



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING REPORT

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THE MILBANK ARMS,
BARNINGHAM, COUNTY
DURHAM

prepared for

Edward Milbank

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MILBANK ARMS, BARNINGHAM

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MILBANK ARMS, BARNINGHAM
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Summary

This document presents the results of archaeological monitoring associated with the development of the Milbank Arms public house, Barningham, County Durham (NGR NZ 08592 10360). Monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with providing access to the rear of the property and the part demolition of an outbuilding behind the public house. The work was a required under Condition 10 attached to the planning consent (DM/17/03066/FPA) for the development.

The archaeological mitigation works and preparation of this report was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) for Edward Milbank. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by NAA in consultation with the Durham County Council (DCC) Principal Archaeologist, David Mason. The work undertaken included inspection and photographic recording of elements of an outbuilding at the rear of property prior to, during and after its partial demolition. A shallow trench for an access road to the rear and six test pits designed to search for early building remains were also inspected.

Evidence of a complex sequence comprising five phases of construction and rebuilding were identified within the outbuilding walls. Although no dating evidence was uncovered within or beneath the upstanding remains some of these developments could be related to features shown on historic mapping. A cast iron range, forged by 'Henry Down' of Barnard Castle, was photographed in one of the rooms in the outbuilding, along with a copper (or water boiler). Inside the public house, part of the original wall was uncovered in test pit 6, beneath the serving hatch in the corridor. No further archaeological remains were encountered within test pits 1 to 5.

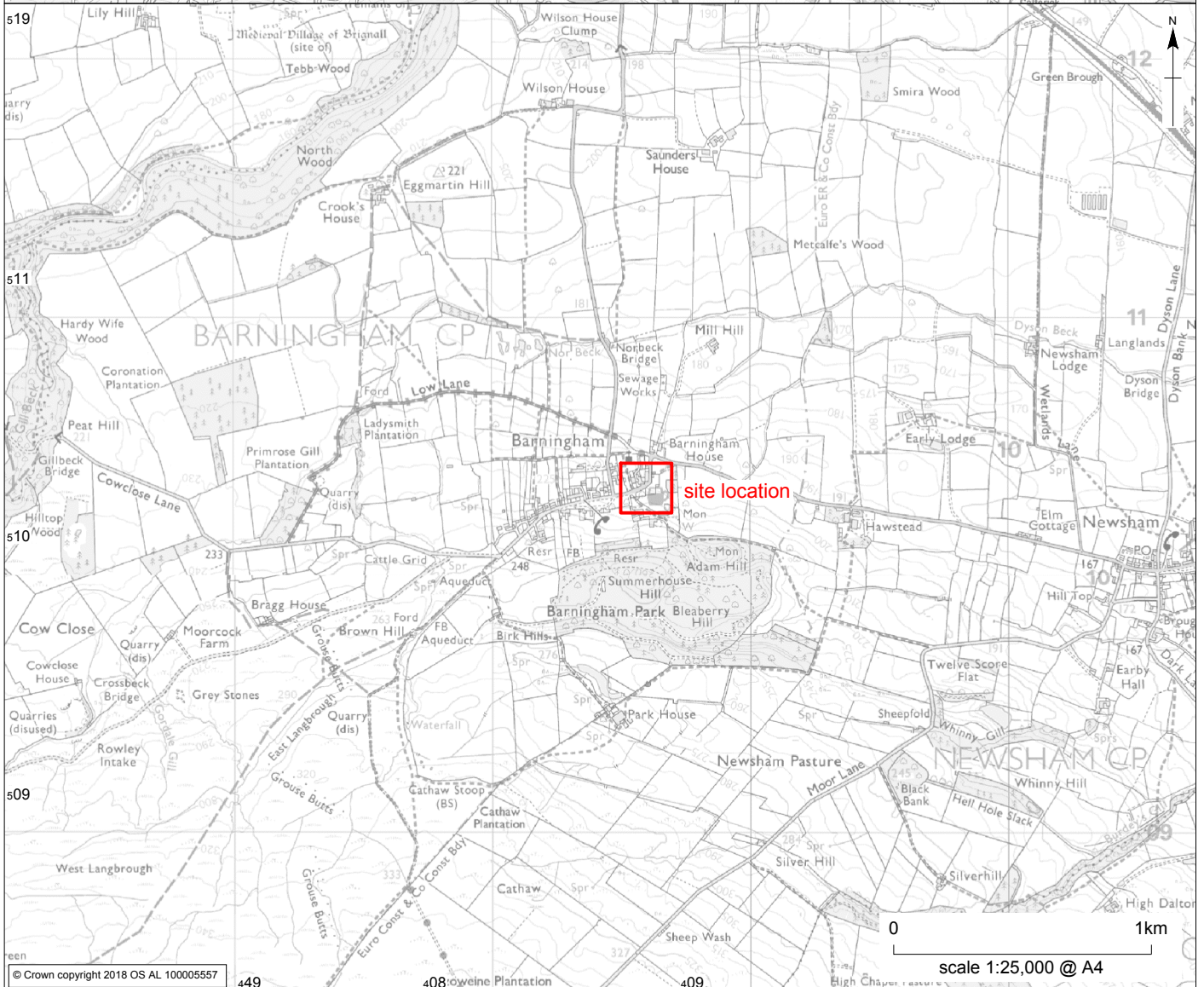
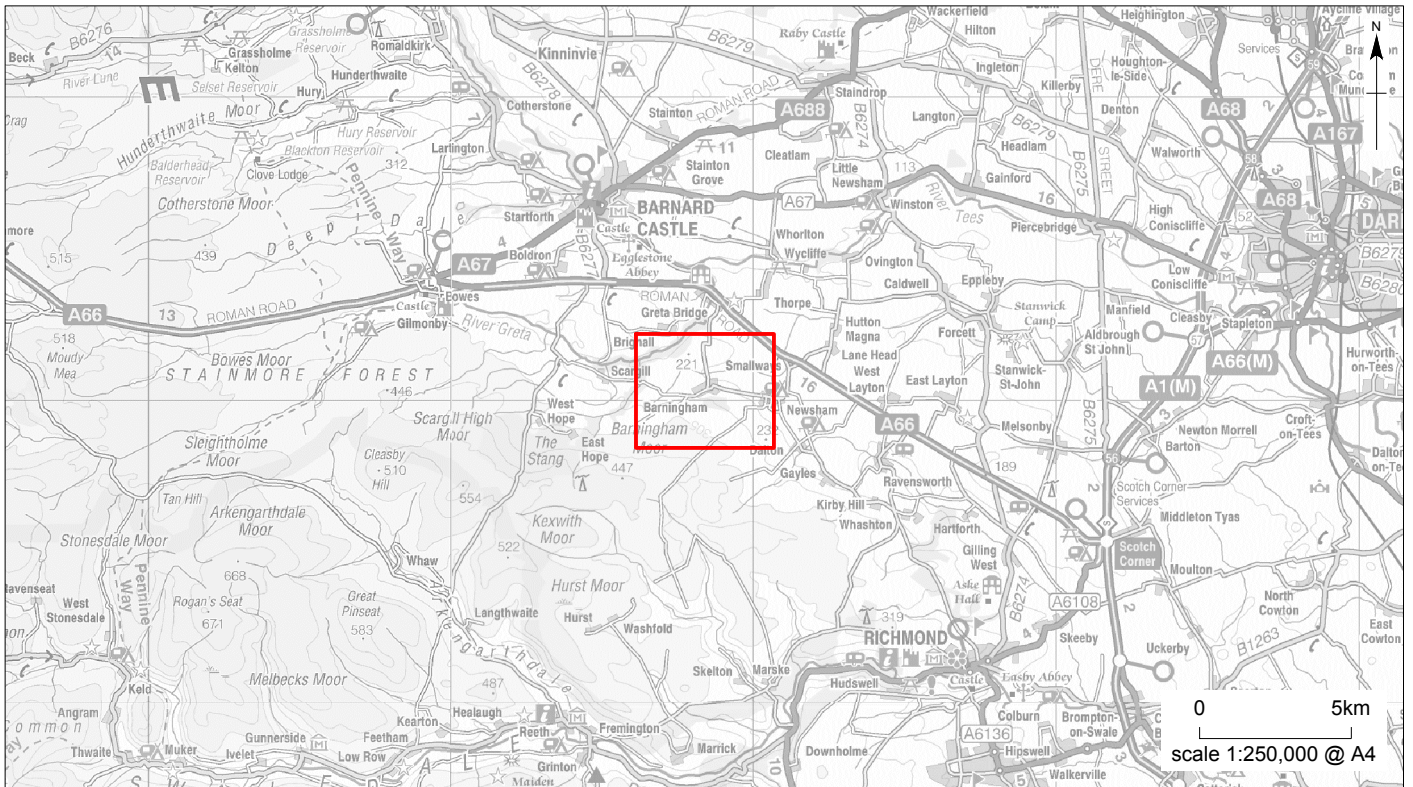
1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents the results of archaeological monitoring associated with the development of the Milbank Arms public house, Barningham, County Durham (NGR NZ 08592 10360). Monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with providing access to the rear of the property and the part demolition of an outbuilding behind the public house. Six test pits, designed to search for early building remains, were also inspected within the Millbank Arms itself. The work was a required under Condition 10 attached to the planning consent (DM/17/03066/FPA) for the development.
- 1.2 The archaeological mitigation works and the preparation of this report was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) for Edward Milbank. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by NAA in consultation with the Durham County Council (DCC) Principal Archaeologist, David Mason. The work undertaken included inspection and photographic recording of elements of an outbuilding at the rear of property prior to, during and after its partial demolition. A shallow trench for an access road to the rear and six test pits designed to search for early building remains were also inspected.
- 1.3 This report has been prepared in accordance with the 'Standards For All Archaeological Work In County Durham And Darlington' (DCC 2017) and with reference to relevant standards and guidance published by Historic England (2015a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a). It forms an agreed programme of archaeological mitigation approved by all parties and agreed in advance with the Durham County Council (DCC) Principal Archaeologist.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site location

- 2.1 The village of Barningham is located on the south side of the A66, 7km south-east of Barnard Castle and 21km west of Darlington. The Milbank Arms public house is at the north end of the village, on the curve of Norbeck Bank, where the road bends northwards away from the village green (Fig. 1). The walled garden opposite the pub is also included in the proposed development and was formerly part of Barningham Park (Fig. 2). However, no work was undertaken in this area as part of this initial phase of works.



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Milbank Arms, Barningham: site location

Figure 1

Topography

- 2.2 The Milbank Arms is located at and approximately of 210m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) on a gentle slope, which reaches 225m AOD about 300m west north-west of the property. To the south of the site, a gentle slope rises to the top of Summerhouse Hill (260m AOD).

Geology

- 2.3 The geology of the area consists of rocks in the Alston Formation consisting of Carboniferous limestones above sandstones and mudstones (BGS 2018). Above these deposits lies the Devensian till.
- 2.4 The soil is described as forming part of the Wick 1 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983) with deep, well drained, coarse loamy soil.



Figure 2: Aerial photograph showing layout of development site, with the Milbank Arms public house complex on the north side of the road and walled garden to the south.

Designations

- 2.5 The Milbank Arms is a Grade II listed building (NML No: 1322713), probably built in the late 18th century. The building included a tap room, domino room, and a dining room used for monthly rent collection and was a particularly rare example of a public house without a bar, with drinks instead being served from a hatch located at the head of the cellar steps.
- 2.6 The outbuilding and boundary walls form part of the curtilage of the listed building. Section 1 (5b) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 defines curtilage as any object or structure which, *'although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948'* (TSO 1990, Part 1, 1.1.5).
- 2.7 The building lies within the Barningham Conservation Area, which encompasses the village core and its curtilage along the north side of the village and including Barningham Park to the south, as far as the woodland area. The conservation area was designated in 1984 and was created for the consistently attractive character of the buildings, which is enhanced by their setting around the sloping green and the mature woodland further afield.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following section is summarised from the Written Scheme of Investigation (NAA 2018).

Prehistoric

- 3.2 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within 500m of the Millbank Arms but there is extensive evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (2,300BC to AD44) found across Barningham Moor, approximately 1km from the site. Such evidence includes burial cairns, enclosures, cairnfields and field systems, with key sites at Scale Knoll (HER 10305), Badger Way Stoop (HER 5434), Woodclose Gill (HER 5290) and Washbeck Green (HER 5609) amongst others. There are also a substantial number of cup and ring marked stones recorded across the uplands.

Roman

- 3.3 While no direct evidence of Roman activity has been found in Barningham, there are key sites dating to this period known from the wider area. The village lies only 2.3km west of the A66 - one of the primary military arterial routes east to west across the

country – and 2.6km south of the Roman fort of *Maglona*, at Greta Bridge (HER 1927). Evidence of native Romano-British settlement has also been identified nearby at Barningham Moor (HER 5719), High Band (HER 5721), and recently at Brignall (NAA 2015).

Early medieval

- 3.4 Barningham existed as a settlement prior to the Norman conquest and is mentioned in the Domesday Book (AD1086) as forming part of the Wapentake of West Gilling, a large Anglo-Saxon estate, which included Barningham, Barforth, Barton, Brignall, Egglestone Abbey, Gilling, Eppleby, Eryholme, Ovington and Scargill, amongst others. Following the Conquest, the Wapentakes of Gilling (East and West) were forfeited to Alan of Brittany, 1st Earl of Richmond, and the district was subsequently renamed Richmondshire (*ibid.*).
- 3.5 No recorded archaeological remains dating to the early medieval period have been found within the village or its surroundings, though fragments of Anglo-Saxon stonework were reputedly encountered when the medieval church was demolished at the end of the 18th century (HER 35220).

Medieval

- 3.6 The Domesday Book entry for Barningham is combined with that of Gilling, together comprising six carucates of land supporting 0.9 households. As such, it was a relatively small settlement (720 acres in total), given that a carucate equated to approximately 120 acres, although this does vary considerably across the county. In 1213, Hugh of Bardolf held the manor but by the late 13th century it had passed to the Barningham family. It is possible that the Bardolfs changed their name to ally themselves with their new estate.
- 3.7 Evidence of the layout of the village can be clearly determined from the Barningham tithe map, prepared in 1838 (Fig. 3). This shows a series of long, linear property plots or 'crofts' extended north to south along both sides of a broad village green (now Barningham Road). This type of green village layout was almost certainly planned rather than developed organically, possibly established in the late 12th or early 13th century. Over the years the village land plots have been amalgamated under various owners. Today, little remains above ground of the original layout on the south side of the settlement and the green has been greatly reduced in size, but sub-surface archaeological evidence dating to the medieval period may be preserved.



Figure 3: Barningham tithe map, dated 1838, showing elements of the medieval layout of the village still well preserved in the early 19th century (DRO: EP/Ba 3/8-9,40).

- 3.8 The area at the east end of the village, where the Milbank Arms is now located, appears to be more irregular in layout than the rest of the settlement and may be later encroachment of a previously unoccupied area around the church. The layout of the roads in this area are also odd, with Barningham Road making an abrupt dogleg turn to join Low Lane to the north and the east end of the village green abruptly terminating. Arguably, the main street originally continued through on a gentler angle, aligning with the southern boundary of Plot 88 on the tithe map. This may have been modified when Barningham Park was set out in the 16th century (NML No: 1338635). As such, preserved medieval and post-medieval remains, including the former road alignment, could be preserved beneath the walled garden.
- 3.9 The only above ground evidence of medieval Barningham are the remains of the church, which was originally built in the 12th century but largely demolished in the early 19th century. The platform of the old church of St. Michael and all the Angels (NML No: 1121721) lies 10m south of the current church. The platform is half a metre high and 9m by 14m across. Parts of the old church have been incorporated into the current church, built in 1812, including a scalloped 12th-century pillar and a piscina.

Post-medieval

- 3.10 The Barningham family remained as lords of the manor until Richard Barningham transferred the property to Francis Tunstall in 1564. The Tunstalls already held the nearby manor of Scargill, retaining both until the late 17th century. In 1690, Dorothy Milbank purchased the Barningham estate from Francis Tunstall (descendant of the former) for her nephew Acclom Milbank. Around this time that Barningham Park was extensively remodelled. The house and estate have remained in the hands of the family ever since.
- 3.11 Barningham Park is a Grade II* listed building (NML No: 1338635), mainly of 16th- and 17th-century date, though it was significantly remodelled c.1720 for the Milbank family. The Milbank family has retained several properties in Barningham including the local public house, originally known as the Royal Oak but now called the Milbank Arms.



Plate 1: The street facing elevation of the Milbank Arms.

The Milbank Arms public house

- 3.12 The Milbank Arms is a Grade II listed building (NML No: 1322713) comprising a two-storey, five-bay structure of stone with a slate roof that is gabled on the east and west sides, with three stepped-and-banded end and ridge chimney stacks. The front elevation (Plate 1) has nine 16-pane unhorned sash windows with a central door of six-panels and a plain overlight, in a raised stone surround. Above and to the left of the door is the historic signboard with the motto *'Resolute and Firm'* below the painted arms; the arms of the Milbank family. To the rear of the building is an L-shaped outshot with an arched stair window and 12-pane sash.

- 3.13 The building first appears on the 1838 tithe map (Figs 3 and 5). There is an earlier estate map of the village, dated c.1800 (Fig. 4), but unfortunately the area occupied by the pub is not shown in detail. The layout of the property as shown on the tithe has changed relatively little to that evident onsite today, except for the addition of the rear outshot and a small amount of new development to the rear of the row of cottages to the east.
- 3.14 The apportionment book accompanying the tithe lists the property (Plot 158) as 'Public House and Offices' (BLHG 2013), indicating that it was probably a purpose-built establishment. The Historic England listing information describes the building as succeeding a coaching inn on the same site, but this reference is not sourced and no mention of a coaching inn in relation to the village has been found in any of the document records.



Plate 2: Outbuilding to the rear of the pub, formerly the stables and coachhouse associated with Church View House.

- 3.15 Coaching inns were generally large establishments constructed on main arterial roads and built around a courtyard with ample stabling facilities. There are a number of such establishments recorded along the old turnpike, now the A66, but this lies some distance from the village (2.3km) via a rather circuitous network of roads. As such, it would seem highly unlikely that there was ever a coaching inn at Barningham. The reference probably relates to a misinterpretation of the tithe entry for the adjacent Church View (Plot 156), listed as 'house, garden, stable and coachhouse'. This relates to the outbuilding to the rear of the pub (currently housing the men's toilets and storage)

which actually forms part of Church View, although now under the ownership as the Milbank Arms.

- 3.16 The pub, known at the time at The Royal Oak, is recorded in the apportionment book as belonging to Mark Milbank and occupied by Robert Spensley; however, this is not the first reference to the pub. In 1822, Baines' History, Directory & Gazetteer of the County of York lists the proprietor of the Royal Oak as Elizabeth Bowman. In the earlier 1774 Register of Publicans' Licenses, a certain Joseph Bowman is registered in Barningham, though no specific pub is identified by name. Joseph married Margaret Lackay in 1760 and their daughter, Elizabeth was born in 1763. It is therefore highly likely that Elizabeth inherited the pub from her father. This would tie in with the architectural form and style of the building, which would appear to date to the late 18th century.
- 3.17 The First Edition six-inch OS Map (Fig. 6) shows the pub annotated 'The Royal Oak'. The outshot to the rear of the property is depicted and was probably built around this time, as it is clearly a later addition to the original building. Ralph Hixon Goldsbrough, a shoemaker, is recorded as holding the tenancy during this period. His wife Ann was the licensee and the couple lived in the pub until the early 20th century, raising six children (BLHG 2012, 21).
- 3.18 The pub was also listed as The Royal Oak in the 1861 census but soon after changed its name to the 'Milbank Arms', which was mentioned as the venue for the Barningham Cup Greyhound Competition in 1868. The pub remained in the hands of the Goldsbrough's until at least 1909, though by then it was under the management of 'Miss Alice' (*ibid.*). The Second Edition OS map, published in 1893 (Fig. 7), shows the layout of the property in detail but with little change from the earlier 1857 map apart from the construction of a new wall dividing the rear yard. This appears to link the pub with the outbuilding, formerly the Church View coachhouse and stables, and the transfer of ownership of the building may date to this period. Today the building comprises five rooms, including what was once a coal shed, stable and possible wash house.
- 3.19 Around 1910, Robert Dobson took over the tenancy. He had formerly been the proprietor of the Queen's Head in Barnard Castle. On his death in 1933, his wife Ann Dobson took over the pub, running it until 1939 when the Turner family took over the licence, three days before the declaration of the Second World War (*ibid.*). Sam Turner managed the pub until 1963, when his wife, Hannah Turner, took over. Their son, Neil

Turner, took over in 1987 upon his mother's death and ran the pub until its closure in 2018.

- 3.20 The building was listed in 1967 as one of only a handful of public houses not to have a bar, in the tradition of the old beer shops. Alcohol was stored in the cellar and accessed by a set of steps then brought up to the hatch to be served. The dining room acted as the location of monthly rent collection.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The main aims of the archaeological monitoring were:

- to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the area of development;
- to determine whether there was any potential for the preservation *in situ* of any of the remains; and
- to identify, sample excavate and record any other remains in order to achieve their 'preservation by record'.

4.2 The objectives were:

- to establish the presence, nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains within the area of development;
- to provide a detailed record of any such archaeological remains;
- to recover and assess any associated structural, artefactual and environmental evidence;
- to undertake a programme of investigation in accordance with national and regional standards (Historic England 2015a; ClfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; Petts and Gerrard 2006; DCC 2017); and
- to prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological investigations to be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record and the Historic England Archive.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The development had the potential to disturb unrecorded archaeological remains and it was therefore considered that a watching brief was an appropriate archaeological response to limit any potential loss of heritage significance (Condition 10).

- 5.2 The development comprised the refitting and modernisation of the Grade II listed Milbank Arms public house. Listed Building Consent had been granted for this work (DM/17/03067/LB) and no further archaeological mitigation work was required, excepting any below ground intervention for the installation of services.
- 5.3 The outbuildings to the rear of the property were to be converted to provide an additional two en-suite bedrooms with food service and storage area, along with toilets. This included some demolition, requiring monitoring and recording.
- 5.4 To the rear (north) of the pub, in an area currently occupied by an overgrown garden, a new single storey building will be constructed to provide two additional guest rooms and a storage area. The original application included a covered walkway linking the new build with the main pub, but this element has since been removed from the development proposal, resulting in a reduction of overall impact.
- 5.5 The walled garden opposite the pub will also be adapted into an area for events, however, this work will be undertaken at a later date and therefore will be the subject of a later report.
- 5.6 Six test pits were excavated to assess the impact of the associated below ground interventions upon any potential archaeological remains (Fig. 10). These were positioned where construction works had the potential to uncover archaeological remains within the two structures and the rear yard. Topsoil removal for a temporary access route at the rear of the property was also monitored.
- 5.7 Monitoring was also undertaken during the demolition of parts of the outbuilding and a garden wall. The cobbled surface at the front of the building was photographed but was not impacted upon during the monitoring.
- 5.8 These operations were conducted under archaeological supervision. Where a mechanical excavator was utilised, this was fitted with a toothless bucket. Where structures, features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were exposed, mechanical excavation ceased to allow the investigating archaeologist to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand and where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds.
- 5.9 No archaeological features other than layers of rubble and the remnant of a wall associated with the original Milbank Arms were encountered. As the wall was to be

preserved *in situ* no hand-excavation was required. The wall remnant was photographed.

- 5.10 The area watched by the archaeologist was accurately tied into the National Grid (Fig. 10). All archaeological deposits and features, and the top and base of all groundworks, were recorded with a height above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 5.11 A digital photographic record of all contexts was maintained. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale was used where applicable. A register of all photographs has been prepared and this, together with the digital photographs, will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long-term archive storage. In accordance with Condition 11 of the planning application, Durham County Council's archaeology section will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted before recommending to the local planning authority that this condition should be fully discharged.
- 5.12 The project has been logged on OASIS and the OASIS number and is cited at the beginning of this report. A pdf copy of which will be uploaded to OASIS once approved by the DCC Principal Archaeologist.

6.0 RESULTS

- 6.1 As detailed above, monitoring was undertaken during topsoil removal for an access track, the excavation of six test pits (Fig. 10) and the part demolition of the outbuilding and a garden wall.

Access track

- 6.2 Topsoil and gravel were removed from a rectangular area measuring approximately 20m north to south by 3m east to west by up to 0.3m deep at the rear of the property (Plate 3). This trench ran from the rear of the northern end of the outbuilding to a lane that ran along the eastern side of the church. The area that this trench ran through was formerly gardens and only topsoil and occasional stones were uncovered (Fig. 10).



Plate 3: Access track

Test pits

- 6.3 Six test pits were excavated to the planned depth of impact by construction works (Fig. 10). Test pit 1 was positioned to test for old floor surfaces or building remains beneath a concrete floor in the outbuilding. Test pit 5 was positioned to test for archaeology within a previously undisturbed area in the rear yard. Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 6 were excavated within the main building to investigate whether any old floor surfaces or archaeological deposits existed beneath the modern floor levels.

Test pit 1

- 6.4 Test pit 1 was machine excavated through the concrete floor within the central room of the outbuilding. It measured c.1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. The base of the trench contained 0.8m of natural clay and stone. Above this was 0.12m of randomly orientated stone and redeposited clay. Sealing this was up to 0.05m of soil

and stone which was overlain by 0.15m of concrete and associated stone bedding. No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Test pit 2

- 6.5 This trench was machine-excavated within the eastern room of the main structure (Plate 4). It measured c.3m by 1m by up to 0.3m deep. A loose deposit of large stones (rubble) was encountered; this was overlain by up to 0.1m of sand. No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.



Plate 4: Test pit 2

Test pit 3

- 6.6 Test pit 3 was hand-dug within a room to the west of the previous trench. It measured c.0.5m by 0.5m by up to 0.3m deep. A layer of topsoil and stone was encountered at its base, above this was a 0.1m layer of sand. No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

Test pit 4

- 6.7 This trench was hand-dug within the cellar to the north of test pit 3. It again measured c.0.5m by 0.5m by up to 0.3m deep but contained natural clay overlain by 0.1m sand. No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

Test pit 5

- 6.8 This test pit was machine excavated in the rear yard to the east of the outbuilding, avoiding a recently dug service trench than ran across the yard from the north-west to south-east. It measured c.3m by 1m by up to 0.4m and had a modern drain running across its centre from east to west. The pit contained up to 0.12m of natural clay and stone which was overlain by 0.12m of topsoil and rubble. This was overlain by up to 0.16m of gravel. No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

Test Pit 6

- 6.9 Test pit 6 was machine excavated within the central corridor of the main building. A wall remnant was encountered running in front of the wooden serving hatch (Plate 5)



Plate 5: Wall 1 encountered within the main building

- 6.10 This wall (1) was a remnant of the original outer wall of the inn and was probably removed to ground level during alterations associated with the construction of the rear extension between 1838 and 1857. A single sherd of early 19th-century pottery was recovered from the sandy rubble infill to the east of the wall. This rim fragment was from a Yellow glazed earthenware plate or shallow dish.

Outbuilding

- 6.11 The roof of the building at the rear of the former inn had been removed prior to the commencement of monitoring (Plate 6), allowing extensive inspection and photography before its careful piecemeal demolition.



Plate 6: Front elevation of the outbuilding from the north-east



Plate 7: The garage

6.12 It was apparent that the building was actually composed of at least three separate constructions with later insertions and alterations (see discussion). The modern incarnation of the structure (Fig. 10) was broadly rectangular in plan running north-north-west to south-southeast and was attached to a perpendicular building in the adjoining property (Church View). On closer inspection, however, the Milbank Arms outbuilding comprised a trapezoidal southern portion attached to an earlier L-shaped structure to the north. It had five rooms, the northernmost of which had been used as a garage (Plate 7). To the south of this was a smaller room with a cobbled floor that had been a coal store. A concrete-floored storeroom containing a range and copper (or water boiler), probably once a kitchen, was to the south. The next room was cobble-floored and was being used as a store, and the final room was a recently constructed gent's toilet.

Garage

6.13 The 'garage' comprised two walls constructed with large faced stone blocks that were abutted to the rear north-northwest to south-southeast wall. It had a part flagstone floor with compacted earth overlying this and a wide east-facing entrance.



Plate 8: The garage floor and back wall

- 6.14 The remnants of an older wall or foundation was visible at the base of the rear wall. The garage construction seemed contemporary with the adjoining coal store and measured approximately 3m by 4m internally.

Coal store

- 6.15 This room was smaller than the garage and set c.0.9m back from its western edge. It had an east-facing doorway and considering the black soot staining its floor and walls had probably been used to store coal. Internally it measured 2m by c.2.5m and had a cobble and stone floor with a diving line of stone running north-northwest to south-southeast (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Cobble and stone floor inside the coal store.

- 6.16 The line of older wall or foundation at the back wall continued approximately half way across the width of the coal store. The southern half of this wall seemed to represent a blocked former entrance. The coal store was formed by two walls that abutted the back wall and a front wall that was contemporary with the southern wall of the garage. These walls, and those of the garage, formed what seemed to be a discrete structure that was initially separate from the later structures to the south (see discussion). When the later structure was constructed, however, the front wall was keyed into the coal store wall above the door (Plate 10).



Plate 10: Point where the later 'kitchen' wall was keyed into the walls of the coal store.

'Kitchen'

- 6.17 This room was larger, and its rear wall was set back c.0.9m from that of the coal store and garage. It had an east-facing doorway next to the entrance to the coal store. Internally it measured c.4.7m by up to 3.6m and was slightly trapezoidal in shape. Initially this room extended the full length of the structure to the south (see discussion) as its southern wall, and the associated chimney stack, range and copper (water boiler) were later additions.
- 6.18 The floor of this room was concrete, possibly another later addition as it was approximately 0.1m lower than the cobbled surface in the coal store. The southern wall abutted the eastern (front) wall and had been partly keyed into the rear wall. A reused stone, with a square recess cut into it was visible within this wall (Plate 11). The chimney stack had been abutted onto this; the range (Plate 12) was probably installed at this time. The range had 'Henry Down Barnard Castle' in relief above the fire setting and on a false door beneath the oven (Plate 13).
- 6.19 The copper to the east abutted the chimney stack and the southern and eastern walls and hence, could have been a later addition. It was built of cream bricks with a grate for a fire beneath a metal bowl set into its cement top. An associated wooden lid was

also present. Such water boilers were installed and used when larger amounts of water needed to be heated than was convenient on a range; for instance, for baths or laundry.



Plate 11: Reused stone within south wall of the 'kitchen'



Plate 12: The chimney stack, range and copper in the 'kitchen' room.



Plate 13: The range and copper (water boiler).

- 6.20 The scar of a blocked window visible in the front wall of this room (Plate 14) probably related to the insertion of the southern wall and the moving of the window to its present position c.1m to the north.

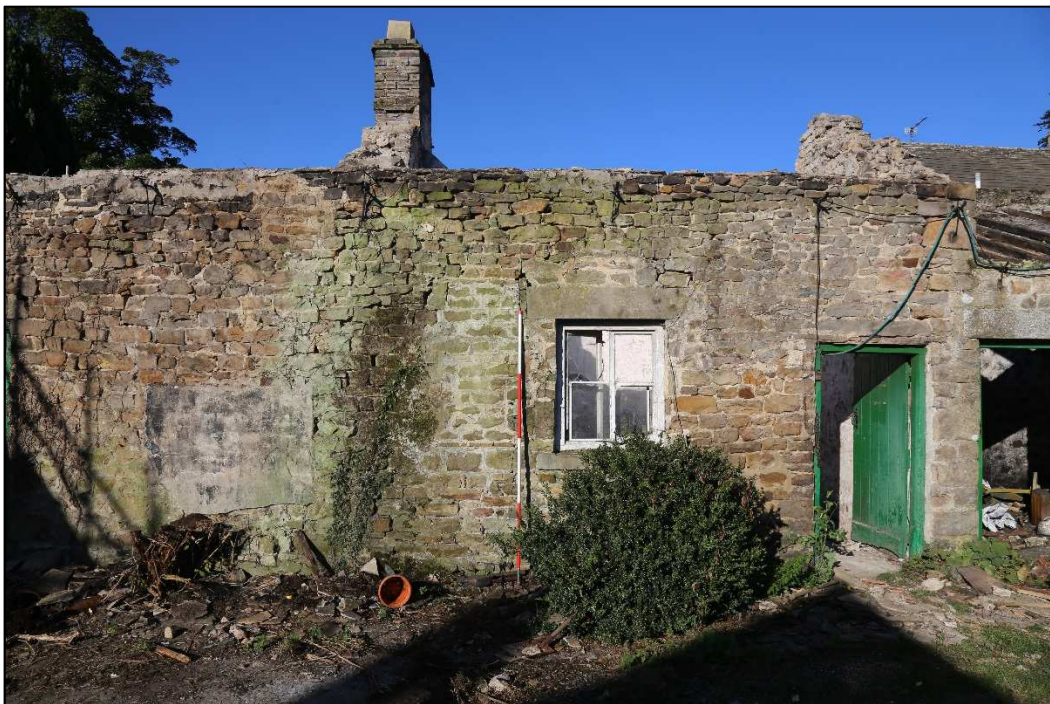


Plate 14: Blocked former window in the front wall of the 'kitchen'

Store room

- 6.21 To the south the 'store room' initially extended to the southern extent of the outbuilding, but a recent brick wall had been inserted to form the gent's toilet (Plate 15). Prior to the groundworks, the store room measured 3.75m by 3.75m internally with an east facing doorway and no windows. There was a concrete rectangle on the outer wall (Plate 13) and a small internal recess opposite; the former function of these was, however, unknown. The features seemed too low to be a blocked window but may have been a wall repair or even a hatch.
- 6.22 The floor of this room was a mixture of cobble and stone and the back (western) wall again showed indications of an earlier structure (Plate 15). The lower 2m of the back wall was c.0.1m wider than the upper section and probably represented an earlier incarnation (see discussion). The scar of an infilled former west-facing doorway was visible, extending from the north-western corner some 1.5m southwards. Above the wider section of wall slots for former roof beams were visible, a single beam remained *in situ* prior to demolition.



Plate 15: Rear wall of the store room showing early wall and infilled doorway

- 6.23 The southern wall of the 'kitchen' formed the northern wall of the store room and was partly keyed into the back wall. This, however, may have been due to the back wall ending at this point in its earlier and wider incarnation. The back wall of the 'kitchen' was, like the upper portion of the store room wall, 0.1m thinner. This raised the

possibility that the store room was initially part of a separate building. Alternatively, the early outbuilding may have been 'open' from this point to the southern limit of the garage and coal store, forming a large west-facing entrance (see discussion).

Gent's toilet

- 6.24 The latest alteration to the outbuilding prior to the development seemed to be the construction of a gent's toilet at its southern end (Plate 16). A brick wall partitioned off an area 2m by c.3.75m internally. The interior of this was plastered and a plasterboard wall partitioned off an area for a basin and toilet. During this phase of alteration, a door was added to the front (eastern) wall next to the entrance to the store room and a window was inserted into the rear wall. A drain for a communal urinal was added against the southern wall.



Plate 16: The gent's toilet partly demolished showing plaster facing and partition wall

7.0 DISCUSSION

Phasing of the outbuilding

- 7.1 During the piecemeal part-demolition of the outbuilding it became apparent that it was

in fact not a single structure, but a conglomeration of earlier buildings and alterations undertaken over its history. By examining the remnants of earlier walls, largely within the rear (western) wall, the differences in construction and how the different walls were abutted or keyed in, five broad phases of construction could be identified (Fig. 11). Although no dating evidence was forthcoming from within the wall fabrics or from within or beneath the floor surfaces, some of these phases could be attributed to historic mapping.

Phase I

- 7.2 The earliest visible structural elements were within the western (or rear) wall and comprised the thicker section of wall within the store room and gent's toilet and an early wall or foundation at the rear of the garage and coal store. Both of these walls ended in possible west-facing entrances that were later walled up.
- 7.3 Unfortunately, no other remnants of the structure (or structures) that these walls related to were apparent during the monitoring. The wall at the rear of the garage and coal store was built sloping westwards and was actually an outer wall of the structure in the next property to the west. Considering the west-facing doorways and the historic evidence these wall remnants could have been part of the 'stable and coachouse' associated with Church View (Plot 156) marked on the tithe map of 1838 (Fig. 5).



Plate 17: blocked entrance in the rear wall of the coal store

Phase II

- 7.4 At some stage, the west facing doorways were blocked (see Plate 17) and the walls that comprised the garage and coal store were built up against the rear wall. Again, no other contemporary walls were apparent. The southern wall of the coal store at the time of monitoring was part of the next phase of construction (Plate 18). It is therefore unclear whether these originally extended southwards to form a structure with the wider wall element at the rear of the store room and gent's toilet. Mapping evidence (Fig. 6), however, suggested that this was the case.



Plate 18: The garage and coal store. The crack in the southern wall indicates where the Phase III replacement joins the original wall.

Phase III

- 7.5 Historic maps suggest that by 1893 (Fig. 7), but possibly as early as 1857 (Fig. 6), the building matched its modern outline. This was most likely to corresponded with the third phase of construction identified within the structural remains. The garage and coal store, and the wider southern wall element, were incorporated into a larger trapezoidal structure with a single room. It was unclear whether both of the earlier east-facing doorways into this long room were contemporary. However, considering the phases of construction visible in the front elevation, the northern door could have been a later addition (see Plate 10). A Phase III window was visible as an infilled scar to the south of the modern window into the 'kitchen'.

- 7.6 The outbuilding was probably lower in height during this phase. This was apparent in the front elevation along most of its length (see Plate 14) but also a remnant of a lower earlier roof was visible in the southern wall of the coal store (Plate 19).



Plate 19: The southern wall of the coal store showing the sloping remnant of an early roof

Phase IV

- 7.7 The southern room was divided in two by the insertion of the southern wall of the 'kitchen;' the chimney and range were probably also added at this stage. The roof was raised (see above), a concrete floor laid and the Phase III window was moved c.1m to the north (see Plate 14). The doorway into the 'kitchen' was probably inserted during these alterations which, based on the mapping evidence, probably occurred around 1913-14 (Fig. 8).

Phase V

- 7.8 The final phase of alterations comprised the construction of the gent's toilet in the southernmost portion of the outbuilding. This included the insertion of a doorway and rear window.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This document presents the results of archaeological monitoring associated with the

development of the Milbank Arms public house, Barningham, County Durham (NGR NZ 08592 10360). Monitoring was also undertaken during groundworks associated with providing access to the rear of the property and the part demolition of an outbuilding behind the Milbank Arms.

- 8.2 Evidence of a complex sequence comprising five phases of construction and rebuilding were identified within the outbuilding walls. Although no dating evidence was uncovered within or beneath the upstanding remains some of these developments could be related to historic mapping. A fire range forged by 'Henry Down' of Barnard Castle was photographed along with a copper (or water boiler).
- 8.3 Inside the main building part of the original wall was uncovered in test pit 6, beneath the serving hatch in the central corridor. No further archaeological remains were encountered within test pits 1 to 5.

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APPENDIX A
POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Charlotte Britton

A single sherd (6g) of pottery was recovered from the 2018 excavations at the Millbank Arms, Barningham. The sherd was recovered from a sandy rubble deposit within the main pub building. The deposit was beneath the modern flooring in the central corridor and comprised material infilled between the walls of the original structure.

The pottery dated to the early 19th century, and was classified as domestic ware, in keeping with the nature of the site. Specifically, it constituted the rim of a Yellow glazed earthenware vessel, displaying the characteristic yellow-ish lead glaze on the inside, and a brown mottled lead glaze on the outside. It was British in origin and was most likely produced within the local region. The utilitarian form of the sherd was typical of the period and ware, constituting a flatware vessel such as a plate or shallow dish, with an original rim diameter of 28cm. Lead glaze was added to earthenwares to make them impervious to liquids, resulting in glazed earthenwares often being utilised in cooking and food preparation throughout the 18th - 19th centuries. The sherd, therefore, most likely originated from the early 19th century pub.

As it is the solitary find from the site, it is recommended for retention, within the archive.



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Milbank Arms, Barningham: Barningham Millbank Estate plan c.1800

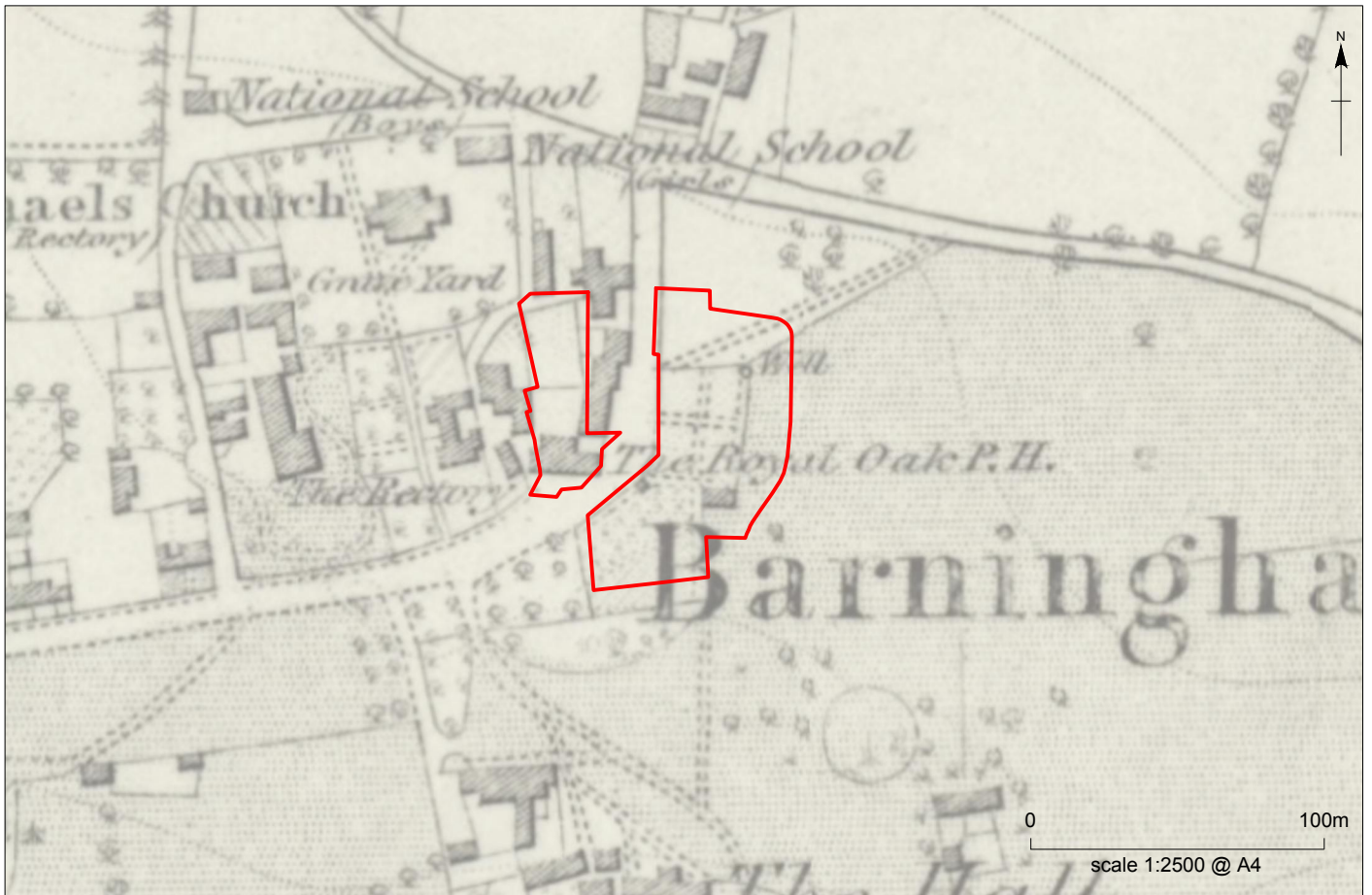
Figure 4



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Milbank Arms, Barningham: 1838 Tithe map

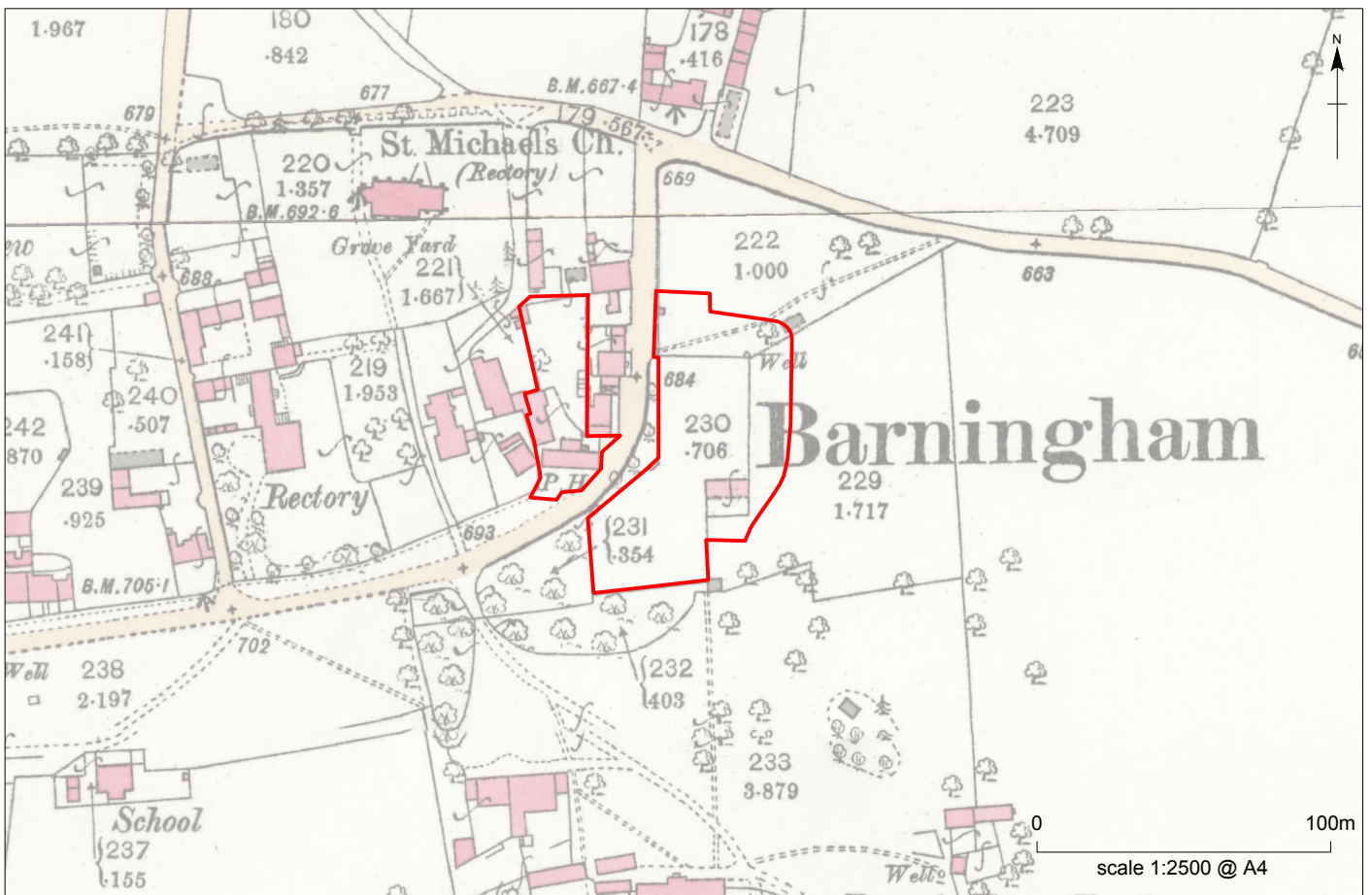
Figure 5



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Milbank Arms, Barningham: 1857 6" Ordnance Survey map

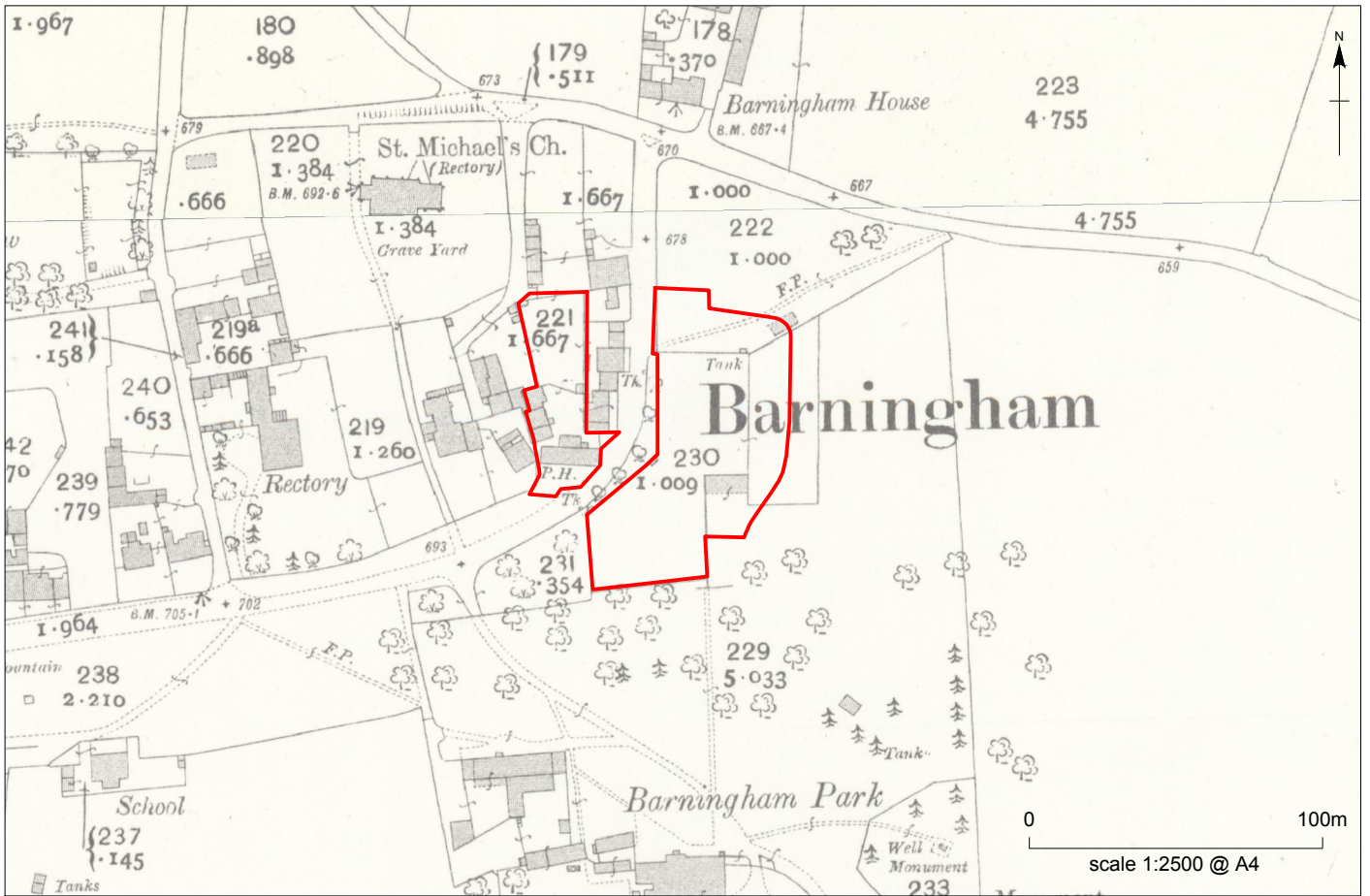
Figure 6



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Milbank Arms, Barningham: 1893 25" Ordnance Survey map

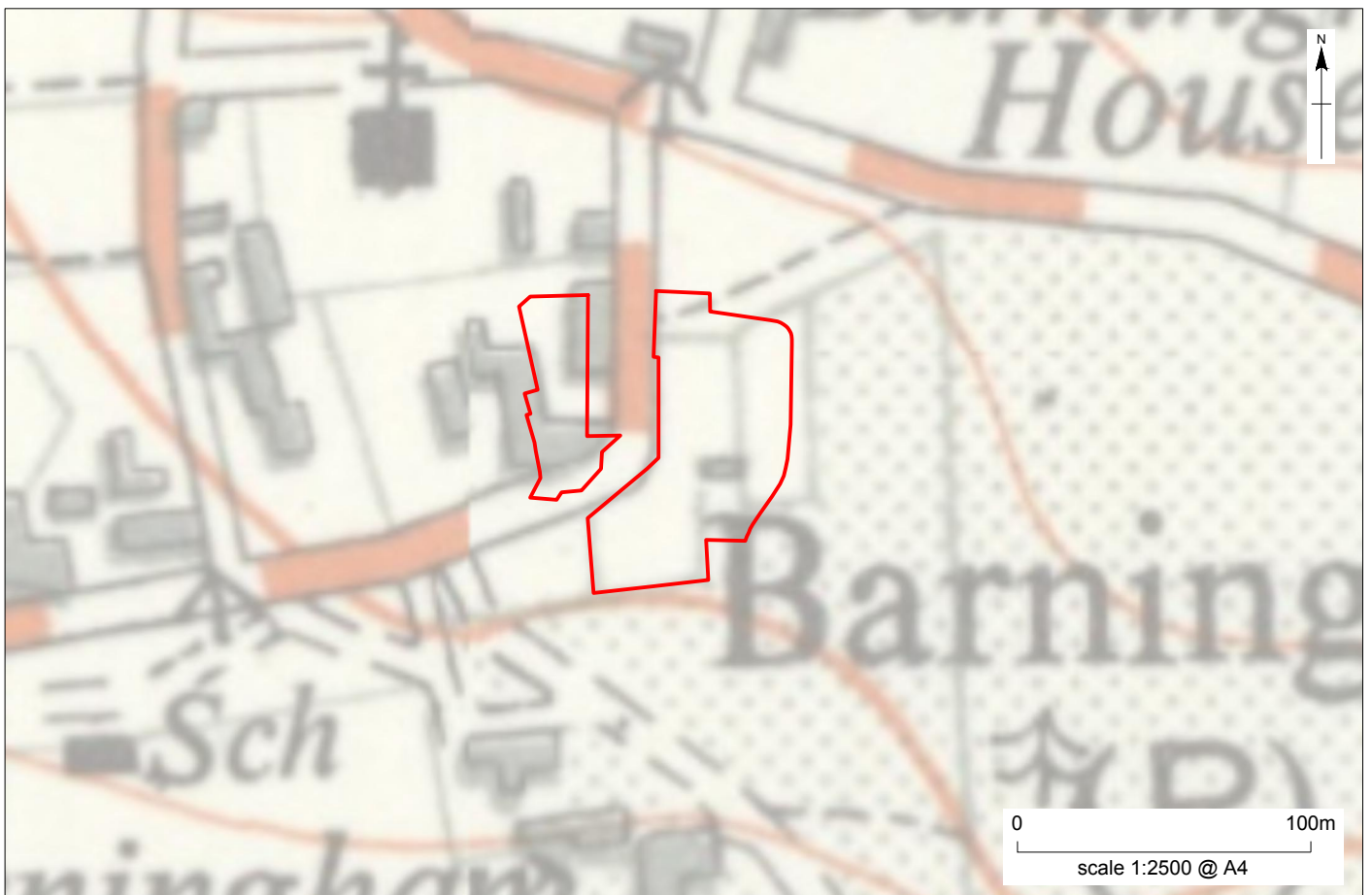
Figure 7



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Milbank Arms, Barningham: 1913-14 25" Ordnance Survey map

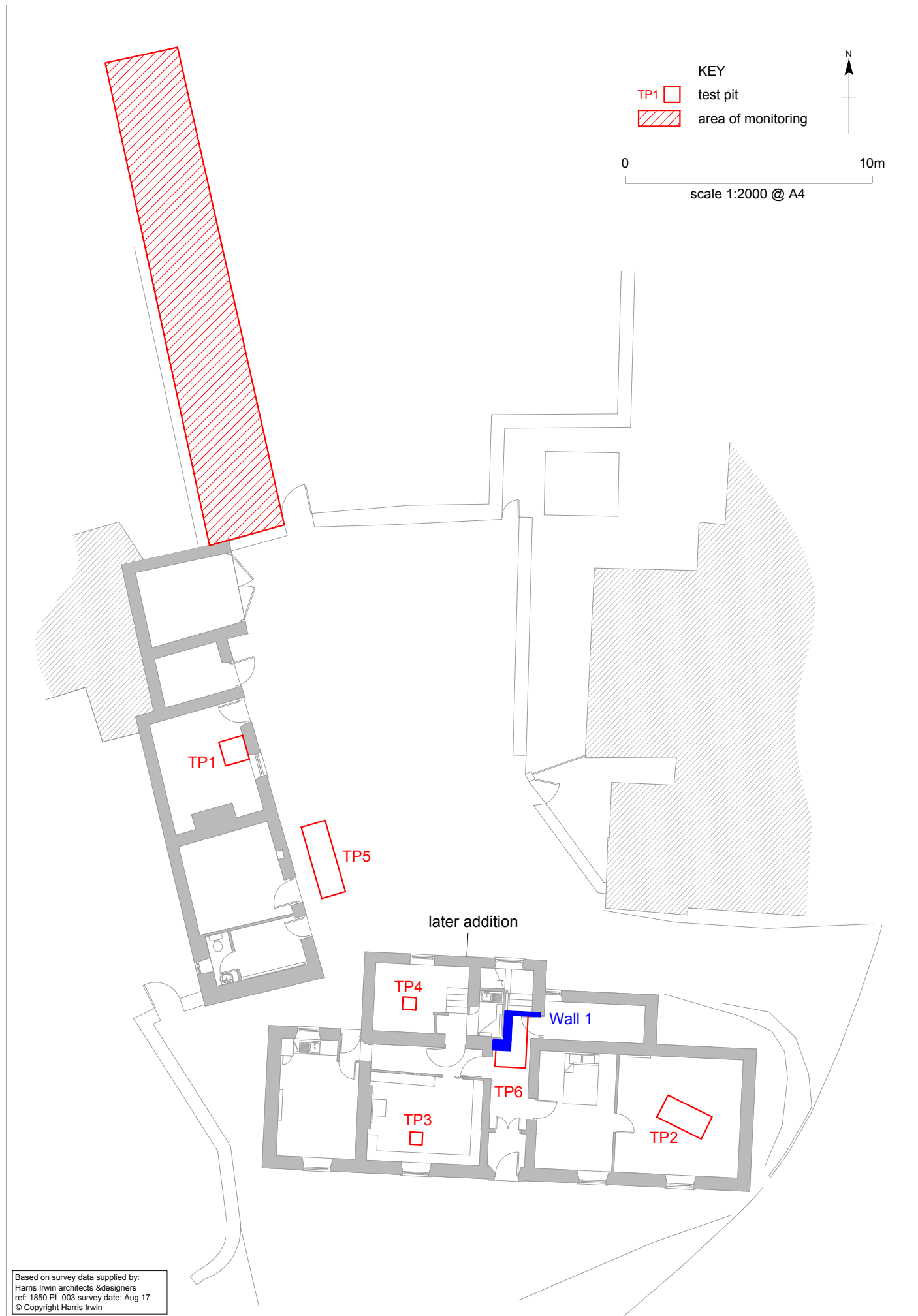
Figure 8



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Milbank Arms, Barningham: 1952 25k Ordnance Survey map

Figure 9



Based on survey data supplied by:
 Harris Irwin architects & designers
 ref: 1850 PL 003 survey date: Aug 17
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Milbank Arms, Barningham: site plan showing location of test pits

Figure 10

