

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, DALTON-LE-DALE

St Andrew's Church, the former parish church of Dalton-le-Dale, lies in a narrow valley 2 km inland from Seaham, on the north side of the Dalton Burn.

In plan the body of the church is a single unaisled rectangle 25.7 by 8.3 m externally, with no structural division between nave and chancel; there is an early-20th century vestry and boiler house on the north side of the chancel, and a south porch.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Exterior

Since the church is a simple rectangle in form, the fabric and features are here described wall-by-wall, starting with the west end. All the dressings of the fabric are of cut sandstone. The roof of the main body of the church is of Welsh slate.

The **West End** shows two quite distinct fabric types, above and below the set-back at mid-height. Below is relatively small stone, roughly coursed, whilst above is squared and coursed stone, a more regular fabric than anything in the south wall.

The wall has a clasping buttress at its south-west corner and a three-stepped diagonal buttress (with a broad chamfered plinth) at the north-west; there is also a shallow pilaster buttress set centrally, stepping back at the level of a chamfered set-back which crosses the gable at mid-height, then ending below the sill of a tall lancet window which rises to the apex of the gable, which is of quite shallow pitch; the coping is returned along a foot-stone or kneeler at each end. The gable is capped by a bell-cote with twin openings, with pointed arches, above a moulded string, and a steep gabled cap. The gable coping and foot-stones may date to the 1821 re-roofing, but the bellcote, in its present form, looks more recent.

The **South Wall** consists largely of a mixture of roughly-squared stone and rubble (almost all sandstone), laid in irregular courses; the lower third of the western part of the wall (ending just short of the buttress to the east of the porch) has rather smaller stones, laid in somewhat more regular courses; the top of this section of presumably earlier masonry is marked by a thin 'levelling off' course. At the head of the wall, except for its eastern third, are two or three courses of more regularly-coursed yellowish stone.

The wall is divided into four regular bays by pilaster buttresses, and horizontally by the same chamfered set-back seen on the west end; in the eastern bay, just short of the east end, the set-back steps down a couple of courses. There is also a chamfered plinth, which steps down eastward in the second and fourth bays. The south porch projects from the first bay, and a stepped and gable-topped early 20th-century buttress has been built onto the face of the clasping buttress at the south-east angle.

The south door, inside the porch, has a two-centred arch of two orders, the inner simply chamfered and the outer with a roll moulding; there is also a moulded hood. The outer order has been carried on jamb shafts, now missing; their capitals and bases, badly worn, survive, with the capital mouldings being continued as imposts round the inner order, the chamfer of which continues down the jambs. Above the door, and now above the apex of the porch roof, is a

semicircular stone sundial with a cable-moulded edge; this is presumed to be of Pre-Conquest date. Cramp (1984, 156, plate 151) includes it without any comment or reference.

There is one lancet window west of the porch, two in the second bay, a single one in the third bay and two in the fourth bay. All have chamfered surrounds and chamfered hoodmoulds (some badly worn) with broach stops. All the lancets have their sills just above the set-back, except for that in the third bay which has its cut down to set-back level. At the east end of the third bay is a priest's door with a two-centred arch carrying a narrow chamfer; immediately west of it is a low-side window with a worn trefoiled head.

The **North Wall** has a vertical strip of rubble masonry adjacent to the north-west angle buttress, but east of this is an area of well-squared stone (quite like the upper part of the west end), including the north door then ending in an irregular vertical break (approximately on the line of a modern drain-pipe) just before the first lancet window; beyond this is roughly-coursed rubble, much like that on the south. The western two thirds of the wall show the same rebuilding of the top two or three courses as on the south.

The architectural features of the wall are also quite different to those on the south; its western part (ie west of the vestry) has a two-stepped plinth, the upper member having a broad chamfer continuous with that of the north-west buttress. The plinth is stopped on either side of the north door, which has a semicircular arch of two orders. The inner order is of plain square section, continued unbroken down the jambs, The outer order has zig-zag ornament to both intrados and face, carried on jamb shafts, only the worn scalloped capitals of which survive; there is also a grooved-and-chamfered hoodmould. Further east, in the rubble part of the wall, are two lancet windows (of the same type as in the south wall) but directly below the eastern is an inserted low-side window, rather broader than that on the south, with a roughly cut trefoiled semicircular arch.

Above the western slope of the vestry roof is a clear vertical break in the fabric, the wall face to the west being set c 0.05 m further forwards; this break has no cut dressings, and would seem to result from rebuilding at some time (perhaps in 1631; see structural history). Within the vestry, and more or less immediately to the east of the break, is a stepped buttress (left clear of plaster), which does not rise above the vestry roof. East of the vestry is the same mid-height set-back and chamfered plinth as seen on the other walls; below the set-back is a short single-stepped buttress, and directly above it a window of two lancet lights with a pierced quatrefoil in the spandrel. The jambs have two hollow chamfers, and there is a simple moulded hood with head stops, the eastern recently replaced. At the extreme east end of the wall is a projecting stepped buttress with a gabled cap; above it is a carved mask which is presumably part of the original kneeler.

The fabric of the **East End** is rather like that of the west, in that the masonry is more akin to rubble below the mid-height set-back, with better-squared stone above; the apex of the gable is clearly of 19th century masonry.

The east gable has the mid-height chamfered set-back and the basal chamfered plinth (disappearing below ground level northwards). A ragged break in the masonry indicates that the northward-facing buttress at the north-east angle is an addition. There is a short central pilaster buttress terminating below the set-back, with to the south of it more irregularities in the masonry that may result from repairs to structural damage rather than blocked features; some squared blocks in this area look like 19th-century insertions. Above the set-back are three lancet

windows, the central slightly higher; they differ from the others in not having any hoodmoulds. To the north of the northernmost is a horizontal block of white limestone. The present kneelers, gable coping and foliate finial cross are clearly 19th or early 20th century.

The **South Porch** is largely built of squared-and-tooled sandstone blocks, with some older masonry being incorporated (or re-used?) in the west wall. There are small stepped buttresses set diagonally at the outer angles. The outer arch is pointed, with continuous casement mouldings internally and externally; in the external wall face above it are a pair of eroded square panels with blank shields set in cusped surrounds (or 'octofoils' as some authorities describe them, very like the panels of the Bowes tomb). The gable coping and foliate finial cross are entirely early 20th century; the roof is of artificial tiles.

The **Vestry** is of snecked squared and roughly-tooled stone, with a roof of graduated green slate; it has a chamfered plinth, a chamfered square-headed doorway on the east, and a three-light mullioned window on the west; the north gable has a stepped coping, and is capped by a gabled chimney stack. Set against the lower part of its north wall is the concrete-roofed boiler room, with an external flight of steps leading down into it in the north.

The Interior

The interior of the church is plastered and whitewashed throughout; the only exposed stonework is the ashlar of the vestry doorway, and the buttress within the vestry.

The south door has a taller pointed rear arch, whilst the north door has a plain semicircular rear arch the same size as the door. All the lancet windows have trefoiled rear arches, except that in the west gable, which rises above the present ceiling, and has been provided with a shaped pelmet-like internal head.

Immediately to the east of the south door is a corbel, set low in the wall, that has been identified as the base of a stoup or benitura. Further east there are similar corbels higher in the south wall of the nave, just beyond the central lancet and below the eastern lancet. Beneath the latter is a small square-headed recess that may be the remains of a piscina; a concavity in the wall below its sill may be a remnant of a projecting bowl.

In the north wall of the nave, between the two lancets, is a low segmental-arched recess, with a simple chamfer to head and jambs; it is now partly concealed by central heating pipes. At a slightly higher level are a series of raised Roman numerals (from west to east VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and I) associated with an unusual sundial, relying on a beam of sunlight passing through the central lancet in the opposite wall; it has been suggested that these are placed so as to give the correct time on St Andrew's day (*Proc. Soc. Ants. Newcastle* VIII (1897) 49-52) The numerals are simply formed in plaster; they were removed and replaced during replastering in 1991 (pers. comm. C.Downes).

The present division between nave and chancel is provided by a carved oak screen set within a truss consisting of wall-posts and a tie-beam, with braces between posts and tie; the entire arrangement is an introduction of 1907.

At the east end of the south wall of the chancel is a square-headed aumbry (with its sides

noticeably splaying inwards) and a trefoil-arched recess that may be the remains of a piscina. At the west end of the north wall is a four-centred archway into the vestry, and then a tomb recess with a hollow-chamfered four-centred arch; close to the east end of the wall is a sunk panel 0.48 m square with a stepped surround, possibly the frame for a removed mural tablet or brass. The east wall of the chancel has a pair of curved image brackets or corbels, just above the reredos, on either side of the eastern triplet.

CARVED STONES

The earliest stone in the church is built into the external face of the south wall, just to the west of the western lancet. This has been identified as part of a late 8th or early 9th century cross shaft, with part of a three-quarter length draped figure above two overlapping haloed heads within an arch (Cramp 1984, 61, plate 30).

Built into the same wall further east, 1.5 m above ground level and c 2 m and c 4 m west of the porch respectively, are a pair of small stones with sunk panels forming small splay-armed crosses. Pateman (1980, 7) suggests they might be consecration crosses; alternatively they might be small headstones or grave markers of late 11th or 12th century date.

Lying on the floor at the south-west corner of the nave are four stones from the Old Vicarage, which stood across the road to the north-east of the church, and was demolished in 1962. Two stones form the four-centred head of a doorway with an inscription with the name of vicar Thomas Sharp an the date 1670; another has the initials P.W. (Peter Wilson, also a vicar) an the date 1722. Aird (1903, 36) gives a drawing of the inscribed doorhead.

Built into the internal face of the south wall of the nave, to the east of the former piscina (see above) is an ogee-topped stone with the date '1631' and the initials 'ED', 'CW', 'WS' and 'IT' visible through whitewash. The date and three of the pairs of initials are duplicated on the tenor bell (see below); it appears the initials are of churchwardens, and it seems likely that the stone commemorates some structural repairs or alterations (see Structural History).

FITTINGS AND FURNISHINGS

The **Font** has a cup-shaped bowl with a band of square-flower ornament immediately below the rim; the slender circular shaft rises from a moulded base; various authorities comment on the similarity of the font to that at St Mary's Church, Seaham. The plinth and step are relatively recent; the remainder of the font, with the possible exception of the band of ornament, looks to have been re-tooled.

There are two **Bells** in the bell-cote (see Pateman, 11). The treble bell is thought to be 16th or 17th century re-casting of an earlier bell. The tenor carries the date '1631' and the initials 'MD, MC, ED, WS, IT, MC'; 'MC' may be Matthew Cowper, then vicar.

The only old **Woodwork** in the church is the south door, which may be of late medieval date; its external face is divided into four panels by applied mouldings, whilst the internal face has strap hinges with fleur-de-lys terminals.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS

- (i) The most important monument in the church is an effigy lying on an altar tomb set partly within and partly in front of the arched recess in the north wall of the chancel. The tomb has its front and ends ornamented with cusped panels enclosing small shields, now blank. Hunter Blair (1929, 31-2) describes the effigy: 'The head, in a pointed bascinet descending well below the ears and with finely chased edges, rests upon a mantled heaume with crest of a bird of which only the tail and feet remain. The neck is armed from chin to shoulder in a gorget of five laminated plates: similar plates cover the shoulders; the arms also are in plate. The hands have apparently been in gauntlets and joined in prayer, but they are now almost destroyed. A small hauberk is worn beneath a breastplate (?) with a jupon above it. Taces are below the waist. A rich belt, formed of carved square brooches, is around the hips; from this, on the right side, hangs a dagger, of which only the pommel now remains. The legs are in plates with genouilleres with side pieces and reinforcing plates above and below them. The feet, in pointed sollerets and rowel spurs, rest upon a much mutilated crouching lion. Sword: At left side with octagonal hilt and pommel. Armorials: Upon the jupon, ermine, three long bows (gules). On the right breast is the fitting for his lance rest - one of the earliest representations of this in England. The effigy is identified as Sir William Bowes who in 1375 married the daughter of Robert de Dalton of Dalden Tower, and died in 1420.

The effigy is not in good condition, but nowhere near as badly damaged as (ii), despite Pevsner & Williamson (138) referring to them as 'equally badly preserved'.

- (ii) Lying in the recess in the north wall of the nave is a female effigy, the workmanship of which Boyle describes as 'poor'; he ascribes it a 15th century date, and classes it as 'much mutilated and disfigured'; its present positioning beside the hot-water pipes has hastened the decay of the stone (Magnesian Limestone) and little other than its general form can be made out. At one stage this effigy lay in the north-east corner of the chancel, and was traditionally named the 'Good Nun', or sometimes identified with Lady Matilda Collingwood of Dalden Tower.
- (iii) On the north side of the chancel to the east of (i) is a plain altar tomb; the front edge and west end of the top slab are moulded above and chamfered below; the east end seems to have been cut back. There are no clear indications of any carving on the slab: Some antiquarian accounts refer to this monument having a marble top slab (Fordyce 1857, 585-6, Aird 1902, 34-5) but these may be in error.

Post-medieval monuments are conspicuous by their near-absence. On the west wall of the nave are two mural tablets to 19th-century members of the Gregson family of Murton, and a small 19th-century brass briefly recording the earlier burials of members of the family from 1607-1807. There is one early 19th-century ledger stone beside the font.

HISTORICAL NOTES

- Early 8th century Bede in his Historia Abbatum relates that, when Ceolfrid was Abbot at Jarrow, one Witmer gave ten hides of land 'in a vill called Daldun' to the monastery at Monkwearmouth.
- 1155 The first direct reference to a church at Dalton; William, its priest, witnesses a land settlement between the Prior of Durham and Helias Escolland, Lord of Dalden.
- 1157 The church at Dalton is confirmed as a possession of Durham Cathedral Priory.
- 1794 Hutchinson (II, 573) describes the church as 'small, and without ailes. There are two table monuments in the chancel, one with a recumbent effigy in stone, of a person in armour, but without an inscription'.
- 1816 The historian Surtees (I, 24) gives a rather more detailed description of the church than his predecessor Hutchinson: 'The church is low, without a tower or ailes. The East window is divided into three lancet lights, and there is a Piscina on the right of the altar. The windows in the nave are all of lancet form. The font is a circular stone basin, resting on a plain round pillar; the rim ornamented with quaterfoils. The entrance to the South porch is under a blunt-pointed arch: two shields of arms, within quaterfoils, above the entrance, are entirely defaced. A door under round arch, ornamented with zig-zag, is closed up in the North wall'. He gives a print of the church from the south-east, showing an apparent break in fabric between nave and chancel, the nave having pilaster strips and a corbel-table, broken off half way along the third bay.
- 1846 Billings' prints an engraving of the south porch, which he dates to c1450 (f.p.28). He considered the circular chancel arch, 'without ornament' to be of late Norman date.
- 1877 St Andrew's becomes a chapel-of-ease after Holy Trinity at Murton is made the parish church.
- 1897 The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries visit the church (Proc. Soc. Ants. Newcastle VIII, 49-52), led by W.H.Knowles, noting that the bellcote had been 'recently rebuilt' and that the chancel arch was 'modern'.

1902	Hodgson (1902, 208) found the interior of the church 'fitted with mean, deal seats, plastered ceilings and pink-washed walls', 'presents the most wretched and forlorn appearance imaginable'.
1907	Restoration by C.Hodgson Fowler F.S.A. at a cost of over £1,500.
1938	Churchyard closed for burial.

FACULTIES AND OTHER RECORDS OF STRUCTURAL WORK

Faculty no. and date	Works
39 (1821)	Notice of vestry meeting to consider re-roofing of church with Westmorland slate (old lead roof in poor condition), building of vestry and renewal of pews.
468 (20 Oct 1906)	Restoration by C.Hodgson Fowler. Works include rebuilding of SE corner of chancel and removal of chancel arch. new ceiling and roof to nave, re-setting of nave floor.
955 (24 August 1920)	Erection of chancel screen.
2140 (5 Nov 1925)	Reredos and oak panelling
5201 (6 August 1970) (Archdeacon's Certificate)	repairs to porch
5734 (19 July 1978)	Repairs to chancel window, north wall and bell-cote, and south-west corner of nave. Removal of two trees, and new drainage system.

THE STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

Most authorities (eg Pevsner & Williamson) describe the church as of early 13th century date, with the exception of the late 12th-century north door. An examination of the changes in the fabric indicates a more complex structural history.

Architecturally, the earliest features is certainly the north door, of c1150-75; bearing in mind the way in which doorways (especially, for some reason, Romanesque ones) were moved around in the medieval period, it would be dangerous to claim that it is in situ. Its quite elaborate form, in a small church, hints that it may have originally been the south door (Hodgson 1902, 208).

Stratigraphically, the earliest masonry visible in the building seems to be the lower part of the western half of the south nave wall, and possibly the lower half of the west gable. The rather larger and less-well coursed rubble of the majority of the eastern part of the church is clearly later, and may correlate with the bulk of the architectural features, which are of early 13th-century form, ie the lancets windows and the south door.

The two-light window on the north side of the chancel, shows proto-tracery of the type again seen at Redmarshall, and is of later 13th century date; the nearby north-east buttress may be

contemporary with it. Next may come the quite regular squared stonework of the western third of the north wall of the nave, which seems to go with the north-western diagonal buttress, possibly of 14th century date, and the two inserted low-side windows.

The south porch, from the casement moulding on its outer arch (copied when the porch was rebuilt in 1907) and the remains of a niche seen in its gable (Aird 1913, photo f.p.19), appears to have been a 15th-century addition.

The story does seem to end here. Surtees gives a print of the church, apparently before the 1821 alterations to the roof, and this shows the western half of the building having pilaster buttresses rising to a corbel table of 12th or early 13th century form; this is suddenly interrupted just beyond the eastern lancet in the south nave wall, where there appears to be a vertical break in the masonry reaching down at least as far as the chamfered set-back. The position of the missing corbel table is in fact indicated today by the rebuilt top courses in yellowish stone.

Assuming this corbel table to have been of early 13th century date, its absence in the eastern parts of the church suggests that there has been some later rebuilding, at least of the wall-heads. The low pitch of the roof shows that this had been renewed at some time; further clues to alterations may be provided by the change in fabric type at set-back level in the east end, the rather close-spacing of the three eastern lancets (compared with other 13th-century east ends in the area) and the rather curious fact that these lancets lack any hoodmoulds, whereas by virtue of their position in the east gable they might be expected to show rather more architectural elaborations than windows elsewhere in the church. The rather strange buttress now exposed inside the vestry might also date to the same period.

All this hints at alterations, or perhaps even a rebuilding, in which old features were re-set. Such alterations might have taken place when the roof was reduced in pitch; the bellcote may have been rebuilt at the same time (as the bellcote shown by Surtees appears to relate to the low-pitched roof). It is tempting to link such a putative remodelling with the date 1631, provided both by the stone in the south wall of the nave and the tenor bell. Such a remodelling may have been forced by structural problems, which continued into the present century. Another hint at post-medieval alterations is seen in the apparent absence of a chancel arch (see below).

The poor condition of the old lead roof prompted alterations in 1821 (see faculties) when the roof was renewed in Westmorland slate, a vestry built, and, according to the evidence of illustrations, the last parts of the corbel table removed. The semicircular chancel arch removed in 1907 may well have been inserted at this date; plans show it to have been set in a relatively thin wall, and the surviving photograph suggests it may have simply been of lath and plaster construction.

Hodgson Fowler, who restored the church in 1907, was an architect of some note, with antiquarian interests; it would seem very unlikely that he removed a medieval chancel arch. Continuing structural problems meant that he had to underpin the south-east corner of the chancel, and strengthen it with a new buttress, modelled on the one at the north-east corner. He also rebuilt both the 1821 vestry, and the 15th-century south porch.

Thus a tentative reconstruction of the structural history may be:

- (i) Mid-late 12th century. Small Romanesque church; lower parts of south and west

walls incorporated in present nave.

- (ii) Early 13th century. Complete remodelling; old south door re-used on north side of nave. Church with pilaster buttresses, corbel table, and lancet windows.
- (iii) Late 13th. New two-light window on north side of chancel, north-east chancel buttress.
- (iv) West part of north wall of nave rebuilt (but retaining Romanesque door) and upper part of west gable (retaining earlier lancet); diagonal north-west buttress. Insertion of low-side windows.
- (v) 15th century. Addition of south porch
- (vi) ?1631. Repairs and rebuilding necessitated by structural problems. Upper half of east end rebuilt (re-using old lancets), upper parts of side walls of chancel rebuilt to an uncertain extent; medieval chancel arch perhaps removed. Roofs lowered, west gable reduced in height and new bell-cote built.
- (vii) 1821. New roofs, and rebuilding of upper part of side walls of nave. Probable insertion of chancel arch. Vestry added on north of chancel.
- (viii) 1907. Hodgson Fowler's restoration. New nave roof, 1821 chancel arch removed. South porch reconstructed, vestry rebuilt and enlarged.

The squared stone of the upper part of the west gable, and of the western third of the north wall of the nave, may go with the diagonal buttress at the north-west corner of the nave, which might be of 14th century date.

THE CHURCHYARD

The churchyard is of some interest as it would apparently appear to have been of sub-circular plan (the south-eastern quadrant of boundary wall, now a rubble retaining wall with the ground level inside being 1.5 m above that outside); this is often held to be evidence of an early, ie Pre-Norman, date. At its west end the old retaining wall ends in a ragged stub, and the churchyard boundary (becoming a fence) steps northwards, suggesting that the yard has been reduced in size at this point. A 1781 plan of the village (Pateman 1980, inside rear cover) shows an enclosure labelled 'Collpits' (presumably 'coal pits') cutting into the churchyard at this point. Just within the churchyard wall at its limit is a mound that stands around 1.0 m above the general surface of the churchyard.

The north-eastern quadrant is also curved, but on a slightly larger radius; traces of blocked openings in the wall of this part suggest that it may have originated as the outer wall of a range of buildings bordering the churchyard. On the north, where the road climbs to a higher level than the churchyard, the retaining wall is all of 20th century date. On the west is an old rubble wall of uncertain age, and linking this to the south-east quadrant is a fence (and some old trees) following a well-defined bank

A short distance outside the churchyard, to the south-east, is a sizeable spring, a few metres from the bank of the main burn.

There are few monuments of any particular interest in the churchyard; the oldest is probably an 18th-century armorial ledger to members of the Mascall family, to the east of the south porch. Most of the headstones are of mid to late-19th century date; there are very few west of the church and none to the north, suggesting clearance at some time. Fallen headstones around the south porch seem to result from of recent vandalism.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The early documentary references, the surviving Saxon stone, and perhaps the sub-circular churchyard, point to an early foundation, whilst the present building demonstrates a complex building history that can only be reconstructed in a very conjectural manner.

Archaeological deposits inside and outside the church have clearly been disturbed at various times. A drain seems to have been cut round all the external wall faces, and the plans with the 1907 faculty show that deep excavations were carried out in order to underpin the subsiding south-east corner of the chancel.

All the flooring of the church appears relatively recent; whilst the present central heating pipes are above floor level, it would seem likely that there was an underfloor system last century, which will have caused disturbance of archaeological deposits.

Nevertheless, any disturbance of the ground either inside or close to the church ought to be monitored with care; one might reasonably expect an Anglo-Saxon church (as well as remains of the smaller 12th century building) to underlie the present structure. The south-eastern quadrant of the churchyard boundary is also of special interest. Within the building, replastering works on any scale ought also to be accompanied by some degree of archaeological surveillance, although it seems unlikely that very much pre-19th century plaster survives (none of the areas cleared during the 1991 works revealed any).

Peter F Ryder. March 1994

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aird, Anderson, R. 'Notes on Dalden Tower and the village of Dalton-le-Dale' Antiquities of Sunderland III (1902)
- Aird, Anderson R. 'Visit to Dalton-le-Dale and Easington', Antiquities of Sunderland XIII (1913)
- Billings, R 1846 Architectural Antiquities of the County of Durham (1846, repr. Frank Graham, Newcastle, 1974). 28
- Blair, Hunter C 'Medieval Effigies in Durham' Archaeologia Aeliana 4th series VI (1929)
- Boyle, J.R. 1892 Comprehensive Guide to the County of Durham, 562-4
- Cramp, R (ed) (1984) A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture in England I.

- Fordyce, W 1857 The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham. II
585-6
- Hodgson, J.F. 1902 'On 'Low Side Windows' Archaeologia Aeliana (2nd series)
XXIII.
- Hutchinson, W 1787 History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham II, 573
- Mackenzie & Ross History of the County of Durham 1834, vol.I, 371
- Pateman, E.B. Some Notes on Dalton-le-Dale and its Church (1980)
- Pevsner, N &
Williamson E, County Durham (Buildings of England series, Penguin), 7-8
(1983)
- Surtees, H.C. History of Durham Vol.I, 1 (1816)
- Durham Diocesan Records (D.D.R), faculty papers 39 (1821) and 468 (1906), deposited with
Durham University Library Archives.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

DALTON-LE-DALE

An Archaeological Assessment

Contents

Architectural Description	
The Exterior	1-3
The Interior	3-4
Carved Stones	4-5
Fittings & Furnishings	5
Sepulchral Monuments	5-6
Historical Notes	6-8

Faculties and Other Records of Structural Work	8	
The Structural History of the Church	8-10	
The Churchyard		10
Archaeological Assessment	11-12	
Bibliography		12
Phased Ground Plan		at end

Peter F Ryder
1 Ford Terrace
Broomhaugh
RIDING MILL
Northumberland
NE44 6EJ