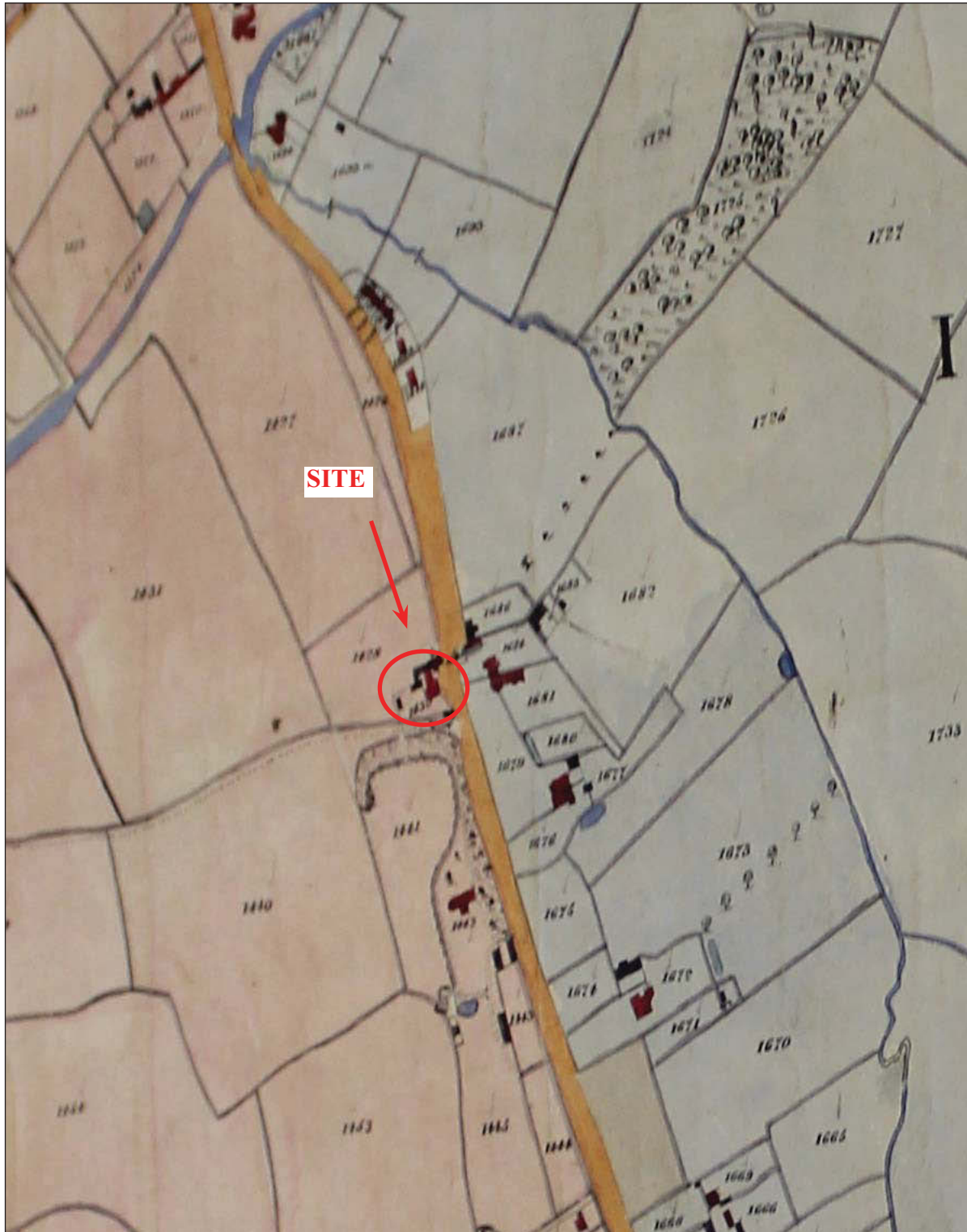


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Figure 4. Map of Hendon Manor, 1783

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Figure 5. Hendon Tithe Map, 1840

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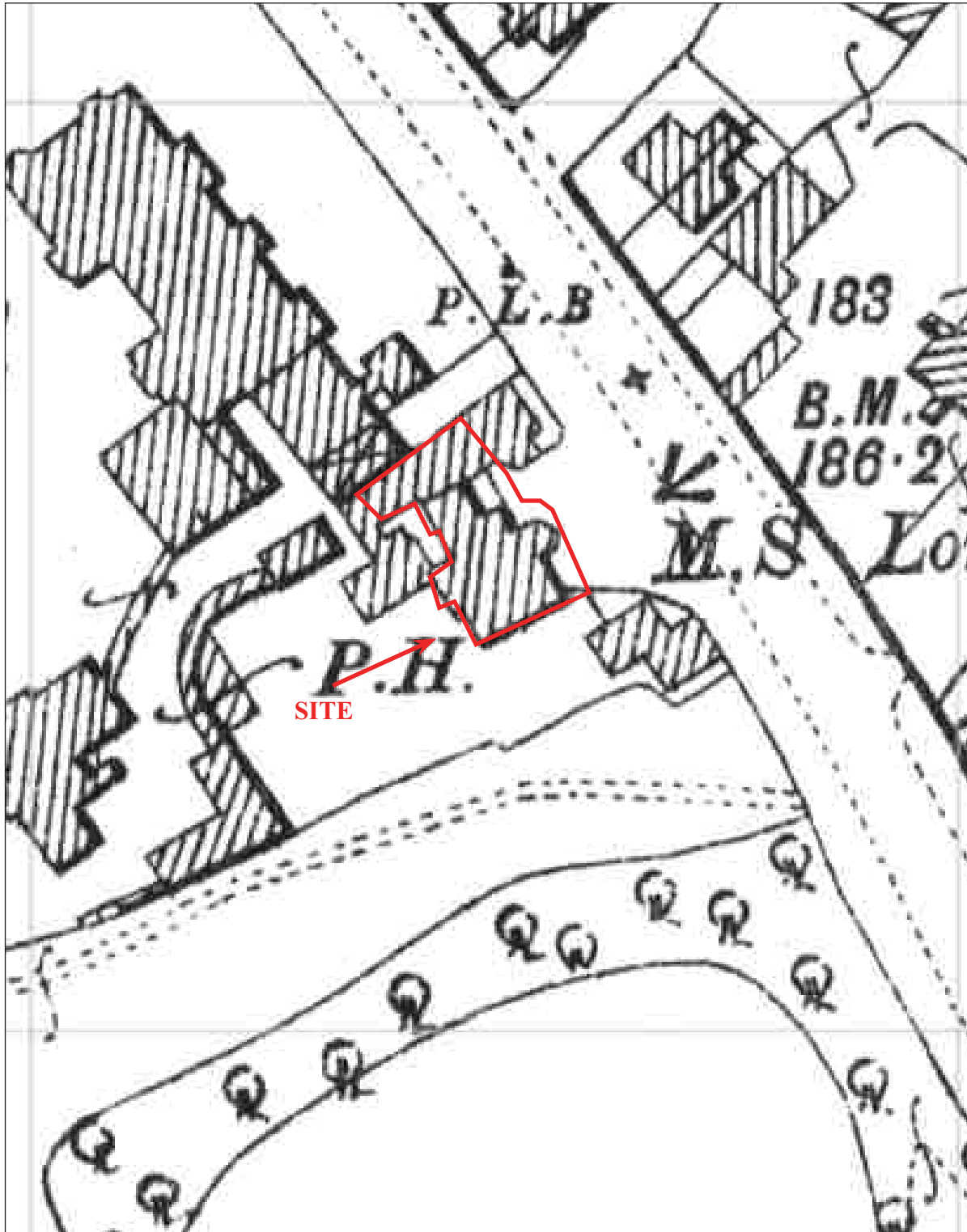


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Figure 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1864

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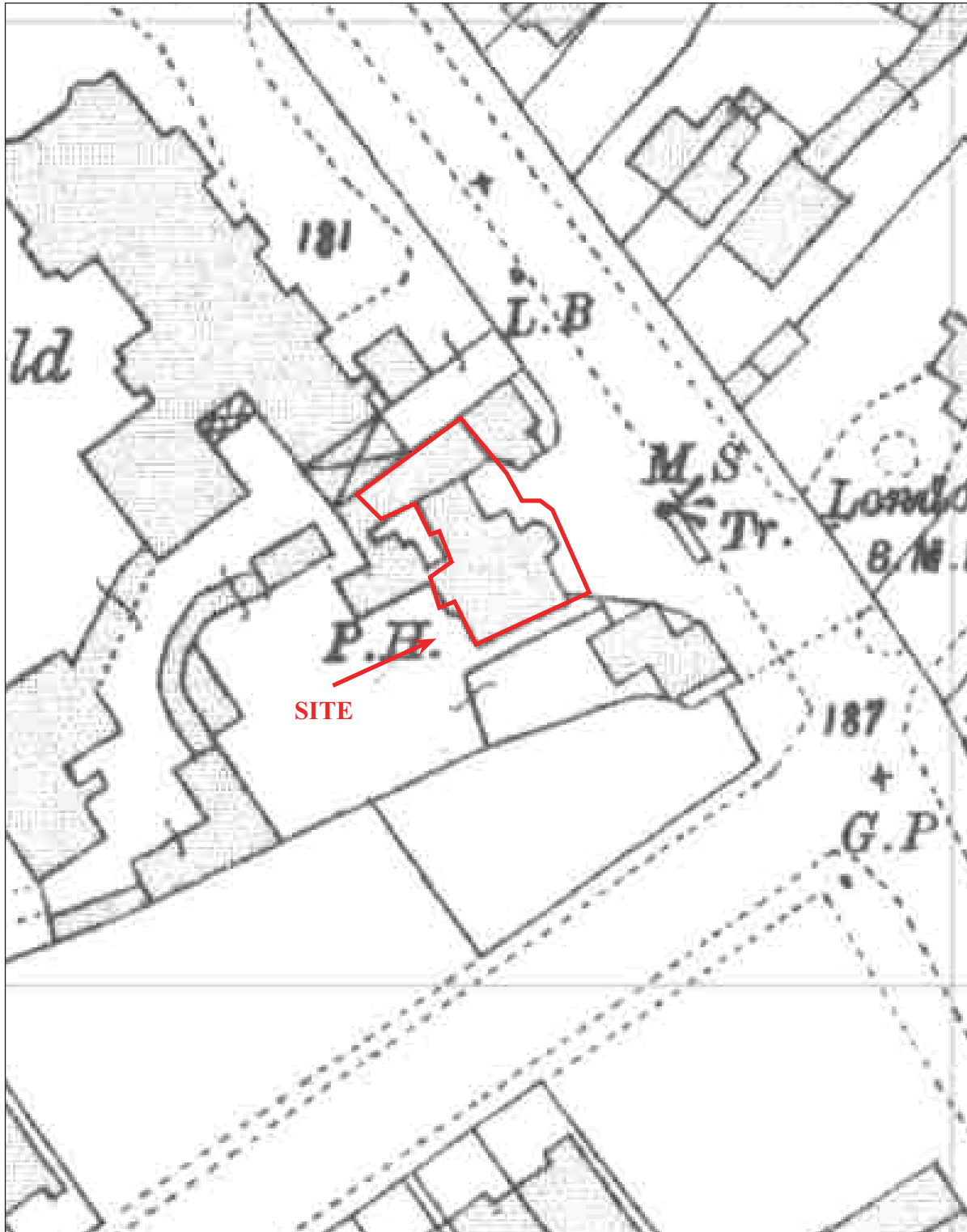


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Figure 7. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1896

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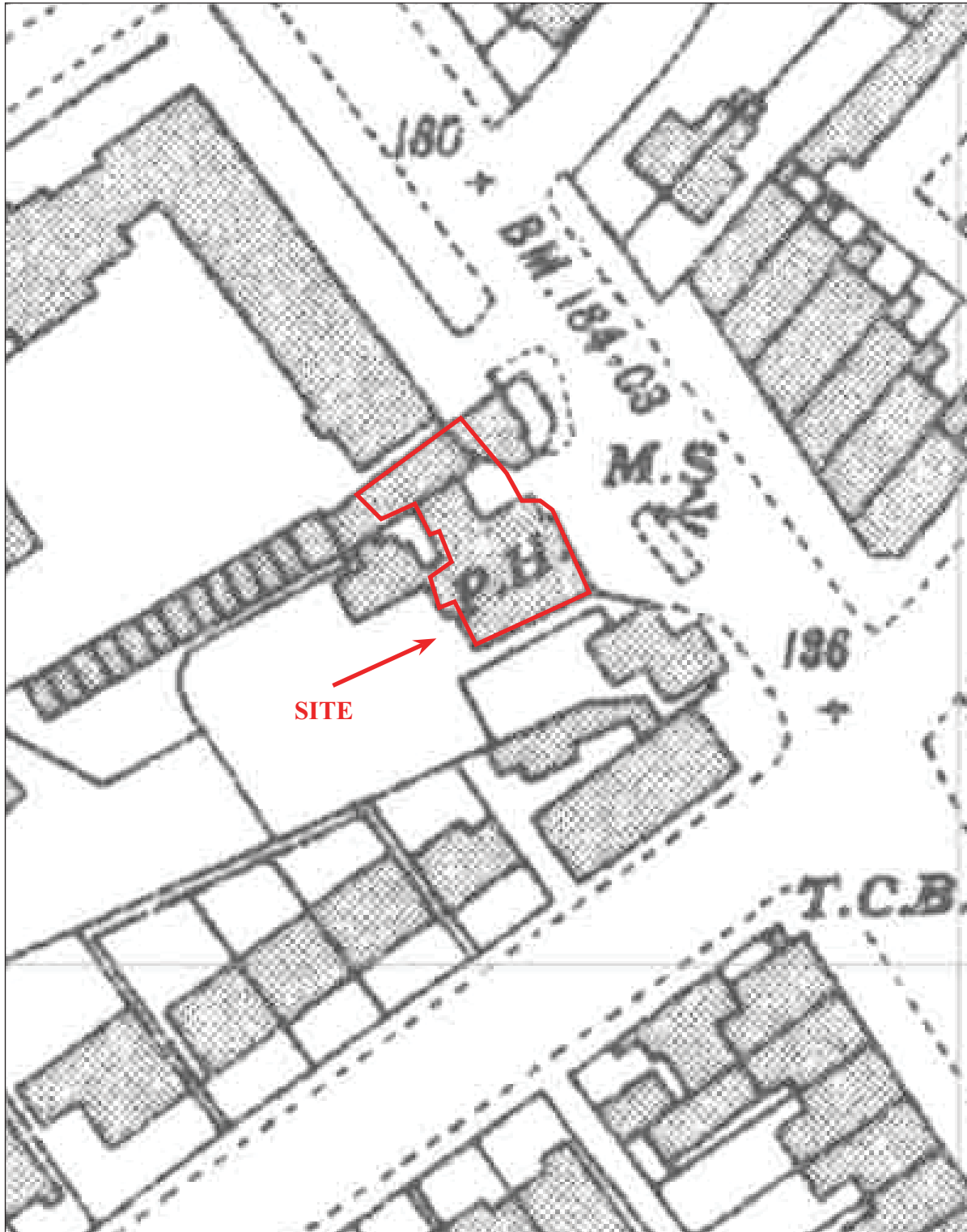


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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1915

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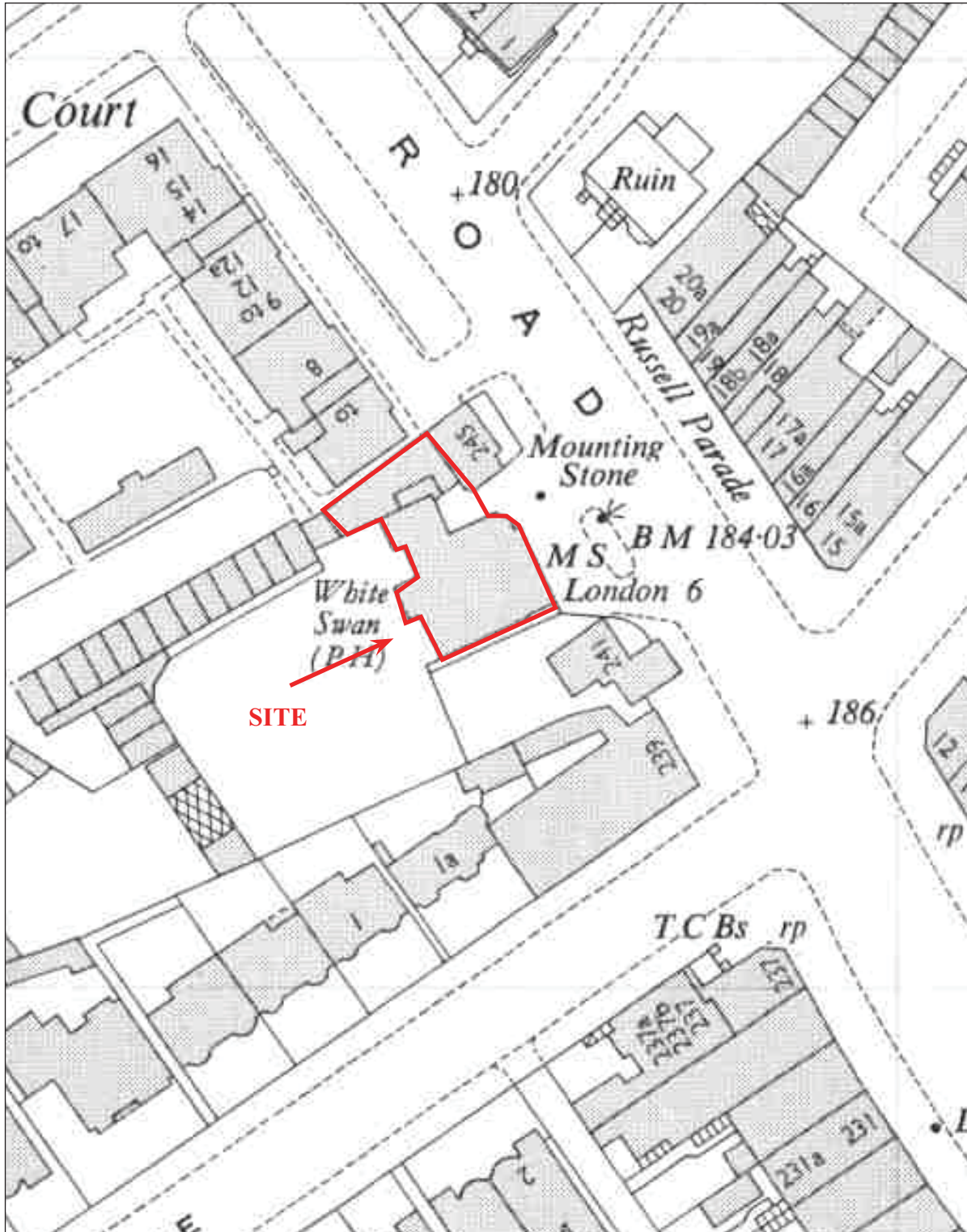


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Figure 9. Ordnance Survey, 1936

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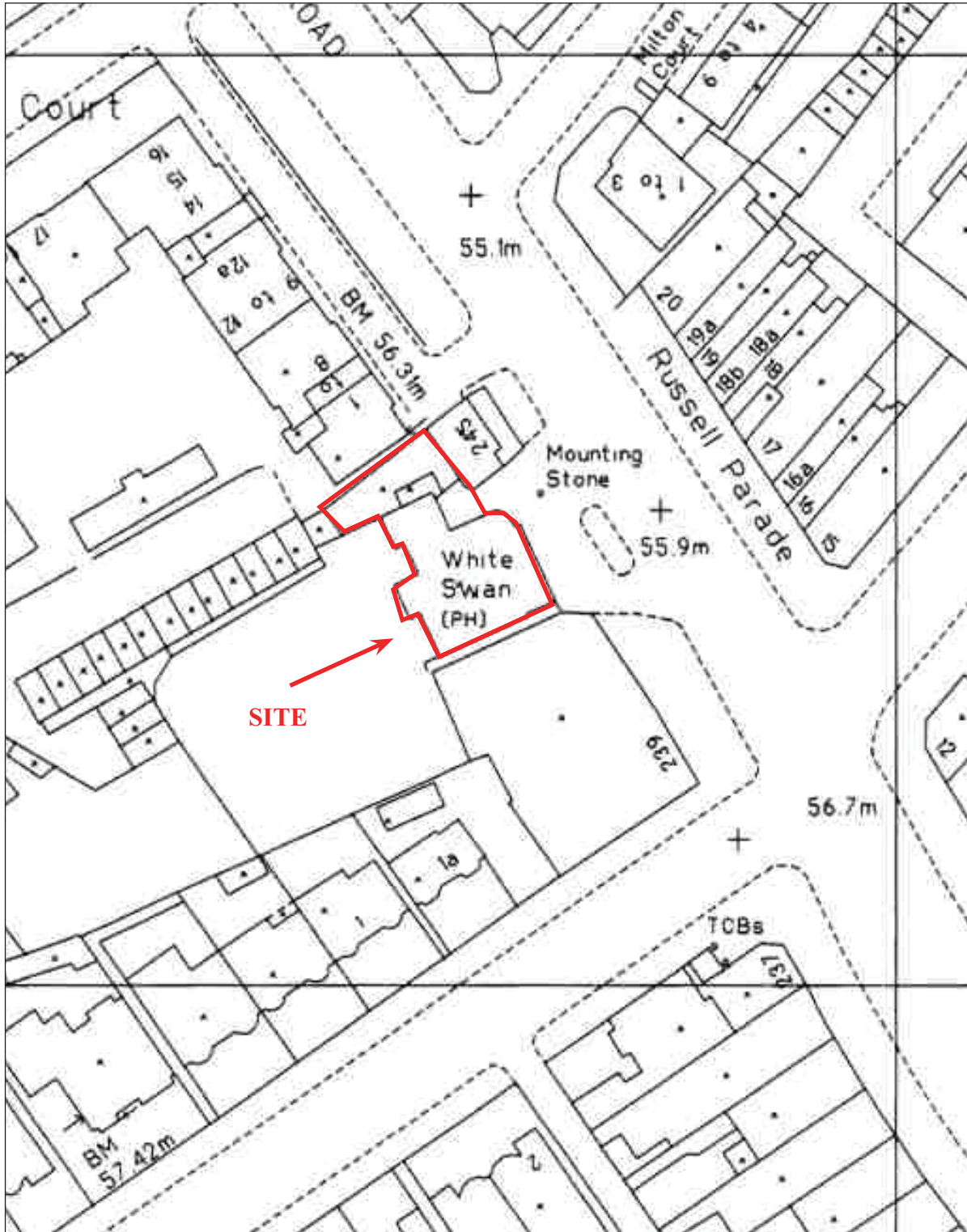


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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey, 1952

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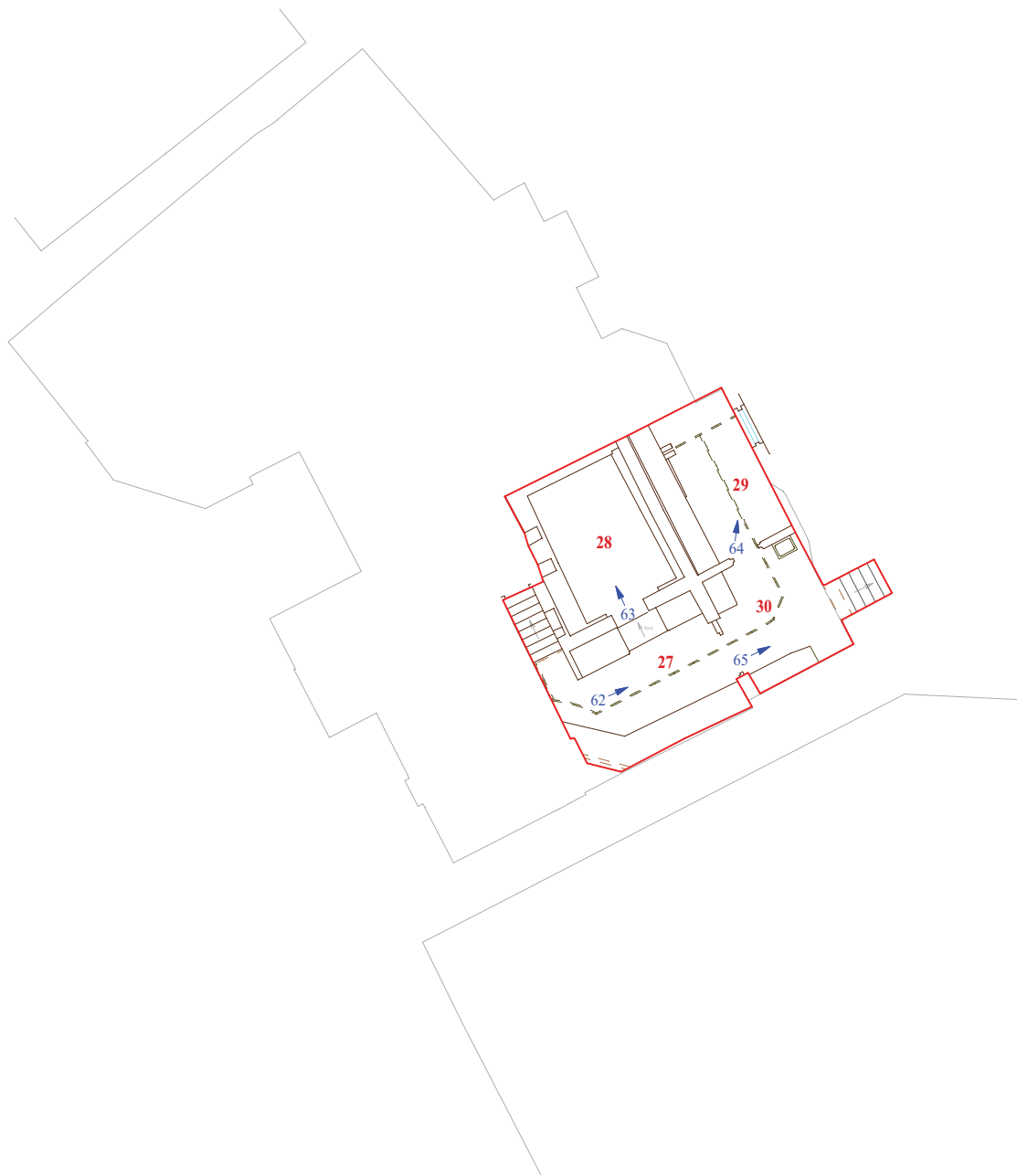


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Figure 11. Ordnance Survey, 1991

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Figure 12. Basement.



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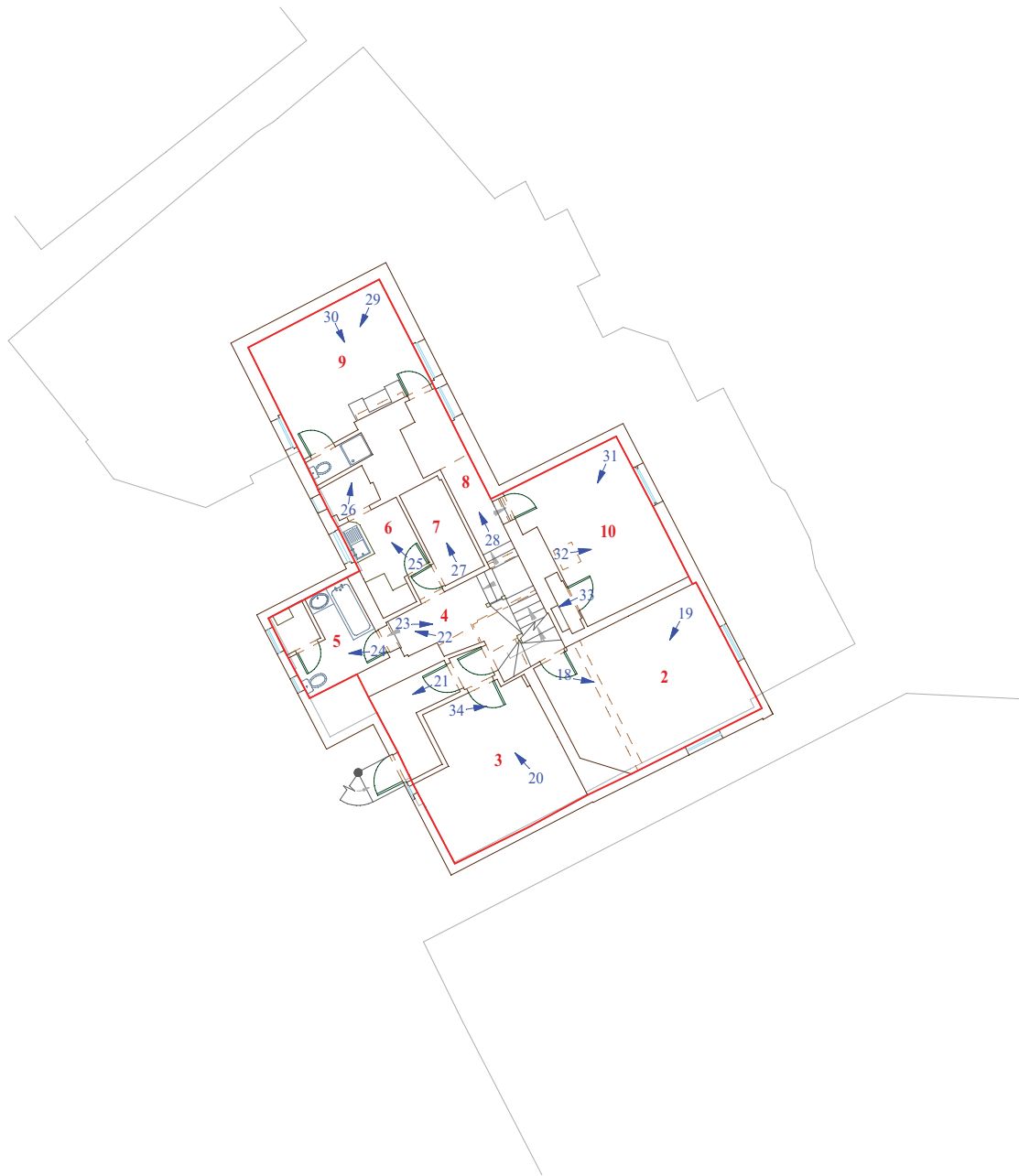


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Figure 13. Ground floor.



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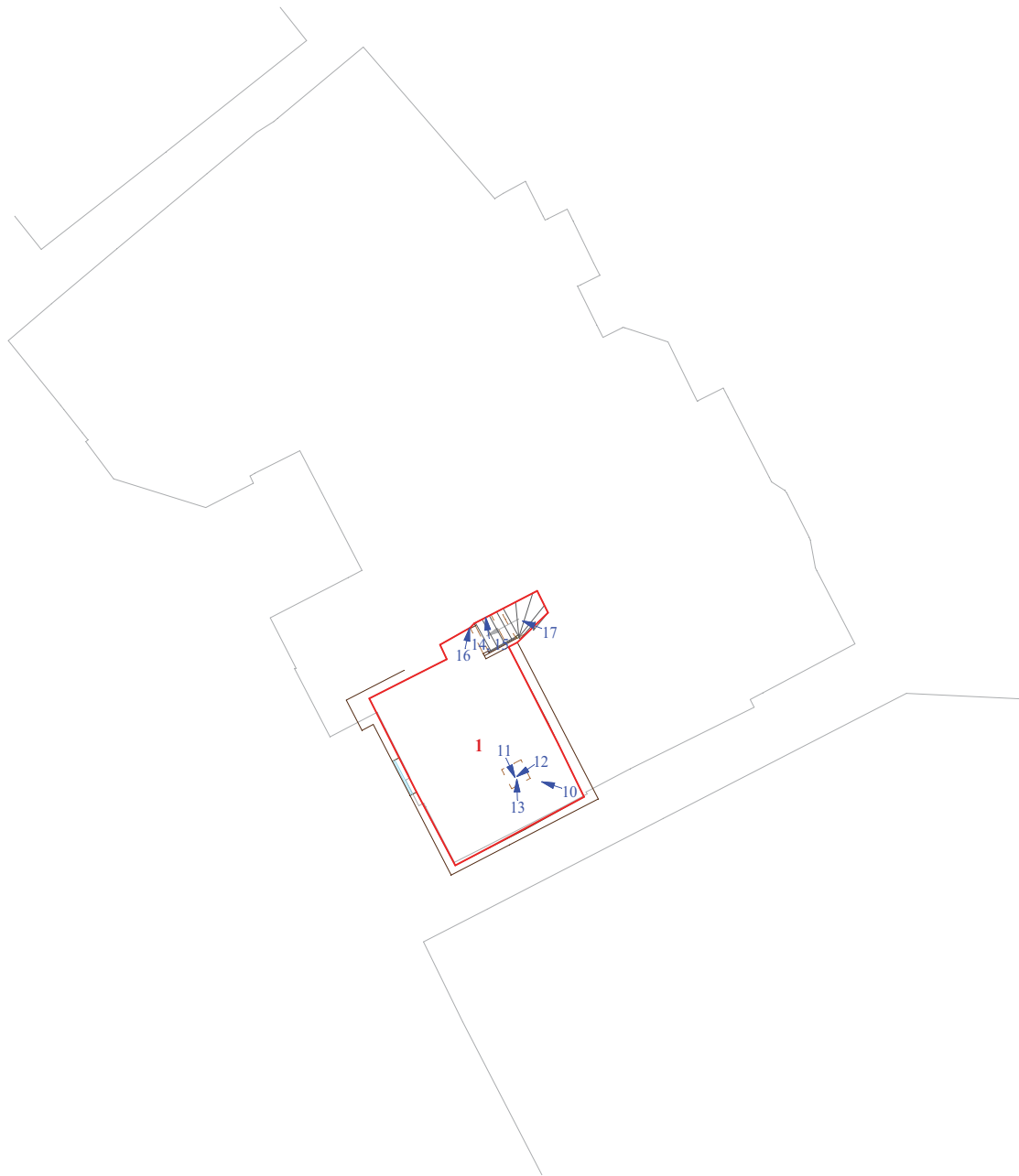


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Figure 14. First floor.



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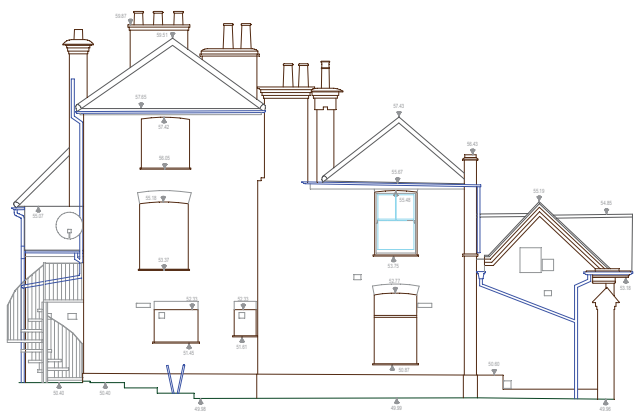


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Figure 15. Second floor.



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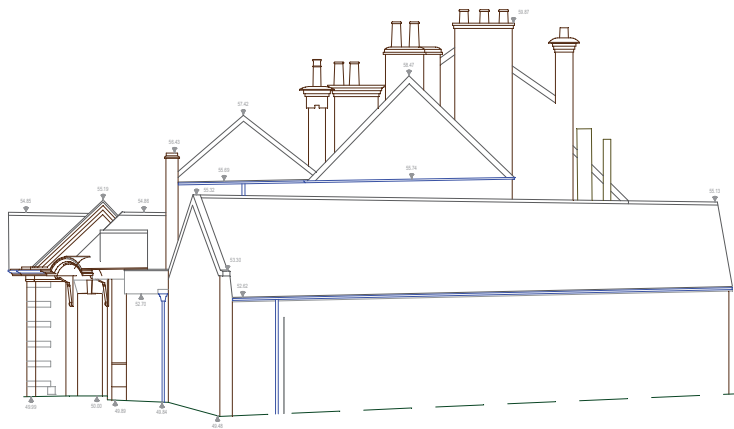
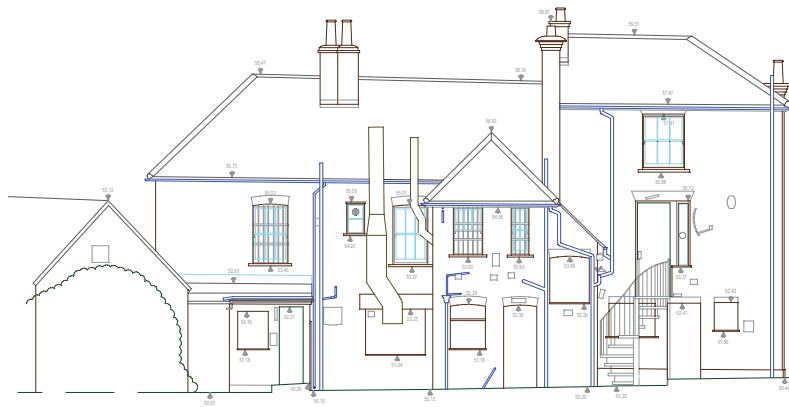


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Figure 16. Elevations: north-east (above) and south-east (below).



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Figure 17. Elevations: south-west (above) and north-west (below).



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Plate 1. Late 19th century photo of The White Swan showing the former cart entrance and bay window



Plate 2. The White Swan, looking southwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 3. Rear of the building, looking northeast.

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**The White Swan Public House, 243 Golders Green Road,
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Building Recording
Plates 1 - 3.

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Plate 4. Room 14, looking southeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 5. Room 12 towards chimney breast, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 6. Corridor 4, towards stairs, looking east, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 7. Room 6, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 4 to 7.

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Plate 8. Room 7, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 9. Corridor 8, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 10. Room 9, looking southwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 11. Room, fireplace detail, looking southeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 8 to 11.

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Plate 12. Phase 1 roof detail, looking northwest.



Plate 13. Room 27, looking northeast,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 14. Room 28, looking northwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 15. Room 23, looking southwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 12 to 15.

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Plate 16. Room 24, looking northwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 17. Room 10, looking southwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 18. Room 10, blocked door, looking southwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 19. Room 2 looking east,
Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 16 to 19.

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Plate 20. Room 2, to chimney breast, looking southwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 21. Room 10, roof space, looking east.



Plate 22. Room 25, looking southwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 23. Room 26, looking west,
Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 20 to 23.

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Plate 24. Room 11, looking southwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 25. Room 8, stair detail, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 26. Room 3, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 27. Room 4, wall detail, looking southwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 24 to 27.

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Plate 28. Room 5, looking west, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 29. Room 1, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 30. Room 1, roof detail, looking southeast.



Plate 31. Room 16, looking southwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 28 to 31.

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Plate 32. Room 16, looking northeast,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 33. Room 16, truss, looking southwest.



Plate 34. Room 22, window detail, looking northeast.



Plate 35. Main entrance, looking southwest,
Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 32 to 35.

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Plate 36. Room 30, beer slide, looking northeast,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 37. Room 29, looking north, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 38. Room 22, looking southeast,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 39. Room 21, looking southeast,
Scales: 2 x 1m.

GOG 17

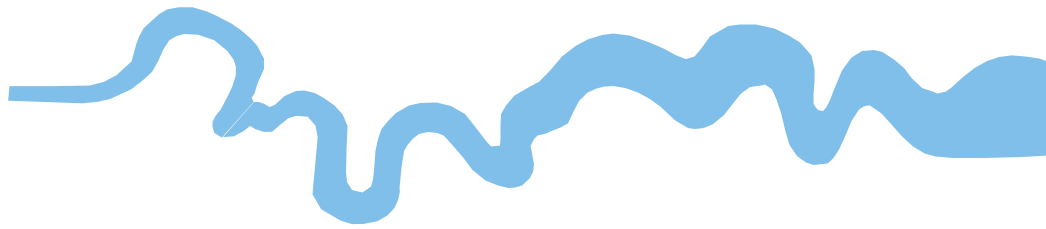
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Plates 36 to 39.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

*Offices in:
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