

Phoenix Art Centre
Harelaw
County Durham
NZ 416142 552836

Archaeological Building Recording
for
Anderson and Metcalf

084-14-HS | January 2014



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SUMMARY

Name of location:	Phoenix Art Centre
Address of location:	Harelaw, County Durham, DH98DB
NGR:	NZ 416142 552836
Client:	Anderson and Metcalf
Project Type:	Archaeological Building Recording
Project Code:	PAH-14
Planning Application:	GB/1/2012/0562/DMFP
Listed Building Consent Reference:	GB/1/2012/0563/DMLB
Report Author:	Tony Liddell
Report Date:	Monday, 13 th January
OASIS ID:	vindomor1-166991
Ordnance Survey Licence Ref:	100053142

CONCISE SUMMARY OF REPORT

On the 18th of October 2012, a planning application was submitted by Derwentside Building to demolish part of the former National School at Harelaw, County Durham and convert the remaining building into a single dwelling and four semi-detached dwellings. In 2013, Derwentside Building sold the property to the current client, Anderson and Metcalf who continued with the development. The northern section of the building, originally built in 1846 as the Collierley National School is a Grade II Listed Building and as such a condition of the planning consent was the production of an archaeological building recording equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and *Recording Historic Buildings* (RCHME 1996). The condition was set in place in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and policy ENV21 of the Unitary Development Plan. On the 18th December 2013, Vindomora Solutions was commissioned by Darren Anderson of Anderson and Metcalf to undertake the necessary recording works to fulfil the archaeological aspect of the planning condition.

The school building contained four phases, dating from 1846, 1886, circa 1898 and the 1960s. Overall, the structure holds relative importance due to its construction at a date where purpose-built schools were rare, along with the quality of the construction. The original build, together with the church and vicarage also formed the core of the historic village. Whilst the four phases of construction remain clearly visible, each retaining at its core original structural parameters, the school has been heavily remodelled during the late 20th century removing or blocking earlier architectural features (with the exception of the windows).

No further archaeological recording work has been designated as a condition of the planning application.

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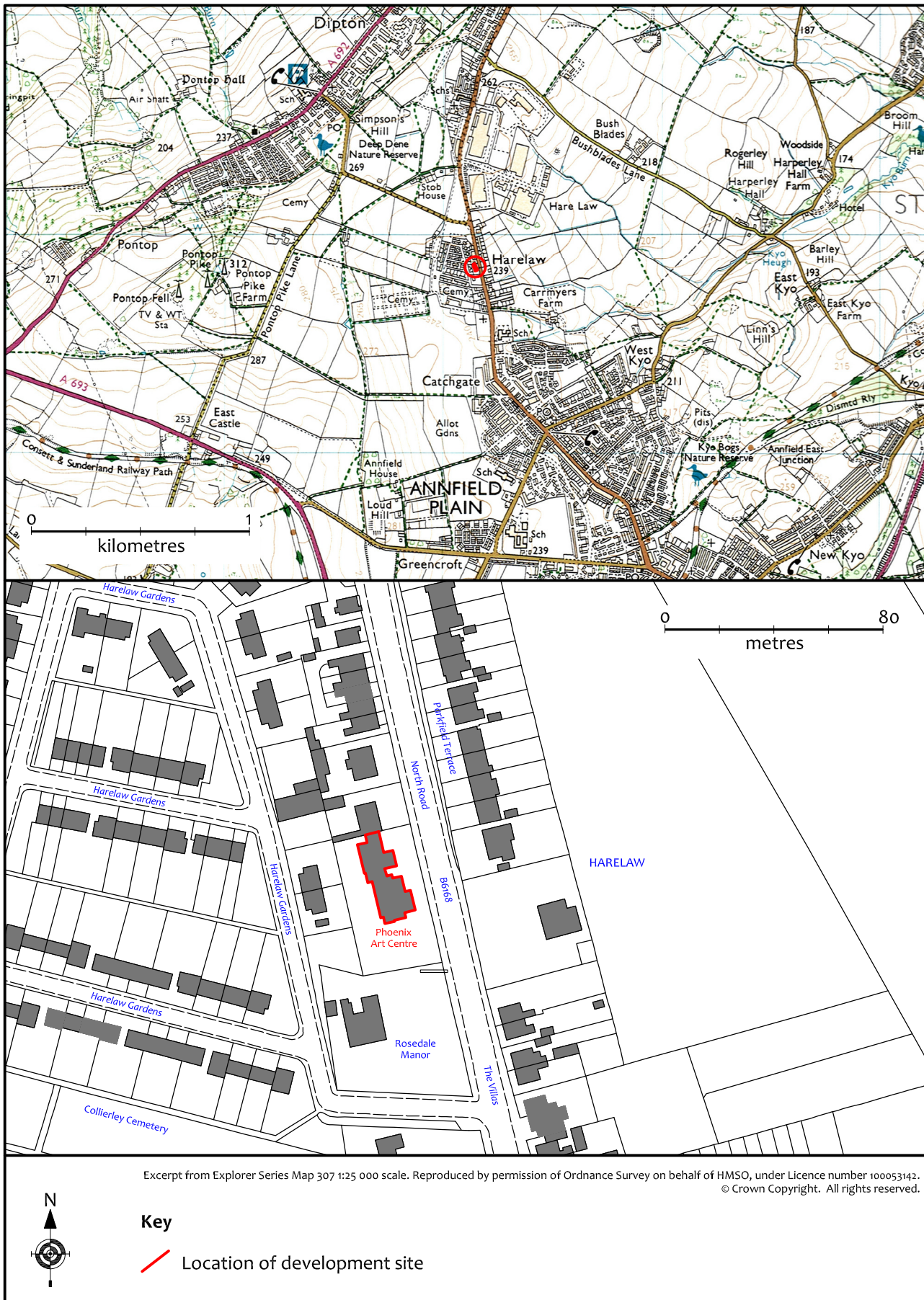


Figure 1. Location of the development site

1. SCOPE OF PROJECT

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The village of Harelaw is situated to the north of Annfield Plain, County Durham in Ordnance Survey grid square NZ1652. The village falls within the ward of Burnopfield and Dipton, the catchment of Durham police authority, the North East Ambulance Authority and the County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Authority.
- 1.1.2 The local geology belongs to that of the Durham Coalfield and consists of Carboniferous Coal Measures, over which is deposited boulder clay and till (Countryside Commission 1998). The average height above sea level for the site is 239m AOD.
- 1.1.3 The development area is located on the western side of the B6168, North Road, Harelaw and is centred at NGR NZ 416142 552836 with Rosedale manor and grounds to the south and Parkfield House to the north.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 On the 18th of October 2012, a planning application (reference GB/1/2012/0562/DMFP) was submitted by Derwentside Building to demolish part of the former National School at Harelaw, County Durham and convert the remaining building into a single dwelling and four semi-detached dwellings. In 2013, Derwentside Building sold the property to the current client, Anderson and Metcalf who continued with the development.
- 1.2.2 The northern section of the building, originally built in 1846 as the Collierley National School is a Grade II Listed Building (Listed Building reference 1406014) and as such a condition of the planning consent was the production of an archaeological building recording equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and *Recording Historic Buildings* (RCHME 1996). The Listed Building consent reference is GB/1/2012/0563/DMLB. The condition was set in place in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and policy ENV21 of the Unitary Development Plan.
- 1.2.3 On the 18th December 2013, Vindomora Solutions was commissioned by Darren Anderson of Anderson and Metcalf to undertake the necessary recording works to fulfil the archaeological aspect of the planning condition.

1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation

- 1.3.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Tony Liddell of Vindomora Solutions and approved on the 6th January 2014 by Clare Henderson, Senior Archaeologist of the Durham County Council Heritage, Landscape and Design Team. The WSI can be viewed in Appendix 2.

1.4 Timetable of works and methodology

- 1.4.1 Research was undertaken using the Beamish Museum People's Collection and the Durham County Council's Record Office, as well as online searching. Plans and elevations were provided by the client's architect, Mark Honeybell M.B.Eng.
- 1.4.2 The site visit and archaeological building recording/photographic survey was undertaken to Level 2 standards as designated in *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), and includes a descriptive and photographic record of both the interior and exterior of the building.
- 1.4.3 The photography was undertaken using a digital SLR (Canon 350D with Canon 18-55mm lense, alternating with Tamron 55-200mm DII lense where necessary) set at 8MP and in .jpg format. The catalogue of photographs can be seen in Appendix 1.

- 1.4.4 The results of the survey were compiled into this report during the week commencing the 13th January 2014.

1.5 Professional standards

- 1.5.1 All work undertaken will be in accordance with the following standards: *Archaeologists' Code of Conduct* (IfA revised 2010), *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA revised 2008), *Measured and Drawn - Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings* (English Heritage, second edition, 2009), *Conservation Principles - Policies and Guidance* (English Heritage 2008), *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), *Managing Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, second edition, 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides* (English Heritage 2006). All standards required by the Heritage, Landscape and Design Team of Durham County Council were also adhered to.

1.6 Health and safety

- 1.6.1 Standard PPE was utilised for health and safety purposes. No food or drink was consumed within the premises due to potential contaminants, and hands were washed before food was consumed outside of the premises. The doors to the buildings were kept locked to prevent unauthorised access. A preliminary risk assessment was undertaken prior to the fieldwork taking place, and then upkept during the survey. All gas, water and electricity was inactive at the time of the survey.

1.7 NERRF

- 1.7.1 The Key Research Priority within the North East Regional research Framework covered by this project is *PMv The growth of civil life*.

1.8 Archive

- 1.8.1 A full archive has been compiled in line with the specification and current UKIC and English Heritage Guidelines. The project code is **PAH-14** for **Phoenix Art Centre Harelaw 2014**. Vindomora Solutions support the **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological InvestigationS** project (OASIS). As a result, this report will be made available to the project under the unique identifier **vindomori-166991**.

1.9 Acknowledgements

- 1.9.1 Thanks are extended to Mark Honeybell for his help during the project and to Anderson and Metcalf for commissioning the project.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 General background and initial build

- 2.1.1 The village of Harelaw is a product of the 19th and 20th centuries, with the sinking of Harelaw Pit in 1839. Subsequently, the stone church of St. Thomas was opened on the 25th July 1841 (the foundation stone was laid in September 1840 by John Clavering of Greencroft) and consecrated on the 4th August 1841. On the 17th January 1843, a new parish, the Parish of Collierley, was formed from the ancient parish of Lanchester All Saints and included parts of Greencroft, Kyo, Tanfield and the villages of Billingside and Collierley. The church of St. Thomas at Harelaw became the parish church.
- 2.1.2 In 1846, Dorothea Clayton donated a large area of land to the Church of England. The Church's National Society for Promoting Religious Education then constructed Collierley National School (the focus of this development scheme) in 1846. The architect was George Walton. The inscription over the original eastern porchway reads '1846 NATIONAL SCHOOL' and can be seen on the plate below:



Plate 1. The inscription over the door of the school (frame PAH14003)

- 2.1.3 The initial build consisted of a schoolroom with two classrooms, one for the girls and one for the boys. Figure 2 depicts an extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861, and shows the school as being one of the few buildings in Harelaw, accompanied only by the quarry, pit, and church.
- ### 2.2 19th century alterations
- 2.2.1 By 1898, Harelaw Pit had closed, but the school had been extended to the south and the village of Harelaw itself had seen some expansion, with the addition of a vicarage to the south of the school and Park Field House to the north. Collierley Cemetary had also been established to the

southwest of the vicarage. This can be seen on Figure 3, showing an extract of the 1898 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.

- 2.2.2 In 1886, Collierley National School transferred to the Kyo School Board and became Hare Law Council School. A new Master's house was constructed north of the schoolrooms, and the school was extended to the south adding further classrooms and a hall. The old master's house was converted to a double height classroom with new full height cross windows inserted.

2.3 20th century alterations

- 2.3.1 By 1919 (see Figure 4 for an extract of the Ordnance Survey map of that year), Harelaw was much enlarged with the addition of the first section of Parkfield Terrace to the north of Parkfield House, another terrace on the east side of North Road and Council Offices to the south. Harelaw continued to grow post World War 2.
- 2.3.2 The school closed in 1963. The Master's house became a private house with the rest of the school buildings being used for a number of tasks, including as Phoenix Art Centre. This closed in 1998 and the buildings have been derelict since.
- 2.3.3 On the 4th November 2011, the original 1846 schoolroom building was awarded Listed Building Grade II status. The designated area can be viewed on Figure 5.

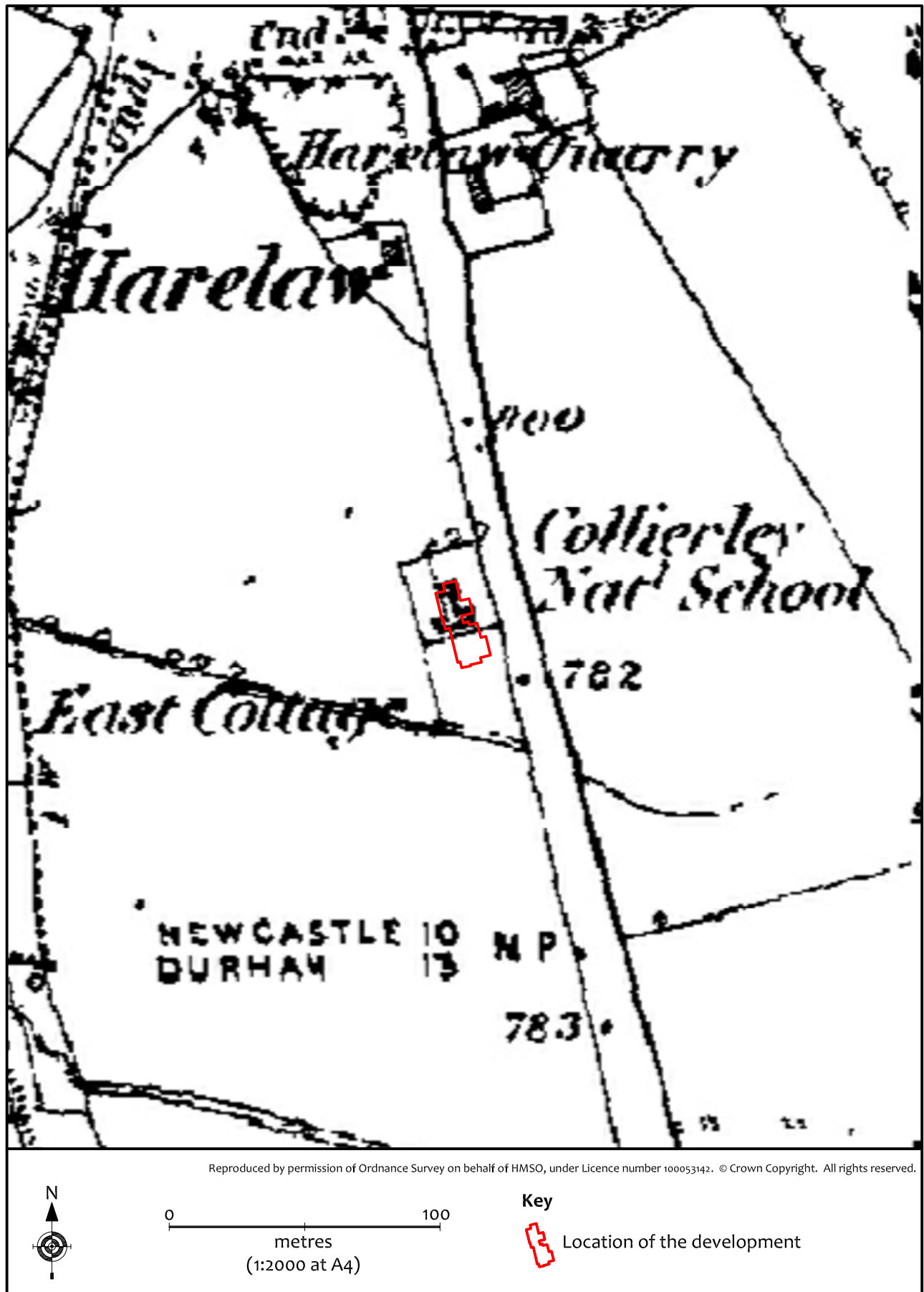


Figure 2. Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, showing the school in 1861.

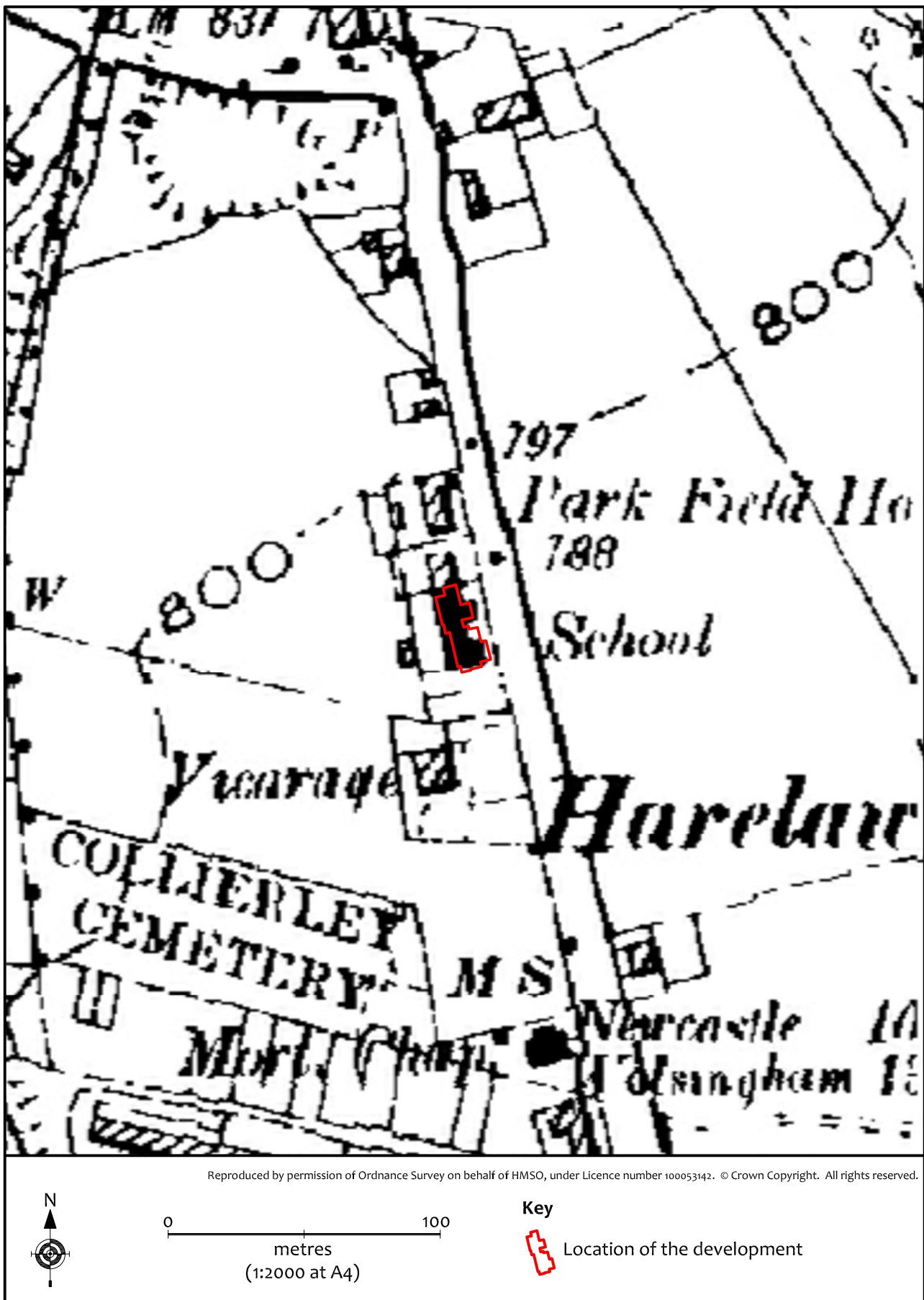


Figure 3. Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, showing the school in 1898.

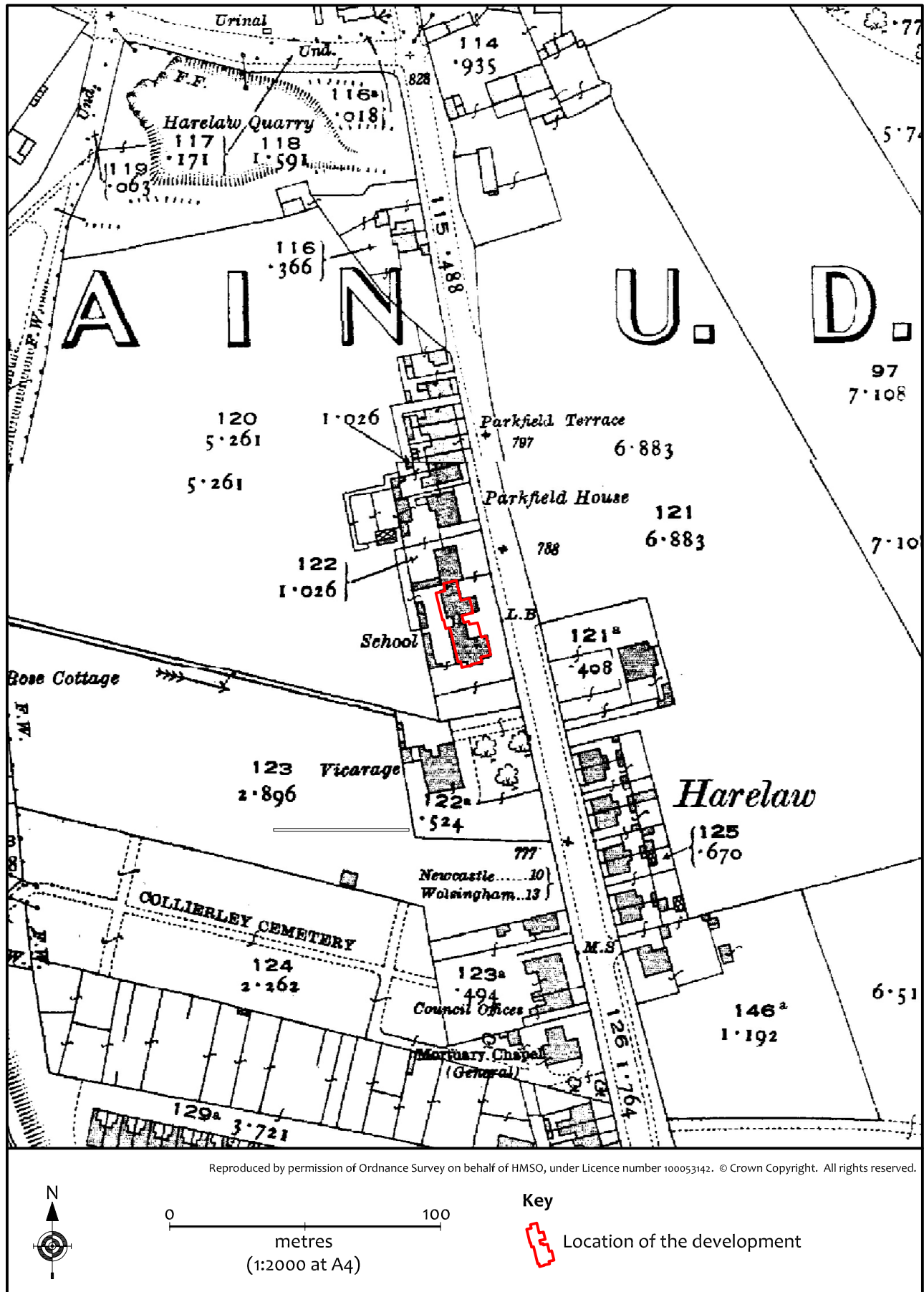


Figure 4. Extract from the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, showing the school in 1919-21.

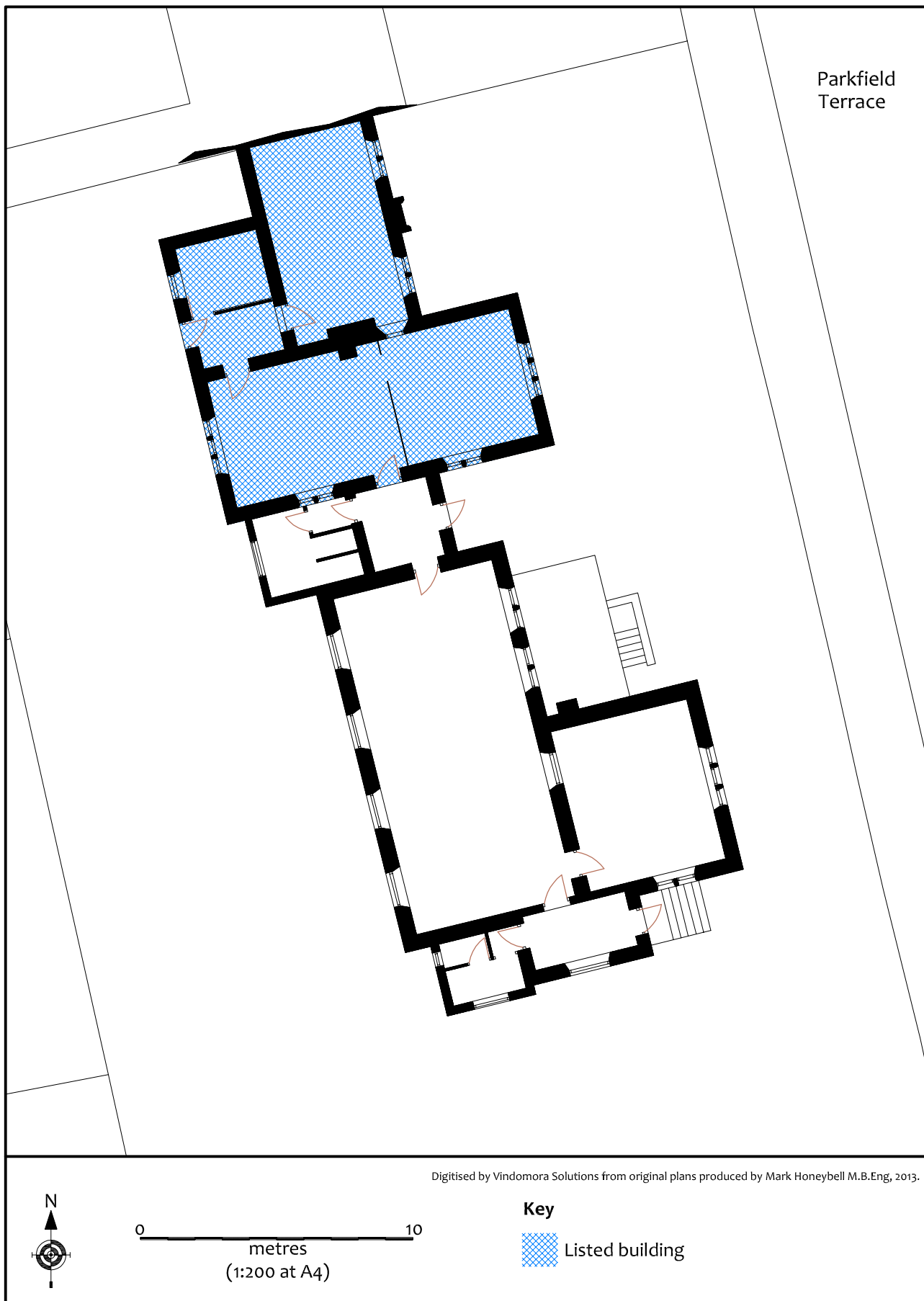


Figure 5. Location of Listing

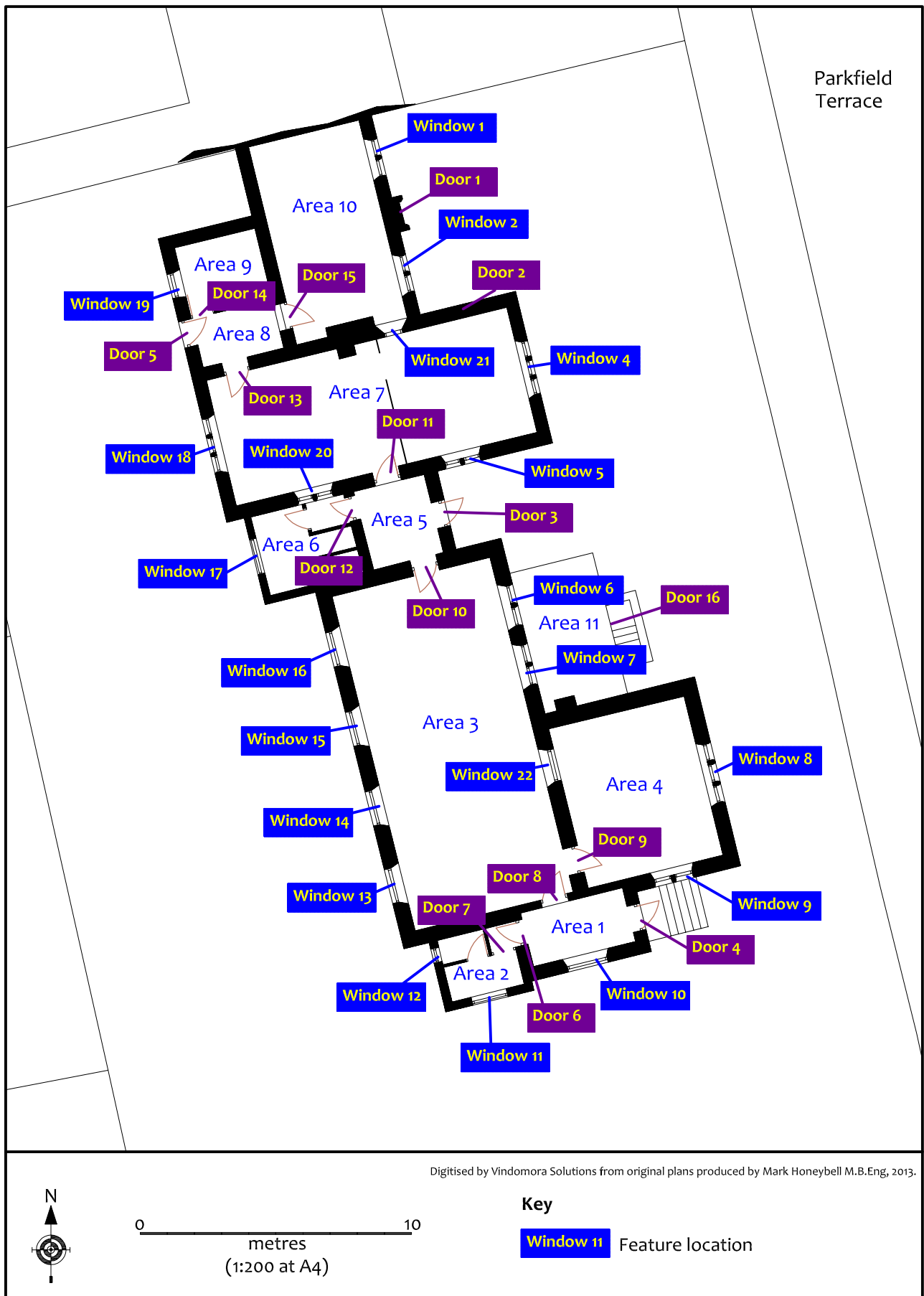


Figure 6. Area and feature identification numbers

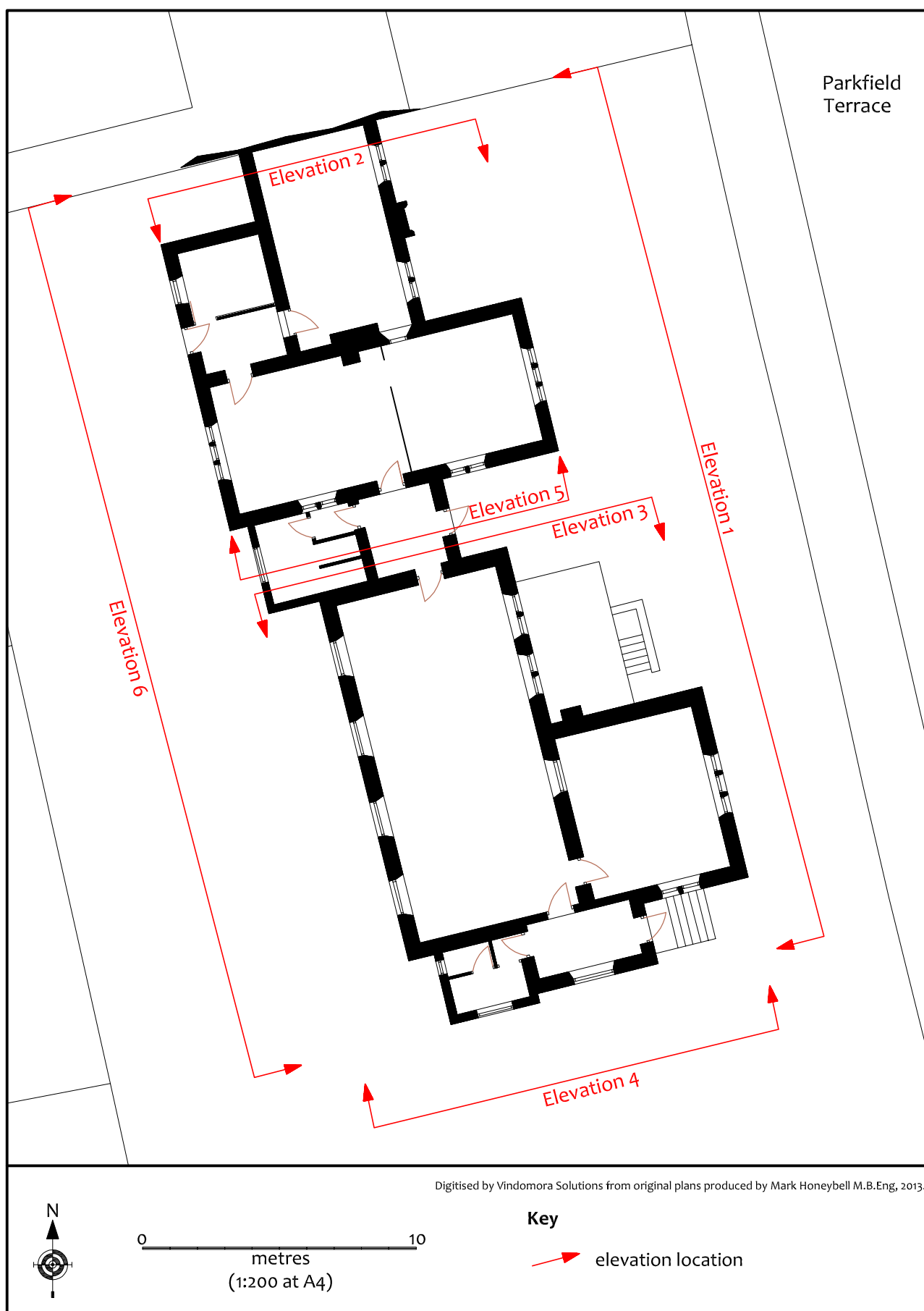
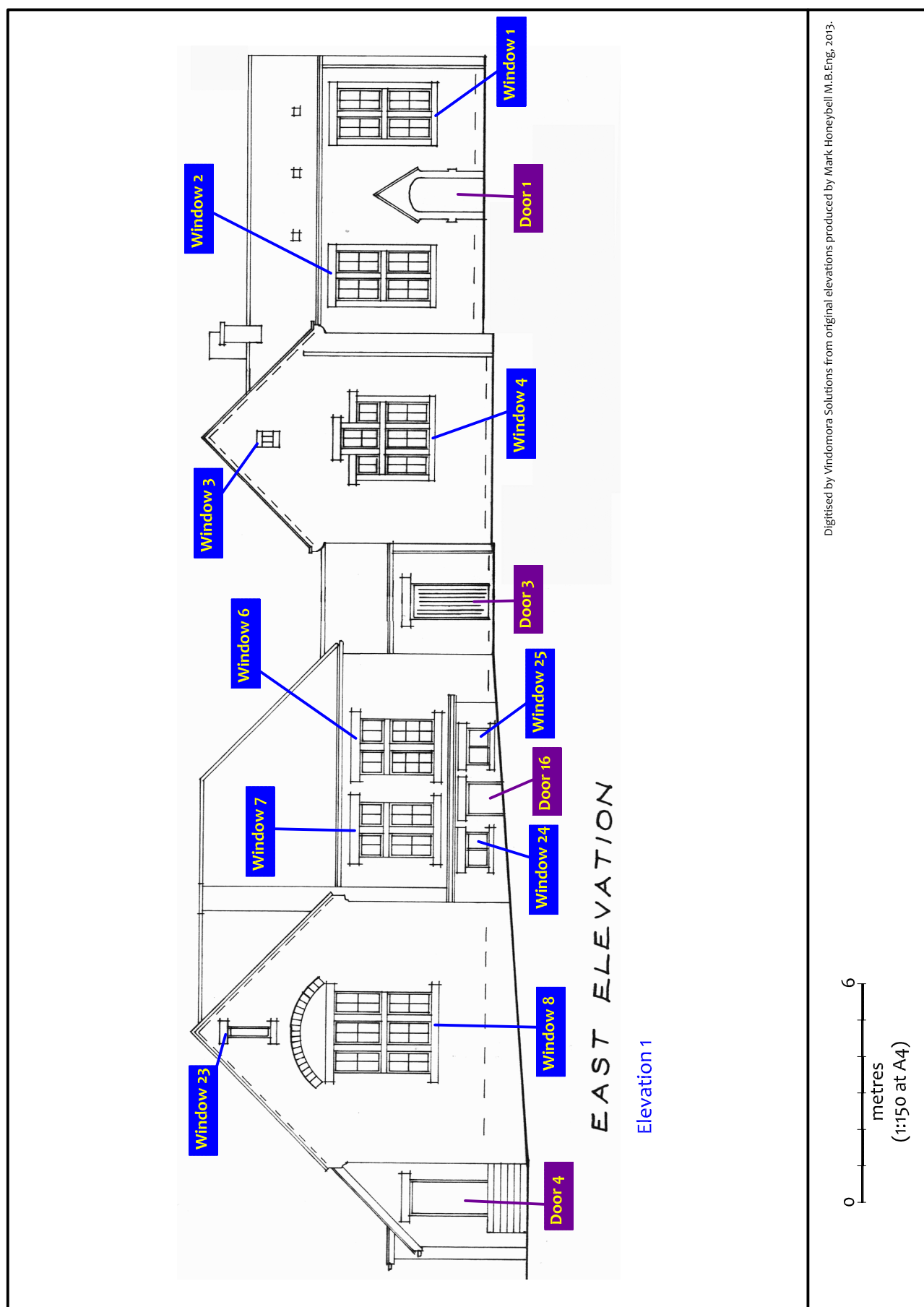
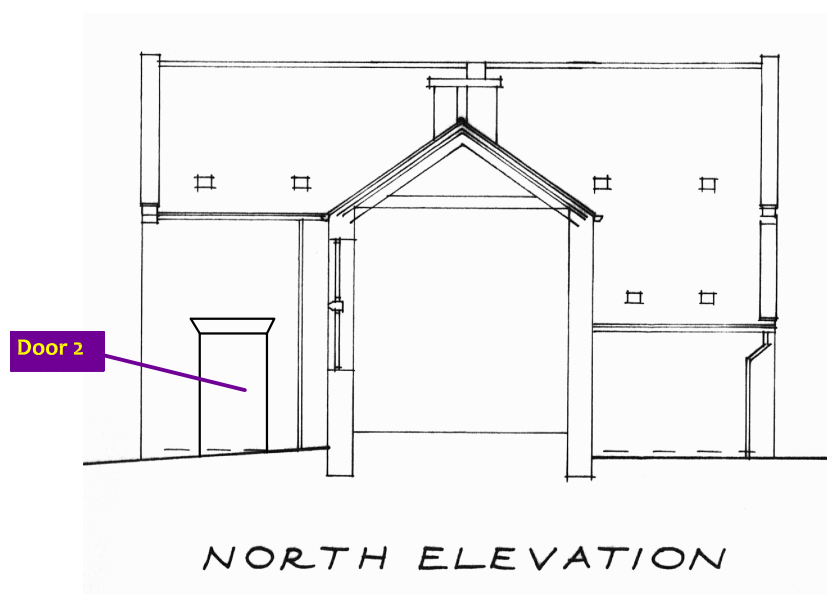


Figure 7. Location of elevations

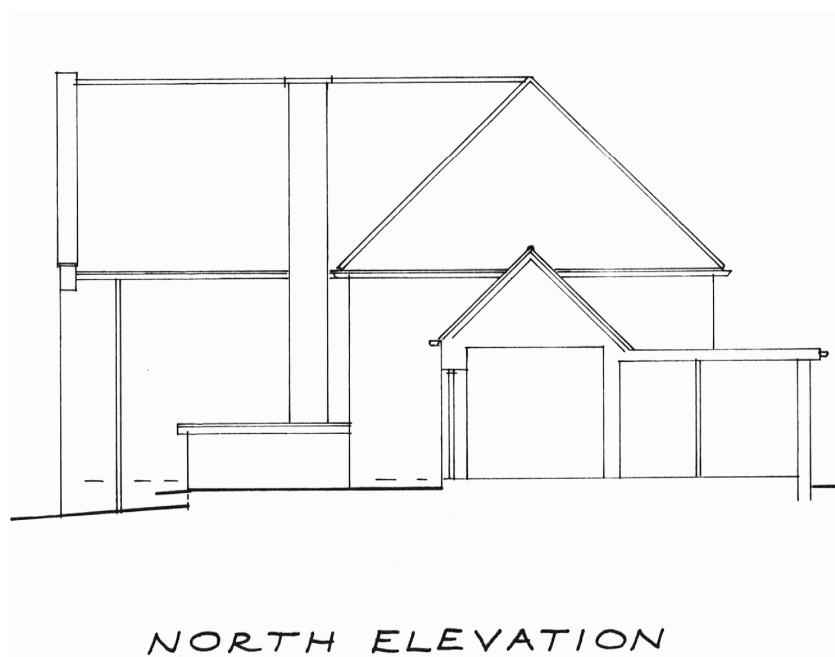


Digitised by Vindomora Solutions from original elevations produced by Mark Honeybell M.B.Eng. 2013.

Figure 8. Elevation 1 - eastern elevation



Elevation 2

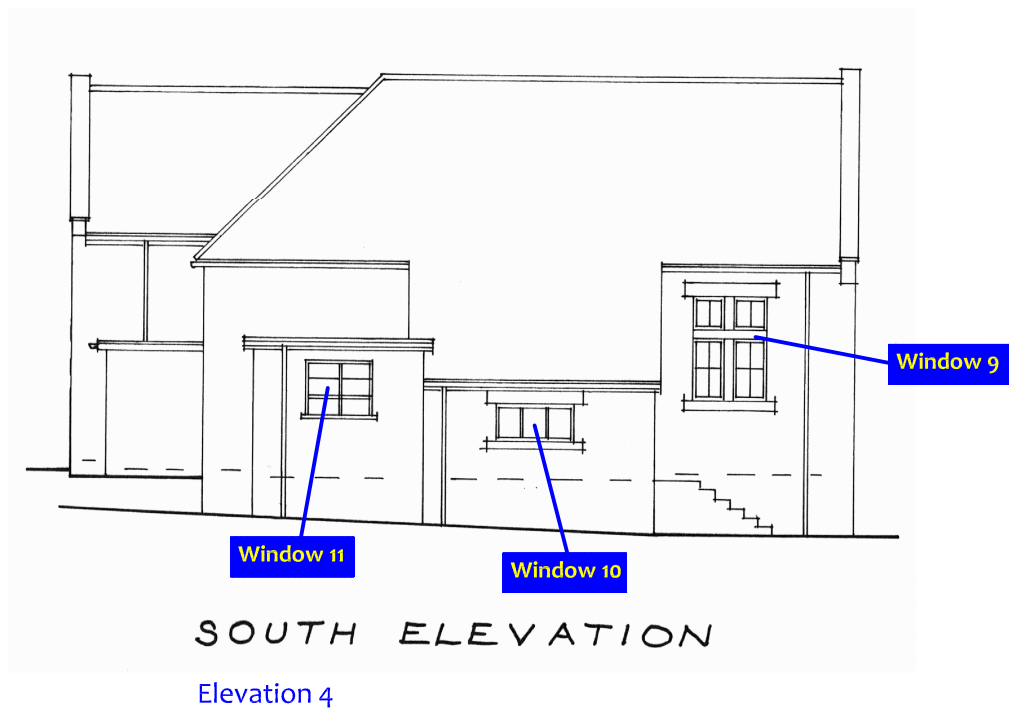


Elevation 3

Digitised by Vindomora Solutions from original elevations produced by Mark Honeybell M.B.Eng, 2013.

0 6
metres
(1:150 at A4)

Figure 9. Elevations 2 and 3 - northern elevations



Digitised by Vindomora Solutions from original elevations produced by Mark Honeybell M.B.Eng, 2013.

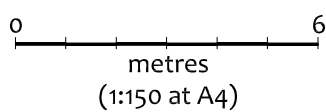


Figure 10. Elevations 4 and 5 - southern elevations

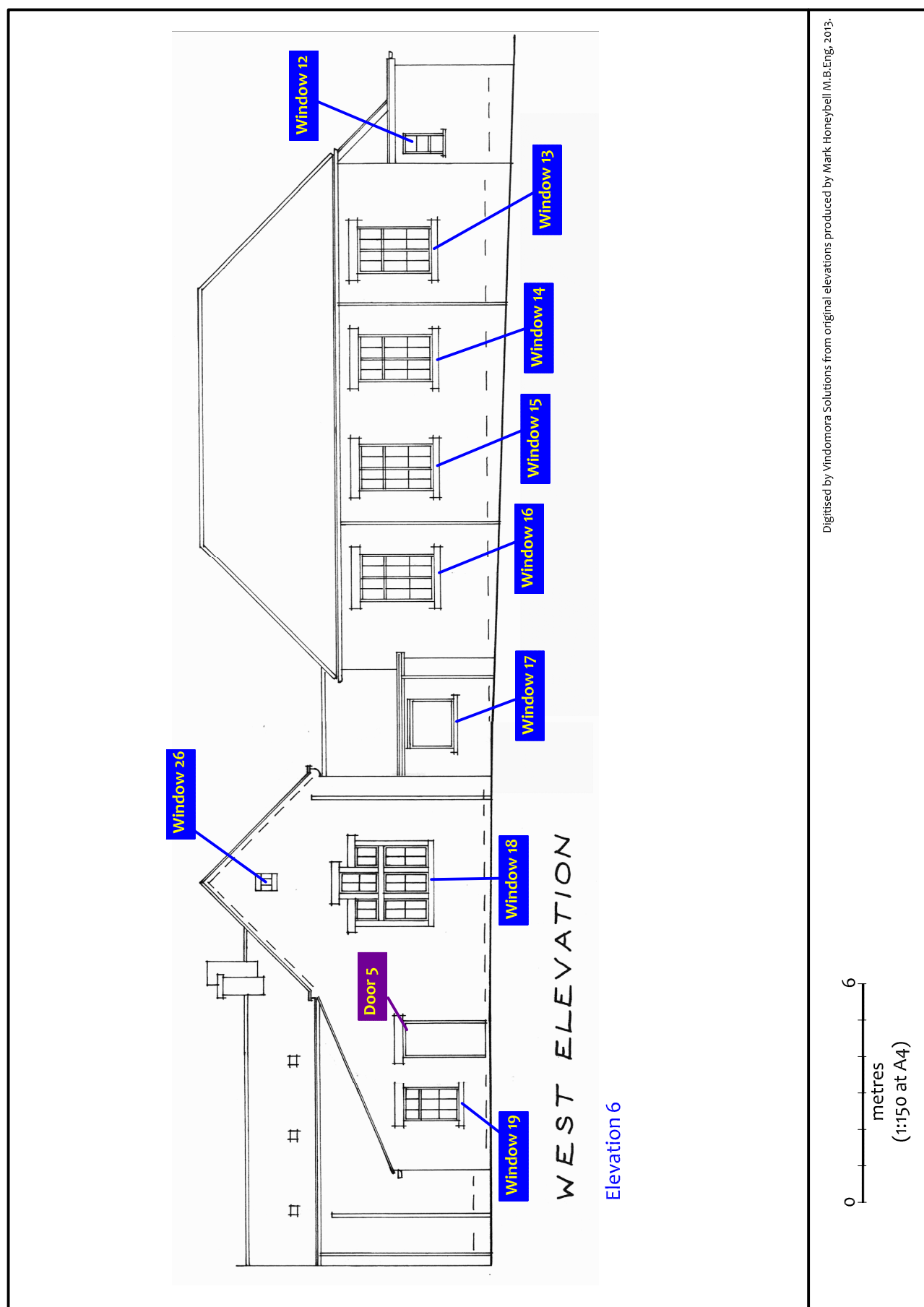


Figure 11. Elevation 6 - western elevation

3. BUILDING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY



Plate 2. The northeastern elevation of the school, looking west (frame PAH14002)

3.1 The photographic survey

3.1.1 The following chapter of the report contains a selection of relevant photographs to adequately illustrate the written record. *Figures 12-13* (Appendix 1) show the location and direction of each photograph taken and a full index of images (including those not used in this text) can be found in *Appendix 1*, which relates to images contained on the disc accompanying this report as well as the accompanying indexed black and white prints.

3.2 External

3.2.1 The external description starts at the northernmost extent of the east side of the building, overlooking north road. The descriptive text then moves clockwise around the outside of the building. Windows and doors are numbered for easy reference: these can be found on the plan of the building (*Figure 6*) and also the relevant elevations (*Figures 8-11*).

3.2.2 Externally, the school is built of coursed square sandstone, Welsh slate roofs and enhanced with ashlar dressings and prominent stone kneelers. At the time of the survey, the roof had already been removed from the southern school extension building. It is understood that this was undertaken by the previous owners of the building, rather than the client.

3.2.3 The northeastern elevation consists of a three-bay master's house (*Plate 2*) with a central doorway, now blocked with coursed sandstone. This building belongs to Phase 1 of the school's development (see Section 4.1.4). The doorway, *Door 1*, is set within a gabled segmental-headed stone porch, inscribed with '1846 NATIONAL SCHOOL'. To the north of *Door 1* is *Window 1*, with *Window 2* to

the south. Both of these windows are double-height cross windows complete with stone transom and mullion. Each window contains sixteen lights.

- 3.2.4 The master's house is attached to the original schoolroom, a projecting double-height cross wing. The northern elevation of the projection (Figure 9) holds the blocked original boys' entrance (Door 2) to the schoolroom, blocked with coursed sandstone and marked by the door's original wedge lintel still *in-situ*.
- 3.2.5 The wall returns to the south as the eastern gable of the original schoolhouse. This elevation holds a tripartite stepped mullioned and transomed window (Window 4) containing twenty lights in total. Above this window is a small ventilation grill (Window 3) set in a stone surround. The gable end also holds ashlar quoins.
- 3.2.6 The wall returns to the west, representing the original southern elevation of the 1846 Phase 1 build. The elevation at this point holds Window 5, a double height cross-window like Windows 1 and 2, complete with mullion and transom.
- 3.2.7 The elevation is blocked by the later 19th century extension to the school, and returns south into a single-storey joining block 3m long between the original schoolroom and the main extension. This also marks the break between the Listed and unlisted building status, all material north of this point being Grade II Listed (see Figure 5).
- 3.2.8 The joining block marks the northern entrance into the extended late 19th century school, with the mid-20th century red painted vertical panelled door (Door 2) set in a surround of ashlar stonework. This door was the girls' entrance to the school, leading into the girls' cloakroom (Area 5).
- 3.2.9 The stone wall makes a short return east before returning south again. This elevation holds two stone mullioned and transomed cross windows of late 19th century date, Windows 6 and 7. Each window holds sixteen lights. The ground floor level of this elevation has been obscured by a modern boiler room (Plate 5), built with a flat felt roof and holding two small windows, Windows 24 and 25, as well as a modern framed door set centrally in the northern elevation of the boiler room and accessed down a short flight of stone steps.



Plate 3. Blocked Door 2 (frame PAH14006)

Plate 4. The projecting schoolroom (frame PAH14011)





Plate 5. Eastern elevation showing Doors 2 and 16 and Windows 6, 7, 24 and 25 (frame PAH14015)

Plate 6. Southeast corner of the late 19th century school extension (frame PAH14019)





Plate 7. Southern elevation of the school (Frame PAH14022)

- 3.2.10 The school extension projects back out to the east by 5.7m before returning south providing the eastern gable of the main classroom. This gable holds a double height triple-cross transomed and mullioned window (*Window 8*), over which is a segmented stone arch. Above this is an elongated window light, *Window 23*, and like the projected classroom to the north, this gable holds ashlar quoins.
- 3.2.11 The classroom projection returns west revealing a height-and-a-half transomed and mullioned cross window, with stone lintel and chamfered sill (*Window 9*). The wall then returns south into a small entranceway. This door (*Door 4*) is a modern MDF door set in an ashlar surround, and acts as a southern entrance providing access to the boys' cloakroom (*Area 1*).
- 3.2.12 The wall returns west and holds a small three-light modern-framed window (*Window 10*) set in a stone surround. The stone wall then returns north, where the original southwest corner of the building is obscured by a modern flat-roofed brick building (belonging to Phase 3 of the school's development, see Section 4.1.6) has been built to house the male toilets and bathroom. It is unknown if the modern toilet block obscures any 19th century windows. The modern brick structure holds one six-light modern window (*Window 11*) on the southern elevation.
- 3.2.13 The brick structure returns north for a further 2.6m and holds a small three-light modern frosted window (*Window 12*). The brick butts against the stone southern elevation of the late 19th century school building. The stone wall returns west for 1m before turning north again. This elevation forms the main west wall of the main school hall, and holds four early 20th century windows (*Windows 13-16*), likely replacing the original late 19th century structures. The wooden frames are set in a stone lintel and sill.
- 3.2.14 At the northern end of the main hall, the wall originally turned east, but during Phase 3 (see Section 4.1.6) of the school's construction, a modern brick block was added in the building recess forming the female toilets and bathroom (*Area 6*). This building, like the brick structure forming the male toilet, has a flat felt roof. It also has one large window set in its western elevation, now boarded up. The northern extent of the brick wall butts against the stone wall of the southern elevation



Plate 8. Southwest corner of the school (frame PAH14023)

Plate 9. Western elevation of the main hall and female bathroom (frame PAH14024)





Plate 10. The late 19th century addition to the northwest of the original schoolroom (Frame PAH14028)

of the original 1846 schoolroom. The wall continues west for 0.66m before returning north once again.

- 3.2.15 This wall forms the western gable end of the original schoolroom, and mirrors the features on the eastern gable, with a stepped tripartite mullioned and transomed window (Window 18) holding twenty lights, over which is a small ventilation duct in a stone surround (Window 26). The elevation was extended a further 5m north during the late 19th century. The division between these two phases of building can be clearly seen in the fabric of the building, and can be seen in Plate 10. The extension holds a nine-light window (Window 19) with stone lintel and sill, as well as Door 5, now blocked and boarded.
- 3.2.16 The extension returns east and butts against the western wall of the original master's house before returning north again to meet with the southern wall of the north-adjointing property. The wall holds a blocked window (Window 26) centrally in the upper storey of the wall, set within a stone surround and against the roof flashing.

3.3 Internal

- 3.3.1 The internal areas within the building have been numbered for easy reference (see Figure 6). As well as its numbered label, each area has a section of interpretative text, as well as metric dimensions. As with the external survey, windows and doors are also numbered for easy reference: these too can be found on the plan of the building (Figure 6).
- 3.3.2 Area 1 (3.87m x 2.04m): *Boys' entrance and cloakroom*. This is the southern entrance and lobby and was used by the male pupils as a cloakroom. The cloakroom is entered from the outside up a small flight of concrete steps, then through Door 4 in the eastern wall. Once in the cloakroom, the

male toilets (Area 2) can be entered through Door 6 in the west wall, or the main hall (Area 3) can be entered through Door 8 in the north wall.

- 3.3.3 This area originally belongs to the late 19th century extension (Phase 2) of the school build. The lower 1.10m of the walls are clad in wooden vertical wainscoting panelling, on top of which is a modern electrical cable conduit.
- 3.3.4 Area 2 (2.74m x 2.34m): *Male toilet and bathroom*. The toilet/bathroom is divided into two main areas, with the hand-basins and urinals in the southern section, and the northern section divided by a thin modern wall into a cubicle. Window 11 is set in the southern wall, and Window 12 in the western wall.
- 3.3.5 The walls are plain and undecorated, with no skirting or coving: the structure belongs to Phase 3 of the structure's build, with the west and south walls constructed of modern brick.
- 3.3.6 Area 3 (12.70m x 6.0m): *Main hall*. The main hall forms the core of the late 19th century extension (Phase 2). At the time of the survey, the ceiling was in poor condition due to the prior removal of the roofing structure, with localised flooding on the floor due to ceiling breaches.
- 3.3.7 The western wall holds four windows (Windows 13-16), with two external windows set in the eastern wall (Windows 6-7). A further internal window (Window 22) lies in the eastern wall and holds nine lights.
- 3.3.8 In the northern wall is a door (Door 10) through into the girls' cloakroom (Area 5). In the southern wall is Door 8, leading to the boys' cloakroom (Area 1). In the southeast corner of the Hall is a third door, Door 9, leading into the eastern classroom, Area 4.
- 3.3.9 The lower walls are clad in wooden vertical wainscoting panelling, with plain plaster above. The floor comprises wooden floorboards, and the ceiling is vaulted and plastered, lit by striplights.
- 3.3.10 Area 4 (6.0m x 5.14m): *Classroom*. This is a basic square classroom entered through a door (Door 9) in the southwest corner. The classroom's ceiling is in very poor condition



Plate 11. The boys' cloakroom looking west (Frame PAH14034)

Plate 12. The main hall looking north (Frame PAH13045)





Plate 13. View of the classroom, looking northwest (frame PAH14052)

with a number of breaches, with the floor flooded over the majority. The lower half of the classroom's walls are clad in wooden vertical wainscoting panelling, with plain plaster above. Light was introduced externally via Window 8 in the east wall and Window 9 in the south wall, with the internal Window 22 overlooking the Hall.

- 3.3.11 The classroom belongs to the late 19th century extension to the school, contemporary with the Hall.
- 3.3.12 Area 5 (3.0m x 2.65m): *Girls' entrance and cloakroom*. This small vaulted room was accessed externally through Door 3 in the east wall, a modern wooden door. In the south wall is a door through to the main hall; in the north wall is a door through to the original schoolroom (Area 7) and likely marks the original entrance to the schoolroom building. In the western wall is the entrance to the female bathroom, Area 6.
- 3.3.13 The area's walls are plain plaster, with the lower half clad with wooden vertical wainscoting panelling. The room is part of the late 19th century extension.
- 3.3.14 Area 6 (3.5m x 2.97m): *Female toilet and bathroom*. The female toilet and bathroom was built during Phase 3 of the school build. It is a modern structure with one small boarded window in the western wall.



Plate 14. View of Area 5 looking southeast (frame PAH14060)



Plate 15. The schoolroom, looking southwest (frame PAH14068)

Plate 16. The original schoolroom, looking west (frame PAH14073)



The walls are plain plaster, with the room divided into cubicles and washbasins.

- 3.3.15 Area 7 (11.4m x 4.75m): *Original schoolroom*. The 1846 schoolroom is structurally a single space at the full height of the building. In the east and west gable ends are *Windows 4* and *18*, both stepped cross-windows. In the north wall, *Window 21*, a six-light window looks into the parlour of the original master's house (*Area 10*), with *Window 5* set in the south wall overlooking *Door 3*. In the western extent of the southern wall, *Window 20* is set which overlooks the roof of the female bathroom, *Area 6*.
- 3.3.16 In the south wall, *Door 11* leads to the girls' cloakroom, with *Door 13* in the north wall leading through to the late 19th century lean-to extension.
- 3.3.17 At the time of the survey, the room had been divided into two sections by a modern ply partition, the ceiling of which lies level half way up the window in the western gable. The room is clad in plain plaster with a vaulted ceiling containing striplights. Unlike the rest of the building, this room does not sport any timber wainscotting.
- 3.3.18 Area 8 (3.06m x 1.84m): *Back lobby*. The back lobby is part of the late 19th century lean-to extension and gives access to the kitchen to the north through *Door 14*, the original master's room through *Door 15* to the east (up two steps), the original schoolroom through *Door 13* to the south and out to the back yard through *Door 5* in the west wall. Its likely that the external back door is original, with new locks fitted.

Plate 17. View of the back lobby, looking west (frame PAH14079)



Plate 18. View of the kitchen, looking northeast (frame PAH14084)





Plate 19. The original master's room, Area 10, looking south (frame PAH14087)

Plate 20. The original master's room, Area 10, looking north (frame PAH14086)





Plate 21. The fireplace in the south wall of the master's room (frame PAH14095)

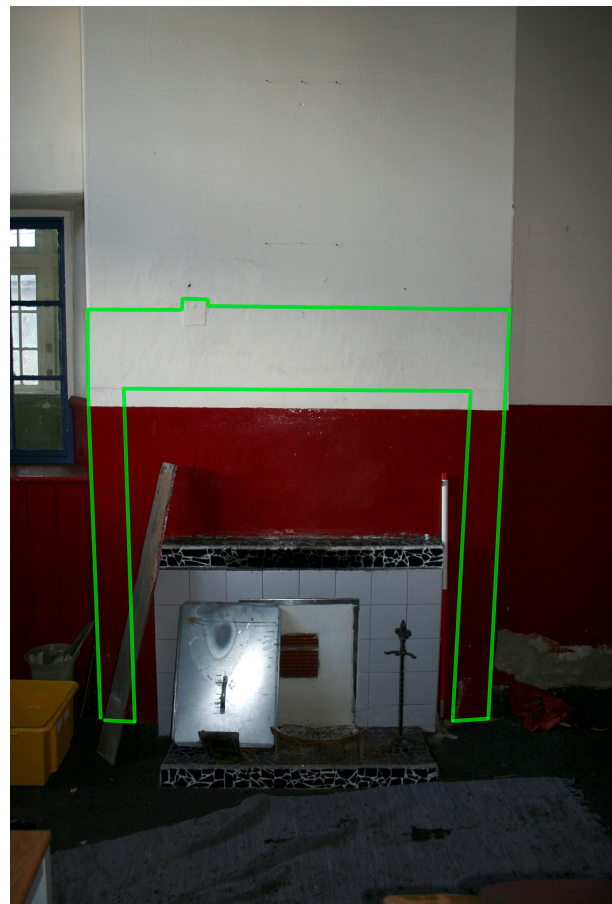


Plate 22. The outline of the original fire surround, marked in green.

- 3.3.19 The northern wall dividing the lobby from the kitchen is a half stud, half glazed wall with a shelf. The room contains plain narrow skirting but no coving. The walls are of plain plaster, with wooden slatted ceiling.
- 3.3.20 Area 9 (3.05m x 2.58m): *Kitchen*. The kitchen is part of the late 19th century lean-to extension and is only accessible via Door 14, back into the back lobby (Area 8). It is lit by one window in the west wall, Window 19. The southern wall is a half-stud, half glazed wall.
- 3.3.21 The window is a casement window, with six lights below and three above, and is likely original to the building of the lean-to.
- 3.3.22 The walls of the room are plain plaster, with a vaulted ceiling. A number of modern kitchen appliances still remain in the room.
- 3.3.23 Area 10 (7.5m x 4.2m): *Area 10* was the original master's room, and dates in construction to 1846 (Phase 1). The room has two windows in the east wall, Windows 1 and 2, both double-height cross windows complete with stone transom and mullion. Each window contains sixteen lights. Although not visible from the inside of the room, study of the external wall (Section 3.2.3) shows that the space between the window originally contained the eastern door to the master's house (Door 1). The south wall also contains a window, set in an alcove. This window (Window 21) looks into Area 7, and contains six lights.
- 3.3.24 The north, east and west walls are clad with timber wainscotting, with Door 15 set in the west wall, leading down two steps to the lobby. Door 15 itself is set in a classical architrave, setting it aside

from the rest of the doorframes in the building as one of higher status. The ceiling is full height, plastered and with painted ceiling bosses.

- 3.3.25 In the south wall, the original chimney stack remains in-situ, converted to hold a gas fire. However, the outline of the 19th century fire surround can be seen beneath the paint of the stack, showing a lintel set above the modern fireplace. This can be seen in *Plates 21 and 22*.
- 3.3.26 Area 11 (5.34m x 3.14m): *Boiler room*. No access was available into the boiler room at the time of the survey, as the client didn't have a key. From the external construction this room likely dates to Phase 4.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Conclusions

- 4.1.1 The original school building was built in 1846 by the Church of England's National Society for Promoting Religious Education, the inscription over the original eastern porchway still reading '1846 NATIONAL SCHOOL'. The initial build consisted of a schoolroom with two classrooms, one for the girls and one for the boys. In 1886, Collierley National School transferred to the Kyo School Board and became Hare Law Council School. A new Master's house was constructed north of the schoolrooms, and the school was extended to the south adding further classrooms and a hall. The old master's house was converted to a double height classroom with new full height cross windows inserted.
- 4.1.2 The school closed in 1963. The Master's house became a private house with the rest of the school buildings being used for a number of tasks, including as Phoenix Art Centre. This closed in 1998 and on the 4th November 2011, the original 1846 schoolroom building was awarded Listed Building Grade II status. In 2012 a planning application was submitted to demolish the late 19th century extension to the school, convert the remaining 1846 school building to a single dwelling and build four semi-detached dwellings on the land.
- 4.1.3 This report is the result of a Level 2 archaeological building recording undertaken on the building as part of the planning consent for the part demolition and conversion. The survey showed that the school structure contains four phases, summarised below:
- 4.1.4 Phase 1: The Listed block forms the initial build dated from 1846 and initially comprised two rooms, one of which was also utilised as the master's room. The master's door was through the eastern wall and the pupils' entrance was through the northern elevation of the east-west aligned classroom.
- 4.1.5 Phase 2: In 1886, the school was extended to the south and a new master's house added to the north (not within the development area). The original doors were blocked and new doors added to the north and south extents of the extension.
- 4.1.6 Phase 3: At the end of the 19th century, a lean-to was constructed on the western side of the Phase 1 block.
- 4.1.7 Phase 4: In circa 1960, two new toilet blocks were added to the school, attached to the respective cloakrooms. Most of the electrical sockets and switches also date to this period, though the circuit box itself shows late 20th century modernisation.
- 4.1.8 Overall, the structure holds relative importance due to its construction at a date where purpose-built schools were rare, along with the quality of the construction. The original build, together with the church and vicarage also formed the core of the historic village. Whilst the four phases of construction remain clearly visible, each retaining at its core original structural parameters, the school has been heavily remodelled during the late 20th century removing or blocking earlier architectural features (with the exception of the windows).
- 4.1.9 No further archaeological recording work has been designated as a condition of the planning application.

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APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Key

Frame #: digital filename of the photograph as found on the archive disk

Label: label used on photographic location figures

Facing: direction the photograph was taken in

Description: brief description of photograph content

Digital

Frame #	Label	Facing	Description
PAH14001	1	southwest	General view of building from north road
PAH14002	2	west	Blocked Door 01, Windows 01 and 02
PAH14003	3	west	Blocked Door 01
PAH14004	4	west	Window 01
PAH14005	5	west	Window 02
PAH14006	6	south	Blocked Window 03
PAH14007	7	southwest	Windows 03 and 04
PAH14008	8	west	Window 04
PAH14009	9	west	Window 04
PAH14010	10	west	Vent above Window 04
PAH14011	11	northwest	Door 02, Windows 04 and 05
PAH14012	12	northwest	Door 02 and Window 05
PAH14013	13	west	Door 02
PAH14014	14	west	Door 02, Window 06 and 07
PAH14015	15	west	Door 02, Window 06 and 07 + boiler house
PAH14016	16	southwest	Window 08
PAH14017	17	southwest	Window 08
PAH14018	18	northwest	Window 08
PAH14019	19	northwest	Window 08-10, Door 03
PAH14020	20	west	Window 08
PAH14021	21	north	Windows 09-11
PAH14022	22	north	Windows 09-11
PAH14023	23	northeast	Windows 10-16
PAH14024	24	southeast	Windows 13-17
PAH14025	25	east	Windows 13-15
PAH14026	26	east	Window 14
PAH14027	27	southeast	Windows 18-19, Door 04

Frame #	Label	Facing	Description
PAH14028	28	east	Windows 18-19, Door 04
PAH14029	29	east	Window 18
PAH14030	30	east	General view
PAH14031	31	northeast	Window 20, general view
PAH14032	32	north	General view
PAH14033	33	north	General view
PAH14034	34	west	Area 1, door to boys' toilets
PAH14035	35	east	Area 1, main boys' entrance
PAH14036	36	west	Area 1, door to boys' toilets
PAH14037	37	southwest	Area 2, boys' toilets
PAH14038	38	west	Area 2, boys' toilets
PAH14039	39	north	Area 2, boys' toilets
PAH14040	40	north	Area 3 from Door 07
PAH14041	41	northwest	Area 3, main hall
PAH14042	42	northeast	Area 3, main hall
PAH14043	43	south	Area 3, main hall
PAH14044	44	southwest	Area 3, main hall
PAH14045	45	north	Area 3, main hall ceiling
PAH14046	46	south	Area 3, main hall ceiling
PAH14047	47	north	Area 3, main hall ceiling
PAH14048	48	east	Area 3, main hall, Windows 06-07
PAH14049	49	southeast	Area 3, main hall, Window 22
PAH14050	50	east	Area 3, main hall ceiling panelling detail
PAH14051	51	southeast	Area 4, looking between Window 8 and 9
PAH14052	52	northwest	Area 4, looking toward internal Window 22
PAH14053	53	northeast	Area 4, looking toward Window 8
PAH14054	54	east	Area 4, Window 08
PAH14055	55	northwest	Area 4, Window 22
PAH14056	56	northwest	Area 4, ceiling
PAH14057	57	northwest	Area 4, panelling detail
PAH14058	58	southeast	Area 4, Doors 07 and 08
PAH14059	59	northeast	Area 4, Door 09
PAH14060	60	southeast	Area 5, Doors 02 and 09
PAH14061	61	east	Area 5, Door 02
PAH14062	62	north	Area 5, Door 10



Figure 12. Digital photograph frame locations

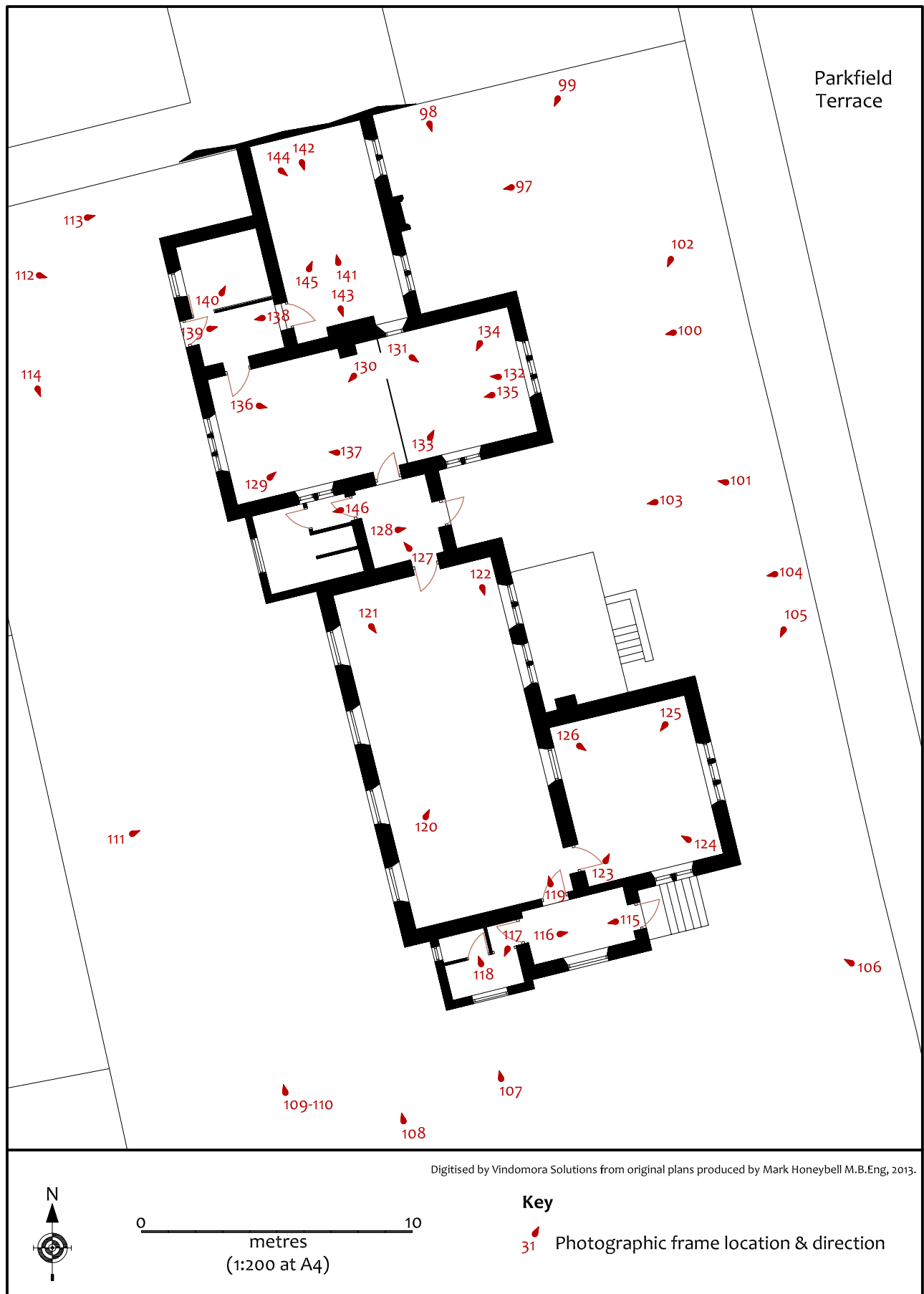


Figure 13. Black and white print photography frame locations

Frame #	Label	Facing	Description
PAH14063	63	north	Area 5, ceiling
PAH14064	64	west	Area 5, looking toward Door 12
PAH14065	65	west	Area 5, looking into Area 6
PAH14066	66	southeast	Area 6, looking at the cubicles
PAH14068	68	southwest	Area 7, modern panelling and ceiling
PAH14069	69	northeast	Area 7, modern panelling, partition and ceiling
PAH14070	70	west	Area 7, lower lights of Window 18
PAH14071	71	west	Area 7, modern partition
PAH14072	72	west	Area 7, vaulted ceiling with joists
PAH14073	73	northwest	Area 7, vaulted ceiling with joists
PAH14074	74	northeast	Area 7, looking toward Window 4
PAH14075	75	east	Area 7, looking toward Window 4
PAH14076	76	northwest	Area 7, looking toward Window 21
PAH14077	77	southwest	Area 7, looking toward Window 5
PAH14078	78	northwest	Area 7, vaulted ceiling with joists
PAH14079	79	west	Area 8, lobby looking to back door, Door 5
PAH14080	80	east	Area 8, lobby looking to Area 10
PAH14081	81	north	Area 8, Door 13 to kitchen
PAH14082	82	east	Area 8, ceiling
PAH14083	83	north	Area 8, half glazed partition wall
PAH14084	84	northeast	Area 9, kitchen
PAH14085	85	west	Area 9, looking toward Window 19
PAH14086	86	north	Area 10, general view
PAH14087	87	south	Area 10, general view
PAH14088	88	northeast	Area 10, looking toward Window 1
PAH14089	89	northwest	Area 10, general view
PAH14090	90	west	Area 10, Door 15
PAH14091	91	west	Area 10, wainscotting detail
PAH14092	92	northwest	Area 10, ceiling bosses
PAH14093	93	southeast	Area 10, looking toward Window 21
PAH14094	94	southeast	Area 10, fireplace
PAH14095	95	south	Area 10, fireplace
PAH14096	96	east	Area 10, Window 2

Black and White film

Frame #	Label	Facing	Description
PAH14097	97	west	External: Door 1, Windows 1 and 2
PAH14098	98	south	External: Door 2
PAH14099	99	southwest	External: Windows 3 and 4
PAH14100	100	west	External: Window 3 and 4
PAH14101	101	northwest	External: Windows 4 and 5
PAH14102	102	south	External: General view of east side from north
PAH14103	103	west	External: Door 2 and 16, Windows 4, 5, 6 and 25
PAH14104	104	west	External: Doors 2 and 16, Windows 6, 7, 24 and 25
PAH14105	105	southwest	External: Windows 8 and 23
PAH14106	106	north	External: Windows 9, 10,11 and Door 3
PAH14107	107	north	External: Windows 9, 10,11
PAH14108	108	north	External: General view from south
PAH14109	109	north	External: General view from south
PAH14110	110	north	External: General view from south
PAH14111	111	east	External: Detail of western windows in Area 3
PAH14112	112	east	External: The 19 th century lean-to
PAH14113	113	east	External: north of the 19 th century lean-to
PAH14114	114	south	External: General view of western side from north
PAH14115	115	west	Area 1, boys' cloakroom and entrance
PAH14116	116	east	Area 1, boys' cloakroom and entrance
PAH14117	117	south	Area 2, male toilets
PAH14118	118	north	Area 2, male toilets
PAH14119	119	north	Area 3, main hall
PAH14120	120	northeast	Area 3, main hall
PAH14121	121	southeast	Area 3, main hall
PAH14122	122	south	Area 3, main hall
PAH14123	123	northeast	Area 4, classroom
PAH14124	124	northwest	Area 4, classroom
PAH14125	125	southwest	Area 4, classroom
PAH14126	126	southeast	Area 4, classroom
PAH14127	127	northwest	Area 5, girls' cloakroom and entrance
PAH14128	128	east	Area 5, girls' cloakroom and entrance
PAH14129	129	east	Area 7

Frame #	Label	Facing	Description
PAH14130	130	west	Area 7
PAH14131	131	southeast	Area 7
PAH14132	132	northwest	Area 7
PAH14133	133	northeast	Area 7
PAH14134	134	southeast	Area 7
PAH14135	135	west	Area 7
PAH14136	136	east	Area 7
PAH14137	137	northwest	Area 7
PAH14138	138	west	Area 8, lobby looking toward the back door
PAH14139	139	east	Area 8, lobby looking toward Area 10
PAH14140	140	northeast	Area 9, kitchen
PAH14141	141	north	Area 10, The old master's room
PAH14142	142	south	Area 10, The old master's room
PAH14143	143	south	Area 10, fireplace
PAH14144	144	southwest	Area 10, The old master's room
PAH14145	145	northeast	Area 10, The old master's room
PAH14146	146	west	Area 5, looking into Area 6, the female bathroom

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Introduction

This document details a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to undertake a scheme of archaeological building recording at the Phoenix Art Centre, Harelaw, County Durham, equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and *Recording Historic Buildings* (RCHME 1996) prior to partial demolition taking place and the subsequent conversion of the standing remains to a house by Anderson and Metcalf.

Anticipated Programme of Works

Subject to WSI approval and the provision of scaled plans and elevations by the client's architect, the survey will be undertaken on the 19th-20th December 2013. A basic background history search will be undertaken to add a local historical context to the building recording results. The report will be provided in draft form for approval within 15 working days of completion of fieldwork, unless a differing timetable is agreed upon in the meantime.

Basic Background History

The Centre was originally built as a school and is a Grade II Listed Building (Listed November 2011, entry number 1406014). The Listed Building description is as follows:

“Collierley national school of 1846, to the designs of George Walton, extended on becoming a board school during the later C19 and the master's house converted to a full height classroom. ”

Capability and Staffing

Vindomora Solutions was formed in July 2012 by Tony Liddell. Tony has worked in the heritage industry since graduating in 1994 with small forays into technical authorship and digital media archiving and well as the mainstay field archaeology, survey and presentation. Vindomora Solutions specialise in providing field archaeological services, research, survey and presentation, as well as publishing, photography, multimedia and website design and maintenance. This project will be managed on a day-to-day basis by Tony Liddell B.Sc. (Hons). Further staff may assist in this project: all will have a minimum of a bachelor's degree in archaeology and a minimum of two years relevant field experience.

Professional Standards

All work undertaken will be in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (2010) and their *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008). The following English Heritage standards/guidance will also be adhered to: *Measured and Drawn - Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings* (second edition, 2009) *Conservation Principles - Policies and Guidance* (2008) and *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (2006).

Insurance

Vindomora Solutions currently holds insurance to the value of:

<i>Professional Indemnity:</i>	£250,000
<i>Public Liability:</i>	£5,000,000
<i>Employers' Liability:</i>	£10,000,000

Health and Safety

All work on site will abide by the Health and Safety Act of 1974 and all its subsequent amendments. All fieldwork projects are undertaken in accordance with the Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers (FAME) manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*. All field personnel will wear the required personal protection equipment, and a Risk Assessment (incorporating continuous assessment) will be produced prior to the works beginning.

Health and Safety on this site is of particular note, as the roof has been removed in the southern half of the building and damp has affected the ceiling potentially causing a hazard.

Tasks

The aims and objectives of this project are:

To undertake a Level 2 building survey as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006);

To produce background text citing relevant historical material;

Production of the report;

Production of the archive.

Fieldwork Methodology

Specific items of note are:

Photographic Record: The structure was recorded externally, using a 1-2m ranging pole for scale, including a colour control frame using a standard RYGB scale. All main photographs will be orthogonal where possible, with angled shots used where necessary or where they would provide more information.

The location of each photograph, including direction taken will be provided on a plan of the structure.

Elevations provided by the client will be marked up with archaeological/architectural features of note, especially if evidentially, historically or aesthetically significant.

The structure will be recorded internally, room by room and using a 1-2m ranging pole for scale, including a colour control frame using a standard RYGB scale in each area where different natural levels of light occur.

The location of each internal photograph, including direction taken will be provided on a plan of the structure. The plans will also be marked with the location of any archaeological/architectural features of note, especially if evidentially, historically or aesthetically significant.

General shots of the building in its overall surroundings will be taken.

The photographic record will be undertaken using the following formats:

Digital JPG: for potential working shots and a general record (8MP), Canon Digital SLR;

Digital JPG: for potential working shots and a general record (16MP), Canon standard;

Digital RAW: for a data archive (minimum 8MP), Canon Digital SLR;

Black & White print: archival quality with a set of prints accompanying the report.

Filenaming/printing: All photographs will be named using an 8-digit filename, prefixed with PAH13 (Phoenix Art Centre Harelaw 2013). A full photo register will be supplied in the finished report as an appendix. All digital photographs will be supplied in the archive on an archival quality DVD. A set of prints from the black & white print photography will also be supplied in Clearfile Archival storage sheets.

Written Record: The structure will be recorded on pro-forma record sheets, with the following data recorded as a minimum. The precise location including an 8-figure National Grid Reference (centre of structure) will be provided. The date of the record and the names of the recorders will be included. A summary statement describing the structure's type or purpose, materials and dates will be included, along with a short account of the structure's plan, form, age and development sequence. This will also include a description of the relationship of the brick structure with the central range.

Background Research: Basic historic background research will be undertaken at Durham County Record Office and Beamish Museum's Peoples' Collection, along with online resources as deemed appropriate. No HER search is necessary for this project.

Services: Vindomora Solutions is not responsible for the detection of services within the development area. The detection and mitigation of services lies within the responsibility of the client;

The Report

The final report will be issued to the client once Durham County Council have approved it: the report will be submitted to Durham County Council in draft form within fifteen working days of completion of the fieldwork.

The client will receive one bound copy of the final report and one digital copy, as will Durham County Council. At a minimum, the final report will include:

Each page and paragraph numbered within the report, and appropriate photographs and illustrations cross-referenced;

Appropriate reference numbers (NGR 8-figure grid reference; Planning application number (if assigned); Durham County Council reference (if assigned); OASIS reference; Vindomora Solutions project reference number; Project code; Vindomora Solutions Ordnance Survey licence number);

A concise, non-technical summary of the results;

Basic details of site diary including date of works carried out;

Basic description of the nature and extent of the demolition/development works;

A basic summary of the historical and archaeological background of the site;

Basic written description of the site location and underlying geology;

A location plan of the development at a minimum scale of 1:10,000 along with a general location of the site at 1:25,000 along with a plan showing the extent of the demolition at a recognisable planning scale and located with reference to the national grid;

Plans of the demolition/development area at an appropriate scale locating photographs and features of interest;

Annotated elevations of the building at an appropriate scale locating features of interest;

A selection of appropriate photographs illustrating the descriptive and analytical text, as well as a discussion of any key architectural features and materials, all illustrated by relevant photographs;

A conclusion;

Appendices as appropriate including photographic index;

NOTE: The report will adhere to standards and informational content required by a Level 2 survey, as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and *Recording Historic Buildings* (RCHME 1996).

The Archive

A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the site archive within Bowes Museum. The archive will be deposited within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

All archiving will be carried out in compliance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2009), Appendix 3 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and the Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990);

Vindomora Solutions is registered with the **Online Access** to the Index of Archaeological Investigation**S** Project (OASIS). An OASIS form will be completed for this project and a copy of the report attached. After validation by the HER, the project file will become publicly accessible. The project identifier is **vindomor1-166991**.

Copyright

This project is copyright, with the copyright resting with Vindomora Solutions unless specific arrangements are made for its assignment elsewhere. Durham County Council retain permission to use the content of the report for purposes of the HER, including photocopying or digital copying of the report in part or in whole by third parties. The client, Anderson and Metcalf retains permission to use the content of the report for purposes relating to the building including photocopying or digital copying of the report in part or in whole.