
*HALL FARM
ARCHDEACON NEWTON
DARLINGTON
COUNTY DURHAM*

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



JUNE 2022



*The Archaeological
Practice Ltd.*



HALL FARM
ARCHDEACON NEWTON
HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD



Frontispiece: View of the 'Old Hall', seen from the north-east in May 2022.

Report title:	<i>Hall Farm, Archdeacon Newton, Darlington, County Durham. Historic Building Record.</i>
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SUMMARY

A programme of building recording has been carried out at Hall Farm, Archdeacon Newton as part of historic buildings recording project carried out on a group of Farmsteads and Mills for the Bright Water Landscape Partnership. To accompany a written description of the buildings a plan was produced by Peter Ryder, historic buildings consultant, and photographic recording undertaken in December 2020 by colour digital photography using a Panasonic DMC-FZ1000. The visual record of the farmstead, which is in poor condition, was further enhanced by an attempt was made to research the history of the building through locally available historic maps and records.

The extensive complex of buildings known as Hall Farm, one of three, closely-associated farms in Archdeacon Newton, probably has its origins, as a manorial Hall, in the later medieval period but elements of it survived when the complex was remodelled as a planned farm in the early 19th century, since when it has undergone several phases of addition and alteration. The buildings are mostly built of roughly-coursed Magnesian Limestone rubble, with some use of brick and later buildings entirely of brick.

Overall, the buildings provide a good example of a mid-19th century planned farmstead adapted between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries to suit changing requirements, without presenting any features of especial merit. Evidence for such adaptations is apparent in changes made to the structures at the farm, but the building of new, larger sheds from around 1970 indicates that these changes were not successful, leaving the farm abandoned and susceptible to gradual physical decay, resulting in its current, abandoned state.

Apart from the important 'old hall' structure now forming the greater part of the east range of farm-buildings, there is little that can be claimed to be of highly-significant architectural or historic interest in the extant above-ground fabric, although the remaining farm-buildings are of considerable local interest especially in view of their relative completeness, with the core buildings around a central yard formed as a group in the middle part of the 19th century. The best of these buildings is the current south range bordering the south side of the open stockyard, but the south-west angle of the original north part of the eastern range (itself perhaps a remnant of an earlier North range, seen on the Tithe Plan) has well cut quoins of quite archaic appearance which may be a remnant of a much-altered earlier building, potentially contemporary with the adjacent 'old hall'.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Hall Farm (centred on NZ 25473 1713) lies on the south side of the hamlet of Archdeacon Newton, on the western fringes of Darlington and 4.5 km to the north-west of the town centre, the recent expansion of which has extended as far as the A1 motorway which is crossed by Newton Lane, running E-W along the north side of the hamlet. Two of the hamlet's three farms, and a row of cottages, all lie within a complex of earthworks classified as an 'ancient village site' (Page 1905, 360), the outermost banks and ditches of which delineate a rhombic enclosure c 400 yards north-south by c 230 yards east-west. The greater part of this, to the east of the N-S approach road, is still open pasture, and shows traces of divisions into smaller rectangular plots. To the north, alongside Newton Lane, is a slightly higher triangular mound traditionally said to be the site of an ancient chapel. Sited within the southern part of the larger enclosure was a smaller one with more substantial defences in the form of a moat (double on the east); this would appear to have been the site of the Archdeacon's manor house.

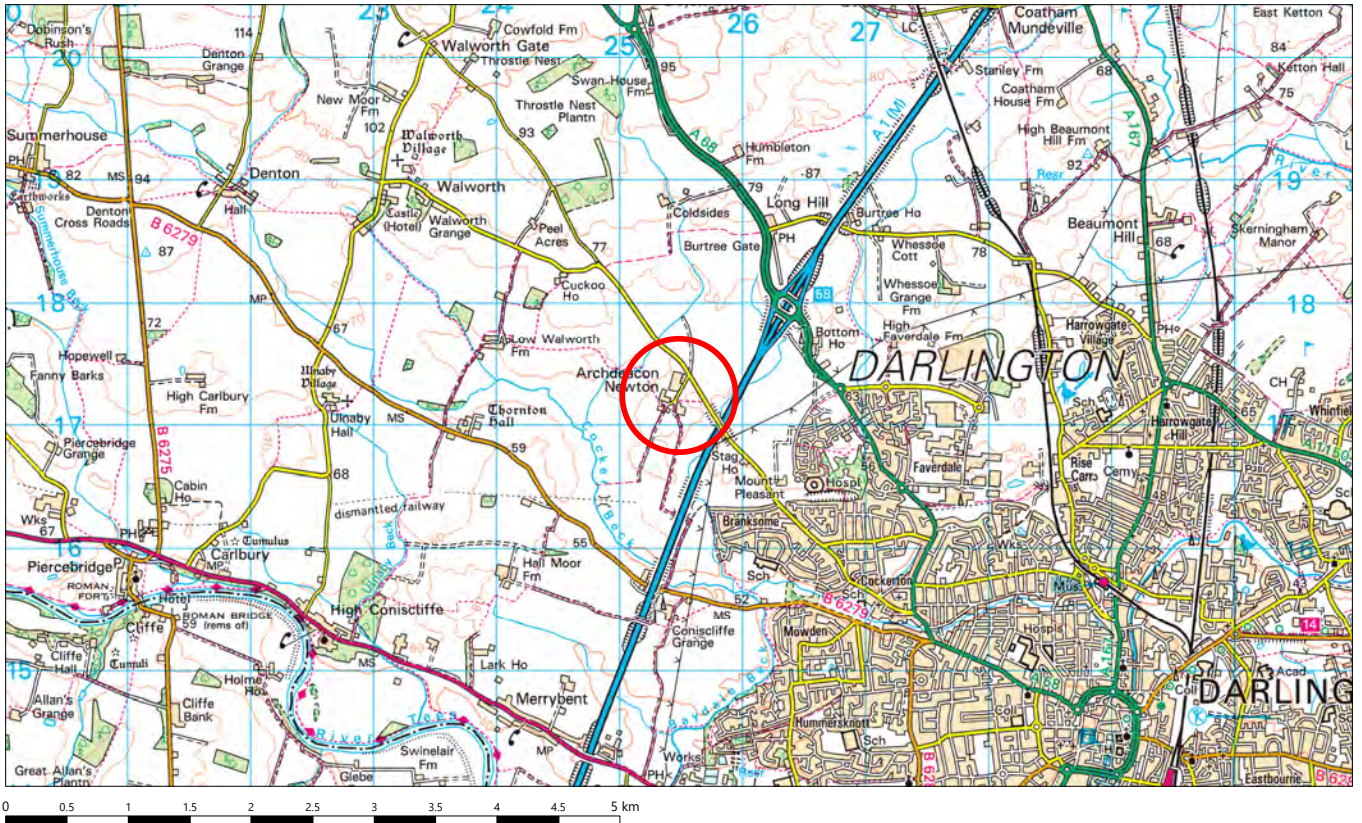
The present farmhouse of Hall Farm stands at the south-west corner of the larger enclosure, on higher ground some distance west of the moated site. Very little of the moat remains visible today; a section on the south side, which had formed a farmyard pond, was only filled in in the 1960s. Within the moated area is Hall Farm, comprising a group of late 18th- or early 19th-century farm buildings, altered and extended in recent years, and the single surviving building of the medieval manor, locally known as the 'Old Hall' (at NGR NZ 2548 1713).

The current investigation and recording exercise has been carried out as far as possible in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed for the Bright Water Landscape Partnership Built Heritage Lot 3 (Innovation) Archaeology Project in January, 2020. The historic buildings comprising Hall Farm, including the medieval hall building, were subject to **Level 2** recording where accessible, although only the Hall building was internally accessible.

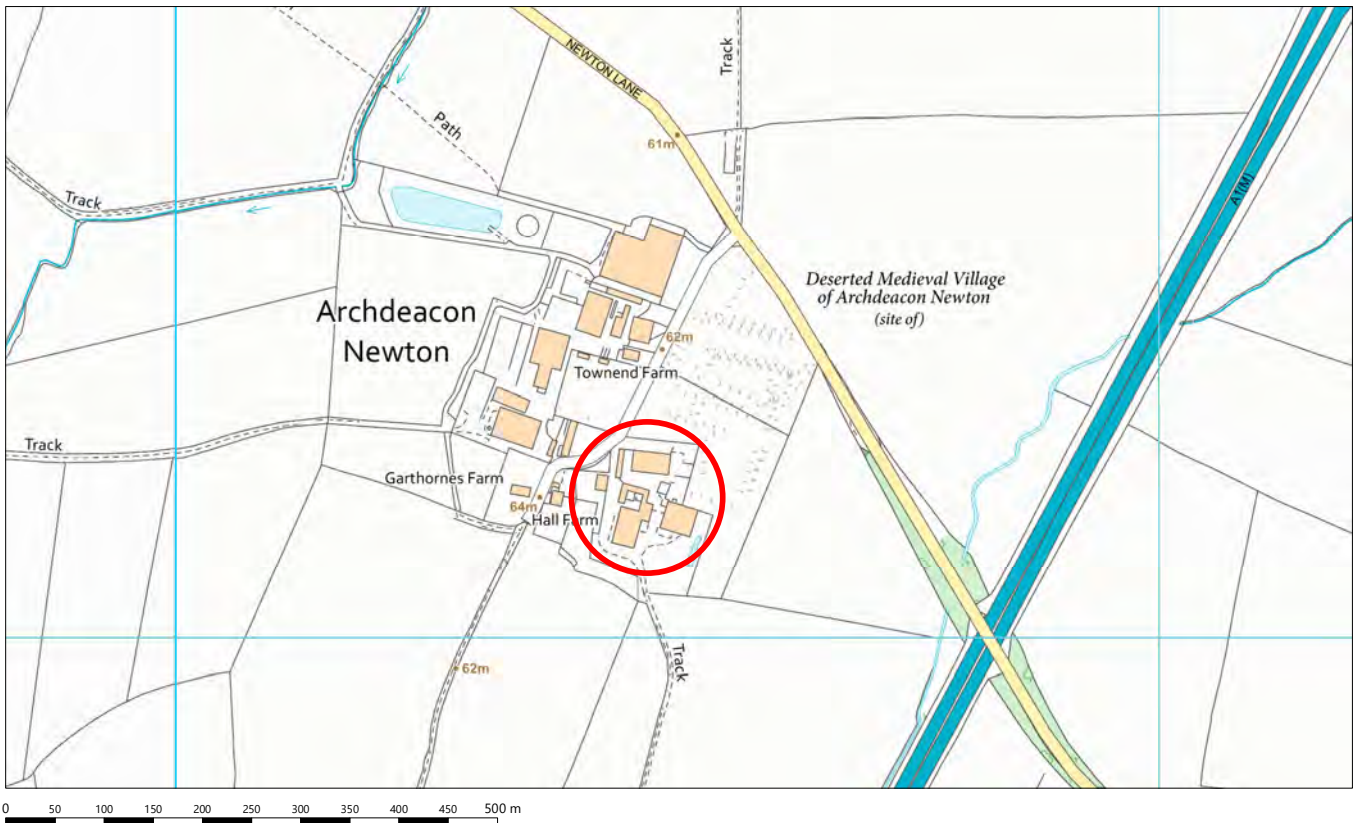
The overall approach of the Bright Water Landscape Partnership Built Heritage Lot 3 (Innovation) Archaeology Project was to gain a clearer understanding of the surviving planned farms (and mills) within the Bright Water Landscape Scheme area whilst providing training in historic building recording methods and techniques to interested volunteers and furthering the understanding of the site and its environment by all members of the community, thereby reinforcing and developing the existing sense of place and belonging within the area and providing a springboard for further community-led initiatives in the field of archaeology. However, the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic soon after agreement of the WSI necessitated a change in approach, with the majority of on-site recording being carried out by a greater number of professionals, supplemented by additional approaches (such as aerial photography), while an attempt was made to respond to the volunteer component of the project by providing online guides to building types of the Bright Water area, including historic farms, and the approaches and techniques used to record them.

1.2 Cultural Heritage Background

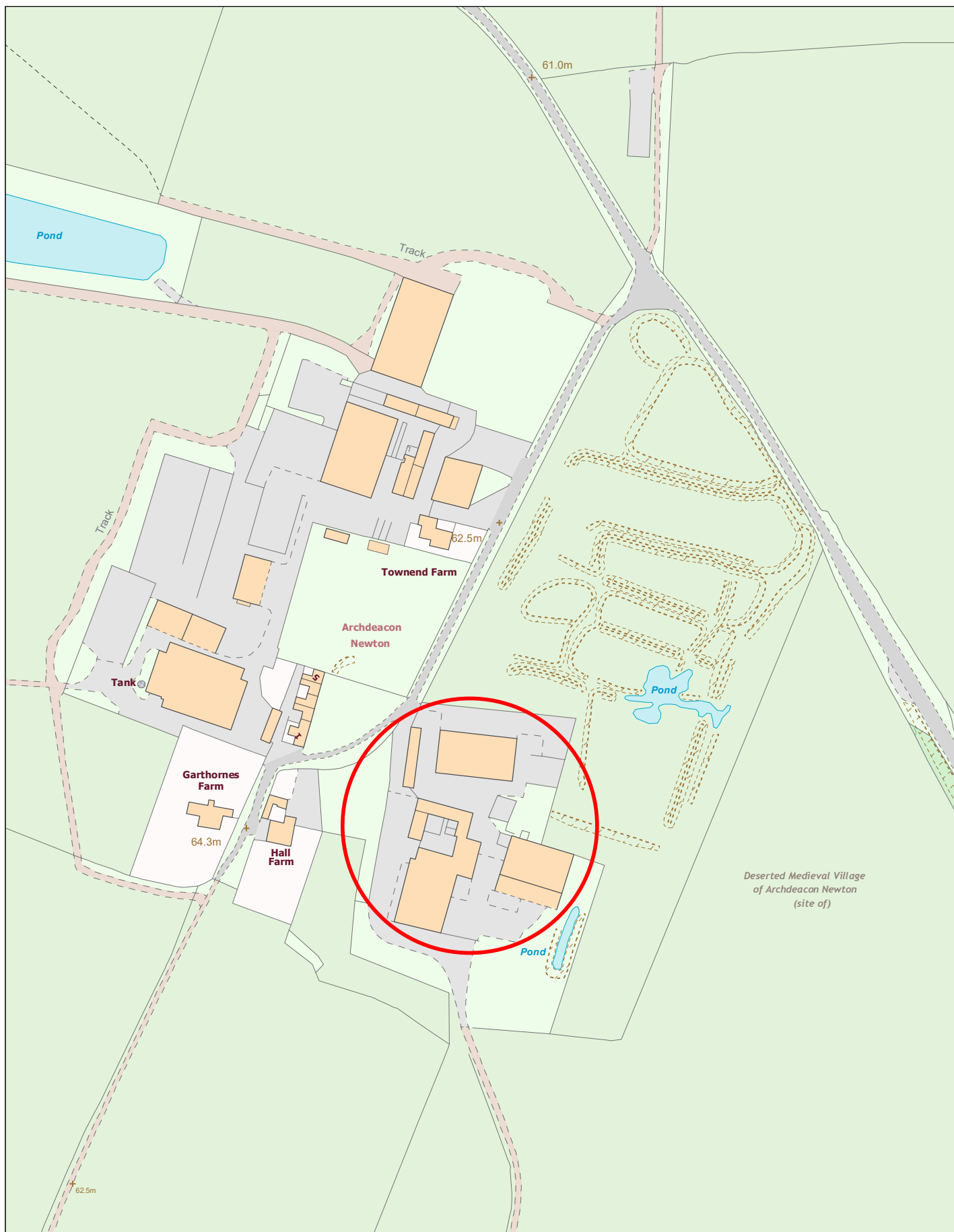
Archdeacon Newton, formerly in the parish of Darlington, takes its name from its having been a manor of the Archdeacon of Durham. There appear to be few references to the manor in published records; Hutchinson (1794, 195) comments that 'nothing occurs worth noting'.



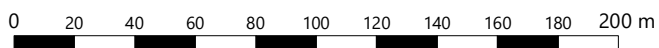
Illus. 01: Regional view, showing the location of Archdeacon Newton (circled in red), north-west of Darlington.



Illus. 02: Village view, showing the location of Hall Farm (circled in red) on the south-east side of Archdeacon Newton.



Scale 1:2500



Illus. 03: Detailed view of Archdeacon Newton village, showing the location of the Hall Farm study area (circled in red) to the south-east.

Longstaffe provides a little information on various families to whom the archdeacon leased the manor in the late 16th and 17th centuries; he quotes a 1570 inventory of Christopher Daill, presumably relating to the manor house, which lists the Hall, the Parlour above the Hall, the Chamber over the Hall, the New Chamber, The Little Chamber, the Loft beneath the Doors, the Buttery, the Kitchen and the Stable (Longstaffe 1854, 279-80).

While the hall structure at Hall Farm is listed, the remainder of the farm buildings are not, although even if not of national importance they are of local value, forming an important historic complex in the south part of the village.

Listed Building Description:

List Entry Number: 1322949; Grade: II*; Date first listed: 06-Jun-1952; Statutory Address 1: BARN 100 METRES EAST OF HALL FARMHOUSE; National Grid Reference: NZ 25480 17129

NZ 21 NE ARCHDEACON NEWTON HALL FARM 6/4 Barn, 100 metres 6/6/52 east of Hall Farmhouse (formerly listed as Hall Farmhouse) II Barn. Probably late C13-early C14, converted into a house in late C16-early C17 and into a barn in C19. Squared and rubble masonry with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 7 internal bays. East face has rough stone plinth, alternating quoins and blocked chamfered-mullioned windows under hoodmoulds. Responds, with chamfered arrises, moulded capitals and single voussoirs, at both ends. 2, probably medieval, central doorways with inserted 2-light windows. Two C20 openings above doorways. 3-light window and identical window above in south bay. C19 chamfered doorway in north bay; chamfered window surround, with mullion removed, above. North gable end: 2 flanking, stepped buttresses with offsets; blocked, chamfered opening with alternating-jambs on ground floor. South gable end: 2 identical buttresses; large vehicle opening with sliding door on ground floor; blocked opening with hoodmould above; blocked 2-light window, with chamfered stone mullions and hoodmould, in gable. Later additions obscure west wall. Interior: 3 fireplaces on west wall: possibly medieval, with roughly-shaped chamfered lintel and jambs, to north; late C16-early C17, with wide, chamfered segmental fire-arch, to south; early C17 Tudor-arched fireplace in south loft. Fragment of first-floor, off-centre doorway in west wall.*

Little is known about the development of the farm complex beyond that discernible from the Tithe Plan of 1839 (*Illus. 04*) and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey series (*Illus. 05-09*). The first of these shows the hamlet of Archdeacon Newton comprising three focal points current Townend Farm in the north, Garthorne farm in the south-east and, immediately adjacent to the east, Hall Farm occupying the site of the former moated settlement in the south-east. At this date the latter is the most developed of the three farms, with three ranges around a fold yard open to the west, with the east range formed by the old hall (perhaps widened to the west, as currently), and a south range elongated to the west, suggesting different phases. The subsequent first edition Ordnance Survey map of (surveyed 1855) shows a rather different arrangement, with the north range pushed back to the north, with perhaps its original east end now incorporated in the north part of the extended east range, and the south range shortened (its west end removed) and extended considerably with the addition of two N-S barns at right angles to the original (on subsequent editions of the OS these are shown as amalgamated into a single large south range complex). Additional buildings include a west range which virtually closes the fold-yard, and a detached barn further west. The west range, meanwhile, has an addition to the centre of its east side, probably a horse-engine, although it was short-lived since it does not appear on subsequent maps. A roadside building, possibly a house, appearing on the tithe plan north of the north range has by this time been removed. Later editions of the OS series show few additional changes to the core complex, but the detached, brick-built north-west range appears on the 1920s edition, suggesting construction in the early years of the 20th century, while additional detached ranges, probably of temporary construction, appear to the east (where they have now been replaced by large, detached barn of recent construction). The 4th edition of the OS plan shows the addition of a linear out-shut

along the greater part of the east face of the 'old hall' structure which survived until at least the later 1960s, but has since been removed. The 'old hall' was also widened to the west in this period by the current out-shut, a building the post-war period which was accompanied by the further expansion of the modern farm complex to the east of the 'old hall'.

Hall Farm is an example of a planned farm which reflects the principles of the agricultural revolution of the later 18th and early 19th centuries. Enclosure and the reorganisation of farm holdings was an essential step in paving the way for the 'agricultural improvement' movement by which landowners sought to increase the productivity and profitability of agriculture on their estates. Substantial investments were made to increase the size of livestock through breeding programmes, and to sweeten pasture and improve crop yields by the use of better crop rotation, field drains, fertilising with lime and other innovative techniques. Ultimately this agricultural revolution was a child of the Enlightenment, driven by the desire to ensure investment in agriculture was guided by scientific method, with new practices adopted on the basis of systematic trial and error, rather than tradition. County Durham was greatly involved in this process, and the gentleman farmers of the Bright Water Area, in particular, played a leading role in it. Thus, the various farm buildings are typically laid out at Hall farm around stackyards in such a way as ensure maximum efficiency, and the various byres and stables for housing livestock provided with stone floors with drainage channels. The farm is unusual, however, in being detached from the main farmhouse.

The history of the farm since the second wave of major agricultural innovations following World War 2 typify many of the problems facing such structures which are not readily adapted to the needs of modern agriculture, which favours much larger sheds accessible for large machinery. This in turn means that only limited repairs appear justifiable and they tend to be subject to piecemeal modification. Evidence for such adaptations is apparent in the structures at Hall Farm, but the building of new, larger sheds from around 1970 indicates that these changes were never successful, leaving the farm abandoned and susceptible to gradual physical decay.

The gradual reduction in the number of working farms, through older farmers' retirement and the consequent merger of their farms, leaves newly redundant farmsteads at risk of conversion into housing, entailing drastic alteration to the overall character of the buildings. The recording programme carried out at Hall Farm for the Brightwater project ensures information on this farm is preserved, whatever its future fate, and helps to identify common features distinctive to the area.

1.3 Methodology

The photographic recording of this almost-entirely redundant farmstead was undertaken to accompany a drawn survey (*Illus. 10, 11 & 13*) and written description in May, 2022, using digital photography (see *Appendix 1*). All elevations were photographed as far as possible face-on and from a consistent height and perspective. Where possible, all record photographs included a scaled ranging pole. Where it was not possible to capture an entire elevation in a single photograph because of the constricted nature of the site, a series of partial elevations were recorded along with an oblique overall view of the full elevation.

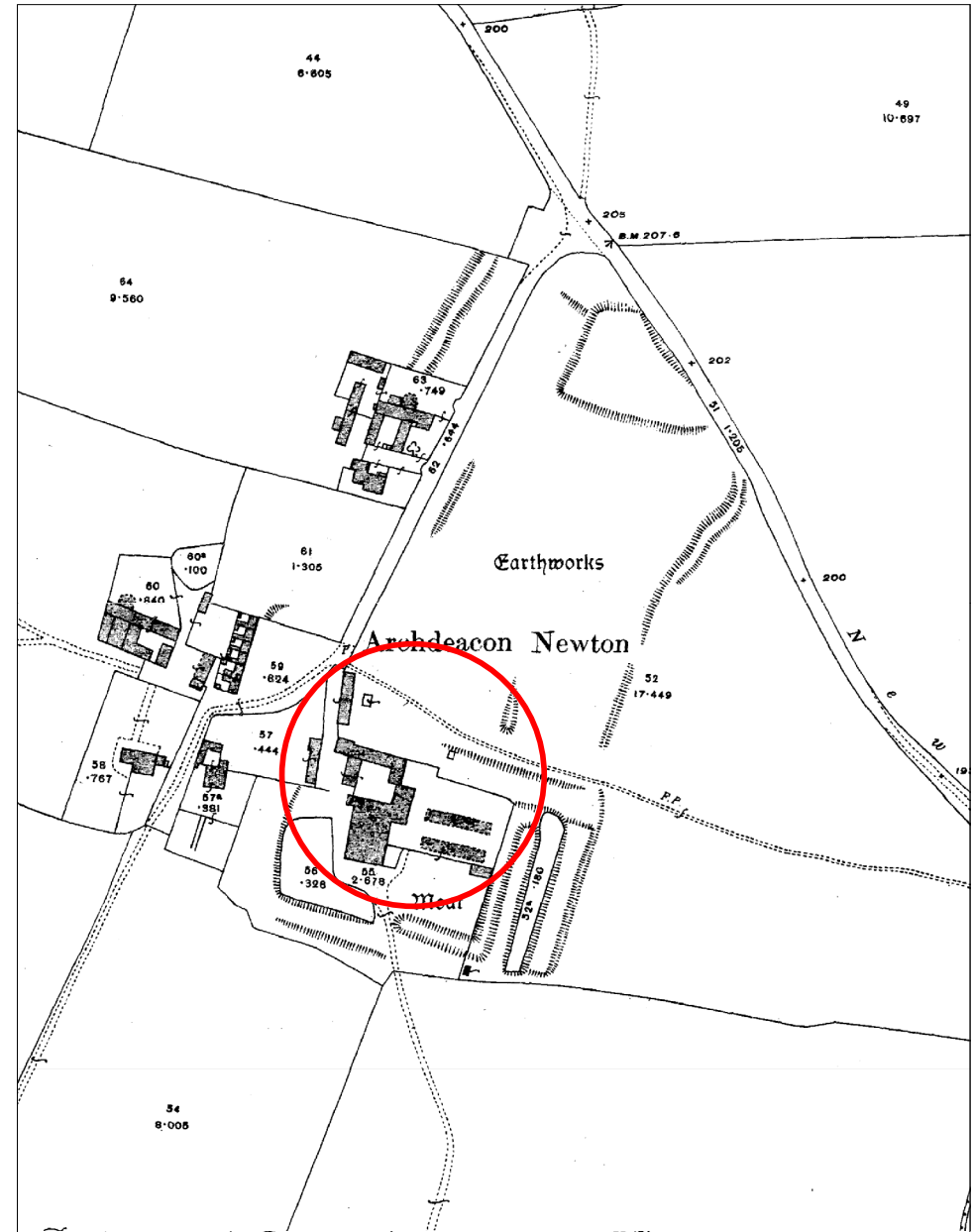
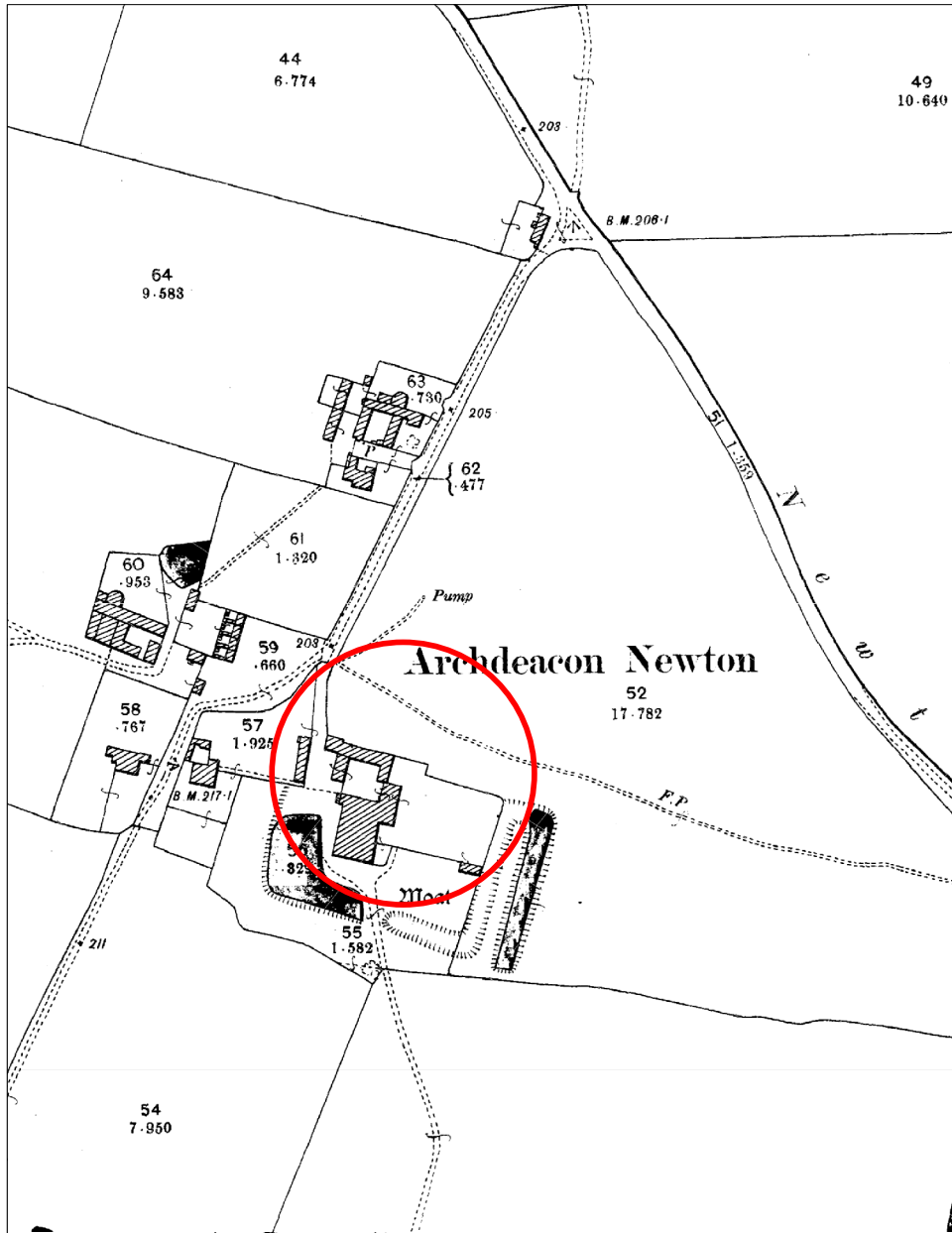
In addition, an attempt was made to research the history of the building through locally available historic maps and records which could shed light on the history of the buildings, although little of significance was located other than historic Ordnance Survey plans (*Illus. 05-09*).



Illus. 04: Extract from the Tithe Map of Archdeacon Newton Township, c.1847.

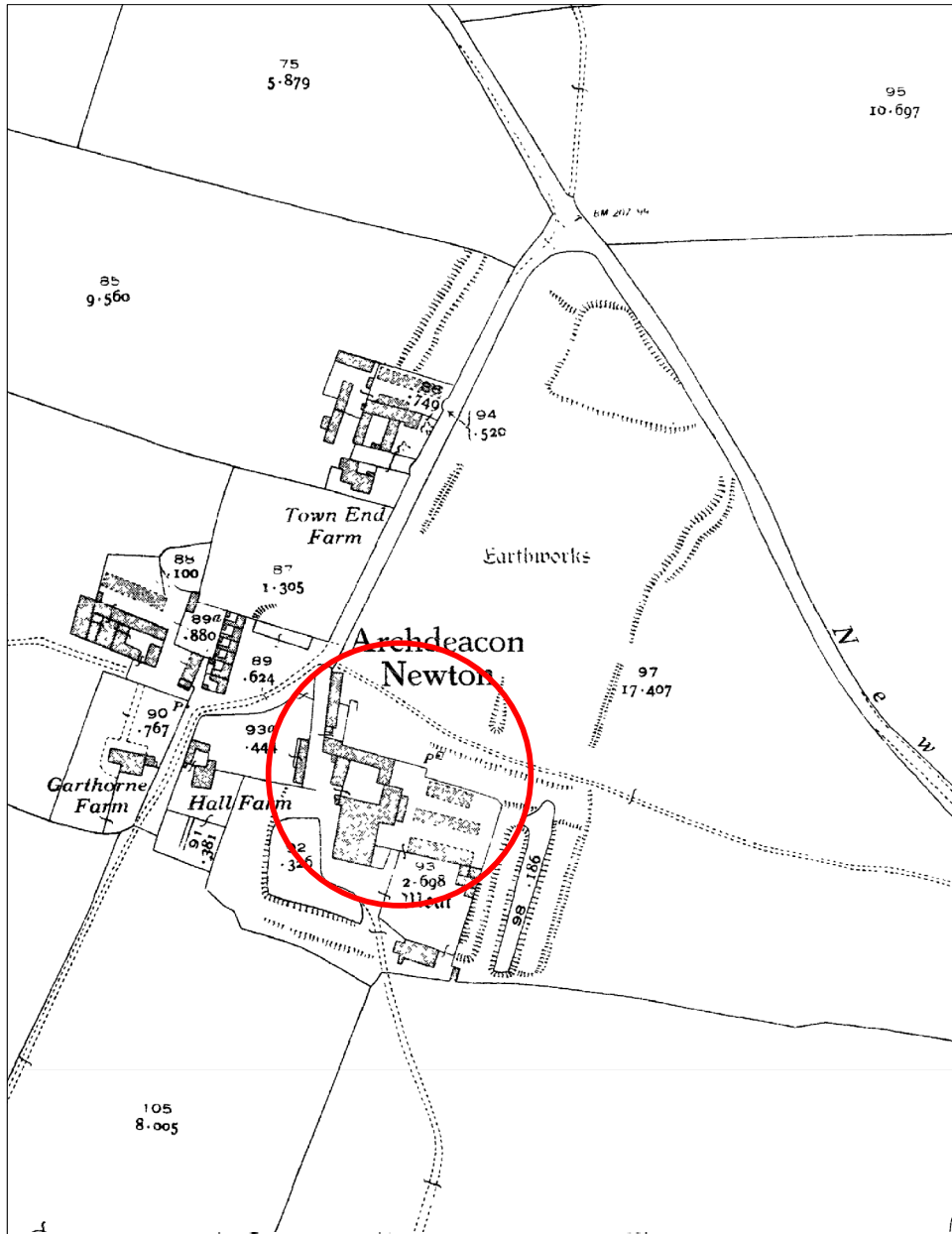


Illus. 05: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 6 inches per mile scale, c.1855, showing Archdeacon Newton.

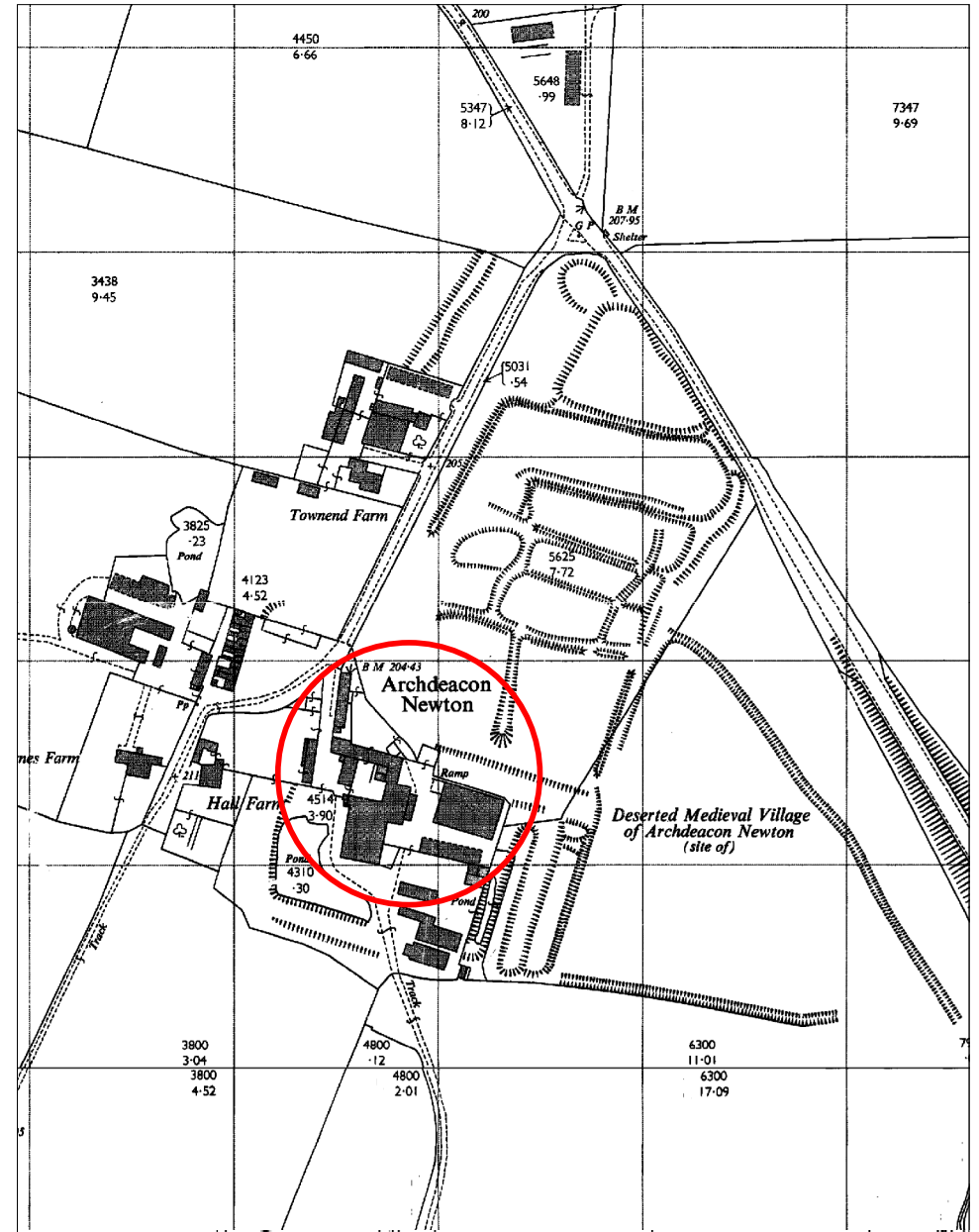


Illus. 06: Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale, c.1897, showing Archdeacon Newton.

Illus. 07: Extract from the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale, c.1916, showing Archdeacon Newton.



Illus. 08: Extract from the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale, c.1939, showing Archdeacon Newton.



Illus. 09: Extract from the c.1967 Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale, showing Archdeacon Newton.

2. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Hall Farm (centred on NZ 25473 1713) is one of three farmstead clusters which now constitute the historic village of Archdeacon Newton, the others being Townend Farm in the north and Garthorne Farm in the south-east. Hall Farm itself occupies the site of the former medieval moated settlement in the south-east part of the current settlement. The present Hall farm farmhouse stands on higher ground some distance west of the moated site and is not included in the present survey.

2.2 THE OLD HALL (SEE APPENDIX 1: PHOTO. RECORD 14-23, 44-47, 50-71 & 72-83).

The 'Old Hall' is a rectangular building of two storeys, with an attic at its south end; its external measurements are 19.4 m by 7.3 m. The walls are generally around 1.0 m thick, thinned back at first-floor level by internal set-backs; the original fabric is of roughly-squared and roughly-coursed Magnesian Limestone, with cut sandstone dressings; later rebuilding and patching introduces rubble and river cobbles.

The constructional history of the building clearly falls into three distinct phases; as the structure is quite complex in parts, the various architectural features are best described phase-by-phase.

The basic shell is that of a large medieval building, probably of the 14th century. The majority of the surviving architectural features date to a major remodelling that probably took place in the later 16th or early 17th century. At a later date the structure passed from domestic use to that of a farm building, and was seriously damaged by fire earlier in the 20th century, after which the patched-up shell (no internal partitions survive) was given a new roof.

2.2.1 The Medieval Building

The most distinctive surviving features of the medieval structure are the pair of heavy two-stepped buttresses at each end, which rise the full height of the wall. At each end of the long east wall is the double-chamfered respond of an arch springing eastwards, each with a shallow impost moulding below a single surviving voussoir. The absence of cut quoining at the eastern angles of the building shows that the walls containing these arches rose virtually to eaves level.

Midway along the east wall, below a 16th or 17th-century two-light window, the lower parts of the chamfered sill and jambs of a medieval doorway are visible; the south jamb is in fact a pier, as there has been a second doorway immediately adjacent; no other part of this is visible. Further south, beneath the north jamb of a three-light window, a large upright block may be a remnant of the jamb of another medieval opening.

The north end of the building has a blocked ground-floor window set somewhat west of centre. This has a chamfered frame and a surround of ashlar blocks, with a 'long' stone at the head and foot of each jamb; this is quite unlike the surrounds of the 16th/17th-century windows, suggesting that the opening is an original medieval feature. At first-floor level in the same wall an indistinct patch of rubble marks the position of another blocked window, set centrally. Although none of the stone dressings of this opening survive, the outline of its rear arch, with a segmental or elliptical head, is quite clear on the internal face of the wall. The form of the rear arch suggests that it was a medieval opening, although immediately west of

its internal west jamb is what appears to be the internal west jamb (this time with some dressed stonework surviving) of a still-earlier opening, partly obscured by plaster.

The east wall of the building contains the remains of an unusual number of fireplaces; several are now fragmentary, and it is difficult to ascertain whether they belong to the medieval building or to the 16th/17th-century remodelling. The northernmost ground-floor fireplace certainly appears to be medieval, but now has its massive monolithic lintel cut to a basket arch, with a slight chamfer; this form appears to be a modification of an earlier four-centred arch with a broader chamfer, only the apex of which now remains. At some time, the fireplace recess has been reduced in depth, and the projecting external stack behind cut away. The wall above this fireplace is still covered by plaster; the end of one large stone is exposed that may be part of the lintel of a first-floor fireplace served by the same stack.

To the south of the large basket-arched fireplace is a doorway now opening into the adjacent farm buildings. This has been broken through the blocking of an older opening 1.8 m high and wide, the chamfered jambs of which remain partly visible, along with the springing of an arched head of some type (on the south). The proportions of this opening seem to suggest that it was another fireplace; a recess directly above rises for the full height of the wall, and although plastered round in its latest (pre-fire) state, may have been fashioned from a mural flue.

Towards the south end of the wall is a large segmental-arched fireplace with a chamfer of head and jambs broken by a single diamond-shaped stop at the centre of the arch; the chamfer has been partly cut away when the fireplace was adapted for a later range, now removed. A large projecting stack behind the fireplace survives in part, and also served a first-floor fireplace a little to the north, which has also been broken through by a doorway into the adjacent range. The surround (best seen on the south jamb which preserves the springing of an apparently segmental arch) is moulded with a sunk quarter-round inside a plain chamfer.

The south end of the building now has a large 20th-century opening at ground-floor level although some large cut blocks in its internal jambs suggest it had a predecessor of some form. Above are a blocked mullioned window (formerly of three lights?) and, lighting the attic, a similar window of two lights. Both of these 16th/17th-century openings are set within the blocking of a much larger window which appears to have had a head in the form of a pointed arch, although once again all its dressed stonework has been removed.

2.2.2 The 16th/17th century remodelling

The medieval character of the building was largely lost when the long east wall was partly rebuilt; the extent of this work has been masked by further 20th-rebuilding which affects both internal and external faces. The wall was provided with a series of mullioned windows under hoodmoulds with turned-back ends. Towards the south end of the wall there are three-light windows to ground and first floors; north of this the ground floor has had two two-light windows (both now blocked), the first of which has at some time been cut down into a doorway. At the north end of the wall is a doorway with chamfered jambs and a plain lintel; much of the stonework of this looks relatively recent, but the lower three stones of the south jamb may be old.

The inserted mullioned windows in the south wall have already been described; the attic floor lit by the upper window was presumably an insertion of this period; the internal face of the north wall shows a set-back and a central socket for a spine-beam carrying the attic floor.

As already stated, the extent of alterations to the west wall is less certain, although the southernmost ground-floor fireplace could well be post-medieval. One feature that almost certainly belongs to the remodelling is a blocked doorway at first-floor level at the extreme

south end of the wall; this has a flat-pointed head within a square chamfered frame, and opened into an adjacent building now destroyed, except for the stub of its south wall.

2.2.3 The 18th-20th centuries

The building may have fallen out of domestic use in the 18th century, when the present farmhouse was constructed. The first edition O.S. 25":1 mile map (1856) shows what is clearly a semi-circular-ended horse engine or gingang built onto the east side of the building, which has gone by the second edition of 1897; the 1946 edition shows a smaller parallel building attached to the central section of the same wall. The addition and removal of these successive structures may account for the extensive rebuilding of this side of the Old Hall.

The fire which seriously damaged the 'Old Hall' would seem to have taken place in the early to mid-20th century; it was remembered by the farmer when the writer first visited the site c.1962. Post-fire changes seem to have included the rebuilding of the northern two thirds of the upper part of the east wall, the insertion of large double doors in the south end of the building, and the construction of the present internal stair, loft, and roof structure.

2.3 THE FARMBUILDINGS (SEE APPENDIX 1: PHOTO. RECORD 01-13 & 24-43 & 48-49).

The history of the farm buildings attached to the west side of the Old Hall can to some extent be traced through map evidence (see Section 1.2, above). The buildings surround an almost square yard to the north-west of the older structure. The older parts are built of roughly-coursed rubble, largely cobbles, with some stone lintel and sills, and angle quoins.

The two-storeyed south range has segmental brick arches to its doorways, and, with a brick external stair to its first-floor granary at its west end, looks of early 19th-century date; its roof is of corrugated asbestos. At the top of its gable end is a set of pigeon openings, one-above-two-above-three, in brick. The south side of the range is covered by large modern sheds.

A single-storeyed L-plan range on the east and north of the yard range is also relatively early. Originally its eastern arm was set corner-to-corner with the Old Hall but then, in the 20th century, a brick outbuilding adjacent to the Old Hall infilled the re-entrant angle here. The south-west angle of the original eastern arm has well cut quoins of quite archaic appearance, and it is possible that remnants of a much-altered medieval building may survive. The west side of the eastern arm has been largely rebuilt in 20th-century brick, and the rear wall has a blocked door and a large 20th-century opening; the north wall of the north section has only a large 20th-century opening. The west gable end of this part has a blocked door and has been heightened in brick.

In the mid-19th century, the single-storeyed west range was added, and a further block, demolished in the 20th century, continuing the line of the north range beyond it. The west range has had an open arcade of stone piers carrying timber lintels on the west, now infilled with 20th-century brickwork, and it has a pantile roof hipped at the south end.

A detached and quite elongate single-storeyed building a little to the north of the main group (and set at a slightly skew angle to them) lies on the east side of the approach road. It is not shown on the 1897 OS map but appears on the 1915 edition. It is built of brick in English Garden Wall Bond 1 & 5, with a roof of modern concrete tiles, hipped at each end, and a small pent extension, its eastern part timber, at the south end. The west elevation (to the approach road) has a broad opening at its north end, then two segmental-arched windows (with stone sills) and a plain doorway and window near the south end. The east elevation has a modern sliding door near the north end and a window and doorway near the south, with, in between, several indistinct blocked openings and another segmental-arched windows.

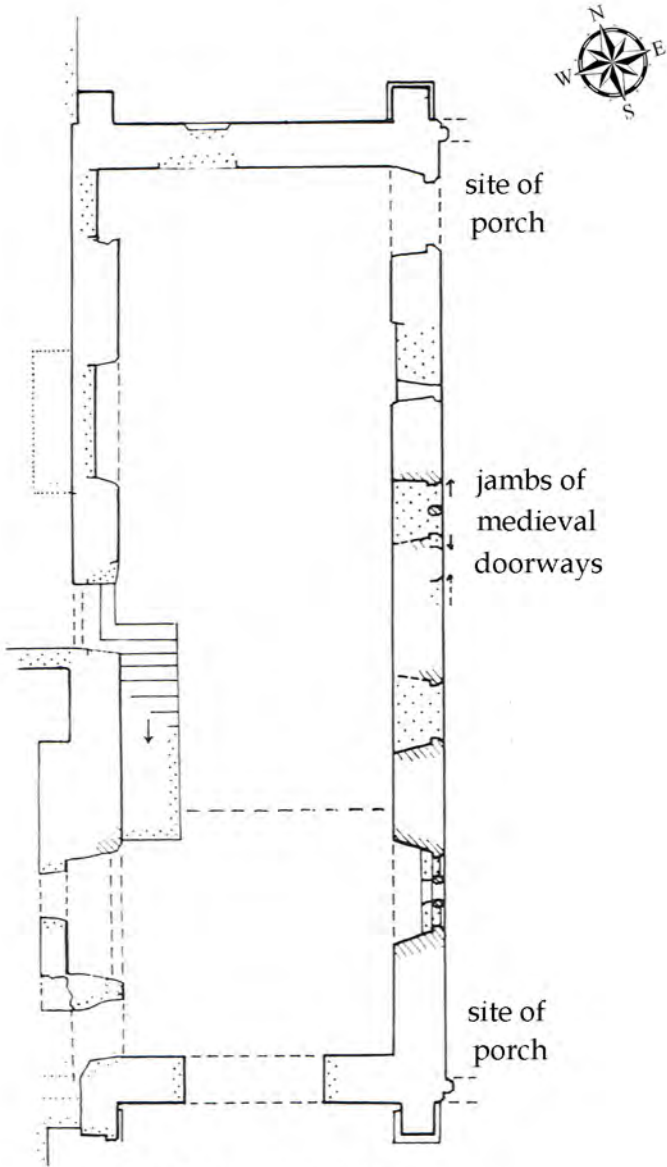
The 1856 map shows a parallel pair of narrow ranges extending south from the south range; by 1897 the yard between these had been roofed over, and extensive modern sheds occupy the site today.

2.4 DISCUSSION

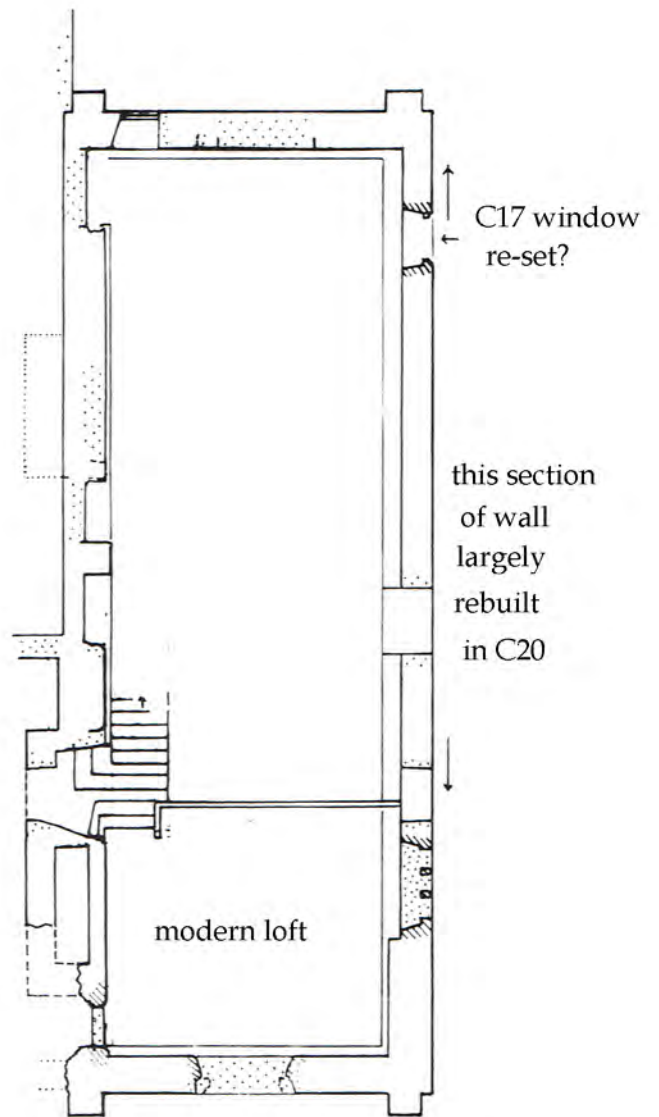
Although much altered, the 'Old Hall' at Archdeacon Newton is a major medieval structure which has not been previously described in print. The building is presumably a major component of the manor house of the Archdeacon of Durham; its multiplicity of fireplaces, and evidence of a series of doorways in its east wall, would imply that it formed the service wing to a hall that presumably stood on the east; the remains of the large arched window in the south gable implies that there was a prestigious chamber, presumably a solar, at first floor level above the service rooms.

Unfortunately, no evidence of the hall survives above ground, except for the springing of the two arches from the east wall of the wing, one at each end of the present building. Had these been closer together they could have been interpreted as the end doors of a screens passage, but the fact that they are over 18m apart seems to preclude this, even with the widest of halls; a more likely explanation is that they represent the outer doors of a pair of porches, exactly as at another archidiaconal manor house at Easington. The position of the pair of medieval doorways in the east wall of the surviving building is interesting; if one assumes that the southern (of which only the north jamb is visible) was of the same width as the northern, then its centre would fall exactly midway between the two responds. Making the further assumption that these two service doorways were originally part of a set of three, then one might reconstruct a symmetrical T-plan arrangement of hall and cross-wing. Some large ashlar blocks visible below the northern jamb of the blocked three-light mullioned window might indicate the position of the southern door of the screens passage in a hall (possibly aisled?) a little over 9 m wide.

Without excavation (or perhaps some form of remote-sensing survey of the presumed hall site) it is difficult to make any further comment on the Archdeacon's manor house, except that the surviving 'Old Hall' shows it to have been a sizeable establishment with high-status stone buildings. The complex as a whole - manor house, attached village and possible chapel site - is one of the most interesting medieval sites in South Durham, and would repay a more detailed investigation.



GROUND PLAN



PLAN AT FIRST FLOOR LEVEL

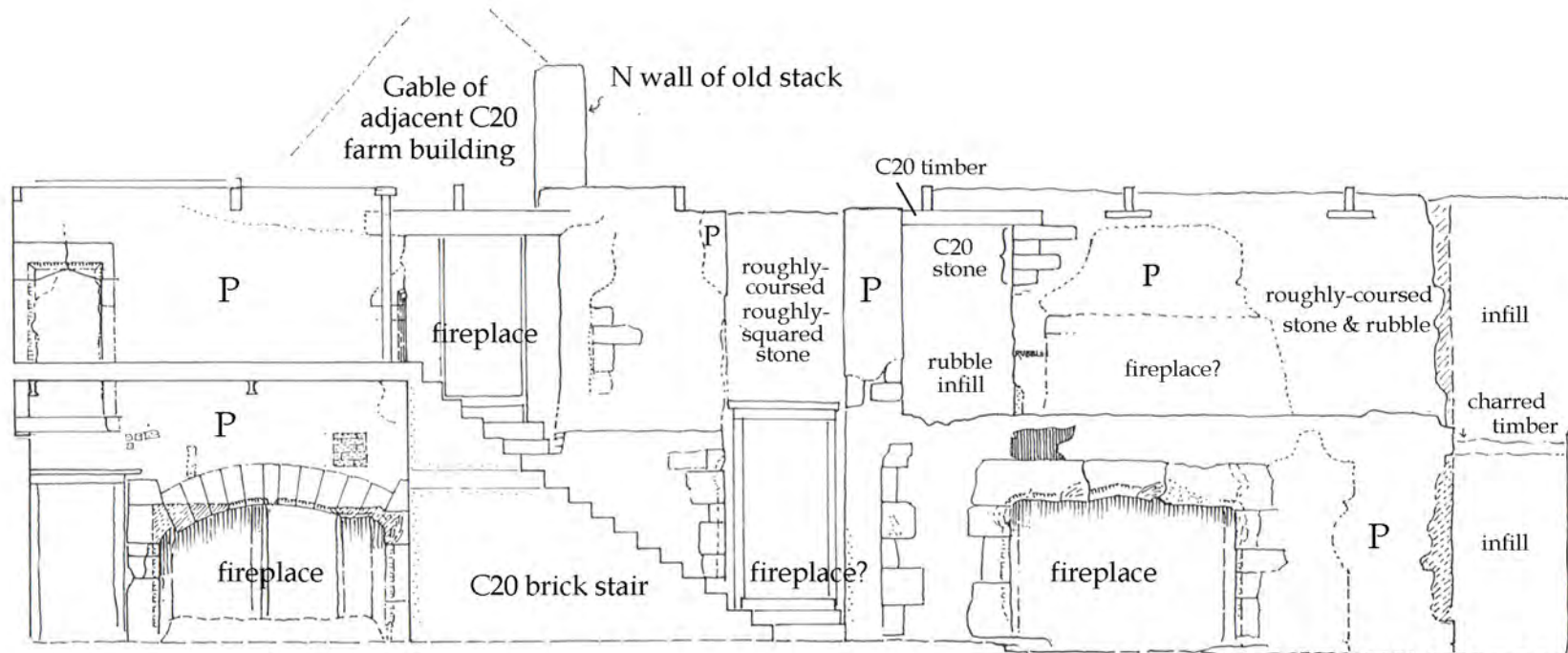
0 5 metres

survey P F Ryder 1989/1990

ARCHDEACON NEWTON

'THE OLD HALL'




Illus. 10: Measured ground and first floor plans of 'The Old Hall', Archdeacon Newton. Surveyed by Peter Ryder 1989/1990.



ARCHDEACON NEWTON

'THE OLD HALL'

Internal Elevation of West Wall

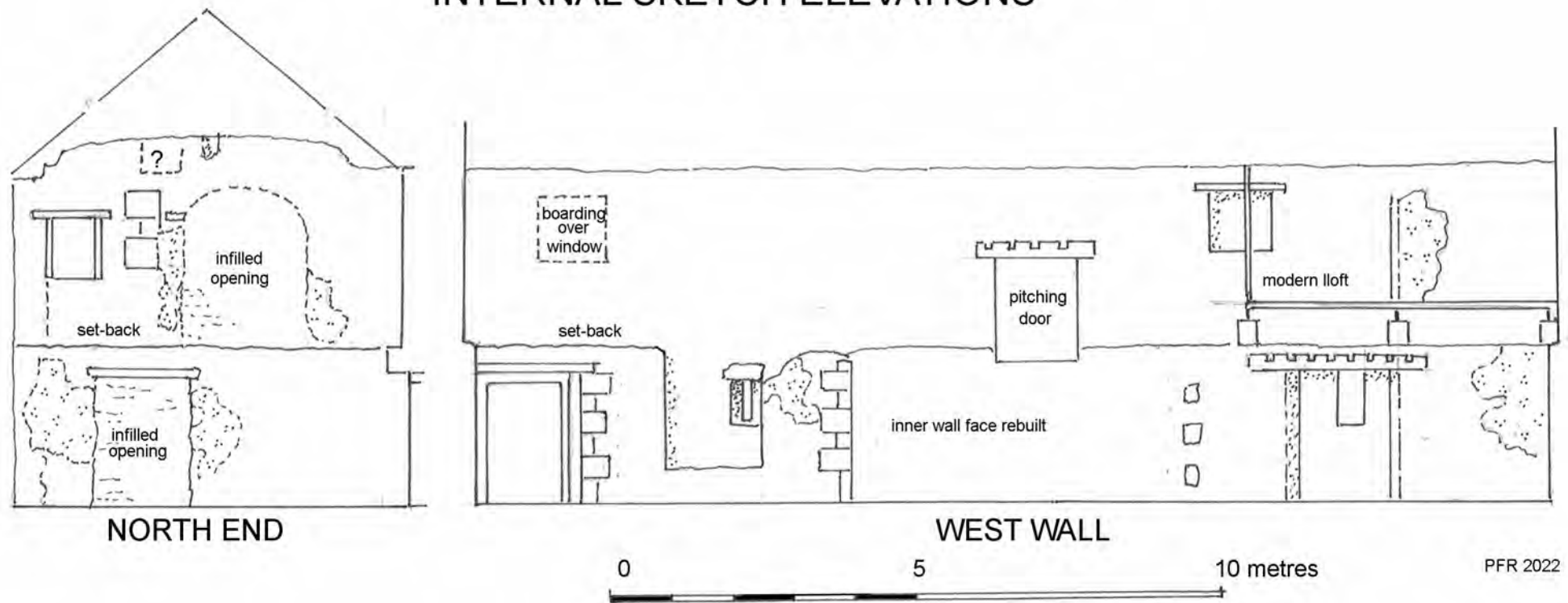
 stonework cut back
 C20 brick
 Plaster

0 5 metres

after survey P F Ryder 1989/90

Illus. 11: Internal elevation drawing of West Wall in 'The Old Hall', Archdeacon Newton. Surveyed by Peter Ryder 1989/1990.

ARCHDEACON NEWTON, THE OLD HALL INTERNAL SKETCH ELEVATIONS



Illus. 12: Internal sketch of north and east elevations in 'The Old Hall', Archdeacon Newton. Surveyed by Peter Ryder 2022.

3. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

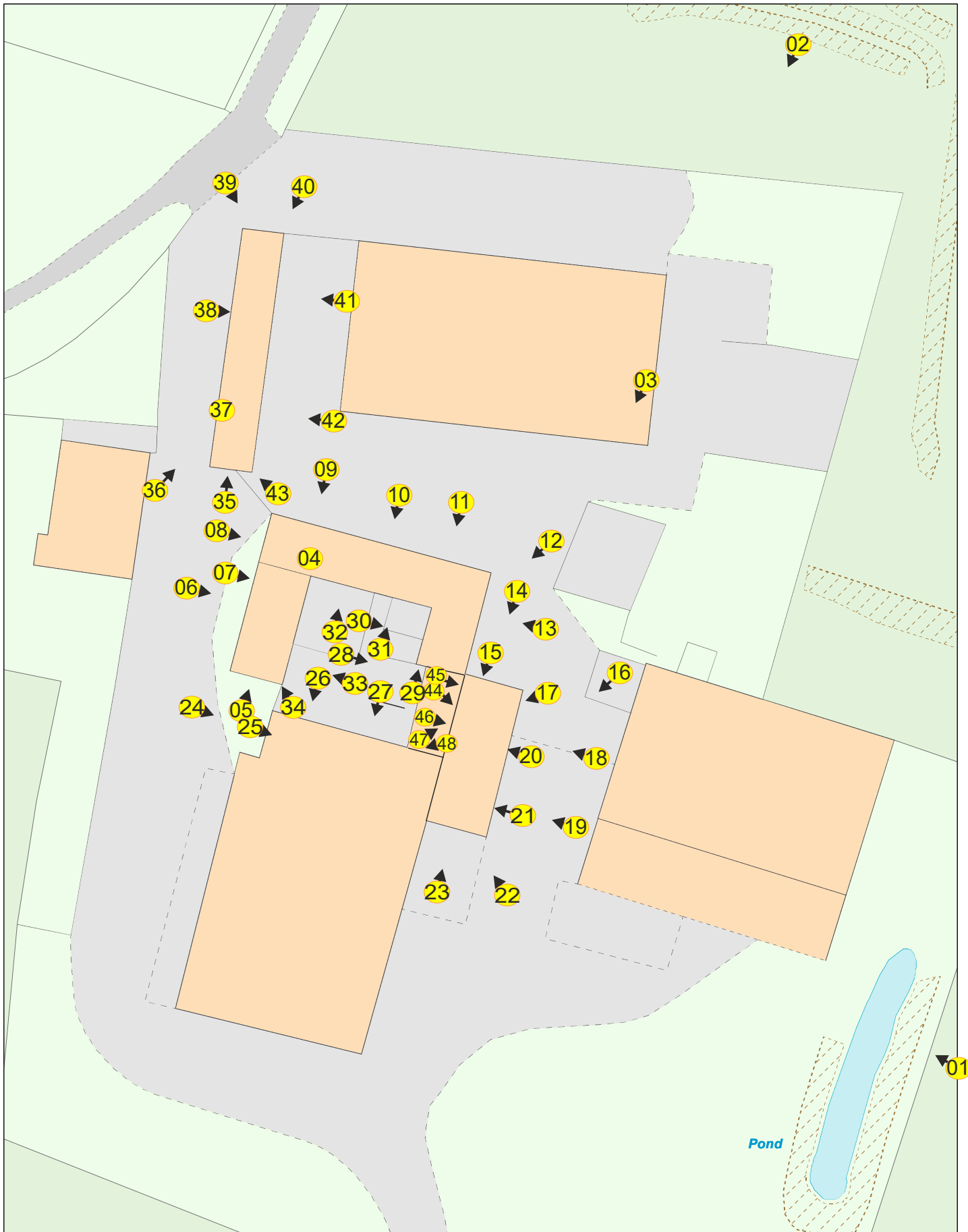
<i>Photo number</i>	<i>Internal/ External</i>	<i>Description</i>
01-04	External	Aerial views of the farmstead.
05-13 & 24-43 & 48-49	External	External elevations of the 19 th & early 20 th century farmstead buildings.
14-23 & 44-47	External	External elevations of the 'Old Hall' building.
50-71	Internal	Views of the 'Old Hall' interior at ground-floor level.
72-83	Internal	Views of the 'Old Hall' interior at first-floor level.

01	Oblique aerial view of Archdeacon Newton from the south-east, with Hall Farm in the foreground.
02	Oblique aerial view of Hall Farm, Archdeacon Newton from the north-east.
03	Oblique aerial view of Hall Farm from the north-east.
04	Near-vertical aerial view of Hall Farm from ESE.
05	South gable elevation of the single-storey west range of farm-buildings
06	West elevation of the single-storey west range of farm-buildings
07	North end of the west elevation of the west range of farm-buildings
08	West gable elevation of the single-storey north range of farm-buildings, showing blocked doorway and alterations to the roof structure.
09	The west part of the north elevation to the north range
10	Doorway in the middle part of the north elevation to the north range
11	The east part of the north elevation to the north range
12	Oblique view from the north-east of the north elevation to the north range (right of view) and east elevation of the east range.
13	The east elevation of the east range.
14	The north elevation of the 'old hall' attached to the east side of the east range.
15	Blocked doorway in the west part of the north elevation of the 'old hall'.
16	The north (right of view) and east elevations of the 'old hall' seen from the north-east.
17	View from the north-east of the remains of a double-chamfered respond of an arch, springing eastwards at the north end of the east elevation of the 'old hall', with a shallow impost moulding below a single surviving voussoir
18	The north part of the east elevation of the 'Old Hall', with remains of the respond of an arch (see Photo. 17) at the north end and blocked ground-floor window set north of centre, with another medieval window suggested at first-floor level by an

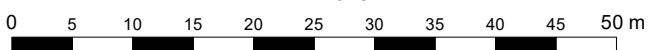
	indistinct patch of rubble (more clearly visible on the internal face).
19	The south part of the east elevation of the 'Old Hall', with remains of the respond of an arch at the south end, two blocked ground-floor windows of medieval origin with another at first floor level.
20	Blocked medieval window at ground floor level set north of centre in the east elevation of the 'Old Hall'
21	Blocked medieval windows at ground- and first-floor levels in the south part of the east elevation of the 'Old Hall'
22	The east (right of view) and south elevations of the 'Old Hall' seen from the south-east.
23	The south elevation of the 'Old Hall'
24	The west elevation of the two-storey, 19 th century range of farm-buildings, with external stair and, at the top of its gable end, a set of pigeon openings, one-above-two-above-three, in brick.
25	Windowed opening below brick external stair to the first-floor granary at the west end of the south range
26	The west part of the north elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.
27	The east part of the north elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.
28	The west elevation of the east range of farm-buildings, comprising an original north part (left of view) and a later, lean-to addition to the north part of the west side of the 'Old Hall'.
29	Quoins forming the south-east corner of the original north part of the east range, projecting from a later lean-to addition to the south.
30	The original north part of the west elevation to the east range of farm-buildings.
31	The east part of the south elevation to the north range of farm-buildings.
32	The west part of the south elevation to the north range of farm-buildings (partly obscured by vegetation).
33	The west elevation to the west range of farm-buildings.
34	View from the south-east to the west (right of view) and south elevations to the west range of farm-buildings.
35	The south elevation of the detached brick-built north-west range, orientated N-S.
36	The detached brick-built north-west range viewed from the south-west, showing lean-to southern attachment.
37	Old 'Hinman Simplex Milkers' (c 1930s) sign attached to the west elevation of the detached NW range.
38	Windows in the central part of the detached, brick-built north-west range.
39	The west and north (left of view) elevations of the detached north-west range seen from the north-west.
40	The north (right of view) and east elevations of the detached north-west range seen from the north-east.

41	The north part of the east elevation of the detached NW range.
42	The south part of the east elevation of the detached NW range.
43	The south (left of view) and east elevations of the detached north-west range seen from the south-east.
44	View south-east within the southern lean-to extension of the east range over stalls to the north part of the west elevation of the 'Old Hall' and (right of view) the east end of the GF elevation of the south range of farm-buildings. A modern dividing wall defines the south end of the lean-to building with stalls, behind which is a passage against the south range which provides access to the ground floor of the 'Old Hall'.
45	View east within the southern lean-to extension of the east range to the north end of the west elevation of the 'Old Hall' building.
46	View east within the southern lean-to extension of the east range to the centre-north part of the west elevation of the 'Old Hall' building, with doorway into the 'Old Hall' building to right of view.
47	View north-east over stalls within the southern lean-to extension of the east range to the north part of the west elevation of the 'Old Hall' and (left of view) part of the south gable end of the original east range of farm-buildings.
48	View south-west from the south-east corner of the southern lean-to extension to the east range, towards the north part of the east elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.
49	View south-west of window in the north part of the east elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.
50	Internal view northwards from the south end of the 'Old Hall'
51	Internal view to the south face of the north wall of the 'Old Hall'
52	The south face of the north wall of the 'Old Hall'
53	The north part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.
54	The north-central part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.
55	The south-central part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.
56	The south part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.
57	The internal face of the south end wall of the 'Old Hall'.
58	The south part of the internal face of the west wall of the 'Old Hall', with fireplace and modern brick-built stairs to first-floor level.
59	Fireplace in the south part of the internal face of the west wall of the 'Old Hall'.
60	View NNE from the south-west corner of the 'Old Hall' at GF level, showing fireplace in the south part of the internal west wall and modern brick-built stair beyond.
61	The south-central part of the internal face of the west wall of the 'Old Hall', with GF entrance to the east range of farm-buildings, modern brick-built stairs

	providing access to first-floor level and various blocked openings at first-floor level.
62	The north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall', with fireplace prominent.
63	Fireplace in the north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall', with blocked openings at first-floor level and GF doorway to the west at right of view.
64	The north end of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall', with fireplace to left of view and blocked opening with remains of timber lintel at extreme right.
65	Fireplace in the north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall'.
66	Fireplace in the north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall', with signs of decay clearly visible in the mound of sand from the decayed lintel, particularly against the south jamb.
67	Blocked opening with remains of timber intel at north end of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall'.
68	View from NE of fireplace in the north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall', with signs of decay to its stonework clearly visible in the mound of sand below the decayed lintel, particularly against the south jamb.
69	View to the north-west corner of the 'Old Hall' interior.
70	A section of cobbled flooring in the north part of the 'Old Hall'.
71	View from the north of the stair to first-floor level.
72	View from the north of top of stairs at first-floor level, showing the surviving, decorated south jamb of former first-floor fireplace
73	View SW to north-facing wall forming passage to first-floor entrance door (to adjoining the first-floor granary of the south range of farm-buildings), formerly a fireplace marked by surviving south jamb.
74	Detail of former fireplace jamb in the west wall, first-floor level.
75	Possible column base now forming part of doorway surround to a passage into a first-floor entrance door at the top of stairs against the west wall.
76	View from SE of worked timber reused as a window lintel in the south part of the west wall at first floor level
77	View north to the north end of the first-floor space.
78	View north into the 'Old Hall' interior from the north end of the first-floor space.
79	The west-facing internal face of the south end of the east wall at first-floor level.
80	The north-facing internal face of the south wall at first-floor level.
81	The east-facing internal face of the south end of the west wall at first-floor level.
82	Blocked fireplace in the east-facing internal face of the south end of the west wall at first-floor level.
83	View NNE from the internal south-west corner of the internal first-floor space.



Scale 1:625



Illus. 13: Key Plan, showing the location of external record photographs captured at Hall Farm, Archdeacon Newton.



Illus. 14: Key Plan, showing the location of internal record photographs captured in 'The Old Hall', Hall Farm, Archdeacon Newton.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The extensive complex of buildings known as Hall Farm, one of three, closely-associated farms in Archdeacon Newton, probably has its origins, as a manorial Hall, in the later medieval period but elements of it survived when the complex was remodelled as a planned farm in the early 19th century, since when it has undergone several phases of addition and alteration. The buildings are mostly built of roughly-coursed Magnesian Limestone rubble, with some use of brick and later buildings entirely of brick.

Overall, the buildings provide a good example of a mid-19th century planned farmstead adapted between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries to suit changing requirements, without presenting any features of especial merit. Evidence for such adaptations is apparent in changes made to the structures at the farm, but the building of new, larger sheds from around 1970 indicates that these changes were not successful, leaving the farm abandoned and susceptible to gradual physical decay, resulting in its current, abandoned state.

Apart from the important 'old hall' structure now forming the greater part of the east range of farm-buildings, there is little that can be claimed to be of highly-significant architectural or historic interest in the extant above-ground fabric, although the remaining farm-buildings are of considerable local interest especially in view of their relative completeness, with the core buildings around a central yard formed as a group in the middle part of the 19th century. The best of these buildings is the current south range bordering the south side of the open stockyard, but the south-west angle of the original north part of the eastern range (itself perhaps a remnant of an earlier North range, seen on the Tithe Plan) has well cut quoins of quite archaic appearance which may be a remnant of a much-altered earlier building, potentially contemporary with the adjacent 'old hall'.

5. REFERENCES

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Page, W (Ed) *Victoria County History of Durham* I (1905).

Ryder, P.F. (1991) A Medieval Building at Archdeacon Newton, Darlington, *Durham Archaeological Journal* 7, 129-133.

APPENDIX 01: The Photographic Record.



Photo 01. Oblique aerial view of Archdeacon Newton from the south-east, with Hall Farm in the foreground.



Photo 02. Oblique aerial view of Hall Farm, Archdeacon Newton from the north-east.



Photo 03. Oblique aerial view of Hall Farm from the north-east.



Photo 04. Near-vertical aerial view of Hall Farm from ESE.



Photo 05. South gable elevation of the single-storey west range of farm-buildings



Photo 06. West elevation of the single-storey west range of farm-buildings



Photo 07. North end of the west elevation of the west range of farm-buildings



Photo 08. West gable elevation of the single-storey north range of farm-buildings, showing blocked doorway and alterations to the roof structure.



Photo 09. The west part of the north elevation to the north range



Photo 10. Doorway in the middle part of the north elevation to the north range



Photo 11. The east part of the north elevation to the north range



Photo 12. Oblique view from the north-east of the north elevation to the north range (right of view) and east elevation of the east range.



Photo 13. The east elevation of the east range.



Photo 14. The north elevation of the 'old hall' attached to the east side of the east range.

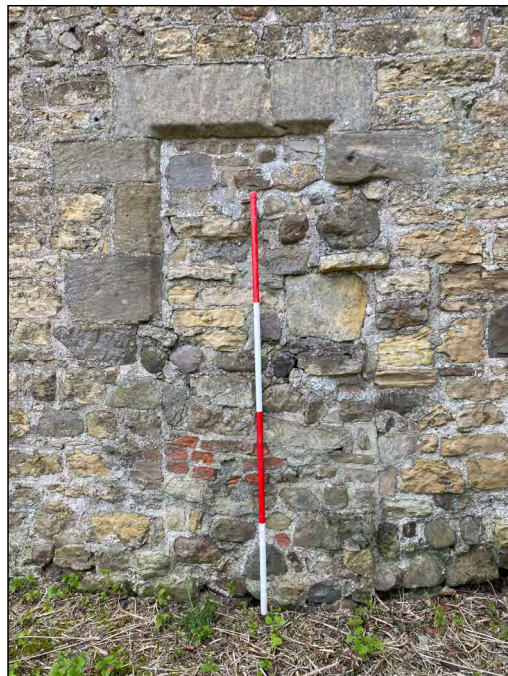


Photo 15. Blocked doorway in the west part of the north elevation of the 'old hall'.



Photo 16. The north (right of view) and east elevations of the 'old hall' seen from the north-east.



Photo 17. View from the north-east of the remains of a double-chamfered respond of an arch, springing eastwards at the north end of the east elevation of the 'old hall', with a shallow impost moulding below a single surviving voussoir.



Photo 18. The north part of the east elevation of the 'Old Hall', with remains of the respond of an arch at the north end and blocked ground-floor window set north of centre, with another medieval window suggested at first-floor level by an indistinct patch of rubble (more clearly visible on the internal face).



Photo 19. The south part of the east elevation of the 'Old Hall', with remains of the respond of an arch at the south end, two blocked ground-floor windows of medieval origin with another at first floor level.



Photo 20. Blocked medieval window at ground floor level set north of centre in the east elevation of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 21. Blocked medieval windows at ground- and first-floor levels in the south part of the east elevation of then 'Old Hall'.



Photo 22. The east (right of view) and south elevations of the 'Old Hall' seen from the south-east.



Photo 23. The south elevation of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 24. The west elevation of the two-storey, 19th century range of farm-buildings, with external stair and, at the top of its gable end, a set of pigeon openings, one-above-two-above-three, in brick.



Photo 25. Windowed opening below brick external stair to the first-floor granary at the west end of the south range.



Photo 26. The west part of the north elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.



Photo 27. The east part of the north elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.



Photo 28. The west elevation of the east range of farm-buildings, comprising an original north part (left of view) and a later, lean-to addition to the north part of the west side of the 'Old Hall'.

Photo 29. Quoins forming the south-east corner of the original north part of the east range, projecting from a later lean-to addition to the south.



Photo 30. The original north part of the west elevation to the east range of farm-buildings.



Photo 31. The east part of the south elevation to the north range of farm-buildings.



Photo 32. The west part of the south elevation to the north range of farm-buildings (partly obscured by vegetation).



Photo 33. The west elevation to the west range of farm-buildings.



Photo 34. View from the south-east to the west (right of view) and south elevations to the west range of farm-buildings.



Photo 35. The south elevation of the detached brick-built north-west range, orientated N-S.



Photo 36. The detached brick-built north-west range viewed from the south-west, showing lean-to southern attachment.



Photo 37. Old 'Hinman Simplex Milkers' (c 1930s) sign attached to the west elevation of the detached NW range.



Photo 38. Windows in the central part of the detached, brick-built north-west range.



Photo 39. The west and north (left of view) elevations of the detached north-west range seen from the north-west.



Photo 40. The north (right of view) and east elevations of the detached north-west range seen from the north-east.



Photo 41. The north part of the east elevation of the detached NW range.



Photo 42. The south part of the east elevation of the detached NW range.



Photo 43. The south (left of view) and east elevations of the detached north-west range seen from the south-east.



Photo 44. View SE within the southern lean-to extension of the east range over stalls to the north part of the west elevation of the 'Old Hall' and (right of view) the east end of the GF elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.



Photo 45. View east within the southern lean-to extension of the east range, north end of the west elev of the 'Old Hall' building.



Photo 46. View east within the southern lean-to extension of the east range to the centre-north part of the west elevation of the 'Old Hall' building.



Photo 47. View NE over stalls within the southern lean-to extension of the east range, north part of the west elev of the 'Old Hall' and (left) part of south gable end of original east range.



Photo 48. View south-west from the south-east corner of the southern lean-to extension to the east range, towards the north part of the east elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.

Photo 49. View south-west of window in the north part of the east elevation of the south range of farm-buildings.



Photo 50. Internal view northwards from the south end of the 'Old Hall'.

Photo 51. Internal view to the south face of the north wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 52. The south face of the north wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 53. The north part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 54. The north-central part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 55. The south-central part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 56. The south part of the internal face of the east wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 57. The internal face of the south end wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 58. The south part of the internal face of the west wall of the 'Old Hall', with fireplace and modern brick-built stairs to first-floor level.



Photo 59. Fireplace in the south part of the internal face of the west wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 60. View NNE from the SW corner of the 'Old Hall' at GF level, showing fireplace in the S part of the internal W wall and modern brick-built stair beyond.



Photo 61. The S-central part of the internal face of the W wall of the 'Old Hall', with GF entrance to the E range, modern brick-built stairs providing access to first-floor level and various blocked openings at first-floor level.



Photo 62. The north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall', with fireplace prominent.



Photo 63. Fireplace in the N part of the internal (E-facing) W wall of the 'Old Hall', with blocked openings at first-floor and GF doorway to the W at right.



Photo 64. The N end of the internal (E-facing) W wall of the 'Old Hall', with fireplace to left and blocked opening with timber lintel at extreme right.



Photo 65. Fireplace in the north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 66. Fireplace in the N part of the internal (E-facing) W wall of the 'Old Hall', with signs of decay clearly visible in the mound of sand from the decayed lintel, particularly against the south jamb.



Photo 67. Blocked opening with remains of timber lintel at north end of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall'.

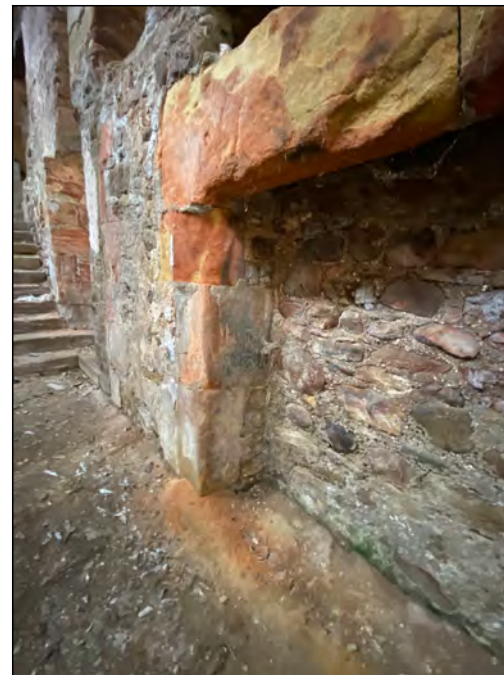


Photo 68. View from NE of fireplace in the north part of the internal (E-facing) west wall of the 'Old Hall', with signs of decay to its stonework clearly visible in the mound of sand below the decayed lintel, particularly against the south jamb. ⁴⁶



Photo 69. View to the north-west corner of the 'Old Hall' interior.



Photo 70. A section of cobbled flooring in the north part of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 71. A section of cobbled flooring in the north part of the 'Old Hall'.



Photo 72. View from the north of top of stairs at first-floor level, showing the surviving, decorated south jamb of former first-floor fireplace.



Photo 73. View SW to N-facing wall forming passage to first-floor entrance door (to adjoining the first-floor granary of the S range), formerly a fireplace marked by surviving south jamb.



Photo 74. Detail of former fireplace jamb in the west wall, first-floor level.



Photo 75. Possible column base now forming part of doorway surround to a passage into a first-floor entrance door at the top of stairs against the W wall.



Photo 76. View from SE of worked timber reused as a window lintel in the south part of the west wall at first floor level.



Photo 77. View north to the north end of the first-floor space.



Photo 78. View north into the 'Old Hall' interior from the north end of the first-floor space.



Photo 79. The west-facing internal face of the south end of the east wall at first-floor level.



Photo 80. The north-facing internal face of the south wall at first-floor level.



Photo 81. The east-facing internal face of the south end of the west wall at first-floor level.



Photo 82. Blocked fireplace in the east-facing internal face of the south end of the west wall at first-floor level.



Photo 83. View NNE from the internal south-west corner of the internal first-floor space.

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