

## ST HELEN'S CHURCH, CHURCH KELLOE

St Helen's Church, Church Kelloe, lies low on the north side of a small valley, serving settlements that owed their ascendancy to the sinking of the first colliery in the area in 1836 and their decline to its closing in 1983.

The church consists of an aisleless nave with a west tower and south porch and north-east chapel (the Thornley Porch), and a rather longer chancel with a range of later buildings including vestry and boiler room on the north.

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### The Exterior

The **Tower** is roughly square in plan, and of three stages separated by chamfered set-backs; it is built of roughly-coursed limestone rubble, with cut quoins which vary somewhat in size (at the south-west corner those of the lower stage are rather smaller than those above; at the north-west corner the angle of the lower stage has been rebuilt, probably within the present century). There is a rather decayed stepped buttress, of similar character to those on the south side of the nave, at the west end of the south wall.

The west window is of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with flowing tracery above, under a two-centred arch; it appears to be entirely of 19th-century date, and is set in a patch of smaller limestone rubble (with odd pieces of brick) that extends almost up to the first set-back. On the north side of the tower, about 2 m above ground level, is a patch of brickwork that may mark the blocking of a small opening.

The second stage of the tower has no openings at all; on the south wall is a diamond-shaped sundial, now so weathered that only a few incised lines are visible, although it still has an iron gnomon.

The belfry stage of the tower has a single round-headed belfry opening in the centre of each wall, with a continuous narrow chamfer and a monolithic head; the lower part of the eastern opening is concealed by the apex of the nave roof. There is no parapet, the tower being finished by a low-pitched pyramidal roof.

The **Nave** is also of limestone rubble; the north wall, and upper third of the south wall, are of very rough masonry, but this discrepancy may simply reflect differences in pointing. The quoins at both southern angles have been removed when later buttresses were added (and probably re-used in the buttresses); the north-west angle quoin is of quite large blocks (noticeably larger than the tower quoins), some laid in side-alternate fashion. At the base of this quoin, but above the original ground level (to judge from the level of the sill of the blocked

north door) is a projecting stub of walling, as if the wall had originally extended further westwards. Immediately adjacent to the quoin, in the short length of the west wall exposed north of the tower, are two courses of thin slabs laid diagonally in 'herringbone' fashion. The formation of an external drain has exposed the footings of the north wall, which are rough limestone slabs; the tower has no such projecting footing.

At either end of the south wall, and between the two windows east of the porch, are stepped buttresses of the same character as that at the south-west corner of the tower; their chamfered plinths look partly restoration, resting on footings of irregular plan exposed by relatively recent lowering of the ground surface.

The south doorway, now covered by a porch, is set towards the west end of the south wall. It has a semicircular arch of two orders, apparently of square section (although the stone is now badly decayed). The inner order is continued unbroken down to ground level, although the jambs may have been renewed (perhaps in the 17th or 18th century, to judge from the initials cut into them). The outer order has been carried on jambs shafts, of which only the decayed block capitals survive, carrying projecting impostes which are chamfered on the lower edge.

Above and a little to the east of the doorway, and now above the porch roof, is a blocked window with an arched head of roughly semicircular form, but without cut dressings. West of the porch and a little lower in the wall are possible traces of another blocked opening, of uncertain form. East of the porch are two quite large windows, each of three lights, under quite steep two-centred arches. The double-chamfered frames and the moulded hoods, with turned-back ends, are medieval but the mullions and tracery (cinquefoil-headed lights, the central full-height, flanked by two lower ones with simple flowing tracery above) are of 19th-century date.

The **South Porch** looks as if it may be a relatively recent rebuild; the outer archway has a semicircular head formed by voussoirs of orange/yellow brick. A slightly-projecting footing at the base of the east wall may survive from a predecessor.

The north wall has a blocked doorway opposite that on the south; this has a plain semicircular arch, without any impostes. Above and slightly to the west is a blocked window of similar form to that on the south, but with a roughly four-centred head. East of the door is a three-light window, of precisely the same type as the two in the south wall.

The **Thornley Porch** has a pent roof continuous with that of the nave. Its walls are of limestone rubble like those of the nave, but at the foot of the west wall is a projecting footing of sandstone boulders. A rather more regular projecting footing on the north may not be in its original state. The north-west angle has clearly been rebuilt from ground level. In the centre of the

north wall is a square-headed window of three cinquefoil-headed lights with small panels above. It is not clear how much of the north wall has been rebuilt; directly above its footing is a course of large square blocks, ending a short distance short of the east end of the wall; the termination of these blocks aligns with a length of straight joint above (a line taken up by a more recent structural crack) which might conceivably represent an earlier north-east corner to the chapel. Between the course of large square blocks and the sill of the three-light window are a series of projecting unshaped stones, of uncertain purpose.

The **Chancel** is built of squared and coursed limestone blocks, with grey sandstone dressings; there are some areas of darker stone, apparently more weathered, in the main wall fabric, in the upper half of both south and east walls. All the windows have outer arches of roughly-shaped limestone voussoirs, a typical mid-19th century feature. The south wall is divided into two by a stepped buttress; to the east of this there is a moulded string at mid-height. West of the buttress are a window of two trefoil-headed lights with a quatrefoil over and, to the east (and a little higher in the wall) a lancet. Both these openings appear to re-use older stonework, in both cases their western jamb. That of the lancet is of sandstone with distinctive iron staining.

The two windows east of the buttress are each of two cinquefoil-headed lights.

The east end of the chancel has stepped diagonal buttresses at the angles, a chamfered plinth, and a moulded string at mid-height. The east window is of three trefoil-headed lights with simple reticulated tracery above; its chamfered frame, and small parts of the tracery, look as if they are medieval work re-set. The gable is capped by a stepped coping on moulded and panelled kneelers, and is capped by a foliate finial cross.

The north wall of the chancel has a central buttress, now partly obscured by the vestry and the boiler room; west of this is a single lancet, similar to that in the south wall, but with all its dressings of the iron-stained sandstone.

The pent-roofed **Vestry**, of coursed limestone rubble with cut sandstone dressings, has a square-headed doorway on the east, with stop-chamfered jambs, and a plain window on the north with a pointed arch (of simple square section) of Gothick character; it holds a fixed casement window with intersecting glazing bars in its head. Between the vestry and a 20th-century addition further west is the lower boiler house, with rendered brick walls and a felted roof; the 20th-century addition, also rendered, has a square-headed doorway with a two-light overlight, and a two-light mullioned window, both with sandstone ashlar dressings.

The Interior

The interior of the body of the church, except for the chancel,

is plastered and white washed.

The **Tower** is entered from the nave by a segmental-pointed arch of two chamfered orders which simply die into the wall; the chamfer of the inner order is of slightly concave section. Below the springing are the projecting impost, chamfered on their lower edges, of an earlier arch, the northern carried back a short distance along the west wall of the nave but the southern projecting on the inner face only. Above the arch there is a horizontal set-back in the west wall of the nave.

The west window has a chamfered rear arch of segmental-pointed form. The 19th-century ceiling is carried by two large corbels on each side wall; the eastern of the two on the north is larger and more roughly-shaped than the others, but their date is not clear. A trapdoor in the ceiling allows access (if a ladder is brought) to the upper stages.

The first floor of the tower has heavily pointed rubble walls; the only feature is part of a flue set diagonally in the south-east corner. This formerly extended through the belfry floor, as shown by the truncation of one of the north-south joists. These joists vary in scantling; some may be late medieval.

The walls of the belfry are plastered. Access to the roof structure of the nave is through the lower part of the eastern belfry opening. The low pyramidal roof of the tower is probably of late medieval date, and is formed by the intersection of two cambered ties, with diagonal beams (three if which have been renewed) running to the corners, carrying purlins.

The **Nave** and **Thornley Porch** have a boarded dado. The south wall is 0.80 m thick at the doorway, which has a taller semicircular rear arch. The rear arches of the three-light windows follow their two-centred form; the eastern jamb of the eastern window in the south wall has been cut back, perhaps to allow more light to fall on the pulpit area.

The nave roof structure, above its boarded ceiling, is of scissor-braced trusses, all of 19th-century date.

The Thornley Porch now opens directly into the nave; evidence of an earlier arch or arcade is seen in the base of a double-chamfered respond at the west end of the opening, only just rising above the floorboards. In the east wall of the chapel a very narrow doorway, tapering upwards, gives access to a small room in the 20th-century extension.

The **Chancel** is entered under an arch of segmental-pointed form, of two chamfered orders, dying into the wall; none of its dressings are exposed, but their slightly-irregular profile suggests a pre-19th century date. Within the chancel the walls are of limestone ashlar (above a boarded dado), except for areas of render on the north wall which are suffering from saltation and decay.

The chancel windows have hollow-chamfered rear arches of segmental-pointed form, some of which may re-use medieval fabric, except for the lancet in the south wall, which has a chamfered segmental rear arch that is clearly re-set medieval work. The eastern section of the chancel has a moulded string-course at window-sill level. Set above this at the east end of the south wall is a square-headed recess containing an old piscina bowl (which in its original form, would have projected from the wall, but is now set further back); above the opening is a straight length of moulded string or hoodmould that appears old work re-set. The doorway to the vestry has a segmental-pointed rear arch; the internal string is carried up over this as a hoodmould, to terminate in a foliage-carved boss on the west. Towards the vestry this doorway (which between the rebuilding of the chancel in the 1850s and the addition of the vestry in 1880 was an external feature) has a two-centred arch with a continuous wave moulding, and a moulded hood with turned-back ends.

### THE ST HELENA CROSS

This 12th-century cross, one of the most important items of Romanesque sculpture in the country, is set against the north wall of the sanctuary. It was found during the rebuilding of the chancel in the 1854, broken into several pieces and re-used as walling stone in the south wall of the chancel. There are a number of published accounts and illustrations, e.g. Proc.Soc.Antiq.Newcastle NS 4 (1889-1890) 254-255, Trans Durham & Northumberland Antiq & Archaeol Soc II, xliii, and Archaeologia LII, but the most recent comprehensive account is by Lang (1977, 105-119); there is also an account in English Romanesque Art 1066-1200 (Arts Council Exhibition Catalogue), London 1984, 208-9. The cross has recently been cleaned and conserved.

The iconography of the cross shows three scenes from legend of the Invention of the True Cross, with its associated saints Helena and Constantine. The right side and back of the cross are plain which, together with the absence of three further scenes from the legend, have led to the suggestion that the cross was one of a pair, possibly associated with a reliquary containing a relic of the True Cross. There is no documentary evidence for such an importance relic at Kelloe; Lang (pers.comm) suggests the relic may have been housed at Durham Cathedral, and removed (together with its two crosses) to Kelloe - a move inspired by the appropriate dedication of the church- in the 16th century. It remains a possibility that the putative second cross was re-used elsewhere in the fabric.

### FITTINGS & FURNISHINGS

The **Font**, beneath the tower, has a gadrooned bowl and moulded shaft of 18th-century character, set on an older circular base.

Remains of an earlier font now lie in the Parish Hall (see below)

The **Fittings** of the church are almost all of late 19th-century date, including the pulpit on its moulded stone base, reading desk, and chancel stalls. The **organ**, although only installed in the church in 1977, is of some interest, being built c1820 by J.C.Bishop of London for a house near Newcastle; it was removed to Newburn parish church in 1834, and then to Sugley church in 1885.

Above the tower arch are the **Royal Arms** of Charles II, described (Hunter Blair & Evetts 1953, 58-59) as 'painted upon a wooden panel on the east wall of the tower arch, mantling gules and gold. The arms are painted upon a shield, on a scroll above the motto is FIDEI DEFENSOR, on the dexter side of the mantling is the foliated letter C, on the sinister R, above the crest are the Roman numerals II, all in gold upon a blue background'. The arms were restored in 1986 .

There are two **Bells** in the belfry, hung on a recent beam; both are medieval, perhaps of 13th or 14th century dates, and have been described as 'precious' (1989 Quinquennial report). '2 belles in the stepell' are referred to in 1553 (Geeson 21). One is uninscribed, and the other bears the text:

NOMEN MEUM JOHANNES EST

#### **SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS**

There are four medieval cross slabs in the chancel, and a fifth now lost; these are described more fully and illustrated by Ryder (1985, 100, plate 40):

- (i) Large sandstone slab on north of sanctuary, very worn high-relief design of foliate cross, apparently of late 13th-century form; worn excrescences at the ends of the four arms have been described as praying figures, although all detail is now lost.
- (ii) Slender sandstone slab on south of sanctuary, with cross of late-13th century type rising from a ball or disc.
- (iii) Fragment of sandstone slab on windowsill above (ii); relief design of shears and key, emblems denoting a female burial.
- (iv) Small slab at north-east corner of sanctuary; design all but erased by decay, possibly fairly recent.

There are old illustrations of a fifth slab, formerly built into the east wall of the churchyard, but now lost.

There are very few post-medieval monuments in the church. The most important is a mural tablet on the north wall of the

chancel with a latin inscription largely defaced (except for a few words)

with references to Laetitia and William Thompson (vicar); it is said to have been dated 1712. The marble surround, signed by Henry Porter, is topped by an urn, and has twin cherubs at the base. Further west on the same wall are three small brasses to late 19th and early 20th century members of the Webster family, and a tablet to Richard Darling of Trimdon Grange, d.1874.

In the north-east chapel is a brass plate commemorating 'Herman Carl Schier, manager, who died attempting to rescue his workmen at East Hetton Colliery, February 16th, 1882' (he is also mentioned on the monument in the separate cemetery north-west of the church, see below).

On the south wall of the nave, to the east of the doorway, is a marble tablet commemorating Elizabeth Barrett Browning (born 1806 at Coxhoe Hall, died 1861 in Florence), 'a great poetess, a noble woman and a devoted wife', erected by public subscription in 1897. On the opposite wall is a wooden plaque forming a memorial to the fallen of the parish in the 1914-1918 war.

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

1181The foundation of Sherburn Hospital, by Bishop Pudsey; the great tithe of Kelloe was appointed to the hospital. The church continued in the patronage of Sherburn until 1579 when Bishop Barnes collated to it in his own right

1339An Inquisition was held in Kelloe Church regarding the appointment of vicars; the jurors averred that they had seen five vicars, the first being Master Henry de Burton (mentioned in 1274); the first three had dwelt in the vicarage.

1347John Fitz-Henry de Kellaw, and his sister Elizabeth, founded a chantry in the church of 'Little Kellaw'.

1691John Spearman is said to have repaired and altered the Thornley Porch. His will, dated 1701, refers to him as having repaired the porch 'by new roofing in all with boards and lead, and by new battlements and pointing the rest of the wall without, and flagging the roof and erecting pews within' (Geeson 43).

1794The historian Hutchinson provides the first detailed description of the church: 'The church stands in a deep narrow valley, having only the vicarage house near it, the town of Kelloe lying at a considerable distance. The chancel is near fourteen paces in length, and seven in width, being lighted on the south by three windows under pointed arches: The east window has three lights

and a similar arch. The nave is in length about eighteen paces, without any aisle, lighted by two windows to the south of three lights each, under pointed arches. There is a large projection or porch, called Thornley porch, on the north side, which opens into the nave by a pointed arch, and half a circular arch supported on a low pillar. The tower projects five paces, and is low.

1816 Surtees' description adds some further detail to that written by Hutchinson. The nave had three (rather than two) windows on the south, each of three lights under a pointed arch (this does not tally with visible evidence). The Thornley Porch, which he thought to have originated as a Chantry founded by the Kellaws in 1347, had lost its arches and had been reduced 'to the size of a common pew, and its roof covered by a flat ceiling'.

1834 The account of the church in Mackenzie and Ross' history is largely repeated from Hutchinson and Surtees, except that additional details are given of the western gallery; it was 'appropriated to the owners of Coxhow, and 'erected under the orders of the Ecclesiastical Court of Durham, by John Burdon of Coxhow, Esq, in 1758'; the burial place of the Burdon family lay beneath the gallery.

1854 As recorded by Fordyce, the chancel was taken down and rebuilt (although the account of the discovery of St Helen's cross in the Proc.Soc.Antiq.Newcastle NS 4 (1889-1890) gives 1856 as the date). Fordyce describes the nave as having three 'arched modern sash windows' on the south, two large and one small, and two 'of similar construction' on the north, along with a 'small square sash one'.

#### **FACULTIES AND OTHER RECORDS OF STRUCTURAL WORK**

No. and date Works

82 (1758) Faculty for erecting gallery at west end, 18 feet long and full width of church.

188 (1872) Removal of old vicarage (faculty under repair, not seen)

244 (1880) Restoration. Removal of pews and gallery, new ceilings, replastering, window tracery replacing sashes.

416/19 (1901) Erection of reredos and other improvements; the refitting of the chancel cost £270, which

was raised by voluntary subscription  
(Geeson, 51).

425/33 (1902) Introduction of heating system, and relaying of  
chancel pavement.

2729 (10 Dec 1938) Restoration of the fabric, stained glass  
windows and improvements to the churchyard.

6397 (5 August 1986) Archdeacon's Certificate. Limewashing and  
re-decoration.

### **THE STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH**

The nave walls are probably the earliest part of the standing building, and pre-date the tower. The apparent projecting stub of walling at the north-west corner suggests that the nave originally extended further west; the manner in which the later buttress at the south-west corner seems to be 'wrapped around' the corner also hints at some disturbance here. The present west wall, exposed north of the tower, would thus appear to be secondary, although its herringbone work and the quite archaic character of the north-west quoin both suggest a relatively early date. Another explanation might be that the present west wall is coeval with the side walls, but was originally an internal wall between a nave and a wider western tower or annexe.

Whatever the explanation, it would appear that the nave walls are either of Saxon or early Norman date; the double course of herringbone masonry is paralleled at Seaham, generally seen as a 'period A' (pre-Viking) Saxon building. However, if the south doorway is an original feature, then the walling is presumably post-1100.

The tower is obviously an addition; its footings and angle quoins are very different in character from those of the nave, although its surviving features - the plain round-headed belfry openings and the impost of the tower arch - are of either of too simple character or too decayed to permit a closer dating.

The chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the 13th century, although a second rebuilding in the 1850s confuses detailed interpretation. The chancel arch seems to survive, and the lancet windows in both north and south walls may be original features reset and restored.

The foundation of the chantry in 1347 is presumed to date the Thornley porch; its only surviving architectural feature, the base of a respond, is too fragmentary to allow stylistic dating. Further works around this time would appear to be indicated by the east window, which appears to be an old feature re-set, stylistically of mid-14th century date, and possibly also the two-light windows on the south, if they are correct restorations.

The three three-light windows in the nave look to be of rather later date (15th century?), although, having been converted to sashes, they probably retained little evidence of the form of their tracery, replaced in of 1880, if their restored tracery can be relied upon appear to be of 15th rather than 14th century form. The range of large stepped buttresses on the south of the tower and nave are also probably of later medieval date, although lacking any specific stylistic features.

As often, little physical evidence of the changes undergone by the church between the 16th and 19th centuries has survived Victorian restorations; their only evidence is in the odd documentary source (such as Spearman's will), antiquarian accounts and old illustrations.

Surtees (1816, 67) gives a woodcut of the church seen from the south-west. This is clearly inaccurate in some respects (the south porch is shown as being set too far west) but it does show three large stepped buttresses on the south side of the chancel, with a single lancet window to the west of them. The two large windows on the south of the nave are shown as each having two lights, with quatrefoils above (this may well be artist's licence), but the smaller arched window further west is attested both by old accounts and by visible evidence, and was perhaps inserted (along with its counterpart on the north) to light the 1758 gallery. The tower is shown without any openings in its west wall, below the belfry.

The buttresses shown by Surtees suggest that the church has suffered a long history of structural problems, perhaps exacerbated by coal mining, and these have probably accounted for the rather drastic nature of some of the 19th-century works. The Thornley Porch seems to have lost its strange arcade of an arch and a half around 1800 (itself perhaps the result of Spearman's 1691 works - might he have extended the chapel eastward (as the north wall seems to suggest - and added the half arch?), and in 1854 the chancel was completely rebuilt. The 'as at present' plan with the faculty papers for the 1880 restoration is a valuable record, showing the western gallery with its two windows, and the three large windows in the nave, the window of the Thornley Porch and west window in the tower as being sashes, without any mullions. A section through the nave shows a simple queen-post roof (probably post-medieval) and a flat plaster ceiling cutting the chancel arch.

In the 1880 works the large windows in the nave and the west window were given their tracery, the nave was given its present scissor-braced roof, and the vestry was added; the various structures between vestry and Thornley Porch are more recent. The south porch, in its present form, looks of no great age, although Surtees' woodcut clearly shows either it or a predecessor.

Visible evidence shows that there have been considerable repairs in the 20th century, principally aimed at countering structural

movements, which (as the 1989 Quinquennial report states) are now thought to have ceased; these include the lower parts of the north-west angles of both tower and Thornley Porch.

### **THE CHURCHYARD**

The church lies towards the west end of an elongate trapezoidal churchyard, set on a relatively steady southward slope. The yard is bounded by walls of limestone rubble on the north, east and west; on the south there is now no clear boundary (except for a line of old trees) between the churchyard and the marshy valley bottom.

Few monuments remain in situ; there are a few 18th-century table tombs close to the north wall of the tower ('the Spearman tombs'), and a solitary example 30 m north-east of the chancel, all now somewhat damaged. A small area of 19th-century monuments remain in situ in the north-east corner of the yard. A considerable number of headstones, mostly 19th century, have been fixed upright along the inner face of the north wall. Vehicle access to the church is by a track entering half way along the east side of the yard; the section of wall north of this track has been rebuilt (following damage from a road accident) relatively recently. At the north end of the rebuilt section the head or sill of a two-light mullioned window (illustrated by Geeson, p.50) is set as part of the coping of the wall, with a chamfered stone adjacent to it that might possibly be part of a medieval grave slab. A carved or inscribed slab discovered quite recently is said to have been set into this part of the wall, but could not be located.

There has been a separate cemetery on the north side of the road to the north-west of the churchyard; this too has been largely cleared, but one important survival is a monument to 26 victims of the Trimdon Grange colliery explosion of 1882, with names of management on one side and workers on the other; it also bears carvings of pit scenes.

#### The Parish Hall

The former vicarage lies just outside the churchyard, north of the church; c 1872 it was shorn of its two upper storeys and converted into a parish hall; it is now disused, and in poor condition. A 1636 terrier refers to the vicarage house at Kelloe being 'a very well contrived house...lately built by... John Liveley'; Geeson (23) suggests that this is the surviving building, and that it incorporates some walls from an earlier vicarage referred to in 1339.

The building is a rectangular structure with a rear outshut; its walls are heavily pointed and partly rendered, so that very little of the fabric is exposed. On the south are two large inserted windows with timber lintels, with between them a

blocked doorway with a Tudor-arched head; on the east a doorway into the outshut has a moulded surround of 18th-century character. No old features are visible inside, although the wall between the main body of the building and the outshut is 1.0 m thick.

Lying in the Hall are fragments of a medieval (13th century?) font, of Frosterley marble, which for long lay on a rockery in the village; its remains consists of the shaft and four fragments of the moulded bowl. Along with these lies a piece of late 13th-century window tracery, part of the architrave surround of an 18th-century doorway or window, and a rough stone trough.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

Kelloe is a church that has suffered in a fairly severe manner variously through decay, the ministrations of 19th-century restorers, and more recently through the declining fortunes of the area.

Within the church there has clearly been considerable disturbance occasioned by the introduction of an underfloor heating system. The present sunk boiler house, on the north side of the chancel, was excavated in the late 19th-century; there are central heating grates in the chancel and other parts of the church. None of the present flooring (stone slabs in the chancel and Thornley Porch, boarded areas under pews in the nave and concrete at the west end of the nave and under the tower) looks of any great age.

Externally ongoing damp problems have occasioned fairly drastic lowering of ground levels all round the building; on the north the broad drainage trench exposes footings that were originally some distance below ground level (note the present level of the threshold stone of the blocked north door) and on the south is a slabbed-over perimeter drain, its capping below the medieval ground level. The church has thus effectively been divorced from adjacent archaeological deposits in the churchyard.

All this does not mean that sub-surface archaeological remains do not survive within the building; any disturbance of floor levels will require, as in most old churches, an archaeological watching brief. This also goes for an removal of plaster from wall surfaces; the survival of earlier plaster, and perhaps wall paintings, is a possibility, and the existence of archaeological evidence in the form of structural features and fabric changes in the walls themselves a near certainty.

Peter F Ryder  
December 1994

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## **ST HELEN'S CHURCH CHURCH KELLOE**

### **An Archaeological Assessment**

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13. Interior looking west  
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14. Base of west respond of former arch to Thornley Porch  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
15. The St Helena Cross  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
16. The Font.  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
17. Royal Arms on west wall of nave  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
18. Medieval cross slabs (and piscina)  
on south side of chancel  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
19. Thomson monument on north wall of chancel  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
20. Churchyard looking north-west  
Church Kelloe, St Helen, November 1994
21. Table tomb north-east of church,  
with Parish Hall in background  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
22. Re-set headstones along north wall of churchyard  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
23. Fragments of medieval font etc., now in Parish Hall  
Church Kelloe St Helen, November 1994
24. Colliery Disaster memorial in cemetery to north-west  
of church.