
CHURCH OF ST. HELEN
MANOR ROAD, ST. HELEN AUCKLAND
COUNTY DURHAM

~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION WORKS
FOR NORTH EXTENSION ~

FEBRUARY-JUNE 2018



Prepared for: <i>St. Helen's PCC</i>		By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i>		
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CHURCH OF ST. HELEN
MANOR ROAD
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COUNTY DURHAM

REPORT ON A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION
CONDUCTED DURING EXTENSION WORKS IN 2018

Prepared by:

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.



Frontispiece: *View looking ENE at the beginning of service trenching across the Vicarage garden to the Church of St. Helen in March 2018.*

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SUMMARY

This document, prepared by the Archaeological Practice Ltd. and commissioned by St. Helen's PCC, reports on a programme of archaeological mitigation, conducted during development works associated with the construction of a new single storey extension on the north side of St. Helen's Church, St. Helen Auckland (centred upon NGR: NZ 18831 26782) in County Durham.

The development site is situated at the Church of St Helen, the parish church of West Auckland and St. Helen Auckland in the Diocese of Durham. Parts of the earliest church, founded in AD 1120, survive in the two easternmost bays of the Nave, but an additional western bay was added around 1220 and the chancel and side chapels were added soon afterwards. The clerestory and battlements were built around 1500 while the current low-pitched roof replaced the original steep-pitched one.

This work has been requested by the Durham Diocesan Archaeologist, Dr David Mason, following an archaeological evaluation in March 2016 (AP15/46), which confirmed the archaeological sensitivity of the site. The requested mitigation works comprised of four parts: photographic recording of gravestones within the extension area prior to their relocation; archaeological excavation across the extension area; monitoring of excavations for the provision of services; monitoring the partial demolition of buttresses in the extension area.

The principal observations resulting from the archaeological mitigation work were as follows: Four grave-markers identified within the extension area were recorded photographically and transcribed prior to excavation. These were of late-18th – early-19th century origin, with two recording multiple burials, and all were subsequently removed under archaeological supervision and re-erected in the western area of the graveyard. Three additional gravestones discovered during the groundworks, either fallen or reused, all dated from the mid-18th – early-19th centuries and two recorded multiple burials.

Excavation in the extension area revealed several features of archaeological interest including: a 19th century brick drainage tank [03] containing a reused grave-marker; a linear feature of sandstone slabs and cobbles [04] interpreted as a possible grave-marker surround of unknown date; a large charnel pit [05] resulting from graveyard clearance in the 19th century and containing the disarticulated bones of at least 6 individuals; the decayed remains of a late-19th century timber coffin [07]; and a total of 10 articulated or partially articulated burials [SK01-10] of post-18th century date, recorded at depths of approximately 0.65 m below ground level and left in situ. Two of the burials were located directly beneath grave-markers that had been lifted and relocated prior to the main excavation.

Excavation for the provision of services associated with the extension revealed only a single fallen grave-marker of mid-18th century origin, found near the west end of the Church Porch. Partial demolition of the east and west buttresses located along the north wall of the Church, revealed 19th century stonework but no reused stones of architectural interest.

No further archaeological work is required in association with this scheme. However, given the potential for significant archaeological deposits to exist in the churchyard, especially the high density of both articulated and disarticulated human remains surviving at shallow depths, it is recommended that any future work should be considered on its own merits with respect to the need for archaeological intervention.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

1.1.1 This document, prepared by the Archaeological Practice Ltd. and commissioned by St. Helen's PCC, reports on a programme of archaeological mitigation, conducted during development works for the construction of a new single storey extension on the north side of St. Helen's Church, St. Helen Auckland (*centred upon NGR: NZ 18831 26782*) in County Durham. The extension covers an area of approximately 50sq metres in extent; measuring 12.25 X 4.40 m internally (i.e. 15 X 6.6 m externally including foundations).

1.1.2 The archaeological mitigation works comprised of the following parts:

- Photographic recording of existing gravestones located within the extension area, prior to their relocation;
- Archaeological excavation across the area of extension foundation;
- Monitoring of excavations for the provision of services associated with the extension;
- Monitoring the partial demolition of existing buttresses located within the extension area.

1.1.3 St Helen's Auckland in the Diocese of Durham is the parish church of West Auckland and St Helen Auckland and additionally serves the communities of Tindale Crescent, Spring Gardens, Bildershaw and Hummerbeck. Parts of the earliest church, founded in AD 1120, survive in the two easternmost bays of the Nave. But an additional western bay was added around 1220 and the chancel and side chapels were added soon afterwards. The clerestory and battlements were built in around 1500 while the current low-pitched roof replaced the original steep-pitched one.

1.1.4 This work has been requested by the Durham Diocesan Archaeologist, Dr David Mason, following an archaeological evaluation in March 2016, which confirmed the archaeological sensitivity of the site.

1.2 Previous Archaeological Work

1.2.1 The principal observations within two archaeological evaluation trenches excavated in 2016 were as follows:

Charnel remains representing three disarticulated human skeletons observed at a shallow depth within Trench 1 were interpreted as inhumations disturbed and reburied during the construction of a soak-away drain, probably in the 20th century. A gap in the sequence of grave markers observed in Trench 1 may be a direct consequence of the drainage intrusion.

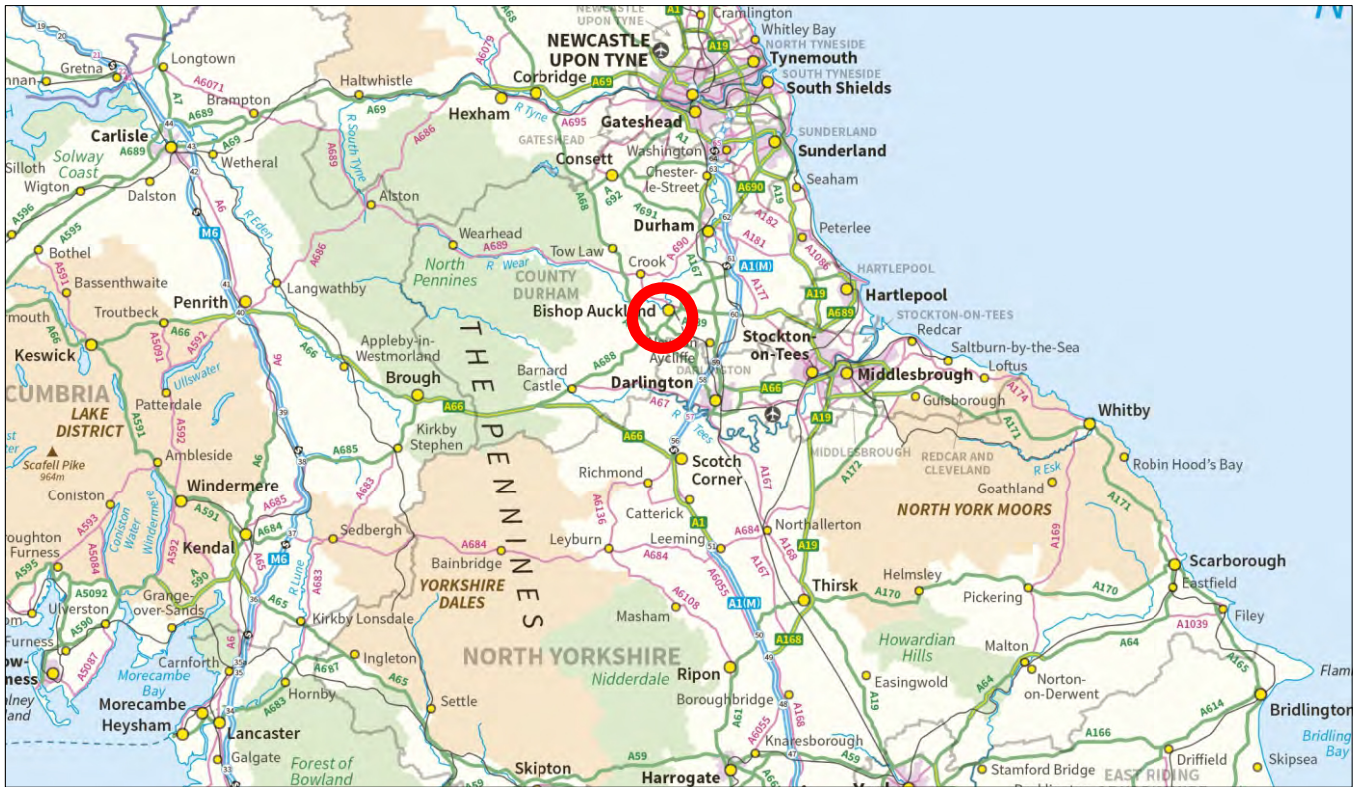
An articulated inhumation (*Eval-SK1*) observed at the south-east side of Trench 1 was interpreted as an in-situ infant burial. Associated finds included a cluster of shroud pins and timber coffin fragments. This burial was recorded and left in-situ at a depth of 0.65–0.80m below ground level and was regarded as a likely indicator of depth for further undisturbed burials.

No in-situ archaeological remains were observed within Trench 2, but the proximity of the trench to the north doorway of the church could explain the absence of burials within this area.

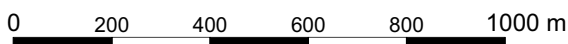
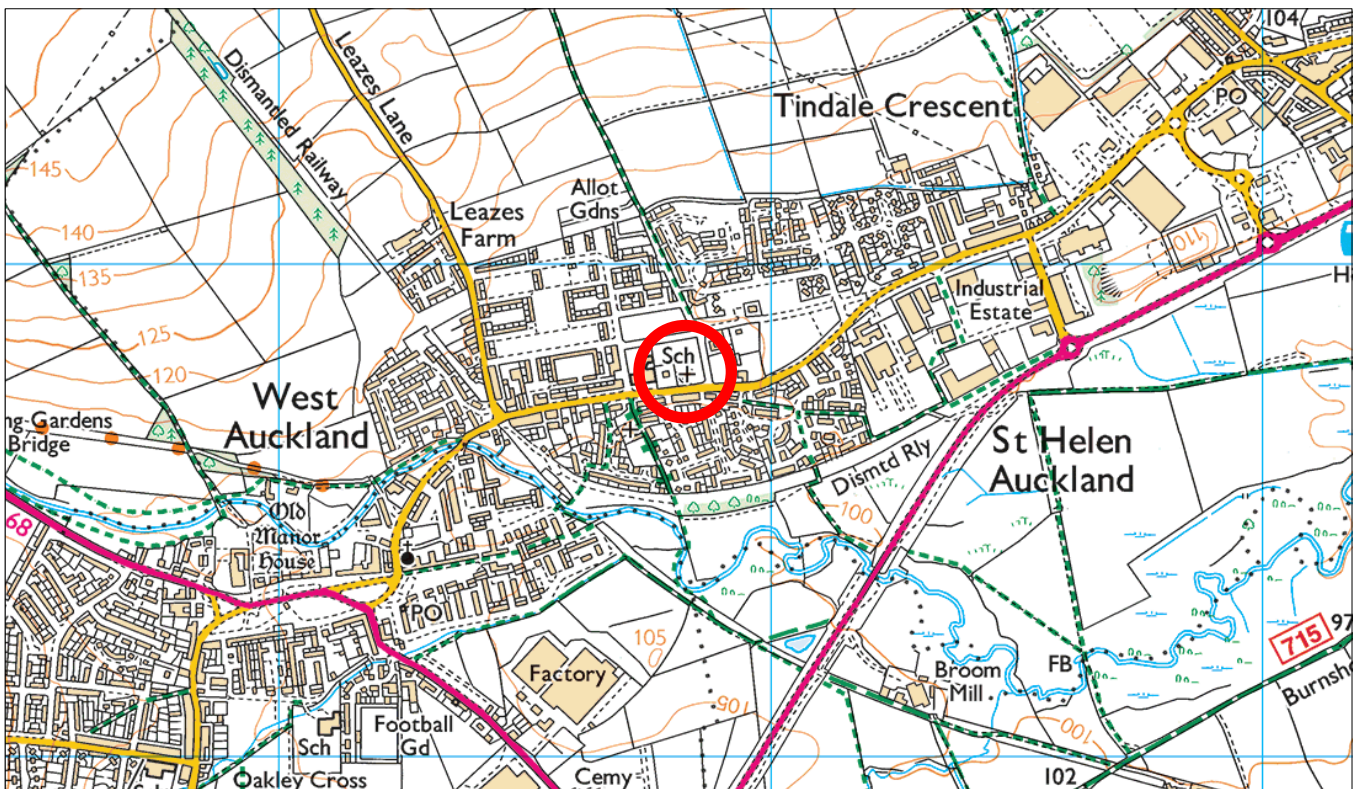
1.2.2 Given the evidence for burials discovered by evaluation and the existing sequence of 19th century grave markers along the proposed footprint of the new building, it was anticipated that other articulated inhumations may survive within the proposed development area at depths below 0.65 m.

1.2.3 On the basis of evaluation it was not considered likely, however, that building remains, other than narrow sections of the lower courses of the church north wall itself, survive at depths likely to be disturbed.

1.2.4 Accordingly, it was recommended that any burials should be archaeologically excavated in advance of the main construction programme and, further, that an appropriate record of grave markers should be made prior to their relocation. Additionally an intermittent watching brief was recommended during partial demolition of the current stone buttresses against the north wall in order to recover and record any re-used sculpted architectural fragments found within them.



Illus. 01: Regional view. The location of St. Helen Auckland (circled in red) near Bishop Auckland in the north-east of England.



Illus. 02: Town view. The location of St. Helen's Church (circled in red) within St. Helen Auckland.

2. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

2.1 Recording of grave markers

Grave markers to be removed in advance of works from the development site were photographically recorded using oblique lighting to highlight inscribed or relief text and decorative features. The results were then transcribed as part of the reporting process. The headstones were subsequently removed under archaeological supervision to safe storage and re-erected in a suitable position in the western area of the cemetery. All recording was carried out according to the procedures and standards indicated in the Written Scheme of Investigation - Section 2.4 (see *Appendix 1*).

2.2 Archaeological excavation

2.2.1 The development plot was excavated to the full depth of foundations or to the level of surviving burials or other archaeological remains within the required foundation depths.

2.2.2 Excavation for the provision of services associated with the extension was carried out as part of the scheme. These were excavated to the full depth required for services or to the level of surviving burials or other archaeological remains within the required depths.

2.2.3 All archaeological staff were suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Before commencement of work they were made aware of what work is required under the specification and they understood the aims and methodologies of the project. All work was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

2.2.4 The developer allowed the archaeological team access to the site and, in turn, the archaeological contractor was to keep the diocesan archaeologist apprised of the timing of the works and any significant discoveries made.

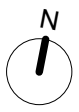
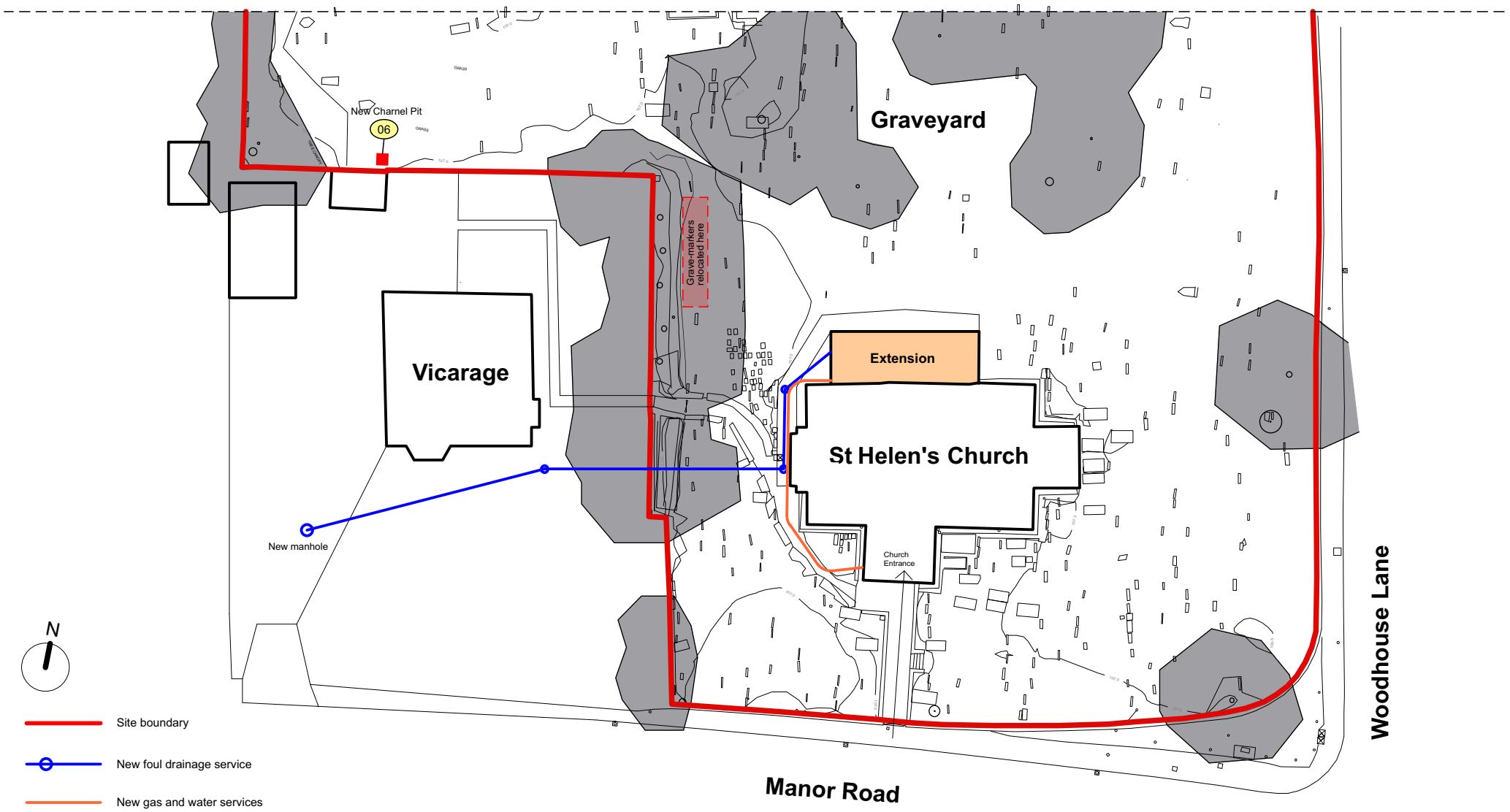
2.2.5 The excavation was carried out by machine, monitored by an archaeologist, until and unless archaeological remains were discovered, at which point further excavation and recording was carried out by hand. All sections and deposits exposed were systematically examined to identify, sample and record, as appropriate, any previously unidentified archaeological features which survive within the area of excavation.

2.2.6 Any archaeological deposits encountered were recorded by written and drawn record and photographically. Photographic recording was also undertaken where no archaeological features were encountered, and include general working shots.

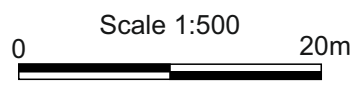
2.2.10 Given the role of the site as a burial ground, the discovery of human remains was anticipated during the aforementioned development works. A Faculty application was authorised by the Chancellor of the Diocese and Official Principal of the Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Durham, in advance of groundworks to comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857. Where any part of a human burial discovered above the maximum depth of excavation required for the extension foundations was disturbed, the whole burial was archaeologically exhumed.

2.3 Monitoring of buttress demolition

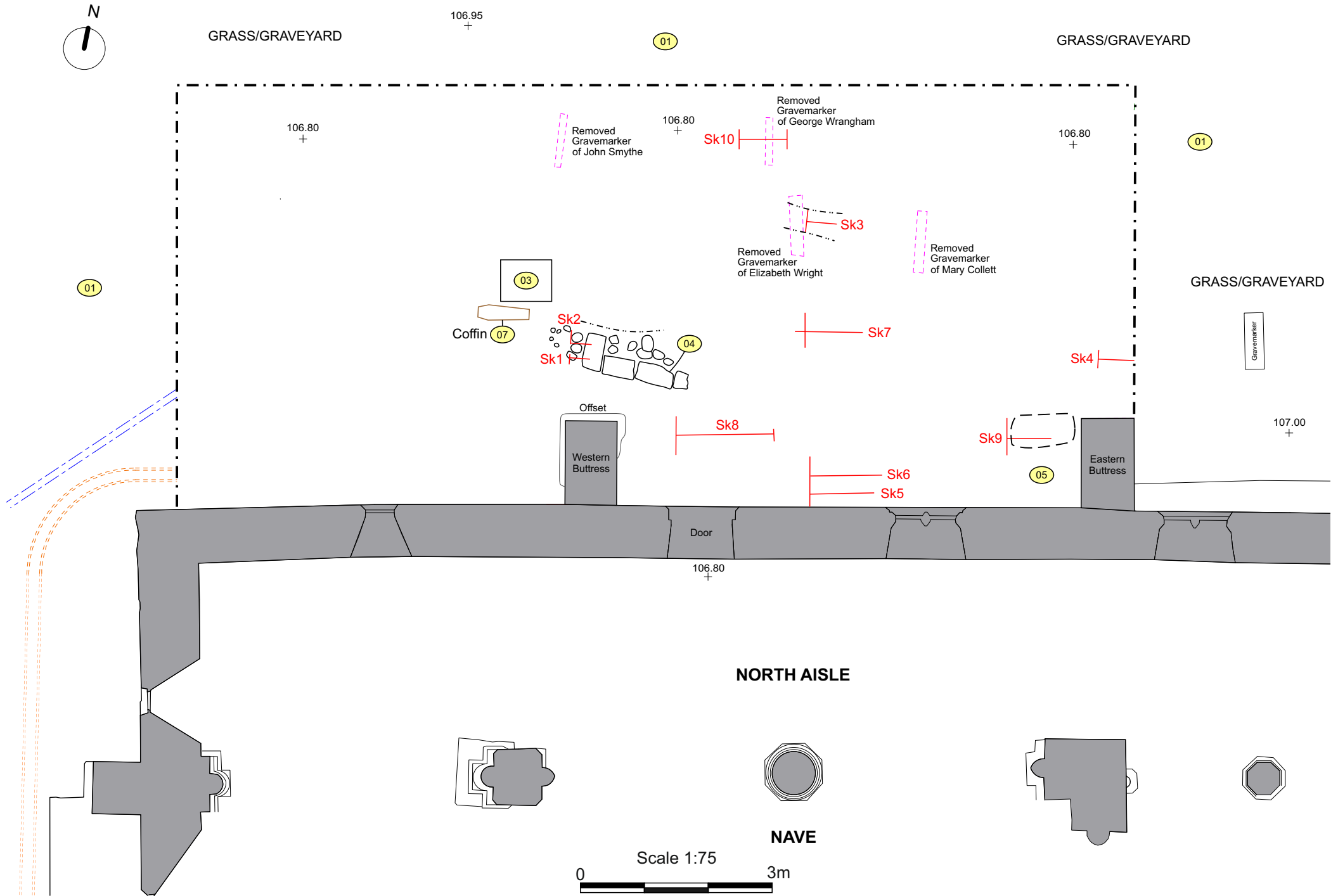
The partial demolition of relatively modern buttresses, on the eastern and western sides of the north wall of the church, was monitored in case any decorative stonework of earlier date was reused from elsewhere and incorporated within their construction material. It was agreed that if such material was discovered, it was to be set aside and recorded appropriately using techniques and approaches detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation - Section 2.4 (see *Appendix 1*).



- Site boundary
- New foul drainage service
- New gas and water services



Illus. 03: Extract of Site Plan by KnowMcConnell Architects, showing location of extension and associated services at St. Helen's Church, St. Helen Auckland.



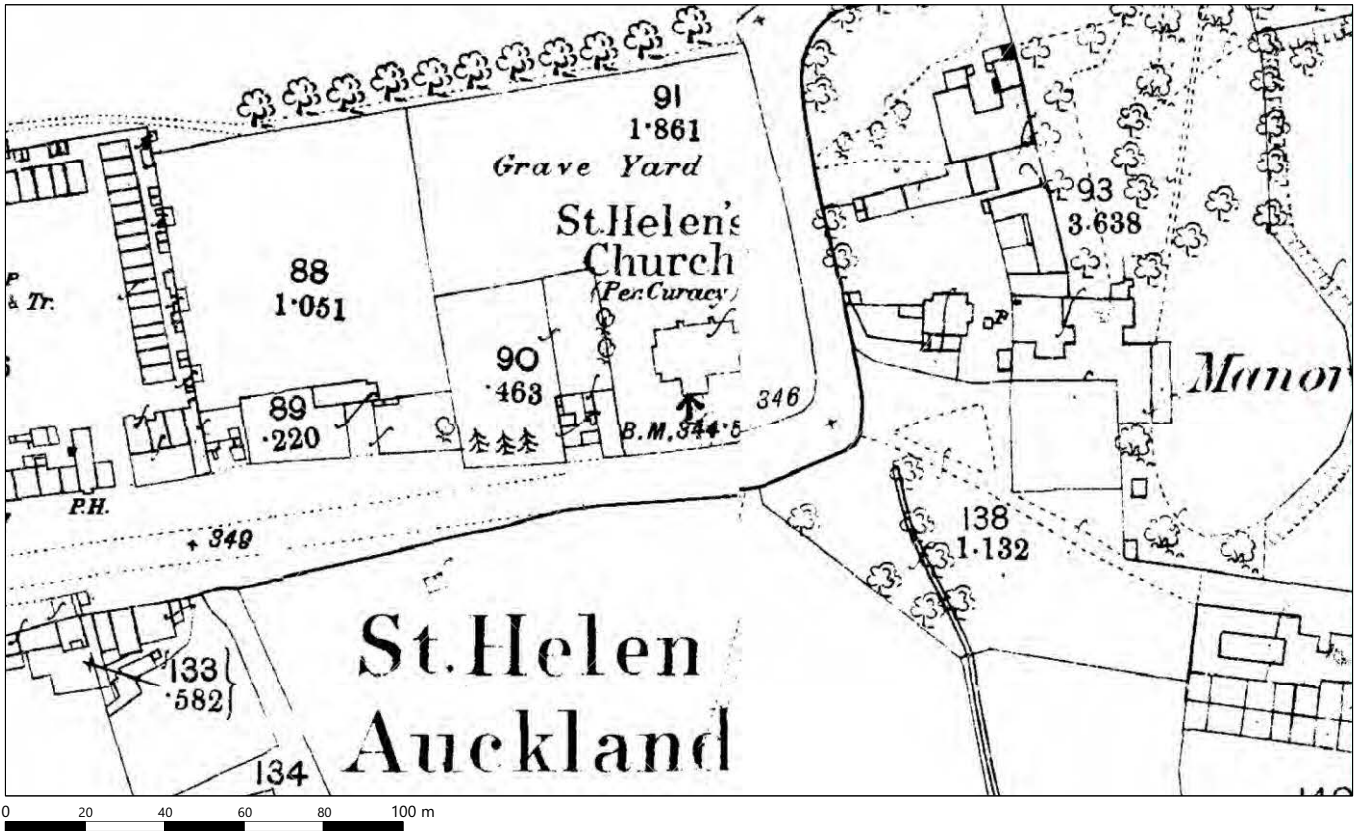
Illus. 04: Detailed site plan showing archaeological features within extension area.

3. CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

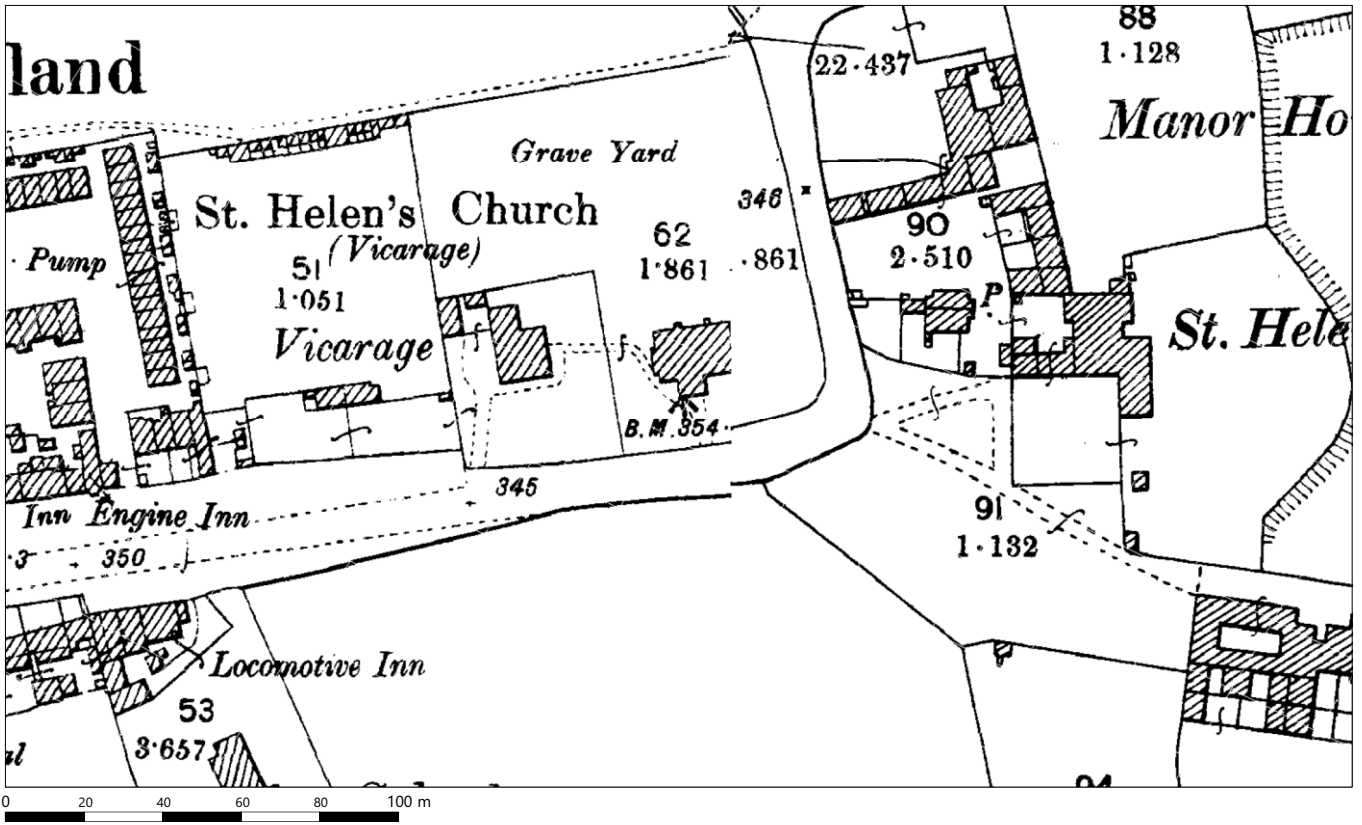
The early history of the site is unknown, although it is likely to have experienced some human impact prior to the establishment of a church on the site by the early 12th century.

The following paragraph discusses the known history of St. Helen's Church and has been summarised from Ryder's archaeological watching brief report of 2001, which describes the history of the Church in greater detail:

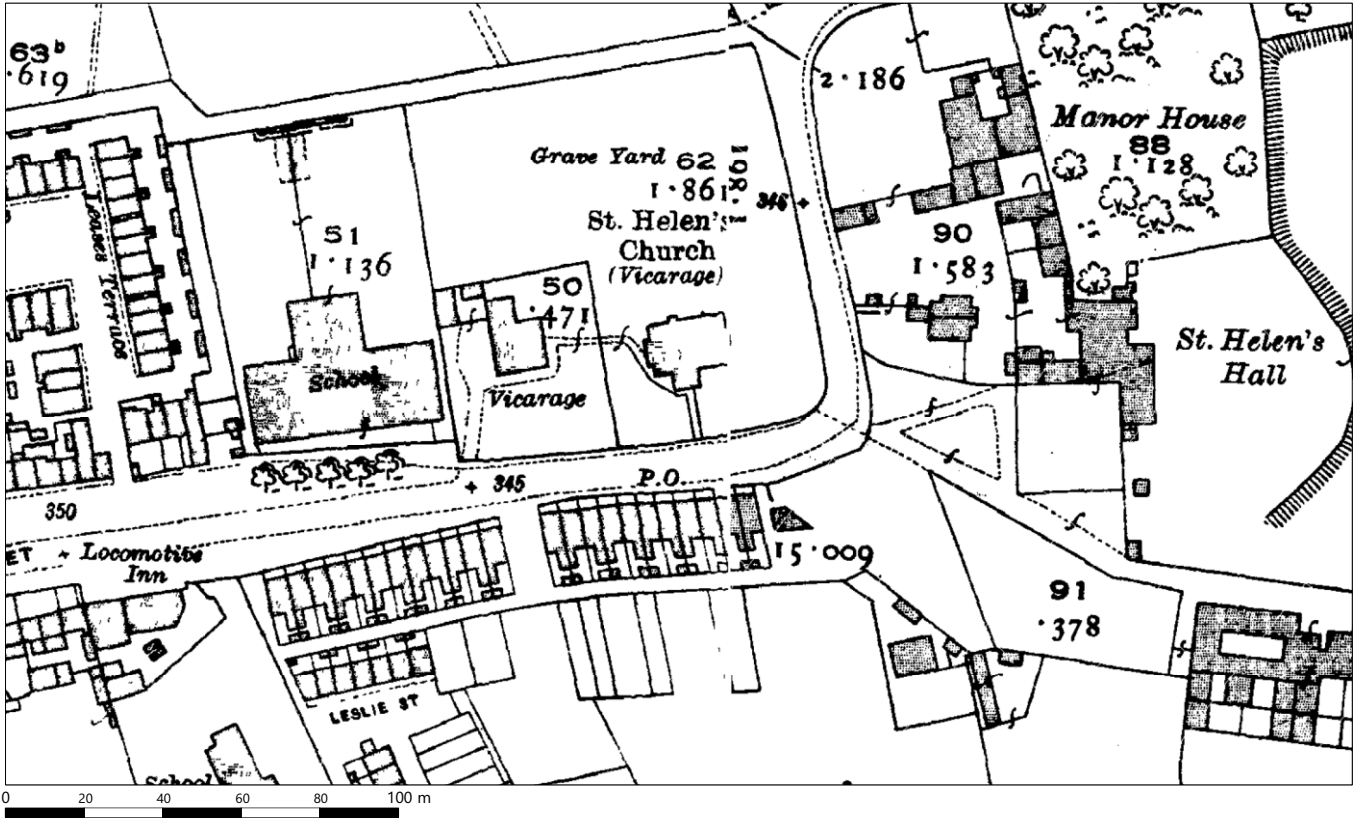
St Helen's Parish Church is a largely medieval building, formerly one of a number of chapels in the parish of St Andrew Auckland. The 'accepted wisdom' is that the earliest part of the building is represented by the walls of the eastern two bays of the nave, perhaps of mid-12th century date. Aisles were added c 1170, and then the chancel rebuilt and nave and aisles extended a further bay to the west at the beginning of the 13th century. Towards the end of the medieval period chantry chapels were added to the chancel, the north aisle rebuilt, and a three-storeyed south porch added. A major restoration was carried out in 1866 by Austin and Johnson, during which the porch was rebuilt in its current two-storeyed form.



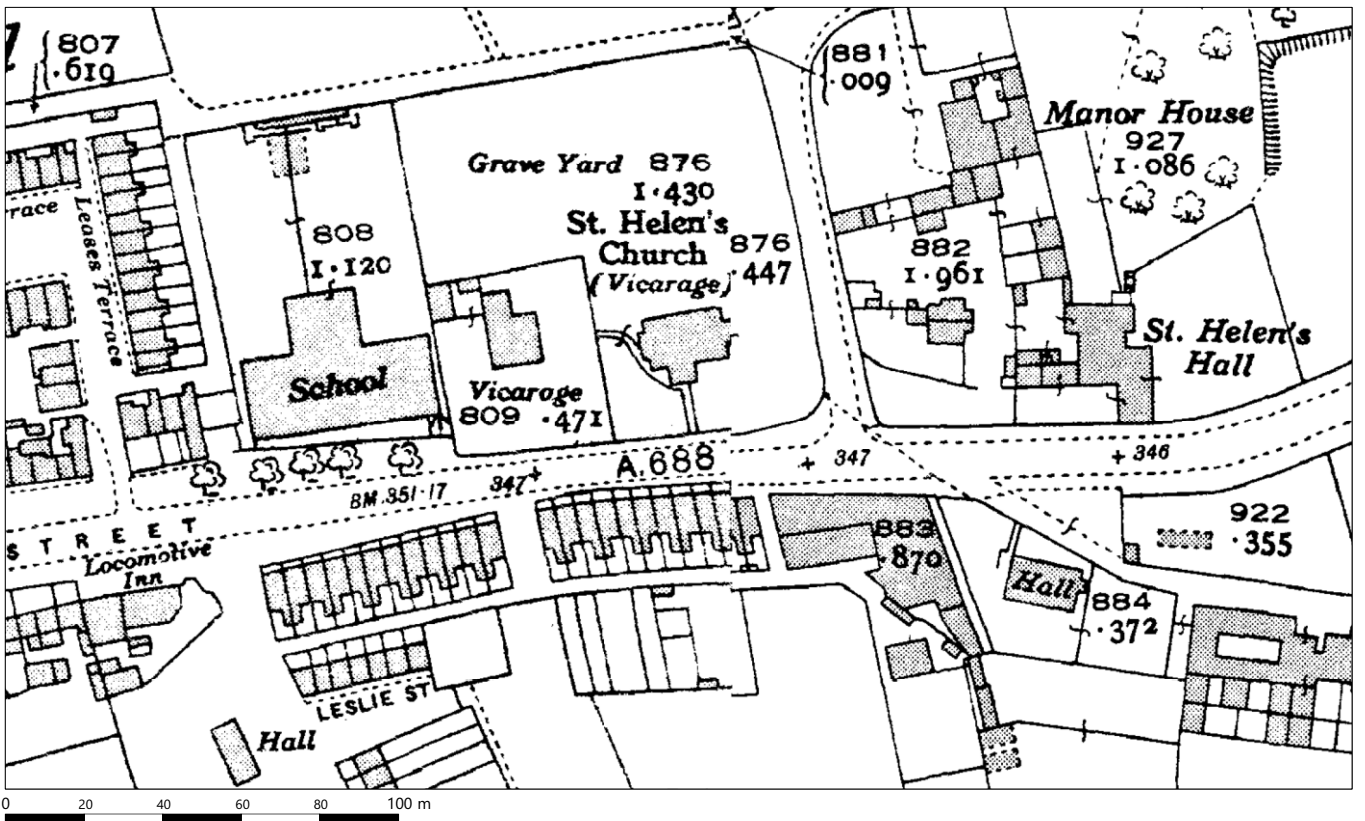
Illus. 05: Extract from the 1:2500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1857, showing St. Helen's Church.



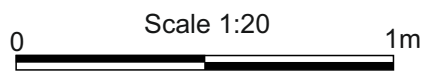
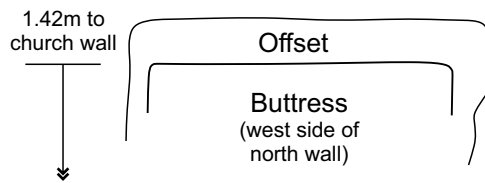
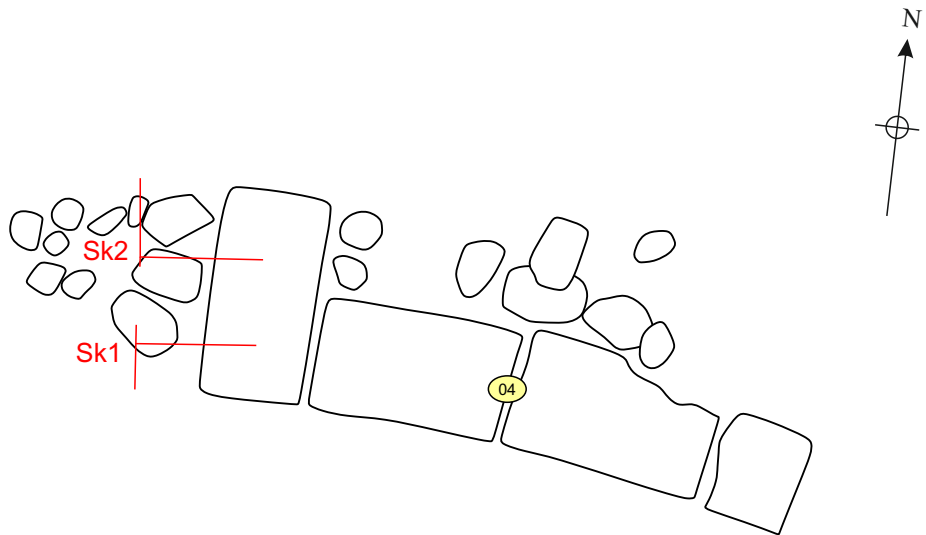
Illus. 06: Extract from the 1:2500 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1897, showing St. Helen's Church.



Illus. 07: Extract from the 1:2500 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1920, showing St. Helen's Church.



Illus. 08: Extract from the 1:2500 4th Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1939, showing St. Helen's Church.



Illus. 09: Plan of linear stone feature [04] north of butress and showing location of underlying burials (SK1&2)

4. PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING & RELOCATION OF GRAVESTONES

4.1 Photographic Recording of Gravestones

Four grave-markers were identified and scheduled for removal and relocation in advance of groundworks from the area of excavation. These were photographically recorded using oblique lighting to highlight inscribed or relief text and decorative features. The results can be seen in Photographic Record 1 (*Photos 1-6*) and their locations recorded on the detailed site plan (*Illus. 04*).

4.2 Dedication Transcriptions

The dedications inscribed upon the four grave-markers have been transcribed as follows:

- *HERE rest the Remains of MARY the Wife
of Richard Thomas Collett of West Auckland
who departed this Life the 8th of June 1796 Aged
23 Years*

*I hope my change is for the best
To live with Christ and he at Rest*

*This Stone was erected by her surviving Uncle and
Aunt John and Mary Todd of Cockfield*

*Also of Mary Todd Wife of John Todd
of Cockfield Tallow Chandler (???) named
who departed this life on the (????????) 1815
Aged 73 Years*

*And of John Todd Husband of the above
Named Mary Todd who departed (????????)
16th the (??)h of September (????????)
Aged (72?) Years*

- *To the Memory of
JOHN SMYTH SON OF
Christopher and Chris(???) Smyth
of West Auckland
who died February 5th 1(??)7
AGED 9 YEARS*

- *To
The Memory of
GEORGE WRANGHAM
of West Auckland
who Departed this Life
April 8th 1792 Aged 56 Years*

- *In Memory of ELIZABETH WRIGHT
Wife of GEORGE WRIGHT of NORTH
LEASES, who Died April the 15th
1810 A(???) (??) Ye(???)
GEORG(?) (?????????)o Died
(?)9th F(?????????????)ths
(?)N,the(?????????????)Died
(???)the 24th 1801 Aged 12 Years*

4.3 Relocation of Gravestones

The headstones were subsequently removed under careful archaeological supervision to safe storage and re-erected in a suitable position in the western area of the cemetery (see Photographic Record 2 – *Photos 7-30 and Illus. 03 for area of relocation*). All recording was carried out according to the procedures and standards indicated in the Written Scheme of Investigation - Section 2.4 (see *Appendix 1*).

4.4 Additional Gravestones Discoveries

Three further discoveries of gravestones were made during excavations at the development site. The first, dedicated to Elizabeth Watson, dated 1833, was reused as a lid for a drainage tank [03], was photographed (*Photos 27-28*) and re-erected along with the others mentioned above. The second, dedicated to Margaret and Robert Charlton, dated 1841, was discovered fallen within the excavation area, was photographed (*Photos 29-30*) and re-erected a little further to east than the others. The third, dedicated to Catherine Jackson and family, dated 1747, was recovered during the excavation of a services trench near the west end the Church Porch. Again, this was recorded (*Photos 80-81*) and re-erected nearby.



Photos 1-2. Enhanced images, recording an inscribed grave-marker to Mary Collett and family, 1796.



Photo 3. Enhanced image, recording an inscribed grave-marker to John Smythe, 1(8)(0)7.



Photo 4. Enhanced image, recording an inscribed grave-marker to George Wrangham, 1792.



Photos 5-6. Enhanced images, recording an inscribed grave-marker to Elizabeth Wright and family, 1810.

Moving Gravemarkers



Photo 7. Relocating grave-marker of Mary Collett.



Photo 8. Relocating grave-marker of Mary Collett.



Photo 9. Relocating grave-marker of Mary Collett.



Photo 10. Relocating grave-marker of Mary Collett.

Moving Gravemarkers



Photo 11. Relocating grave-marker of Mary Collett.



Photo 12. Relocating grave-marker of Mary Collett.



Photo 13. Relocating grave-marker of Elizabeth Wright.



Photo 14. Relocating grave-marker of Elizabeth Wright.

Moving Gravemarkers



Photo 15. Relocating grave-marker of George Wrangham.



Photo 16. Relocating grave-marker of George Wrangham.



Photo 17. Relocating grave-marker of John Smythe.



Photo 18. Relocating grave-marker of John Smythe.

Moving Gravemarkers



Photo 19. First slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.



Photo 20. Detail of first slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.



Photo 21. Second slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.



Photo 22. Detail of second slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.

Moving Gravemarkers



Photo 23. Third slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.



Photo 24. Detail of third slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.



Photo 25. Fourth slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.



Photo 26. Detail of fourth slot excavated for relocated grave-marker.

Moving Gravemarkers



Photo 27. Reused grave-marker, covering a soak-away drain [03] near western buttress.



Photo 28. Detail of reused grave-marker from [03], dedicated to Elizabeth Watson, 1833.



Photo 29. Relocating fallen grave-marker of Margaret and Robert Charlton, 1841.



Photo 30. Relocating fallen grave-marker of Margaret and Robert Charlton, 1841.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

5.1. Location and Dimensions

The area excavated to accommodate a foundation pad for the new extension to the church was located along its north side; abutting and parallel to the north wall (*see Illus. 04*). The western edge of the foundation pad was 0.62 m east of the north-west external corner of the church north aisle; the eastern edge of the foundation pad extended to and incorporated the eastern edge of the eastern buttress along the north wall.

- Dimensions of the excavation area for the new extension:
15 m (length E-W) x 6.60 m (width N-S) x 0.65-0.70 m (approximate depth).

5.2 Stratigraphy and Interpretation

(See Photos 31-50 for excavation and Photos 51-68 for burials)

Beneath the topsoil [01] was a typical glacial till of gravelly clay [02] observed to the base of trench. Cut into this natural layer were several features of archaeological interest [03-05, 07] and a total of 10 articulated or partially articulated in situ burials [SK01-10].

A brick built tank for a soak-away drain [03] running from a down-pipe extending from the church roof has been interpreted as late 19th century or early 20th century in origin. A reused sandstone grave-slab, acting as lid for the drainage tank, was observed to be dedicated to Elizabeth Watson, dated 1833.

A linear feature of sandstone slabs/shallow blocks without bond and associated cobbles [04] was observed 0.70 m to the north of the western buttress. The feature has been interpreted as a possible grave marker/surround – and does not appear structural. Remains of two burials (SK1-2) were discovered immediately beneath the west end of this feature.

A large number of disarticulated bones [05] were discovered on the western side of the eastern buttress and have been interpreted as a charnel pit resulting from graveyard clearance in the 19th century. These were exhumed and reinterred within a new charnel pit [06] excavated towards the west end of the cemetery.

Immediately south of brick soak-away drain [03], the decayed remains of a late-19th or early 20th century timber coffin burial was observed. This was recorded and left in situ.

At depths of approximately 0.65 m below ground level, were remains of 10 skeletons [SK01-10], all interpreted as post-18th century in origin. The skeletons all suffered from compression fractures (post-mortem) and many were only partially articulated – being previously disturbed or truncated by later groundworks such as later burial insertion, drainage and services installation. Two of the burials were located directly beneath grave-markers that had been lifted and relocated prior to the main excavation; these have been identified and referenced below. All of the articulated or partially articulated burials were recorded and left in situ.

Excavation for New Extension



Photo 31. View looking east at the beginning of excavations for the foundation pad of the new extension.



Photo 32. Clearing turf from the extension area revealed a brick soak-away drainage tank [03]. View looking east.



Photo 33. Clearing turf from the extension area revealed a brick soak-away drainage tank [03]. View looking south-east.



Photo 34. View looking west during excavations for new extension.

Excavation for New Extension



Photo 35. View looking south across sandstone linear feature [04].



Photo 36. Vertical view (south at top of frame) of sandstone linear feature [04].



Photo 37. View looking east along sandstone linear feature [04].



Photo 38. View looking west along sandstone linear feature [04].

Excavation for New Extension



Photo 39. Exposed foundation of western buttress along the north wall of the church. View looking east.



Photo 40. Exposed foundation of western buttress along the north wall of the church. View looking south.



Photo 41. Depth of Church north wall foundations revealed during excavations at the west end of the extension area.



Photo 42. Further excavation in the central area of extension.

Excavation for New Extension



Photo 43. Charnel material, consisting of disarticulated bones from grave clearance in the 19th century.



Photo 44. Location of charnel pit [05] on the west side of the eastern buttress of the church north wall. View looking east.



Photo 45. Further ground reduction to the west of the western buttress along the church north wall. View looking east.



Photo 46. Further ground reduction to the west of the western buttress along the church north wall. View looking south-east.

Excavation for New Extension



Photo 47. Further ground reduction over the extension area after snowfall.



Photo 48. Completed trenching for the foundation pad of the new extension. View looking SE.



Photo 49. Completed trenching, with detail of graded ramp, for the foundation pad of the new extension. View looking ENE.



Photo 50. Completed trenching for the foundation pad of the new extension. View looking SW.

5.3 Context List

- [01] Turf and topsoil. Loose, dark grey sandy-loam. Observed to a depth of 0.30-0.40m.
- [02] Subsoil. Glacial till comprising: mid orange-brown, fairly compact, stony (rounded), gravelly, sandy clay. Observed to the base of trench.
- [03] Soak-away drainage tank, rectangular red-brick box with reused grave slab acting as lid (dedicated to Elizabeth Watson, 1833). Located on same axis as and a distance of 3.15 m north from an existing cast-iron down-pipe extending from the church roof guttering, observed on the west side of the western buttress along the north wall of the church. Interpreted as a late 19th century or early 20th century tank for a soak-away drain, draining rain water from the north-western part of the nave roof.
See Photos 27-28, 32-33 and Illus. 04 for further details.
- [04] Linear arrangement of four sandstone slabs or shallow blocks without bond, aligned upon a slightly more accurate E-W axis than the church north wall. Dimensions: 1.64 m (length) x 0.56 m (max width). Some scattered cobbles/rubble at same level appear to be associated. Remains of two burials (SK1-2) were discovered immediately beneath the west end of the feature. The west end of the feature was located 0.74 m to the north of the western buttress along the north wall of the church. The north side of the feature appears to have been truncated by unknown means, possibly by post-medieval grave clearance. The feature has been interpreted as a possible grave marker/surround or similar – and does not appear structural.
See Photos 35-39 and Illus. 04, 09 for further details.
- [05] Charnel material, comprising a large concentration of compacted disarticulated human bone (mainly long bones and skulls), representing the remains of at least 6 individuals, observed on the western side of the eastern buttress of the north wall of the church. Exhumed and reinterred within a new 'charnel pit' [06]. Interpreted as a charnel pit resulting from 19th century graveyard clearance.
See Photos 43-44 and Illus. 04 for further information.
- [06] New 'Charnel Pit' excavated to house reinterred charnel material [05] from new extension area. Excavated within the north-west side of the cemetery, behind the vicarage garden wall.
Dimensions (approx.): 1 m (length) x 1 m (width) x 0.50 m (depth).
See Photos 69-71 and Illus. 03 for further details.
- [07] Decayed remains of a (presumed) late-19th or early 20th century timber coffin burial, observed upon an E-W alignment and located immediately south of brick soak-away drain [03] 2.85 m to the north of the north wall of the church and 0.50 m west of the western buttress along the north wall of the church. The coffin was left in situ.
See Photos 51-52 and Illus. 04 for further details.

5.4 Articulated Inhumations

- [SK1] Located beneath the west end of linear stone feature [04] at a distance of 1 meter north of the western buttress. Aligned E-W. Only the upper torso and skull were exposed by excavation. Multiple cranial compression fractures. The north portion of skeleton appeared truncated by SK2 which lies immediately parallel and partly overlaps. Left in situ and undisturbed.
Dimensions (exposed): 0.32 m (length E-W) x 0.16 m (width N-S).
See photos 53-54 and Illus. 04, 09 for further details.
- [SK2] Located immediately parallel to and slightly overlapping/truncating the north side of SK1. Aligned E-W. Only the upper torso and skull exposed – which has multiple cranial compression fractures. Left in situ and undisturbed.

- Dimensions (exposed): 0.33 m (length E-W) x 0.22 m (width N-S).
See photos 53-54 and Illus. 04, 09 for further details.
- [SK3] Located beneath relocated gravestone of Elizabeth Wright, a distance of 4.40 m north of the Church north wall and 3 m east of the western buttress. Aligned E-W. Only upper torso and skull exposed. Frontal cranial compression fractures. Its associated grave-cut was observed running parallel to the skeleton on both north and south sides. Left in situ and undisturbed.
Dimensions (exposed): 0.50 m (length E-W) x 0.35 m (width N-S).
See photos 55-56 and Illus. 04 for further details.
- [SK4] Equivalent to 2016 Evaluation SK1. Partial articulated inhumation of infant; upper torso, upper limbs and cranial remains only, missing pelvis and lower limbs. A set of 13 small silver shroud pins were associated with the burial discovered during evaluation in 2016, along with timber coffin fragments with attached nails and a lead nugget. Located at the SE side of the extension area, approx. 0.80m north of the eastern buttress along the north wall of the church. Observed at a depth of 0.65 m below ground level. Remains were recorded and left in situ. Interpreted as a partially disturbed but in-situ infant burial of probable C19th origin.
See photos 57-58 and Illus. 04 for further details.
- [SK5-6] Two skeletons laying side by side on an E-W alignment, almost abutting the north wall of the church, located 1.12 m east from the north door. Both skeletons were fully exposed and both had cranial compression fractures.
SK5 dimensions: 1.20 m (length E-W) x 0.30 m (width N-S).
SK6 dimensions: 1.56 m (length E-W) x 0.30 m (width N-S).
See photos 59-60 and Illus. 04 for further details.
- [SK7] Infant burial, located 2.72 m north of the north wall and 1.05 m east of the north door of the church. Aligned E-W. Truncated from the lower legs onward. Cranial compression fractures.
Dimensions: 0.70 m (length E-W) x 0.28 m (width N-S).
See photos 61-62 and Illus. 04 for further details.
- [SK8] Located 1.10 m north of the north door and 0.92 m east of the western buttress. Aligned E-W. Entire skeleton exposed, but lower rib cage, back vertebrae and pelvis missing/truncated. Multiple cranial fractures.
Dimensions: 1.55 m (length E-W) x 0.55 m (width N-S).
See photos 63-64 and Illus. 04 for further details.
- [SK9] Located within a broader grave-cut/pit 0.45 m west of the eastern buttress and 1.07 m north of the church north wall. Upper torso and skull survive; truncated below the waist. Multiple cranial fractures.
Dimensions: 0.45 m (length E-W) x 0.23 m (width N-S).
See photos 65-66 and Illus. 04 for further details.
- [SK10] Located beneath removed grave-marker of George Wrangham, 5.60 m north of the north wall and aligned with the east side of the north door of the church. Aligned E-W. Badly truncated articulated skeleton, with only pelvis, left femur, $\frac{3}{4}$ of back vertebrae, left ribs, left arm and a few finger bones surviving.
Dimensions: 0.75 m (length E-W) x 0.31 m (width N-S).
See photos 67-68 and Illus. 04 for further details.

Articulated Inhumations



Photo 51. Remains of timber coffin burial [07], view looking north.



Photo 52. Remains of timber coffin burial [07], view looking south-east.



Photo 53. Remains of SK1-2, view looking south.



Photo 54. Remains of SK1-2, broad view looking south-west.

Articulated Inhumations



Photo 55. Remains of SK3, view looking west.



Photo 56. Remains of SK3, view looking north.



Photo 57. Remains of SK4 (Eval SK1), view looking north.



Photo 58. Remains of SK4 (Eval SK1), view looking south.

Articulated Inhumations



Photo 59. Remains of SK5-6, view looking south.

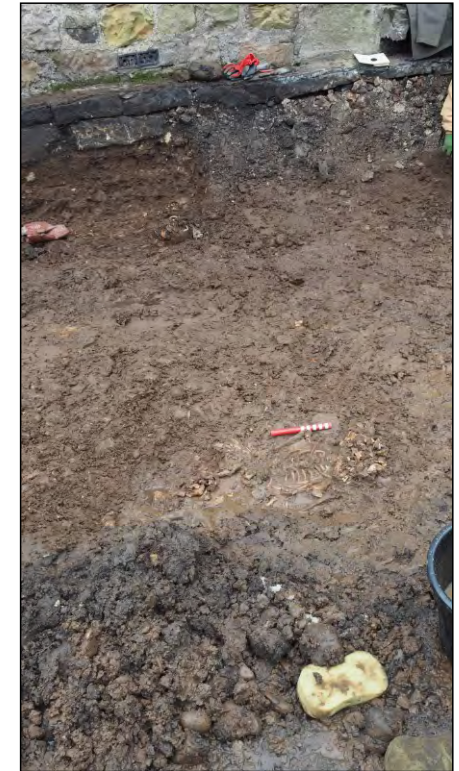


Photo 61. Remains of SK7, broad view looking south.



Photo 60. Remains of SK5-6, broad view looking south-west.



Photo 62. Remains of SK7, view looking north.

Articulated Inhumations



*Photo 63. Remains of SK8,
view looking north.*



*Photo 64. Remains of SK8,
broad view looking south-east.*



*Photo 65. Remains of SK9,
broad view looking south-west.*



Photo 66. Remains of SK9, view looking north.

Articulated Inhumations



Photo 67. Remains of SK10, broad view looking east.



Photo 68. Remains of SK10, view looking south.

Excavation for New Charnel Pit



Photo 69. View looking SW during excavation of new charnel pit [06] to house disarticulated bones uncovered in extension area.



Photo 70. View looking north at excavated pit [06] for charnel material.



Photo 71. View looking west after reinternment of disarticulated bones in new charnel pit [06].

6. MONITORING OF SERVICE TRENCHING

6.1 Excavation for the provision of services associated with the Church extension was carried out as part of the scheme. These trenches were excavated to the full depth required for services or to the level of surviving burials or other archaeological remains within the required depths.

6.2 The location of trenching for the provision of services was recorded on the broad site plan (*see Illus. 03*) and photographed in detail (*Photos 72-81*).

6.3 Provision for a new foul drainage service began with the excavation for a new manhole under the tarmac drive in the Vicarage garden and subsequently extending as a narrow and shallow trench across the front lawn, directly towards the triple lancet window at the west end of the Church, then turning perpendicularly northwards and north-westwards on towards the west end of the new extension. No archaeological remains were observed within this services trench.

6.4 Provision for a new gas and water service connecting the new extension to an existing supply at the west end of the Church Porch, recovered a fallen gravestone, dedicated to Catherine Jackson and family, dated 1747 (*see Photos 80-81* and Section 4.4 above). No other archaeological remains were observed within this services trench.

Services from Vicarage Garden to Church



Photo 72. View looking east during excavation for new manhole under Vicarage Driveway.



Photo 73. View looking NE during excavation for new manhole under Vicarage Driveway.



Photo 74. View looking west along services trench excavated in Vicarage lawn.



Photo 75. View looking east along services trench excavated in Vicarage lawn.

Services from Vicarage Garden to Church



Photo 76. View looking west along services trench excavated from Vicarage garden to Church east end.



Photo 77. View looking east along services trench excavated from Vicarage garden to Church east end.



Photo 78. View looking south along services trench at east end of Church.



Photo 79. View looking north along services trench at east end of Church.

Services to Porch



Photo 80. View looking east along service trench connecting to west end of Church Porch.



Photo 81. Grave-marker of Catherine Jackson and family, 1747, recovered during excavation of services trench connecting to west end of Church Porch.

7. MONITORING OF BUTTRESS DEMOLITION

7.1 The partial demolition of buttresses, located on the eastern and western sides of the north wall of the church, was monitored in case any decorative stonework of earlier date was reused from elsewhere and incorporated within their construction material. It was agreed that if such material was discovered, it was to be set aside and recorded appropriately using techniques and approaches detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation - Section 2.4 (see *Appendix 1*).

7.2 Eastern Buttress

The east wall of the new Church extension proposed to intersect with the eastern buttress, which extended from the north wall of the Church (see *Illus. 04*). In order to tie the stonework together, it was necessary to remove approx. 8 facing stones on the east side of the front elevation of the buttress. The process was archaeologically monitored (see *Photos 82-83*) and the stones examined for historic architectural detail. It was determined that the removed stones, along with the buttress itself, were of entirely 19th century character.

7.3 Western Buttress

In order to accommodate the new extension, it was decided to remove five courses of stonework from the upper portion of the western buttress, located along the north wall of the Church – some 6.70 m from the external north-west corner of the north aisle (see *Illus. 04*). The process was archaeologically monitored (see *Photos 84-89*) and both the facing stones and core-material examined for historic architectural detail. It was determined that the stones, along with the buttress itself, were of entirely 19th century character.

Partial Demolition of Buttresses



Photo 82. The eastern buttress during removal of facing stones on east side of front elevation.



Photo 83. The eastern buttress after removal of facing stones on east side of front elevation.



Photo 84. The western buttress prior to reduction.



Photo 85. The western buttress at the beginning of reduction works.

Partial Demolition of Buttresses



Photo 86. The western buttress during removal of upper courses.



Photo 87. The western buttress during further removal of upper courses.



Photo 88. The western buttress during final removal of upper courses.



Photo 89. The western buttress after removal of upper courses.

8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

8.1.1 Four grave-markers identified within the extension area were recorded photographically and their dedications transcribed prior to excavation. This revealed them all to be of late-18th – early-19th century in origin, and with two of the four inscriptions recording multiple burials beneath. The grave-markers were subsequently removed under careful archaeological supervision to safe storage and re-erected in a suitable position in the western area of the graveyard. Three additional gravestones were discovered during the groundworks, either fallen or reused in late-19th century drainage works; all dating from the mid-18th – early-19th centuries and two recording multiple burials.

8.1.2 Excavation over the area for the extension foundation pad revealed several features of archaeological interest including: a 19th century brick drainage tank [03] with the aforementioned grave-marker reused as its lid; a linear feature of sandstone slabs and cobbles [04] interpreted as a possible grave-marker surround; a large charnel pit [05] resulting from graveyard clearance in the 19th century and containing the disarticulated bones of at least 6 individuals; the decayed remains of a late-19th or early 20th century timber coffin burial [07]; and a total of 10 articulated or partially articulated burials [SK01-10] of post-18th century date, recorded at depths of approximately 0.65 m below ground level and left in situ. The skeletons all suffered from cranial compression fractures (post-mortem) and many were only partially articulated – being previously disturbed or truncated by later groundworks such as later burial insertion, drainage and services installation. Two of the burials were located directly beneath grave-markers that had been lifted and relocated prior to the main excavation; these have been identified and referenced.

8.1.3 Excavation for the provision of services associated with the extension, revealed only a single fallen grave-marker of mid-18th century origin, found near the west end of the Church Porch. No further archaeological features were observed.

8.1.4 Partial demolition of the east and west buttresses located along the north wall of the Church, revealed no reused stonework of architectural merit. The buttresses and the demolished stonework were identified as 19th century in character.

8.2 Recommendations

No further archaeological work required in association with the St. Helen's Church development scheme. However, given the high potential for significant archaeological deposits to exist in the churchyard, and especially given the high density of both articulated and disarticulated human remains surviving at shallow depths, it is recommended that any future work should be considered on its own merits with respect to the need for archaeological intervention.

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APPENDIX 1:

ST HELEN'S AUCKLAND, COUNTY DURHAM -

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation, Photographic Recording and Monitoring of small-scale demolition works, December 2017

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 St Helen's Auckland in the Diocese of Durham is the parish church of West Auckland and St Helen Auckland and additionally serves the communities of Tindale Crescent, Spring Gardens, Bildershaw and Hummerbeck. Parts of the earliest church, founded in AD 1120, survive in the two easternmost bays of the Nave. But an additional western bay was added around 1220 and the chancel and side chapels were added soon afterwards. The clerestory and battlements were built in around 1500 while the current low-pitched roof replaced the original steep-pitched one.

1.1.2 The following represents a project outline for a programme of archaeological excavation to record any archaeological remains revealed during development works for the construction of a new single storey extension to the north side of the church, approx.. 50sq metres in extent, measuring 12.25 X 4.40 m internally (i.e. 13 X 5 m externally including foundations). In addition, excavation for the provision of services associated with the extension will be carried out as part of the scheme.

1.1.3 This work has been requested by the Durham Diocesan Archaeologist, Dr David Mason, following archaeological excavation in 2015 which confirmed that archaeological sensitivity of the site.

1.1.4 The principal observations within the two archaeological evaluation trenches excavated in 2015 were as follows:

Charnel remains representing three disarticulated human skeletons observed at a shallow depth within Trench 1 were interpreted as inhumations disturbed and reburied during the construction of a soak-away drain, probably in the 20th century. The gap in the sequence of grave marker-stones observed around Trench 1 may be a direct consequence of the drainage intrusion.

An articulated inhumation observed at the south-east side of Trench 1 was interpreted as a partially disturbed but in-situ infant burial. Associated finds included a cluster of shroud pins and timber coffin fragments. This burial was recorded and left in-situ at a depth of 0.65 – 0.80 m below ground level and may indicate the likely depth of further undisturbed burials.

No in-situ archaeological remains were observed within Trench 2, but the proximity of the trench to the north doorway of the church could explain the absence of burials within this area.

1.1.5 Given the evidence for burials discovered by evaluation and the existing sequence of 19th century grave markers along the proposed footprint of the new building, it was anticipated that other articulated inhumations may survive within the proposed development area at depths below 0.65 m.

1.1.6 On the basis of evaluation it was not considered likely, however, that building remains, other than narrow sections of the lower courses of the church north wall itself, survive at depths likely to be disturbed.

1.1.7 Accordingly, it was recommended that any burials should be archaeologically excavated in advance of the main construction programme and, further, that an appropriate record of grave markers should be made prior to their relocation. Additionally an intermittent watching brief was recommended during demolition of the current stone buttresses against the north wall in order to recover and record any re-used sculpted architectural fragments found within them.

2. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

2.1 Recording of grave markers

Grave markers to be removed in advance of works from the development site will be photographically recorded using oblique lighting to highlight inscribed or relief text and decorative features. The results will then be transcribed as part of the reporting process. The headstones will then be removed to safe storage and re-erected in suitable positions. All recording will be carried out according to the procedures and standards indicated below (Section 2.4).

2.2 Monitoring during the demolition of buttresses

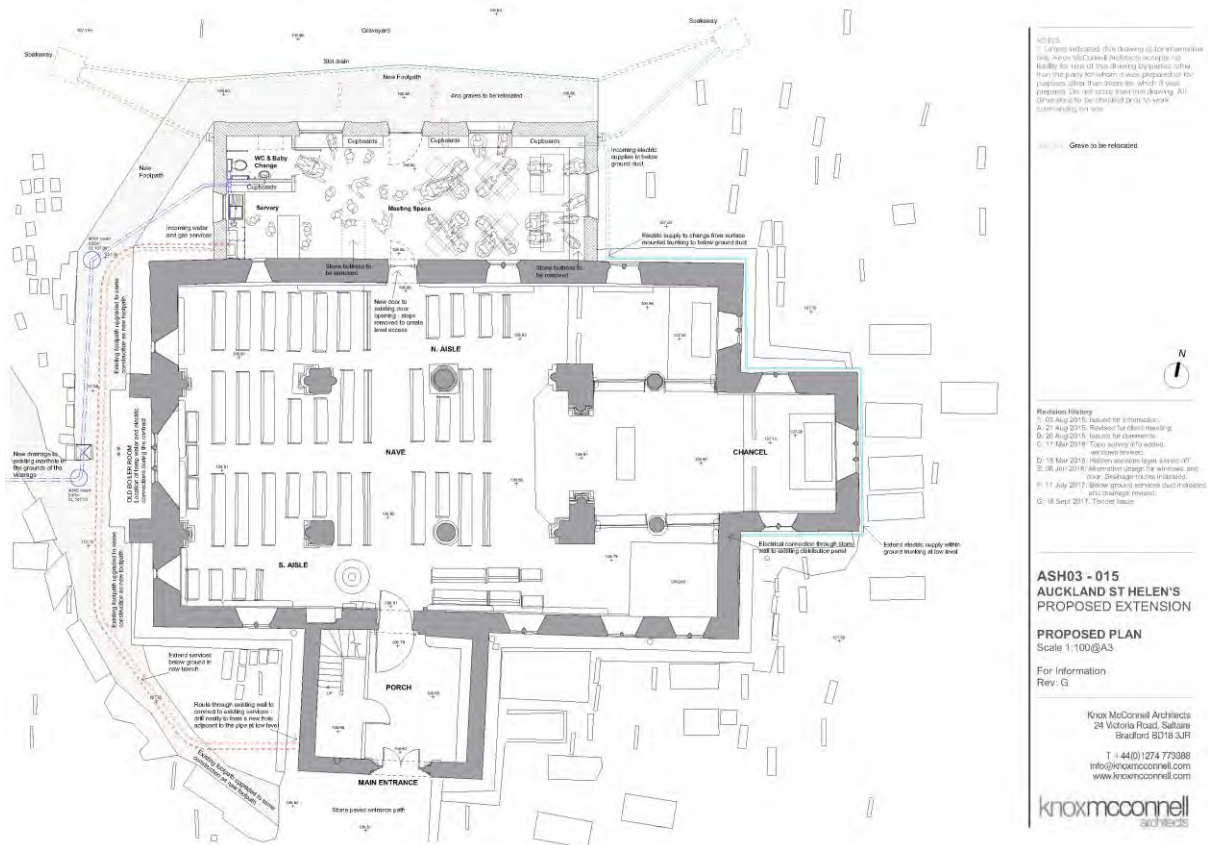
The demolition of relatively modern buttresses on the north side of the church will be monitored in case any decorative stonework is included in them. In that case it will be set aside and recorded appropriately using techniques and approaches detailed below (Section 2.4).

2.3 Excavation

2.3.1 The development plot should be excavated to the full depth of foundations or to the level of surviving burials or other archaeological remains within the required foundation depths.

2.3.2 Excavation for the provision of services associated with the extension will be carried out as part of the scheme. These should be excavated to the full depth required for services or to the level of surviving burials or other archaeological remains within the required depths.

2.3.3 All archaeological staff will be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Before commencement of work they will have been made aware of what work is required under the specification and they will understand the aims and methodologies of the project. All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.



Illus. 01: Area of Works, showing proposed extension on north side of church and utilities along east and west.

2.3.4 The developer will allow the archaeological team access to the site and, in turn, the archaeological contractor will keep the diocesan archaeologist apprised of the timing of the works and any significant discoveries made.

2.3.5 The excavation will be carried out by machine, monitored by an archaeologist, until and unless archaeological remains are discovered, at which point further excavation and recording will be carried out by hand. All sections and deposits exposed will be systematically examined to identify, sample and record, as appropriate, any previously unidentified archaeological features which survive within the area of excavation.

2.3.6 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded by written and drawn record and photographically. Photographic recording shall also be undertaken where no archaeological features are encountered, and include general working shots.

2.3.7 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of greater significance than anticipated, work will cease and the diocesan archaeologist and a representative of the developer will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and a mitigation strategy for recording or preservation *in situ*, as appropriate, will be agreed upon by all the parties.

2.3.8 Should additional staff time and resources be deemed necessary by the archaeological contractor to excavate, record and sample revealed archaeological features, a contingency should be allowed for the additional excavation.

2.3.9 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) are identified during the watching brief, there will be provision for the collection of at least one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples will be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures are identified, the diocesan archaeologist will be contacted to discuss the appropriate response.

2.3.10 In the event of human burials being discovered, the archaeological contractor will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857. Where any part of a human burial is disturbed the whole burial will be archaeologically exhumed.

2.3.11 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artifacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

2.4 Recording

2.4.1 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic, as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Written descriptions should comprise both factual data and interpretative elements. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate. Sections will be related to Ordnance Datum (i.e. levels will be recorded as above Ordnance Datum – aOD).

2.4.2 The stratigraphy of the excavation will be recorded even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

2.4.3 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

2.4.4 The excavation will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:1250 or 1:500 map of the area, using a total-station-theodolite.

2.4.5 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. The location of all photographs will be recorded on a plan base.

2.4.6 Drawings, photography and written records of discrete features, where deemed necessary, will be sufficient to allow interpretation of the material and the preparation of a report on the site.

2.5 Finds Processing

2.5.1 All processing, storage and conservation of finds will be carried out in compliance with the relevant IFA and UKIC (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation) guidelines.

2.5.1 Artefact collection and discard policies will be fit for the defined purpose.

2.5.2 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. Artefacts will be used to establish the potential for all categories of finds, should further archaeological work be necessary.

2.5.3 All bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds must be appropriately bagged and boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

2.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged. Vulnerable objects must be specially packaged, and textiles, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

2.5.5 Assessment and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples will be carried out by an approved, named specialist.

2.5.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision will be made for recording them.

2.5.7 During and after the excavation and watching brief, all objects will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

2.6 Environmental Sampling and Dating

The following strategy for environmental sampling has been confirmed with Jacqui Huntley, English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

2.6.1 If significant archaeological deposits are encountered, selective sampling will be carried out in a manner consistent with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists* (English Heritage 2003).

2.6.2 Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by taking up to two bulk samples of 30 litres from any context selected for analysis by the excavator from suitable (i.e. uncontaminated) deposits. Deposits/fills totalling less than 30 litres in volume will be sampled in their entirety. Samples will be taken from all deposits/fills containing charcoal, unless the contexts are evidently subject to modern contamination.

2.6.3 Deposits will be sampled for remains of pollen, food residues, microfossils, small boned ecofacts (e.g. fish & insects/micro-fauna), industrial residues (e.g. micro-slugs - hammer-scale and spherical droplets), cloth and timber. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.

2.6.4 Any significant ecofactual assemblages will be assessed by a recognised specialist.

2.6.5 Deposits will be assessed for their potential for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating. As well as providing information on construction techniques, timbers will be assessed for their potential for dendrochronology dating, in which case sampling will follow procedures in *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (Hillam 1998) and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (R. Brunning 1996). A maximum of 5 samples of material suitable for dating by scientific means (eg: Radiocarbon, Luminescence, Remnant Magnetism, etc.) will be collected.

2.6.6 Information on the nature and history of the site, aims and objectives of the project, summary of archaeological results, context types and stratigraphic relationships, phase and dating information, sampling and processing methods, sample locations, preservation conditions, residuality/ contamination, etc. will be provided with each sample submitted for analysis.

2.6.7 Laboratory processing of samples shall only be undertaken if deposits are found to be reasonably well dated, or linked to recognisable features and from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence.

2.6.8 Human remains will be treated with care, dignity and respect, in full compliance with the relevant legislation (essentially the Burial Act 1857), local environmental health concerns and Faculty permission. If found, human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the police, coroner and diocesan archaeologist informed, and only removed if it is agreed that removal of the remains is essential. Analysis of the osteological material, if deemed practical and necessary, will take place according to published guidelines, *Human Remains from Archaeological Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (English Heritage 2002). This may involve extending the trench to remove a whole skeleton, although there is no requirement for such in current EH/HE published guidelines.

2.6.9 If anything is found which could be Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement to report it to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. The Archaeological Practice Ltd. will comply with the procedures set out in The Treasure Act 1996. Any treasure will be reported to the coroner and to The Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer, Rob Collins (0191 2225076 or Robert.Collins@newcastle.ac.uk) for guidance on the Treasure Act procedures.

Treasure is defined as the following:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10% by weight of metal is precious metal and that is at least 300 years old when found
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find
- All coins from the same find provided that they are at least 300 years old when found, but if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least ten
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category

2.6.10 The potential requirement for specialist analyses is an unavoidable risk in all such investigations. Although the excavation results would suggest that the likelihood of such analyses being required in this case is relatively low, the possibility can not be entirely dismissed, and the investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant would be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this specification. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a cost-only basis.

2.7 Production of Site Archive

2.7.1 The site archive will be prepared to the standard specified in MAP 2 and in accordance with the UKIC guidelines. This will include the indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original context records, object records, bulk finds records, sample records, skeleton records (if recovered), photographic records, drawing records, photographs, drawings, level books, site note-books, spot dating records, and conservation records; and ensuring that all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the site are packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions and that all their associated records are complete. This will be completed by the end of the field work. A summary account of the context record will be included and written by the supervising archaeologist.

2.7.2 The archive will be submitted to the Bowes Museum following analysis of the for reporting purposes and publication. The location of artefacts will be stated in the archive.

2.8 Production of Final Report

2.8.1 The report will be bound, with each page and paragraph numbered. It will include as a minimum the following:

- Planning application number, OASIS reference number, Archive reference and an 8 figure grid reference
- A copy of the DCC brief with a copy of the 'check-list' appended to the brief
- A summary statement of methodologies used.
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale and a location plan of the extent of the watching brief at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid.
- Plans and sections of all features located and recorded at a recognisable and appropriate planning scale.
- Both above Ordnance Datum (aOD) levels and levels below current ground levels in the text and aOD levels included on plans and sections
- A summary statement of results.
- A table summarizing the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
- Conclusions
- Recommendations

2.8.2 Copies of the report will be provided within two months of the completion of fieldwork to the developer and the diocesan archaeologist. One bound paper copy and digital copy (in pdf format) will be submitted to the diocesan archaeologist and/or Durham HER.

2.9 Publication of Results of Archaeological Works

2.9.1 A summary of the results of the investigation will be prepared for 'Archaeology in County Durham' and submitted to the HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.

2.9.2 The Contractor will, at the request of the diocesan archaeologist, also prepare a short report on the work for publication in an agreed journal.

2.10 OASIS

2.10.1 The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the Durham HER Officer. The Contractor agrees to the procedure whereby the information on the form will be placed in the public domain on the OASIS website, following submission to or incorporation of the final report (see 2.6) into the Durham County HER

3. EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 The Developer has appointed The Archaeological Practice Ltd. as a professionally competent Archaeological Contractor, on agreed terms, to execute the scheme as set out in the brief supplied by the County Archaeology Service.

3.2 The present project design must be submitted for approval and, if necessary, modification by the County Archaeology Service before work on-site can proceed.

3.3 The Developer will allow the County Archaeology Service and the appointed contractor all reasonable access to the site for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological scheme, subject only to safety requirements.

3.5 The archaeological contractor appointed to manage the execution of the scheme shall ensure that:

3.5.1 the appropriate parties are informed of the objectives, timetable and progress of the archaeological work

3.5.2 the progress of the work is adequately and effectively monitored and the results of this are communicated to the appropriate parties.

3.5.3 significant problems in the execution of the scheme are communicated at the earliest opportunity to the appropriate parties in order to effect a resolution of the problems.

3.6 The archaeological contractor will carry, and will ensure that other archaeological contractors involved in the scheme carry appropriate levels of insurance cover in respect of Employers Liability, Public and Third Party Liability & Professional Indemnity.

3.7 The archaeological contractor will liaise with the appointed CDM Planning Supervisor and prepare or arrange for the preparation of a Safety Plan for the archaeological work.

3.8 At or before the commencement of the scheme the Developer, the appointed Archaeological Contractors, the County Archaeological Officer and other appropriate parties will agree arbitration procedures to be followed in the event of any unresolvable difficulties or disputes arising from the scheme

3.9 Careful assessment has led to the definition of a number of research objectives which identify with a high degree of likelihood the kind of archaeological deposits which the investigation will encounter. Nevertheless, it is possible that discoveries will be made which could not reasonably have been foreseen on the basis of all the information currently available. Any difficulties arising from unforeseen discoveries will be resolved by discussion between all the parties involved. There will be a presumption, the investigation having been carried out in accordance with the schedule set out in this document, and to the satisfaction of the County Archaeological Officer, and all other considerations being equal, that no executive or financial obligation shall attach to any particular party in the event of unforeseen discoveries being made, and that the executive and financial responsibility for dealing with such unforeseen discoveries shall rest outside the currently agreed scheme of investigation.

3.10 The Archaeological Contractor(s) appointed to execute the scheme will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 regarding the exhumation and interment of any human remains discovered within the site, and will comply with all reasonable requirements of any church or other religious body or civil body regarding the manner and method of removal, re-interment or cremation of the human remains, and the removal and disposal of any tombstones or other memorials discovered within the site. The Developer will incur all costs resulting from such compliance.

4. TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

The work will be carried out in January to March 2018.

Personnel:

Archaeological Practice

*PM: Project Manager:
Richard Carlton*

*PO: Project Officer:
Marc Johnstone*

Sub-Contractors

*ASUD: Archaeological Services, University of
Durham: Environmental Analysis*

*Jenny Vaughan: medieval and post-medieval
pottery*

Lindsay Allason-Jones: Roman finds

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.



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