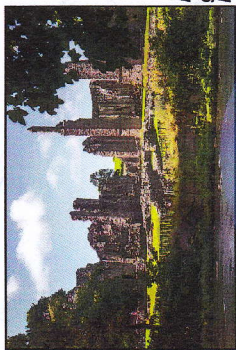


Hetton-le-Hole Village - - TIMELINE -



Medieval Hetton was granted to Finchale Priory by the Bishop of Durham

1507/1516

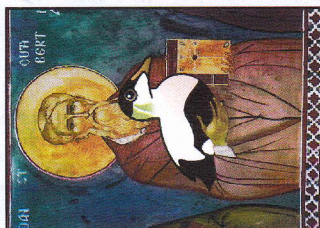
First record of the placenames *Hetton in le Hole* and *Hetton on the Hill*

1349

Peter de Brackenbury and his wife Cecilia held the half of manor of Hetton, for a quarter of a knight's fee.

1187

Bertram de Heppedun granted the vill of Heppedun to Henry du Puiset, son of Hugh du Puiset, Bishop of Durham, who subsequently gave it to Finchale Priory, a cell of Durham cathedral priory.



St. Cuthbert of Lindisfarne

c.900

Reingwald, son of Franco (one of the porters of the coffin of St Cuthbert), founded Reinington vill (Symeon of Durham writing c. 1105)

Mid-late Anglo-Saxon period (8th-11th centuries AD)

The community (vill or township) of Heppedun – 'the hill where wild roses grow' – established.

Other neighbouring communities formed in same period: Eppleton – *Æpplingdene*: 'the valley where apple-trees grow'; Rainton – *Reinington*: 'the estate called after Ræгна' (Rægenwald) Moorsley – *Moreslaur*: perhaps 'Morul's hill'



Bronze Age Beaker

Late Bronze Age/Iron Age (1000BC-AD 70)

Curvilinear settlement identified by geophysical survey next to Eppleton Quarry. A possible rectilinear enclosure identified at Bracken Hill (HER 5300).

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3000-1500 BC)

Stone axe (HER 251) found in 1962 at Carr House Farm. The Castle Cairn or 'Fairies Cradle' tumulus (HER 249) is said to have contained burials.



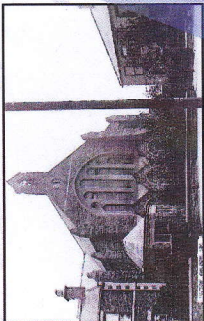
Neolithic Flint Arrowhead

Mesolithic Period (8000-4000 BC)

Scatters of flint found at Great Eppleton



Eppleton Colliery in 1898
Opened in 1825
Closed in March 1986



1923

Hetton Hall demolished having been unoccupied since 1902 (HER 7706).

1901

St. Nicholas Church rebuilt

Mid-19th century

Hetton Hall re-built and occupied by Nicholas Wood a mining engineer. "An excellent mansion, though in a low sequestered situation", with an ice house, walled gardens and park.



1831

St. Nicholas Church (HER 7005) built 1831

1819 the Hetton Coal Company formed and three new pits developed including Hetton Lyons pit ((HER 2989), sunk in 1820.

Some of the colliery buildings still survive on Colliery Lane, along with workers' cottages on Lyons Avenue where the great engineer, Robert Stephenson once lived.

19th century The success of the colliery led to the expansion of Hetton-le-Hole from a rural village to a large industrial town, its population growing from 264 in 1811 and 919 in 1821, to 12,726 by 1891.

1822

Opening of the Hetton Colliery Railway (HER 2848) built by George Stephenson – the first in the world specifically designed for locomotives and at that stage the world's longest stretch of railway with an 8 mile route. The north end of the railway was at Hetton Drops (HER 2808), and the southern end at the Colliery.



The 1st Railway of Great Britain

Eppleton pit closes 1986

Hetton Lyons pit closes July 1950

1947

Collieries nationalised including Hetton Lyons, Elemore, Rainton and North Hetton, coming under NCB control