
NPA NEWCASTLE

Client Report No. CP/308

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF
THE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE,
WINDY NOOK ROAD, SHERIFF HILL, GATESHEAD, TYNE AND WEAR.**



**COMMISSIONED BY
AVENDA LIMITED**

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THE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE, GATESHEAD

“The surviving urban pubs of Northumbria are a tribute to the skills of nineteenth century architects and craftsmen. Enough original interiors remain to demonstrate their luxurious quality, and the exteriors, even of small pubs, are colourful and architecturally delightful elements of the townscape.”

Pearson, L.F. 1989.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
List Of Illustrations	iv
Executive Summary	v
Acknowledgements	vi
1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT	7
2. METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING	8
2.2 ARCHIVE	8
3. BACKGROUND	9
3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION	9
3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
4. RESULTS	13
4.1 INTRODUCTION	13
4.2 ROOM-BY-ROOM DESCRIPTIONS	13
4.2.1 Ground Floor	13
4.2.2 Cellar	15
4.2.3 First Floor	15
4.2.4 Outside Area	15
4.6 ARCHIVE SOURCES	17
4.7 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	17
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION	19
5.1 Phases of Construction	20
5.2 Archaeological Summary	21
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES	22
6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES	22
 APPENDIX A – PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD	
 APPENDIX B – PLATES	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION OF THE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE, GATESHEAD	25
FIGURE 2 BUILDING PLANS OF THE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE, GATESHEAD.....	26
FIGURE 3 BUILDING ELEVATIONS OF THE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE, GATESHEAD.....	25
FIGURE 4 JOHN BELL’S MAP OF 1819.....	26
FIGURE 5 THOMAS BELL’S MAP OF 1840.....	27
FIGURE 6 FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1855	28
FIGURE 7 SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1895	29
FIGURE 8 THIRD EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1914	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2006, NPA Newcastle was commissioned by Avenda Limited to undertake an archaeological photographic recording in advance of proposed redevelopments at *The Swan* public house, Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear (NGR: NZ 267070 605920).

Over three days, site visits to the Swan were carried out, resulting in a photographic record which captured all features of archaeological relevance relating to the interior and exterior of the buildings. The photographs were captured on both black & white, colour film and also in digital format.

By utilizing relevant cartographic and historical sources held in the Local Studies area of Newcastle and Gateshead Public Libraries, and the Tyne and Wear Archives at the Discovery Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne, and by observing current architectural and archaeological features of the site, it was possible to establish a chronological sequence of building.

- Phase 1: The “White Swan” public house was constructed between 1819-1840, but was located a metre or two further north than the present day building, joining the road.
- Phase 2: The “White Swan” was rebuilt between 1895-1914 represented by the stone-built public house building in its present form. The stone-built building to the south of the complex belongs to this phase, utilizing older re-used stone from the local vicinity and is likely to have functioned as stabling for the pub. The expansion/improvements to the public house complex during this period reflect a population growth in the Sheriff Hill area.
- Phase 3: Between the 1950s to 1970s modern extensions to the Swan public house were made to the south and west of the complex, connecting the main stone-built public house to the stone-built stable block via a modern lounge area. The extensions are likely to have been constructed in response to population growth across Gateshead at this time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to offer thanks to Avenda Limited for commissioning the project, David Kershaw of Alston Murphy Associates, to Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer Jennifer Morrison, to staff at Newcastle and Gateshead Libraries Local Studies Sections, and to staff at Tyne and Wear Archive Service in the Discovery Museum, Newcastle. The report was written by Marc Johnstone, who undertook the historical research and conducted the site field work. The project was managed by Richard Hewitt, NPA Newcastle, who also acted as editor to the report. Overall responsibility for the project was retained by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Planning permission has been granted for the conversion and extension of the Swan public house to provide three dwelling houses and two flats and for the construction of two two-storey blocks of flats in the present car park area. The site lies within Sheriff Hill Conservation Area. The principal public house building is being retained and converted. The modern extensions to the side and rear are being demolished. There is an old stone building to the rear of the flat roofed extension, which is also being demolished.
- 1.1.2 In accordance with standard practice, it is recommended by Jennifer Morrison of Tyne and Wear County Council Specialist Conservation Team (TWCCSCT), that a programme of recording is undertaken prior to demolition and conversion to provide a permanent record of the structures as is and will aim to explain the sequence of development, dates of the buildings and function of the rear building. A small amount of background research will be required, which will involve visiting the Tyne and Wear Archives and local libraries. NPA Newcastle was commissioned by Alston Murphy Associates to carry out the archaeological work.
- 1.1.3 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) manual cameras and a modern digital camera were used to produce a record of the interior and exterior of those parts of the building complex which were to be included in the conversion, demolition and refurbishment programme. Black & white and colour 35mm photographic film was used for the record, captured with a 28mm wide-angle lens. Detailed notes were taken for the archaeological record discussing features of architectural and historical interest. The interior rooms of the Swan were numbered and photographed according to plans E01 and E02 produced by Alston Murphy (see figure 2).
- 1.1.4 In accordance with the specification for the archaeological work supplied by Jennifer Morrison of TWCCSCT, a small amount of background research was conducted for the project. The principal objective of this work is to provide a permanent record of those elements of the building complex subject to conversion work as existing, before alterations and demolition take place.
- 1.1.5 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document presenting preliminary information, methodologies employed, historical background to the site, followed by the results of the archaeological photographic record in the form of room-by-room description, and interpretive discussion of points of historical, archaeological, or architectural interest where relevant. Figures showing the location of individual photographs in the survey and the historical development of the building complex from cartographic sources are appended at the back of this report together with a representative selection of plates drawn from the photographic archive.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 2.1.1 Prior to undertaking the photographic survey, all rooms in the complex were visited on foot, and details of interest were noted. Plans E01 and E02 (see figure 2) provided by Alston Murphy Associates were utilized and amended, having each room numbered in sequence for ease of reference and photographic location.
- 2.1.2 Archaeological photographic recording was carried out using Pentax K1000 and P30 SLR cameras with the principal lens being 28mm wide angle, and also a Fuji Finepix A330 digital camera. Many of the interior photographs were taken in a pitch black or dimly lit environment, necessitating the use of direct and indirect flash, which was used extensively. Appropriate scales (usually 1 or 2 metre alternating red and white ranging rods) and a chalkboard showing room numbers and view directions were displayed in each photograph. Important archaeological features were examined closely, often under torch light, and room-by-room descriptions were noted as the survey progressed.
- 2.1.3 Photographs were processed, and 2 sets of prints were produced as per the requirements of the specification. Each photographic print was annotated on the back with the site code, project code, company name, room/feature number, view direction, film number, frame number and a brief description.
- 2.1.4 The Tyne and Wear Archive Service (TWAS), at the Discovery Museum, Westmorland Rd, Newcastle upon Tyne was visited to consult documents specific to the building and immediate surrounding area. The Local Studies section of Newcastle City Library, at Princess Square, Newcastle upon Tyne was also consulted and finally consultation was carried out at the Local Studies section of Gateshead Library, Prince Consort Street, Gateshead. Documentary and cartographic, including a wide range of Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. A search was made for any other relevant historical documentation, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists.

2.2 ARCHIVE

- 2.2.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with whichever of the numerous applicable regional archives are able to take it, while the photographic archive, which constitutes the bulk of the record, will be deposited at the HER, with a second copy to be circulated to the conservation officer at Newcastle City Council.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

3.1.1 The Swan public house (see figure 1) is situated in the Sheriff Hill area of Gateshead, a suburb on the southern boundary of the town (NGR: NZ 267070 605920). Sheriff Hill lies alongside the “High Fell” and “Low Fell” districts of Gateshead just to the north, and for centuries these areas have been collectively known as “Gateshead Fell”. Sheriff Hill occupies the highest ground in this part of Tyneside, commanding extensive views in all directions, especially to the north looking across Gateshead, Newcastle and the river Tyne. The exposed nature of the site gave the street upon which the Swan stands its very name; *Windy Nook Road*, aligned roughly east-west and laying on the east side of a cross-road with the Old Durham Road to the north and south and Church Street which occupies the same alignment as Windy Nook Road to the west. Immediate topographical reference points in the vicinity include St. John’s Church, Church Street, whose spire is one of the most prominent landmarks in the north, both by land and sea.

3.1.2 Aside from a small outdoor courtyard to the east of the complex (see figure 2), The Swan public house comprises three distinct elements:

- The stone built public house building (see plate 63), which is the principal building of the complex, whose façade fronts the street and acts as the entrance point to the pub and flats above. The first floor of which (see figure 2) contains 6 rooms, a small toilet, a corridor and a stairway; the ground floor (see figure 2) contains 4 rooms, a bar and a corridor (the boiler room and store are actually large cupboards), and a cellar area containing a small porch-like area and a substantial main cellar room.
- The modern extension areas (see figure 2) to the side (west) and rear (south) of the pub, which solely exist as a ground floor structure, and comprise 11 rooms, including storage and toilets. These extensions connect the principal public house building and the stone stable block building to the rear (south) of the site, thus creating a large public house complex.
- A single storey stone-built stable block building to the rear (south) of the complex, comprising 3 lounge rooms.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the Sheriff Hill study area. Obvious gaps in the historical background to this report, especially pre-industrial revolution, are a reflection of the existing historical and archaeological record for Sheriff Hill.

3.2.2 ***Brief summary of Gateshead Fell.***

The historical literature for Sheriff Hill contains nothing substantial until the nineteenth century, throughout which the Gateshead Fell area comprised several quite separate and distinct villages, with fields and open country between. Low Fell developed along the new Durham Road and Kells Lane, High Fell was linked by the Old Durham Road and Sheriff Hill and travelling from Gateshead, there was a small settlement at Deckham. Several plantations, quarries and pits dotted the countryside and an old windmill existed at Carr Hill. At Pottery Lane (now Pottersway) was Sheriff Hill Pottery, at one time the largest pottery in the region. Higher up Sodhouse Bank (Sheriff's Highway), between Blue Quarries Road and Windy Nook Road lay the village of Blue Quarries. There were no further substantial settlements until Wrekenton to the south.

According to one author, Sheriff Hill in the early Victorian period was studded with miserable mud huts and cottages, occupied by such nomads as besom-makers, cloggers, muggers, and perhaps gypsies (Lumley 1932, pp86). It afterwards became a busy, industrial district, noted for its stone quarries, grindstones and possessed a large pottery as well as a colliery.

Many years ago Sheriff Hill was recommended as a health resort by a then famous Newcastle doctor, and as evidence of such as a recommendation the village has ever had a famous record for longevity (Lumley 1932, pp86).

3.2.3 ***The place name of Sheriff Hill***

Sheriff Hill derives its name from being the meeting place of the county sheriffs on their way to meet the judges at assize time. The procession usually passed on a Saturday, which was held as a gala day, and halted at the Old Cannon Inn, Old Durham Road. After rest and refreshment the procession returned on its journey to Newcastle, now adding judges of the law to the entourage.

3.2.4 ***Sheriff Hill Pottery***

Sheriff Hill Pottery was established in 1771 by Paul Jackson. They produced cream-coloured, enameled, fine black, gilded, spotted and brown Earthen Ware; also large Ware, as Milk, Cream, Butter and Beef pots and Washing Mugs. Members of the Jackson family were partners in the pottery until 1837, when Thomas Patterson took over. There were 50 employees in 1839, many of whom lived in a row of cottages adjoining the Old Cannon Inn, Old Durham Road. Sheriff Hill Pottery closed in 1909. The buildings were removed in the 1920s to make way for council houses. In its hey-day the Sheriff Hill Potteries were the chief potteries in the entire Gateshead region.

3.2.5 ***Sheriff Hill Colliery.***

Pitmen connected with Sheriff Hill colliery formed the greater part of the population of Gateshead Fell, and formed the basis of a radical working man's movement similar to other colliery villages in the area. Being prominent in the mass meetings of 1830-32 on the Black Fell, the Sheriff Hill pitmen held a banner bearing the device of a rat eating the contents of a pitman's 'bait poke', the rat representing a colliery official.

After strikes in 1832, the dispossession of pitmen's homes was carried out by 'candy-men' at Sheriff Hill. After strong resistance, the colliery resulted to calling for a detachment of soldiers from Newcastle Barracks. In protest, the evicted pitmen and their families camped off Church Road. A long wagon train carrying Welsh strike-breakers arrived shortly afterwards to deal with the problem, however, many of them were sympathetic to the grievances of the Sheriff Hill pitmen and joined in with the protest. The strike was finally resolved by the Sheriff Hill colliery owners, who granted some small concessions, although the leaders of the strike were refused further employment.

3.2.6 ***People, Pubs and Quarries.***

In the early Victorian period, Gateshead Fell had several typical working class pubs comparable to the Swan, including the "*Three Tuns Inn*" at High Fell. Unlike the more fashionable New Cannon Inn which monopolized on all of the trade on the new Durham Road, the clientele of the Three Tuns along with most of the Sheriff Hill pubs, were chiefly pitmen and quarry men, and their social activities included cock-fighting and 'cuddy races', which took place on open ground in Kells Lane.

For hundreds of years, coal mining and stone quarrying were the main sources of revenue for the people on Gateshead Fell. The old saying that a Scot, a rat and a Newcastle grindstone are to be found in every corner of the globe is a reminder of the importance of quarrying to the economy of Tyneside (Farell and Turnbull 1983). Tyneside stone was exceptionally high quality, and was primarily quarried from Heworth common and Gateshead Fell. Stone from the Windy Nook quarry even found worldwide appeal being exported throughout Europe, Russia, America and Japan. Besides grindstones large quantities of building stone was supplied and many important buildings in the Northeast are built of Windy Nook stone, including the Armstrong Building at Newcastle University, the Miners' Hall at Durham and the Shipley Art Gallery in Gateshead.

3.2.7 ***Health at Sheriff Hill.***

The villages of Gateshead Fell were relatively healthy: only 12 cholera deaths are recorded in 1831-32, and the cholera outbreak which decimated Wreckenton in 1849 came via Easington and the south, not from Gateshead. There were 15 cholera mortalities in 1853; 12 of these in Low Fell. Thirty years later the situation had altered: Sheriff Hill and Blue Quarries were regularly visited by small pox and many houses were not drained at all. Although the Carr Hill reservoir was near at hand, water supply was very erratic and insufficient. Tinkers and hawkers were still (in 1883) numerous at Sheriff Hill, and the former mining village was showing signs of decay.

3.2.8 ***Population growth and overcrowding.***

The 1880s–1900s were a period of great change for Sheriff Hill. Whilst many houses were being condemned there was rapid property development in the form of schools, shops and housing. Low Fell and Sheriff Hill were gradually growing nearer to Gateshead, which was simultaneously extending southwards through the Shipcote estate (Manders 1973, pp313).

Although some aspects of rural life were to survive in Sheriff Hill for many more years due to a building halt in the First World War, and several farms were to last until the Second World War, the bulk of the fields and open ground were rapidly encroached on in the 1920s and 30s.

In 1919 every one in three people in Gateshead was living in overcrowded conditions, while the national figure was one in eleven. To cope with the population pressure it was decided to purchase 65 acres of land at Carr Hill and Sheriff Hill for £19,000. 232 houses were built in the Pottersway/Avenue area and a further 409 houses were built in 1924-25. The council was now building houses for rent, as well as houses for sale. The two types were kept apart, with council housing being concentrated at Sheriff Hill/Carr Hill and in the Old Fold area; while the private estates developed along Durham Road and in Low Fell. Up to 1936, 2,796 private and 2,360 council houses had been completed.

By 1939 Low Fell had become the select suburb of Gateshead and had substantial and independent shopping facilities. High Fell and Sheriff Hill however, developed in a different way – no large estates became available before the Second World War, and housing development was piecemeal.

During the Second World War overcrowding worsened as people from bombed areas came to their relatives in Sheriff Hill. On the coming of peace, Highfield and Blue Quarries estates were built (1945-47), however 4,000 houses were still required in Gateshead and the shortage of land was becoming critical. By 1954 two solutions had been found - to build upward, and to build across the borough boundary. New estates were built, and slum clearance was making limited land available near the centre of town. To maximise the potential of this land, it was decided in 1954 to build multi-story flats. There were few sites for this type of building due to widespread abandoned mine-workings, nevertheless by 1956, 5,482 flats and houses had been provided since the Second World War. As more land became available to the south of the town, further combinations of multi-story flats and housing were built by the council and from 1946-1970, 10,686 new homes had been built, an average of two each working day, and three times the national average.

4. RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 In the following section the results of the archaeological photographic recording are presented in the form of descriptive text compiled from on-site notes. The reader is referred throughout the descriptive sections to **Figure 2**, showing the locations at which photographs were taken, and to **Plates 1-64**, which have been reproduced and represent the full digital photographic archive to illustrate features of interest.

4.2 ROOM-BY-ROOM DESCRIPTIONS

4.2.1 Ground Floor

4.2.1.1 **Area 1:** (see plate 1). Serves as the principal entrance way to the main stone built public house building. It looks southwards on to the bar (area 2) and continues eastwards joining onto the lounge (area 3). A typical reception area to a public house. It contains a pair of modern half frosted glass windows bearing the pub name, and a brass four-bulb light fitting.

4.2.1.2 **Area 2:** (see plate 1). Area 2 is the bar area within the main stone-built public house area. It belongs to the same room as Area 1 but is segregated by a wood panelled rectangular bar with simple thin wooden columns sitting on the bar supporting a second wooden tier thus forming a rough pergola, for aesthetic purposes. Access is provided to the cellar (Area 22) from directly behind the bar.

4.2.1.3 **Area 3:** A basic lounge area in the main stone built public house, stripped of its furnishings, other than a pink porphyry marble-style tiled fireplace with a modern gas fire (see plates 2 and 3) at the front of an old chimney breast, a pair of half frosted glass windows bearing the pub name, and a brass four-bulb light fitting. The lounge also serves as a second entrance point to the main stone built public house.

4.2.1.4 **Area 4:** (see plate 4). A rear lounge to the main stone built public house. Wood panelled for the entire circumference (waist height) with an old chimneybreast panelled over. A narrow wooden balcony area for displaying darts competition trophies sits on the lounge walls, about 8 feet high around the room circumference. Access to ladies/gents toilets to the south (Areas 5 and 6).

4.2.1.5 **Area 5:** Ladies toilets, walls of plain ceramic tiling, painted over. Access to the toilets is from Area 4 inside the old pub, but the toilets actually belong to the modern extensions (See plate 5).

4.2.1.6 **Area 6:** Gents toilets, walls of plain ceramic tiling, painted over. Access to the toilets is from Area 4 inside the old pub, but the toilets actually belong to the modern extensions (See plate 6).

- 4.2.1.7 **Area 7:** Small office room in central area of the main stone-built public house. Modern, thin plasterboard walls, no furnishings (see plate 7).
- 4.2.1.8 **Area 8:** Narrow corridor area (see plate 8) in the main stone built public house, leading from the Area 2 bar to the modern extension area to the rear (Area 18 and 12).
- 4.2.1.9 **Area 9:** Eastern half of the cold storage room found in the modern pub extensions to the west of the main stone built pub. A thin plasterboard wall separates Area 9 from Area 10. Contains remnants of modern beer pumping equipment. (See plate 9).
- 4.2.1.10 **Area 10:** As Area 9, but western half of the room. (See plate 10).
- 4.2.1.11 **Area 11:** Deliveries area for the pub with large access doors to the western exterior. Part of the modern extensions to the west of the pub complex. (See plate 11).
- 4.2.1.12 **Area 12:** Modern kitchen area within the modern extensions to the pub at the southern portion of the complex. (See plate 12).
- 4.2.1.13 **Area 13:** (See plates 13-20). A large bar and lounge area within the southern portion of the modern extensions to the pub. Highly decorative interior, designed in an old English style with wood panelling throughout, oak beams and supports, and a country cottage-style false terracotta tiled roof on the north, east and west walls (made of plastic – but tastefully done). Furnishings include: tiffany-style lamp shades, framed black and white photographs of every day scenes in times gone by, old framed prints, decorative modern copies of old billboards advertising breweries and local goods, an outstanding centre-piece painted glass mirror/pub sign with lead gilding depicting a Mute Swan sitting on water with lilies and rushes and displaying the name “The Swan” on a cream and deep orange banner also highly elaborate red and white ceramic tiling at the base of the piece.
- 4.2.1.14 **Area 14:** (See plates 21 and 22) Western entranceway into the modern extension to the west of the pub complex. Contains large wooden doors, copies of old-style brickwork on the south and west facing walls along with decorative brick arrangements on the west facing wall and a bricked up alcove-recess forming a pointed arch purely for decorative purposes. Provides access to Gents and Ladies toilets (Areas 15 and 16).
- 4.2.1.15 **Area 15:** Gents toilets in the modern western extensions to the pub complex. Blue glazed ceramic tiles on all walls. (See plate 23).
- 4.2.1.16 **Area 16:** Ladies toilets in the modern western extensions to the pub complex. White and grey striped ceramic tiling. (See plate 24).
- 4.2.1.17 **Area 17:** (See plates 25 and 26). Outer courtyard on the east side of the complex with an east wall connecting the main stone built pub building to the stone built barn-style building to the rear of the complex. A set of steps at the southern end

of the courtyard provides access to a doorway leading outside to the east of the complex and a further set of steps gives access to the roof at the north end of the courtyard.

- 4.2.1.18 **Area 18:** (See plates 28-30). A large lounge at the southern portion of the modern extensions and leading on to the stone-built stable block at the rear of the complex. Contains wooden panelling, wooden beams and supports (as Area 13) along with modern copies of medieval brick work, smashed wooden benches, old brass plates and also framed old prints adorn the walls. Interesting rustic looking stone fireplace, funnel shaped, roughly built to look old – but is modern.
- 4.2.1.19 **Area 19:** (See plates 31-36). Eastern portion of the stone built barn-style building to the rear (south) of the complex. Solid, often large sandstone blocks on all walls except for the western wall, which is built of brick and breezeblock. The room is entered via three steps from Area 18 on the north wall of the building, which also contains an original window setting and a large sandstone lintel at its base. Solid oak beams hold up the roof but do not support a second floor, the upper portion of the building being visible above through the beams. Two crude window settings are visible in the eastern wall, the larger of which is blocked up; these are almost certainly modern alterations to the wall for decorative reasons.
- 4.2.1.20 **Area 20:** (See plates 37-38). The northwest portion of the stone-built stable block to the rear of the complex. Includes irregular sandstone blocks (as Area 19), a stone arched entranceway, wooden beams and tiffany-style lampshades. Wooden supports and a short series of wooden steps leading into Area 21 are decorated generously with old horseshoes.
- 4.2.1.21 **Area 21:** (See plates 39-40). The southwest portion of the stone-built stable block to the rear of the complex. Very similar to Area 19 but the western half of this room has been slightly raised and a wooden rail has been positioned to separate it from the eastern portion, which can be accessed via two of wooden steps.

4.2.2 Cellar

- 4.2.2.1 **Area 22:** (See plates 41-46). Cellar area located below the main stone-built public house building and contemporary with it. Wooden stairs lead down into a porch-like area with sandstone walls and a small brick built culvert feature facing east at floor level. The porch leads through to the main room, which comprises mainly sandstone blocks with brick buttresses, wooden beams throughout and a large iron or steel girder (on the southern wall) support the ceiling. The north-facing wall contains two interesting features: firstly at the western end of the wall, a deep recess (possibly being a delivery chute) with a bricked up rear and boarded over top, the majority of which is built of sandstone and must certainly be contemporary with the construction of the cellar (see plate 43); secondly what appears to be a bevelled window recess, being blocked with sandstone, and situated at the eastern end of the north-facing wall, appears to be contemporary with the construction of the cellar (see plate 44).

4.2.3 First Floor

- 4.2.3.1 **Area 23:** Lounge/dining area. (See plate 47). The first room on the left hand side of the corridor on the first floor. No furnishings.
- 4.2.3.2 **Area 24:** Bedroom. (See plate 48). No relevant furnishings.
- 4.2.3.3 **Area 25:** Bedroom. (See plate 49). No relevant furnishings.
- 4.2.3.4 **Area 26:** Modern kitchen. (See plate 50). No relevant furnishings.
- 4.2.3.5 **Area 27:** Bedroom on the right hand side of the corridor containing an old black fireplace with intertwining triple tulip design (See plate 51 and 52).
- 4.2.3.6 **Area 28:** Bathroom on the right hand side of the corridor, modern cream and green coloured ceramic tiling. (See plate 53).
- 4.2.3.7 **Area 29:** Small toilet room, being the first room on the right hand side of the corridor. (See plate 54).
- 4.2.3.8 **Area 30:** Lobby / corridor area at the top of the stairs. (See plate 55).

4.2.4 Outside Area

- 4.2.4.1 **North Elevation of the principal stone-built public house:** (See plate 63). Irregularly coursed but evenly dressed, roughly square sandstone blocks with alternating block quoins comprise the north elevation of the building. Three sets of double windows separated by spandrels, with sandstone lintels and alternating block quoins, situated at the first floor level, with a wooden Vaux breweries sign laying flat against the stone face between the first and second set of windows, and the main pub sign (see plate 64) adorning the western corner hangs at right angles to the north wall. The stonework at ground floor level is rendered and has two sets of broad arched windows, above which is a long narrow wooden pub sign. Two doors are located at the east and west corners. A basic plinth protrudes slightly at knee height at the base of the wall. Typical pitched roof, probably tiled with Welsh slate, and two chimneys, one at each end.
- 4.2.4.2 **East Elevation of the principal stone-built public house:** (See plate 56). Stone wall type, as the north elevation. Joining onto the courtyard wall, which is again of the same stone type.
- 4.2.4.3 **West Elevation of the public house:** (See plate 62). The visible portion of the main stone built pub on the first floor level is of the same design as the East elevation (see 4.2.4.2) but with a pub sign laying flat against the wall near the top of the pitch, which would be illuminated at night by two brass lights. The modern extension is a ground floor rendered front with a crude stone fronted arch for a broad deliveries doorway, with three concrete steps leading up to it. A standard doorway is situated immediately to the north of this arch and a crude window to the south. A basic plinth protrudes slightly at knee height at the base of the wall. The extension has a typical pitched slate roof. A crude modern crenellated wall

connects the southern end of the modern extension to the northwest corner of the stone built barn-style building to the rear of the complex (see plate 61).

4.2.4.5 ***East Elevation of the stone-built stable block:*** (See plate 57). Irregularly coursed and unevenly dressed sandstone rubble walls with irregular block quoining. Probable re-use of stone from an earlier building. An old metal bracket and light sit near the top of the pitch, formerly hanging a pub sign. The pitched roof contains roof tiles, probably of Welsh slate.

4.2.4.6 ***West Elevation of the stone-built stable block:*** (See plate 59). As the East elevation, but with an arched doorway, possibly a rebuild or renovation, evident from more modern arched stonework (see plate 58).

4.2.4.7 ***South Elevation of the stone-built stable block:*** (See plate 60). Stonework is the same as the East and West elevations.

4.2.4.5 ***Roof of the public house complex:*** (See plate 27). Pitched Welsh slate roofs on the main stone built public house building and on the stone built barn-style building to the rear of the complex, a slate pitched roof also belongs to the western portion of the modern extensions. The modern extension to the southern portion of the public house complex has a flat roof.

4.6 ARCHIVE SOURCES

4.6.1 A number of archives (listed in section 2.1) were consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the study area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (*Section 3.2*). Although the information collated from these sources does not represent an exhaustive study of all available material, all the requirements of the specification have been met, and it is considered unlikely that further searches would give additional information relevant to the proposed development.

4.7 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.7.1 All relevant cartographic material concerning the subject area was studied and photographed at the Tyne and Wear Archives and the Local Studies section of Gateshead Library. Below is a chronological source list of the cartographic material with descriptions as appropriate.

4.7.2 ***John Bell's 1819 plan of the parishes of Gateshead and Gateshead Fell in the County of Durham.*** Scale 8 chains to an inch. This detailed map can be found in the Local Studies section of Gateshead Library and is the earliest cartographic source depicting Windy Nook Road. It is clear from the map that no buildings occupied the area where the Swan public house is presently situated.

4.7.3 ***Thomas Bell & Sons, 1840 untitled plan depicting fields on the south side of Windy Nook Rd.*** No scale. This hand drawn plan is the first to show buildings roughly occupying the site of the present day Swan public house on Windy Nook

Road. Although the building is certainly “*The White Swan*” public house, as can be seen on the first and second edition ordnance survey maps, this building predates the current public house, having a different shape and occupying land slightly closer to road, where the present day pavement is situated. There is also a small building to the rear of the site, probably being an outhouse or a shed. The plan can be found in the Tyne and Wear Archives, Ref: DT.BEL/2/276.

- 4.7.4 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1854, Gateshead Fell & Sheriff Hill.*** Scale: 1:2500. The first cartographic source to identify the “*White Swan*” public house. The pub appears identical to the 1840 plan by Thomas Bell. This map was found in the Tyne and Wear Archives.
- 4.7.5 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1895, Gateshead Fell & Sheriff Hill.*** Scale: 1:2500. The pub is identified on this map again as the “*White Swan*” and retains the same appearance as the earlier maps. Two further small buildings (possibly sheds) appear to the rear of the complex, behind the field boundary. This map was found in the Tyne and Wear Archives.
- 4.7.6 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1914, Gateshead Fell & Sheriff Hill.*** Scale: 1:2500. The pub appears on the map as the “*White Swan*”, but is significantly different in appearance to the earlier maps and has been moved slightly further back from the road. This indicates a complete rebuild of the public house. This is also the first map to show the stone built barn-style building to the rear of the complex. This map was found in the Tyne and Wear Archives.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

5.1 PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION

- 5.1.1 Gathering historical literature for the Swan public house started with consultation of cartographic and documentary sources at the Tyne and Wear Archives in the Discovery Museum, Newcastle. The first historical reference of the White Swan public house occurs on the 1840 plan by Thomas Bell. Prior to this, the White Swan does not exist on the 1819 map by John Bell. This suggests a date for the first phase of construction at the White Swan public house from between 1819 and 1840. No other historical references appear for the pub between these dates.
- 5.1.2 The second phase of construction at the Swan public house is represented by the principal stone-built public house building currently standing (see plate 63). By undertaking a map regression exercise (see figures 4-8) it was evident that between the production of the second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1895-1914), the earlier public house building was demolished and a new pub was built slightly further back from the road. This accords well with the appearance of the existing building in terms of its architectural style. Along with the main public house, the stone-built stable block also seems to appear at this time and thus belongs to the (1895-1914) phase of construction. The expansion of the Swan public house complex during this period is a reflection of the rapid expansion of housing and population growth taking place at the same time in Sheriff Hill (see Historical Background 3.2.8 for details). Although a thorough search of historical documents relating to all building construction in the subject area was made, including the "Felling U.D. Council. *Plans 1881-1974 and registers 1869-1974*", there is no reference anywhere for developments at the White Swan public house.
- 5.1.3 To further complicate matters, the architectural style of the stone-built stable block does not immediately suggest a construction date of the 1900s, but at first glance seems a good deal older, possibly even mid 18th to 19th century (compare these two apparently contemporary buildings on plates 56 and 57 and see architectural notes 4.2.4.1 and 4.2.4.5). There are several explanations for this; firstly – perhaps the building really does pre-date the public house. Although unlikely, there is a possibility that the building was overlooked on the earlier maps, perhaps it was in a poor state of disrepair or perhaps it was a basic industrial building associated with the quarry just to the south of Windy Nook Road. A more reasonable explanation however is that the building is contemporary with the present pub, but utilized older stone from the area, possibly even from the earlier pub, in its construction. Looking down Windy Nook Road today, several buildings exist on the same side of the street as the Swan, which also utilize the same old stone as the stable block, but which do appear on the earlier maps. In support of this theory we must also bear in mind the possible functions that the stable block could have served. The building is situated to the rear of the public house and is unlikely to have been used initially for recreational activities, but rather for storage or stabling purposes. Under these circumstances the building would certainly not have required the same attention to

detail and high quality of well-dressed evenly coursed sandstone used in the construction of the main public house building.

5.1.4 Archaeological evidence for the stone built barn-style building having originally functioned as a stable is limited, but must be considered as the most likely possibility for several reasons. The architectural style of the building is fairly typical of a stable block. It is constructed of rough sturdy stone on a single level but with enough room above the ceiling area suitable for use as a hayloft. Open framed wooden beams supporting the roof substantiate this view (see plate 34). Many horseshoes hang above the wooden framed entranceway to the building in Area 20, perhaps suggesting its earlier use (see plate 37). The primary entranceways to the building from within the modern extension are large and open with very broad windows, like a stable (see plate 31). At first glance, the arched doorway at the western end of the building (see plates 38 and 58) looks to be the original primary entranceway to the building, however this view can be dismissed as the stonework on the arch is clearly more recent than the rest of the building. Perhaps we can suggest therefore, that the primary entranceways to the building were situated on the north wall in a more open fronted stable like setting. Unfortunately the original floor has been replaced, an area that would almost certainly have provided evidence for stabling by the use of drains. It was a common feature of public houses in this period to possess stabling for horses and we must remember that at the turn of the century Sheriff Hill was still a separate village away from Gateshead and with functioning farms and agricultural activity as well as mine workers and quarrymen.

5.1.5 Phase 3 in the construction of the Swan public house involves the existing modern day extensions to the south and west of the complex, which connect the stone built public house to the stone built barn-style building via a modern lounge area. Presumably the barn-style building was converted into a lounge area during this period. The extensions are likely to have been constructed in response to rapid population growth across Gateshead at this time (see Historical Background 3.2.8). No records could be found in the Tyne and Wear Archives concerning these extensions, which based upon architectural style, seem to have been constructed sometime in the 1950s–70s. Furthermore a detailed search of the Vaux brewery archives (the previous owners of the pub) was made at Tyne and Wear Archives, looking for records of the Swan, but again no material could be found. Lastly, a detailed search of the historical photographic archive was made at the Local Studies section of Gateshead Library, but unfortunately not one single photograph of the Swan exists in the record.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

5.2.1 By utilizing cartographic and historical sources relevant to the subject area and observing current architectural and archaeological features of the site, it was possible to establish a chronological sequence for the life of the Swan public house, Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead.

5.2.2 Phase 1: The White Swan public house was constructed on Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill between 1819-1840 and was positioned on the same alignment as the

- present day stone built public house, but was located perhaps a metre or two further north, encroaching upon the present-day pavement.
- 5.2.3 Phase 2: The White Swan public house was rebuilt with good quality dressed sandstone between 1895-1914 and is represented by the stone-built public house building in its present form. The stone-built building to the south of the complex belongs to this phase, utilizing older re-used stone from the local vicinity and is likely to have functioned as stabling and/or storage for the pub. The expansion/improvements to the public house complex during this period reflect a population growth in the Sheriff Hill area.
- 5.2.4 Phase 3: Between the 1950s to 1970s modern extensions to the Swan public house were made to the south and west of the complex, connecting the main stone-built public house to the stone-built stable block via a modern lounge area. Presumably the stable block was converted into a lounge area during this period. The extensions are likely to have been constructed in response to rapid population growth across Gateshead at this time.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

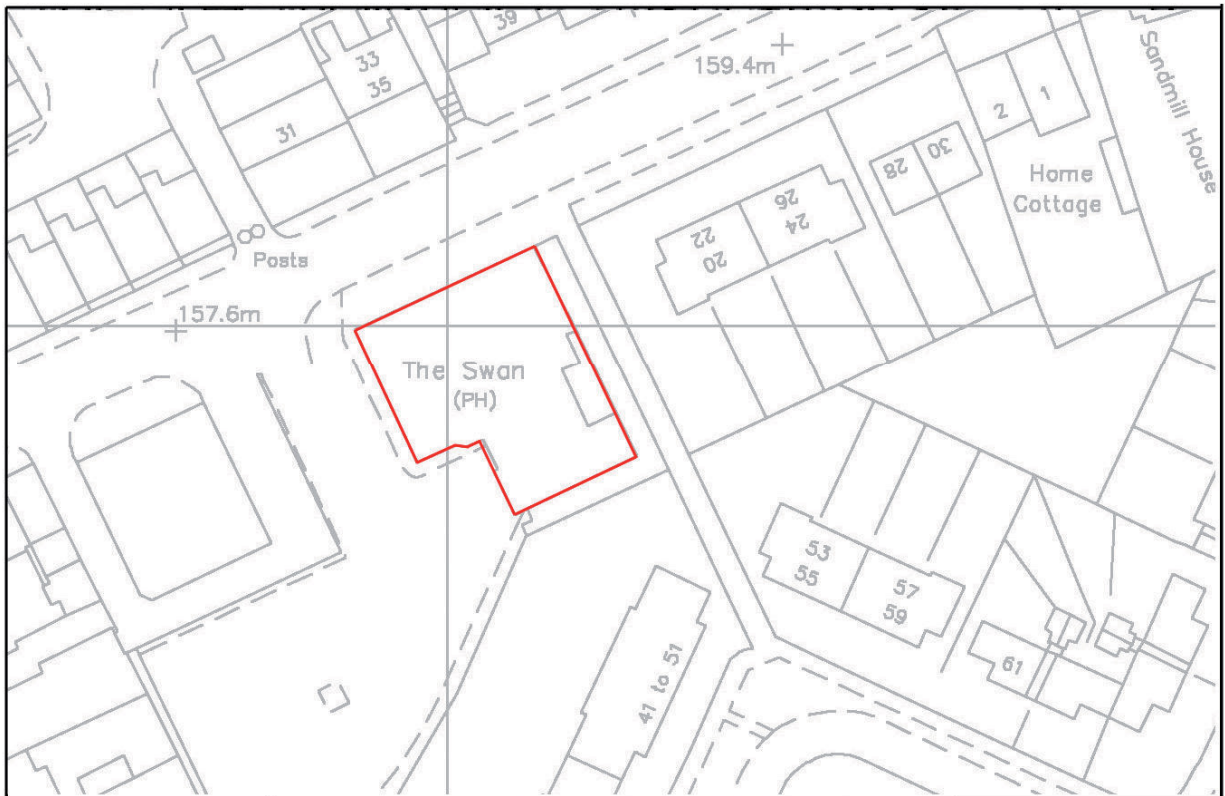
7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

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7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

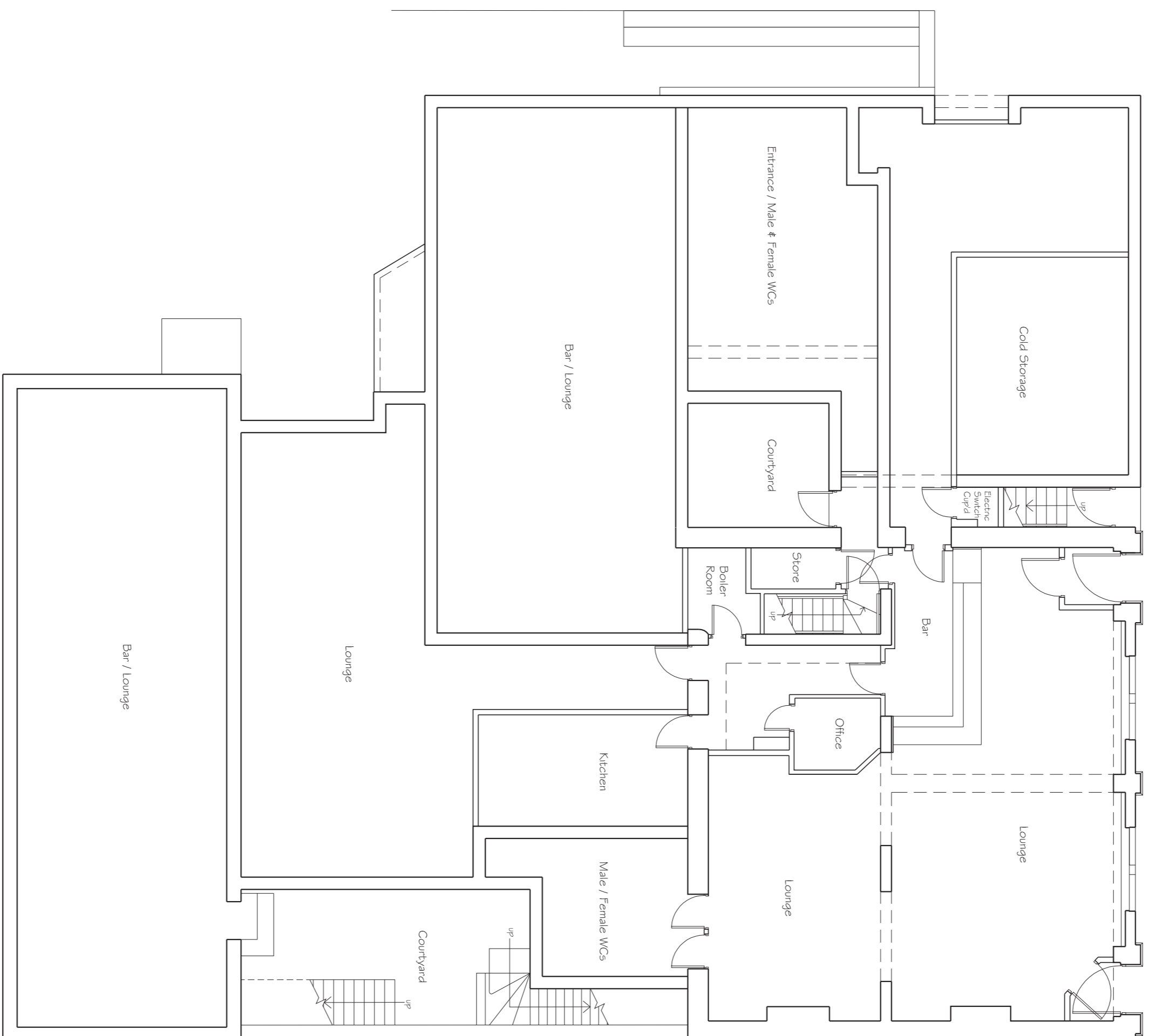
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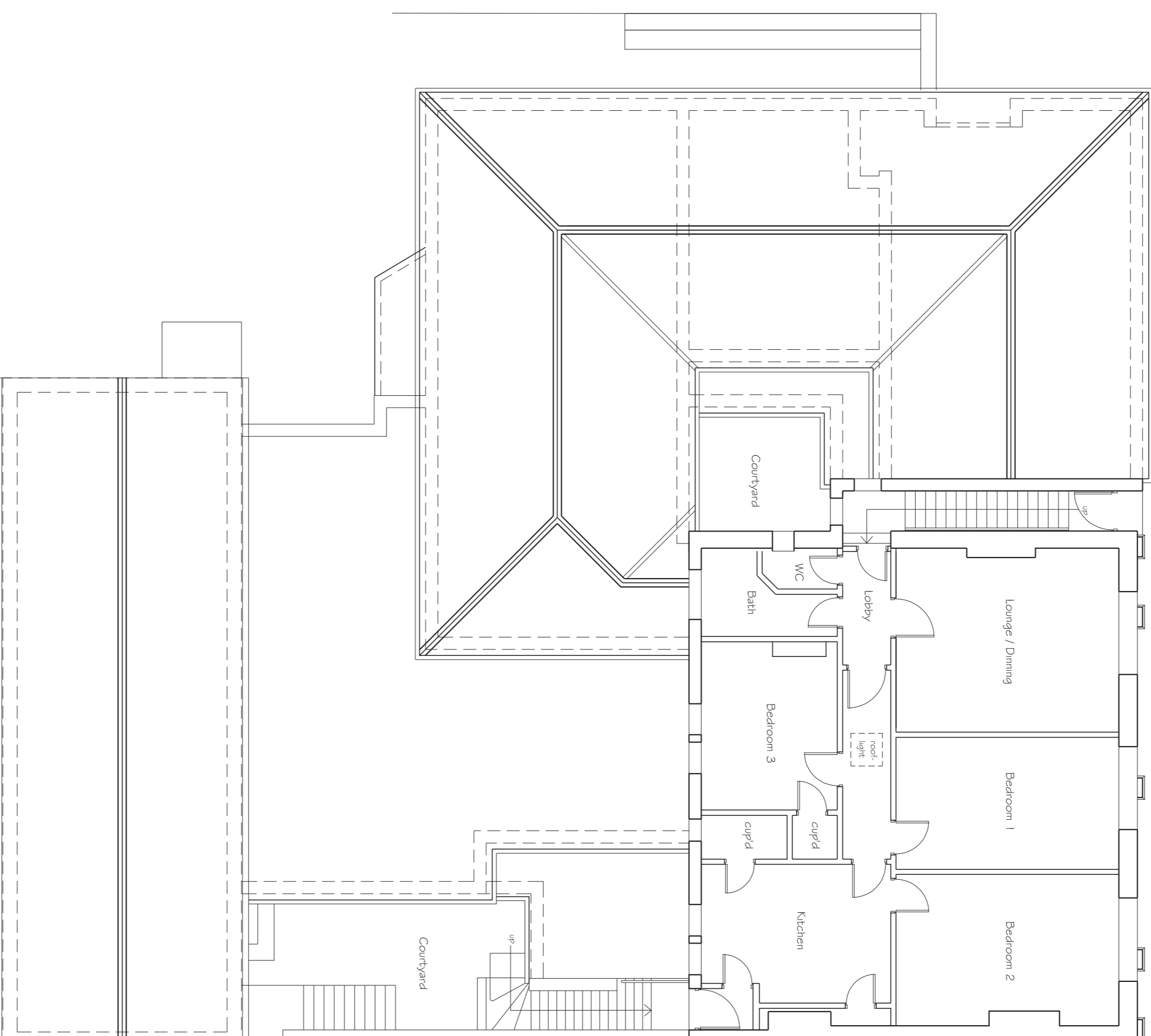


The Swan Public House, Gateshead. Site Location

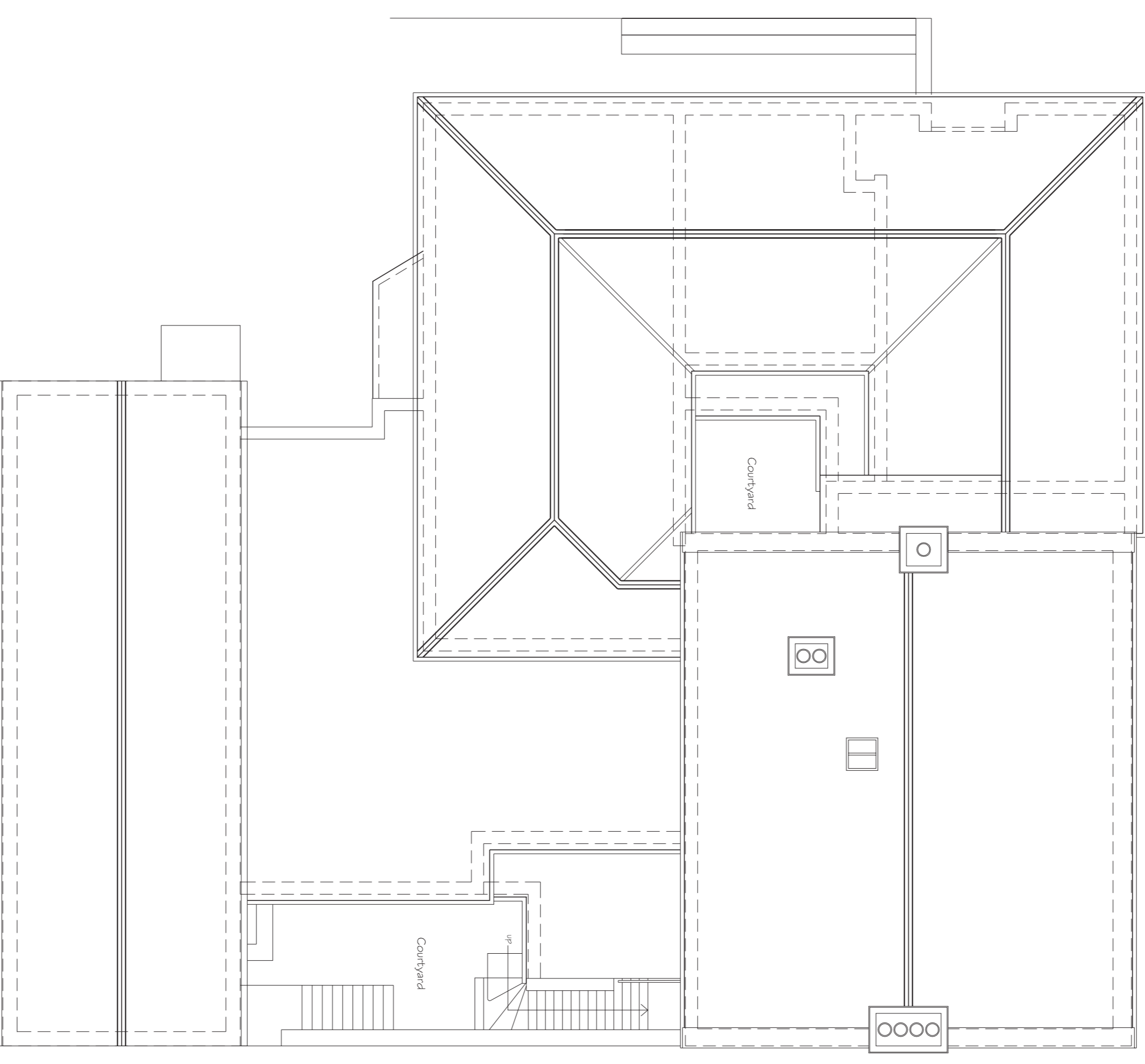
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The Swan Public House
E 01 Ground Floor Plan

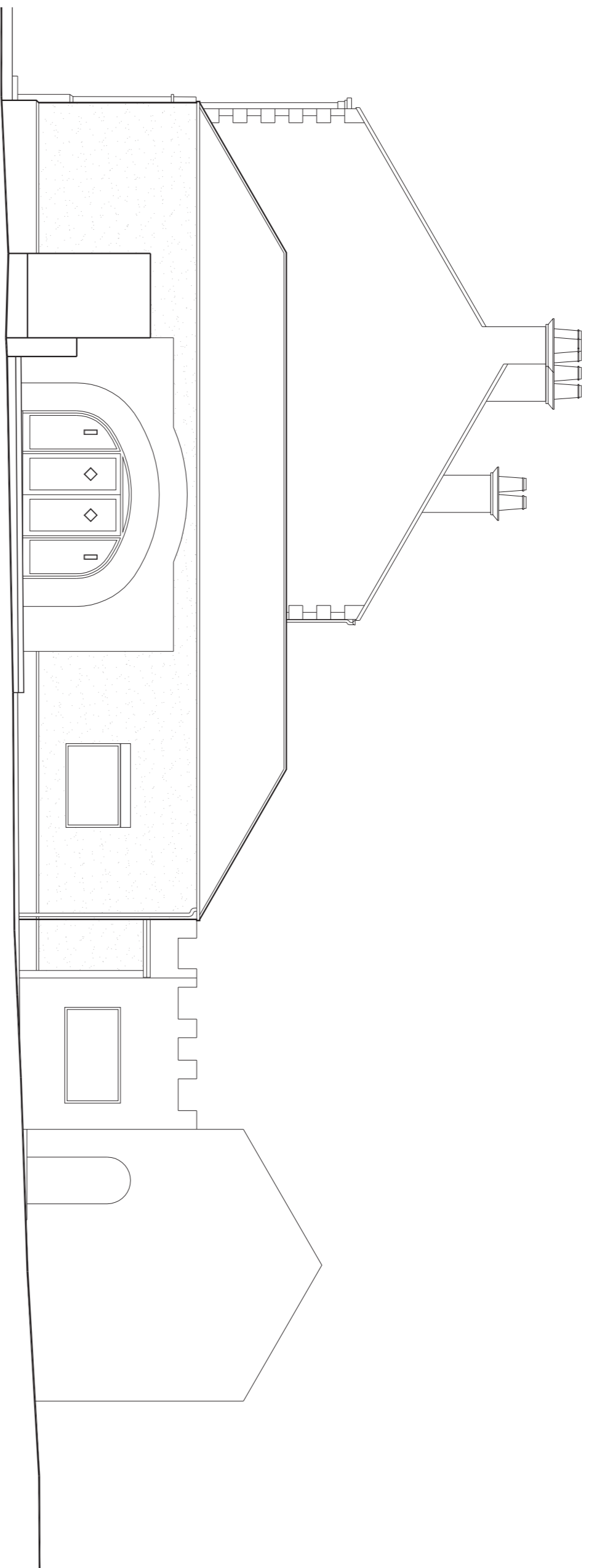


The Swan Public House
E 02 First Floor Plan

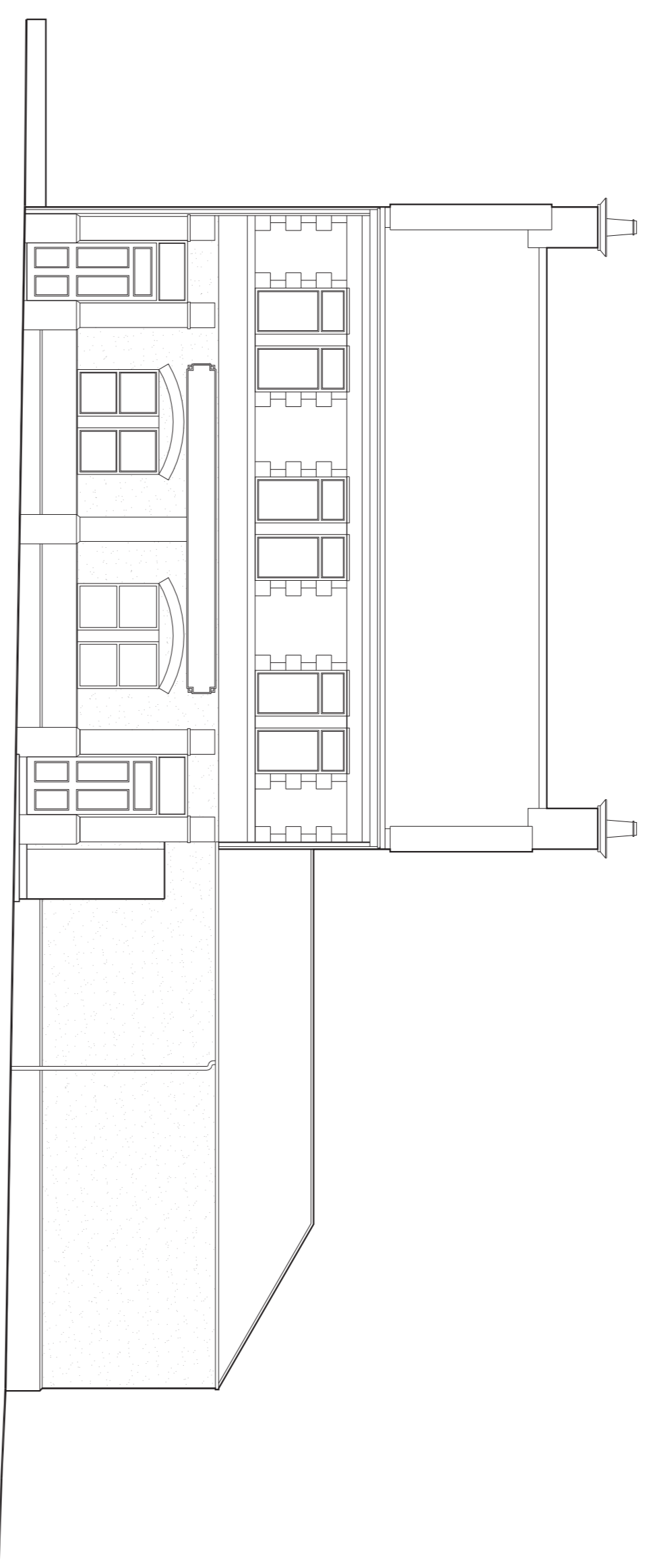


The Swan Public House
E 03 Roof Plan

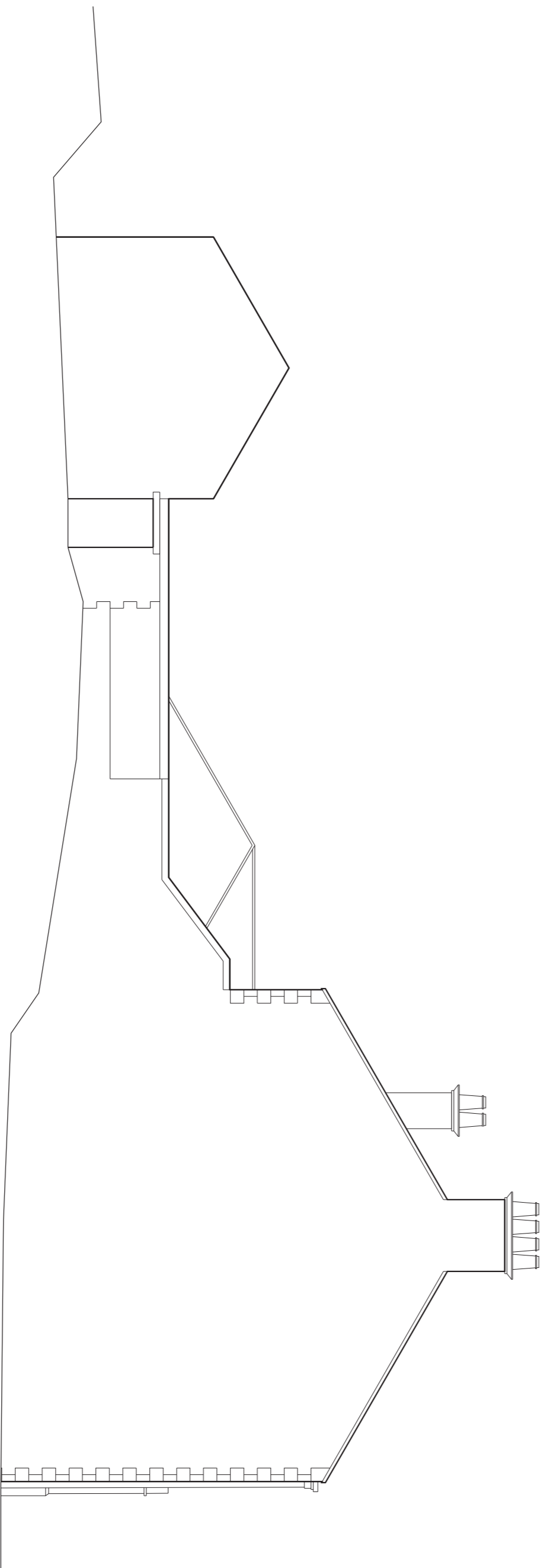




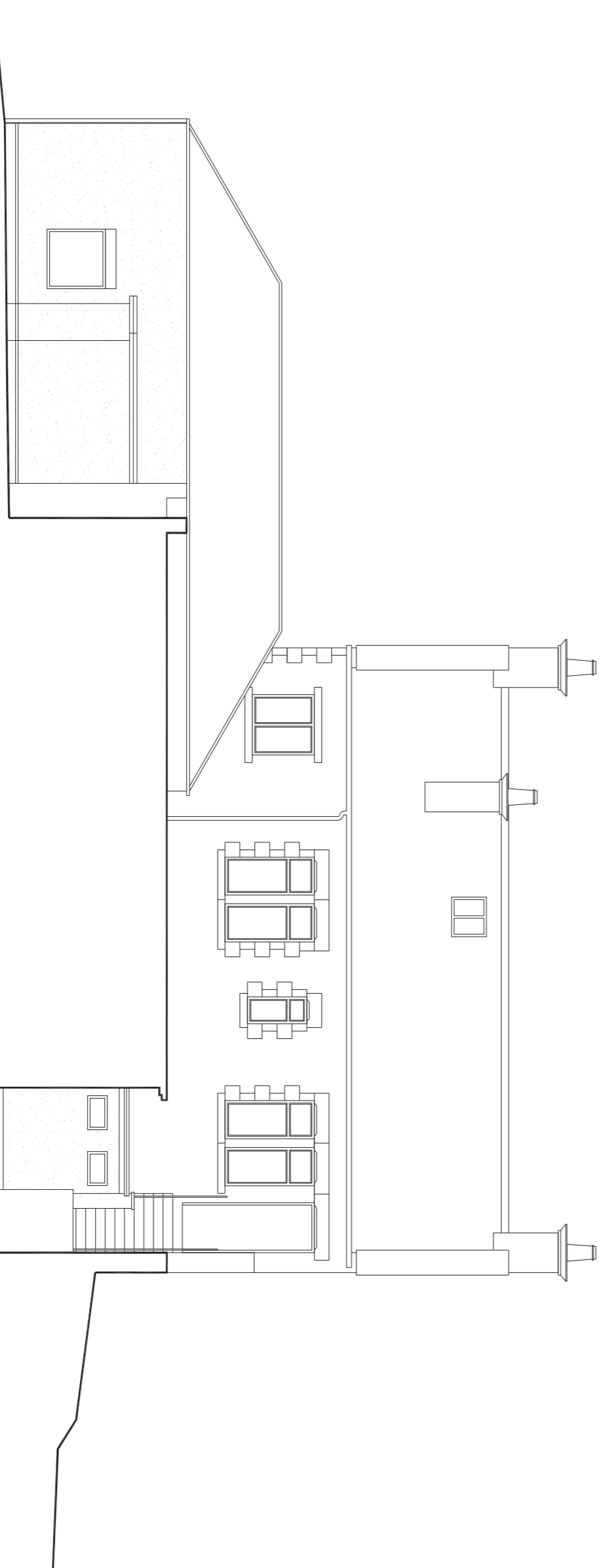
E 21 West Elevation



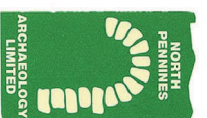
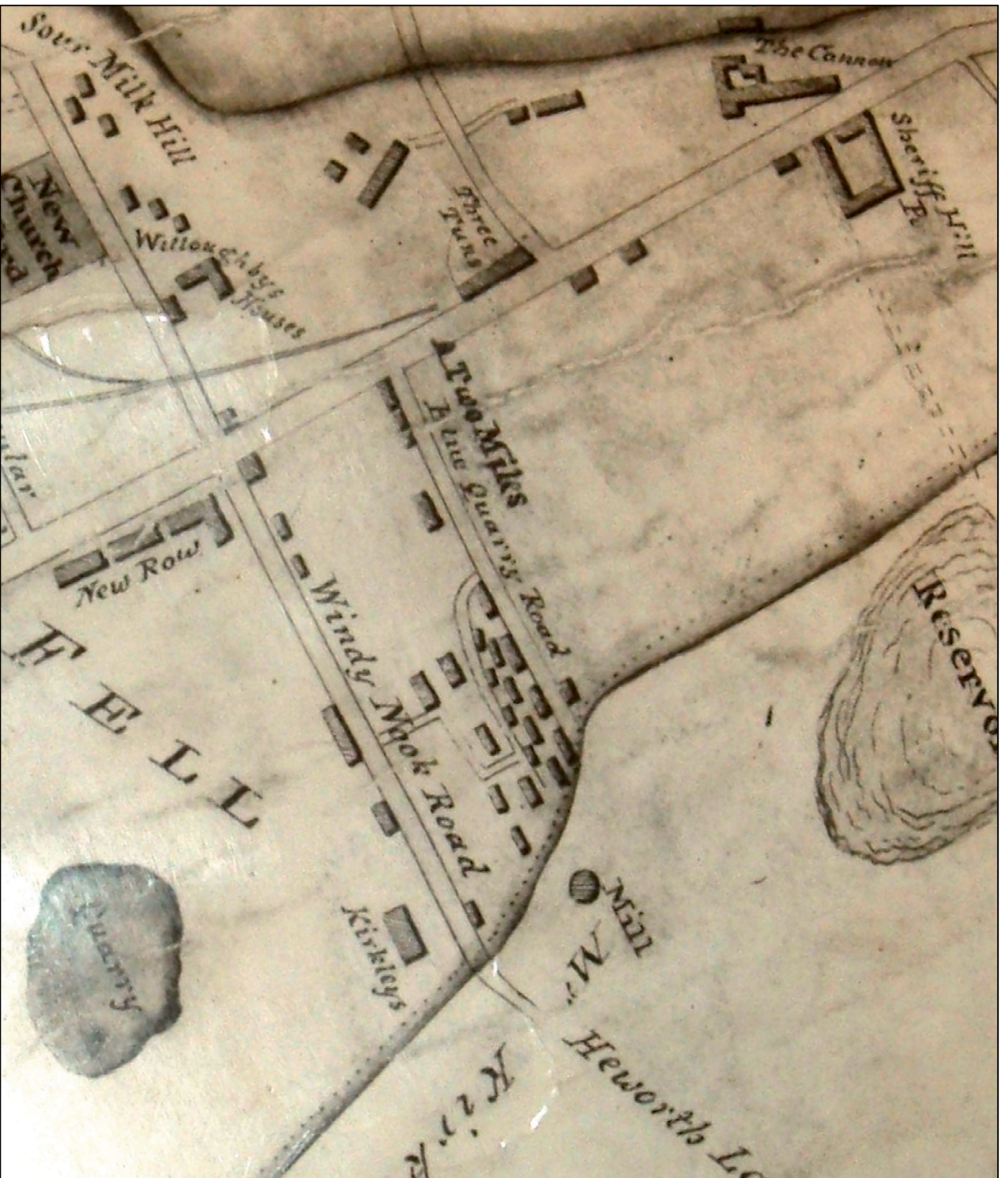
E 22 North Elevation



E 23 East Elevation



E 24 South Elevation



NPA Newcastle
2006

The Swan, Gateshead

DRAWING No:

Figure 4

Scale 1:2500

DRAWN BY: MJ

DATE: 22/03/06

LOCATION:

Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill,
Gateshead.

TITLE:

John Bell's 1819 plan of the
parishes of Gateshead and
Gateshead Fell in the
County of Durham.

COMMISSIONED BY:

Alston Murphy Associates

Figure 4 : Bell's map of 1819



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2006

The Swan, Gatestead

DRAWING NO.:

Figure 5

Scale 1:1000

DRAWN BY:

MJ

DATE:

22/3/06

LOCATION:

Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gatestead

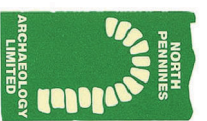
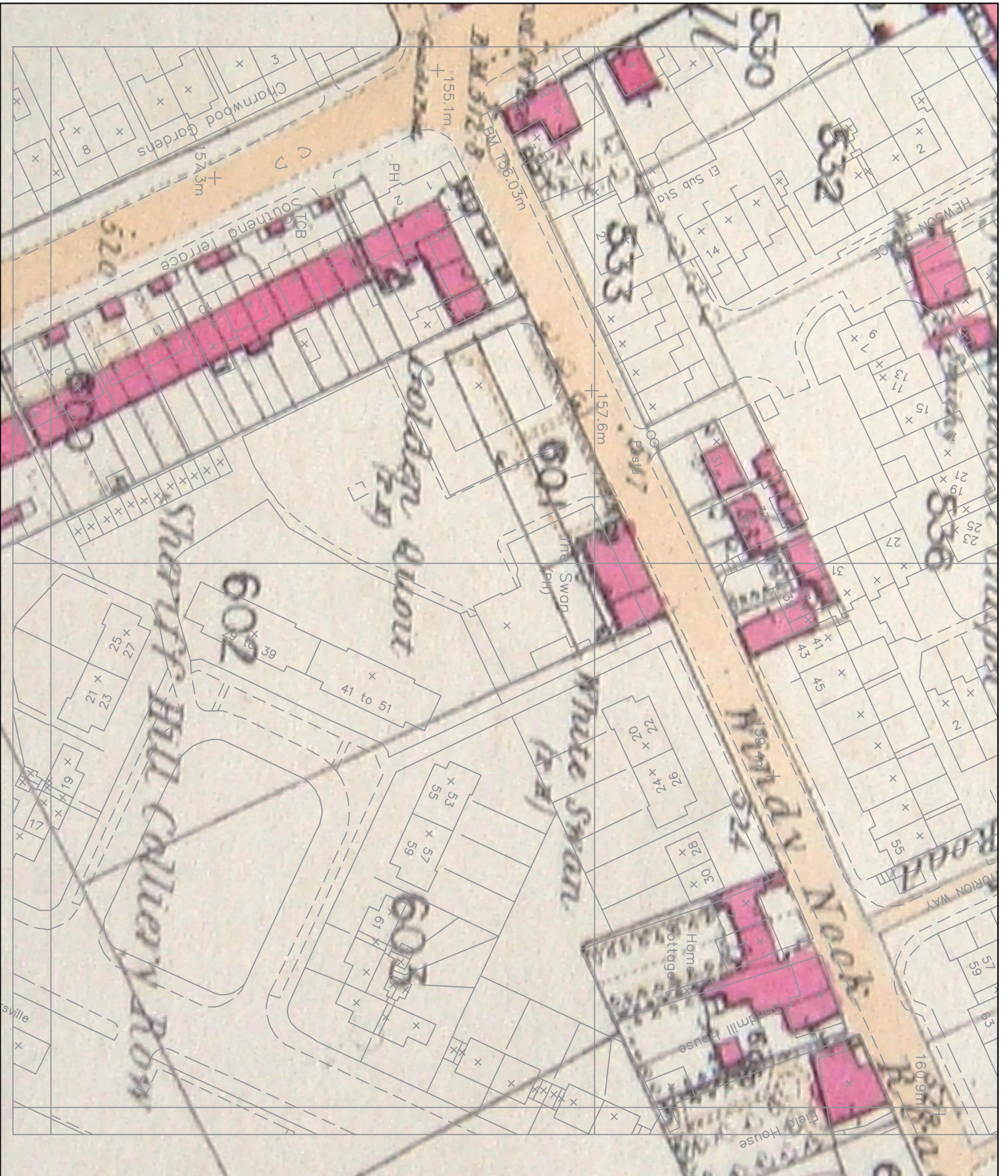
TITLE:

Thomas Bell & Sons, 1840
untitled plan depicting
fields on the south side of
Windy Nook Rd.

COMMISSIONED BY:

Alston Murphy Associates

Figure 5 : Bell's map of 1840



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2006
The Swan, Gateshead

DRAWING No:
Figure 6

Scale
1:1000

DRAWN BY:
MJ

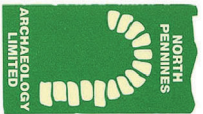
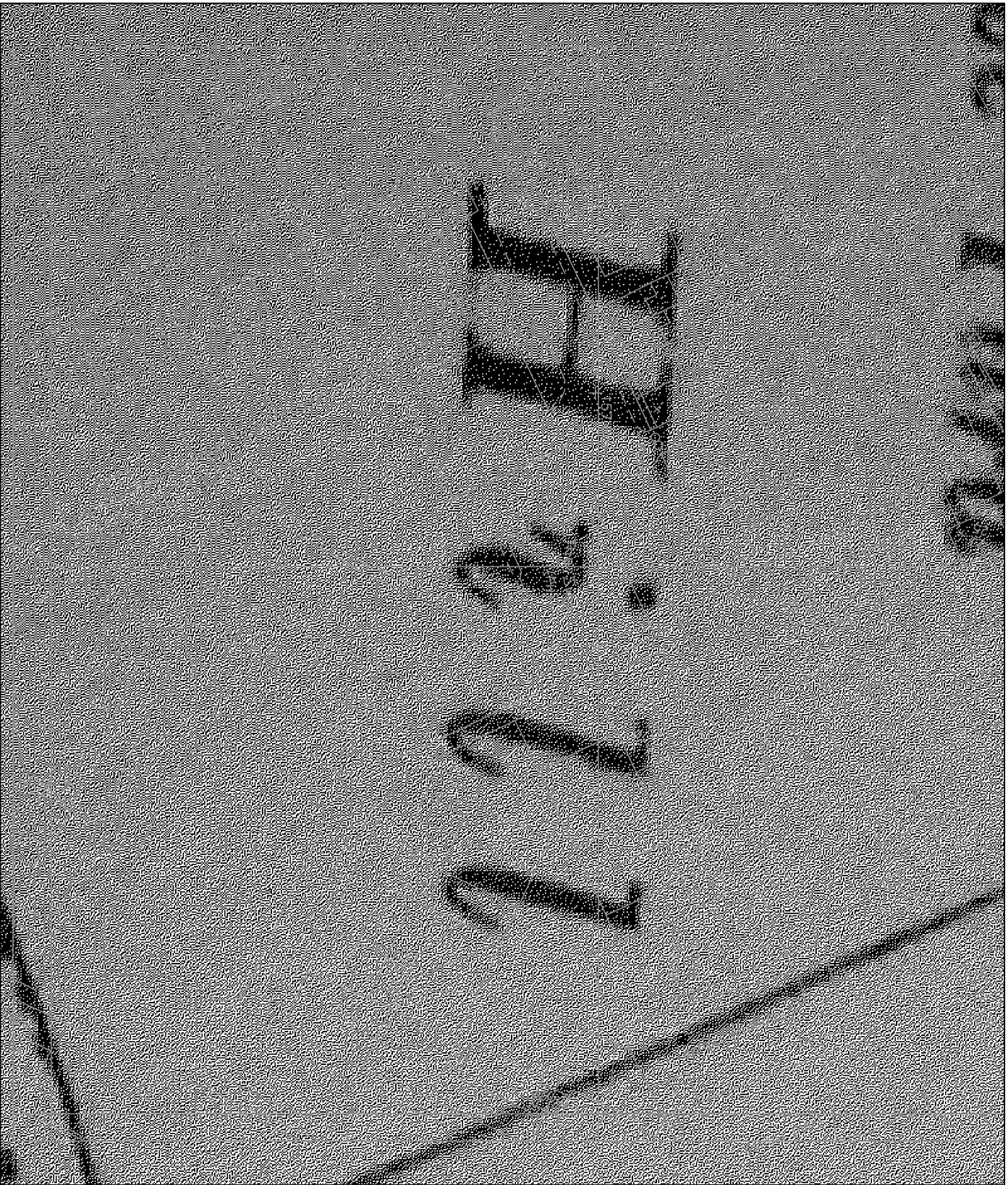
DATE:
22/03/06

LOCATION:
Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead

TITLE:
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1854, Gateshead Fell & Sheriff Hill.

COMMISSIONED BY:
Alston Murphy Associates

Figure 6 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1855



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

2006

The Swan, Gateshead

DRAWING NO.:

Figure 7

Scale 1:1000

DRAWN BY: MJ

DATE: 22/03/06

LOCATION:

Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill,
Gateshead.

TITLE:

Second Edition Ordnance
Survey Map of 1895,
Gateshead Fell & Sheriff Hill.

COMMISSIONED BY:

Alston Murphy Associates

Figure 7 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1895



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2006

The Swan, Gateshead

DRAWING No:

Figure 8

Scale
1:1,000

DRAWN BY: MJ

DATE: 22/3/06

LOCATION:

Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill,
Gateshead.

TITLE:

Third Edition Ordnance
Survey Map of 1917,
Gateshead Fell & Sheriff Hill.

COMMISSIONED BY:

Aston Murphy Associates

Figure 8 : Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1914

NPA06 - 01/03/06. CP308, The Swan Public House, Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

Photographic Record - Digital Colour, JPEG format.

Photo No.	Subject	Facing	Exposure	Notes
1	View demonstrating Areas 1+2.	East	N/A	
2	View demonstrating Area 3, detail of fireplace.	West	N/A	
3	View demonstrating Area 3.	West	N/A	
4	View demonstrating Area 4.	West	N/A	
5	View demonstrating Area 5.	South	N/A	
6	View demonstrating Area 6.	North	N/A	
7	View demonstrating Area 7.	South	N/A	
8	View demonstrating Area 8.	North	N/A	
9	View demonstrating Area 9.	South	N/A	
10	View demonstrating Area 10.	South	N/A	
11	View demonstrating Area 11.	South	N/A	
12	View demonstrating Area 12.	North	N/A	
13	View demonstrating Area 13.	North	N/A	
14	View demonstrating Area 13.	East	N/A	
15	View demonstrating Area 13.	East	N/A	
16	View demonstrating Area 13.	West	N/A	
17	View demonstrating Area 13.	South	N/A	
18	View demonstrating Area 13.	South	N/A	
19	View demonstrating Area 13.	South	N/A	
20	View demonstrating Area 13, details of painted glass pub sign/mirror.	South	N/A	
21	View demonstrating Area 14.	South	N/A	
22	View demonstrating Area 14.	West	N/A	
23	View demonstrating Area 15.	West	N/A	
24	View demonstrating Area 16.	East	N/A	
25	View demonstrating Area 17.	North	N/A	
26	View demonstrating Area 17.	North	N/A	
27	View demonstrating roof area from Area 17.	West	N/A	
28	View demonstrating Area 18, details of fireplace.	North	N/A	
29	View demonstrating Area 18.	West	N/A	
30	View demonstrating Area 18.	East	N/A	
31	View demonstrating Area 19, (north wall).	North	N/A	
32	View demonstrating Area 19, (south wall).	North	N/A	

33	View demonstrating Area 19.	West	N/A
34	View demonstrating Area 19.	East	N/A
35	View demonstrating Area 19, details of window setting.	East	N/A
36	View demonstrating Area 19.	South	N/A
37	View demonstrating Area 20.	West	N/A
38	View demonstrating Area 20.	East	N/A
39	View demonstrating Area 21.	East	N/A
40	View demonstrating Area 21.	West	N/A
41	View demonstrating Area 22, details of porch area.	North	N/A
42	View demonstrating Area 22, details of culvert feature within the porch area.	East	N/A
43	View demonstrating Area 22, details of fireplace-style recess feature.	North	N/A
44	View demonstrating Area 22, details of bevelled window recess.	North	N/A
45	View demonstrating Area 22, sandstone walls, brick buttress, iron girder support.	South	N/A
46	View demonstrating Area 22.	East	N/A
47	View demonstrating Area 23.	South	N/A
48	View demonstrating Area 24.	South	N/A
49	View demonstrating Area 25.	South	N/A
50	View demonstrating Area 26.	North	N/A
51	View demonstrating Area 27.	East	N/A
52	View demonstrating Area 27, details of fireplace.	East	N/A
53	View demonstrating Area 28.	North	N/A
54	View demonstrating Area 29.	North	N/A
55	View demonstrating Area 30.	West	N/A
56	View demonstrating east elevation of the stone built public house.	East	N/A
57	View demonstrating east elevation of the stone built barn-style building.	East	N/A
58	View demonstrating arched doorway of the stone built barn-style building.	West	N/A
59	View demonstrating west elevation of the stone built barn-style building.	West	N/A
60	View demonstrating southwest facing area of the public house complex.	Southwest	N/A
61	View demonstrating south elevation of the modern extension.	South	N/A
62	View demonstrating west elevation of the modern extension.	West	N/A
63	View demonstrating north elevation of the stone built public house.	North	N/A
64	View demonstrating the Swan pub sign hanging on the northwest corner of the pub.	East	N/A

Appendix A, sheet 1. NPA06 - 27/02/06. CP308, The Swan Public House, Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

Photographic Record - Film 1 ASA 400 Black & White

Photo No.	Subject	Facing	Exposure	Notes
1	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	250	
2	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	125	
3	West Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	West	250	
4	West Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	West	125	
5	West Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	250	
6	West Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	125	
7	Archway entrance of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	250	
8	Archway entrance of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	500	
9	East Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	East	250	
10	East Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	East	500	
11	East Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	East	250	
12	East Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	East	125	
13	View demonstrating Areas 1 + 2.	East	Flash	
14	View demonstrating Areas 1 + 2, slightly different angle to Photo No.13.	East	Flash	
15	View of fireplace within Area 3.	West	Flash	
16	View demonstrating Area 3.	West	Flash	
17	View demonstrating Area 4.	West	Flash	
18	View demonstrating Area 4 showing entrance to toilets	West	Flash	

Appendix A, sheet 2. NPA06 - 27/02/06. CP308, The Swan Public House, Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

Photographic Record - Film 2 ASA 400 Colour, 28mm wide angle lens.

Photo No.	Subject	Facing	Exposure	Notes
1	View demonstrating arched recess within Area 14.	West	Flash	
2	View demonstrating Area 14.	South	Flash	
3	Painted glass pub sign with decorative tiles in Area 13.	South	Flash	
4	View demonstrating Area 13.	South	Flash	
5	View demonstrating Area 13.	South	Flash	
6	View demonstrating Area 13.	West	Flash	
7	View demonstrating Area 13.	East	Flash	
8	View demonstrating Area 13.	North	Flash	
9	View demonstrating Area 12, (kitchen).	North	Flash	
10	View demonstrating Area 11.	South	Flash	
11	View demonstrating Area 10.	South	Flash	
12	View demonstrating Area 9.	South	Flash	
13	View demonstrating Area 8.	North	Flash	
14	View demonstrating Area 7.	South	Flash	
15	View demonstrating Area 6, (mens toilets).	North	Flash	
16	View demonstrating Area 5, (ladies toilets).	South	Flash	
17	View demonstrating Area 4.	West	Flash	
18	View demonstrating Area 3.	West	Flash	
19	View of fireplace within Area 3.	West	Flash	
20	View demonstrating Areas 1 + 2.	East	Flash	
21	East Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	East	250	
22	East Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	East	500	
23	East Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	East	250	
24	East Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	East	500	
25	Archway entrance of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	250	
26	Archway entrance of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	500	
27	West Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	250	
28	West Elevation of the stone building to the rear of the complex from outside.	West	500	
29	West Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	West	250	
30	West Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	West	500	
31	South Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	South	250	
32	South Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	South	500	

33	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	250	
34	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	500	
35	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	250	
36	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	500	

Appendix A, sheet 3. NPA06 - 27/02/06. CP308, The Swan Public House, Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

Photographic Record - Film 3 ASA 400 Black & White, 28mm wide angle lens.

Photo No.	Subject	Facing	Exposure	Notes
1	View demonstrating Area 15.	West	Flash	
2	View demonstrating Area 16.	East	Flash	
3	View demonstrating Area 17 (courtyard).	North	500	
4	Roof area above courtyard Area 17.	West	500	
5	View demonstrating Area 18 chimney breast.	North	Flash	
6	View demonstrating Area 18.	West	Flash	
7	View demonstrating Area 18.	East	Flash	
8	View demonstrating Area 19, east end of the north wall taken from within Area 18.	North	Flash	
9	View demonstrating Area 19.	North	Flash	
10	View demonstrating Area 19.	West	Flash	
11	View demonstrating Area 19.	East	Flash	
12	View demonstrating details of window setting in Area 19.	East	Flash	
13	View demonstrating Area 19.	South	Flash	
14	View demonstrating Area 20.	West	Flash	
15	View demonstrating original arched doorway in Area 20.	East	Flash	
16	View demonstrating Area 21.	East	Flash	
17	View demonstrating Area 21.	West	Flash	
18	View demonstrating Area 22, porch of the cellar area by the stairs.	North	Flash	
19	View demonstrating a culvert feature within the porch of Area 22.	East	Flash	
20	View demonstrating a deep recess in the main cellar room Area 22.	North	Flash	
21	View demonstrating a bevelled window recess in the main cellar room Area 22.	North	Flash	
22	Three phases of architecture in Area 22 - sandstone wall, brick buttress and iron girder.	South	Flash	
23	View demonstrating Area 22.	East	Flash	
24	View demonstrating Area 23.	South	Flash	
25	View demonstrating Area 24.	South	Flash	
26	View demonstrating Area 25.	South	Flash	
27	View demonstrating Area 26 (kitchen).	North	Flash	
28	View demonstrating Area 27.	East	Flash	
29	View demonstrating a fireplace in Area 27.	East	Flash	
30	View demonstrating Area 28.	North	Flash	
31	View demonstrating Area 29.	North	Flash	
32	View demonstrating Area 30.	West	Flash	

33	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	250	
34	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	500	
35	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	1000	
36	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	500	

Appendix A, sheet 4. NPA06 - 01/03/06. CP308, The Swan Public House, Windy Nook Road, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

Photographic Record - Film 4 ASA 400 Colour, 28mm wide angle lens.

Photo No.	Subject	Facing	Exposure	Notes
1	View demonstrating Area 15.	West	Flash	
2	View demonstrating Area 16.	East	Flash	
3	View demonstrating Area 17 (courtyard).	North	500	
4	Roof area above courtyard Area 17.	West	500	
5	View demonstrating Area 18 chimney breast.	North	Flash	
6	View demonstrating Area 18.	West	Flash	
7	View demonstrating Area 18.	East	Flash	
8	View demonstrating Area 19, east end of the north wall taken from within Area 18.	North	Flash	
9	View demonstrating Area 19.	North	Flash	
10	View demonstrating Area 19.	West	Flash	
11	View demonstrating Area 19.	East	Flash	
12	View demonstrating details of window setting in Area 19.	East	Flash	
13	View demonstrating Area 19.	South	Flash	
14	View demonstrating Area 20.	West	Flash	
15	View demonstrating original arched doorway in Area 20.	East	Flash	
16	View demonstrating Area 21.	East	Flash	
17	View demonstrating Area 21.	West	Flash	
18	View demonstrating Area 22, porch of the cellar area by the stairs.	North	Flash	
19	View demonstrating a culvert feature within the porch of Area 22.	East	Flash	
20	View demonstrating a deep recess in the main cellar room Area 22.	North	Flash	
21	View demonstrating a bevelled window recess in the main cellar room Area 22.	North	Flash	
22	Three phases of architecture in Area 22 - sandstone wall, brick buttress and iron girder.	South	Flash	
23	View demonstrating Area 22.	East	Flash	
24	View demonstrating Area 23.	South	Flash	
25	View demonstrating Area 24.	South	Flash	
26	View demonstrating Area 25.	South	Flash	
27	View demonstrating Area 26 (kitchen).	North	Flash	
28	View demonstrating Area 27.	East	Flash	
29	View demonstrating a fireplace in Area 27.	East	Flash	
30	View demonstrating Area 28.	North	Flash	
31	View demonstrating Area 29.	North	Flash	
32	View demonstrating Area 30.	West	Flash	

33	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	250	
34	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	500	
35	North Elevation of the principal public house building from outside.	North	1000	