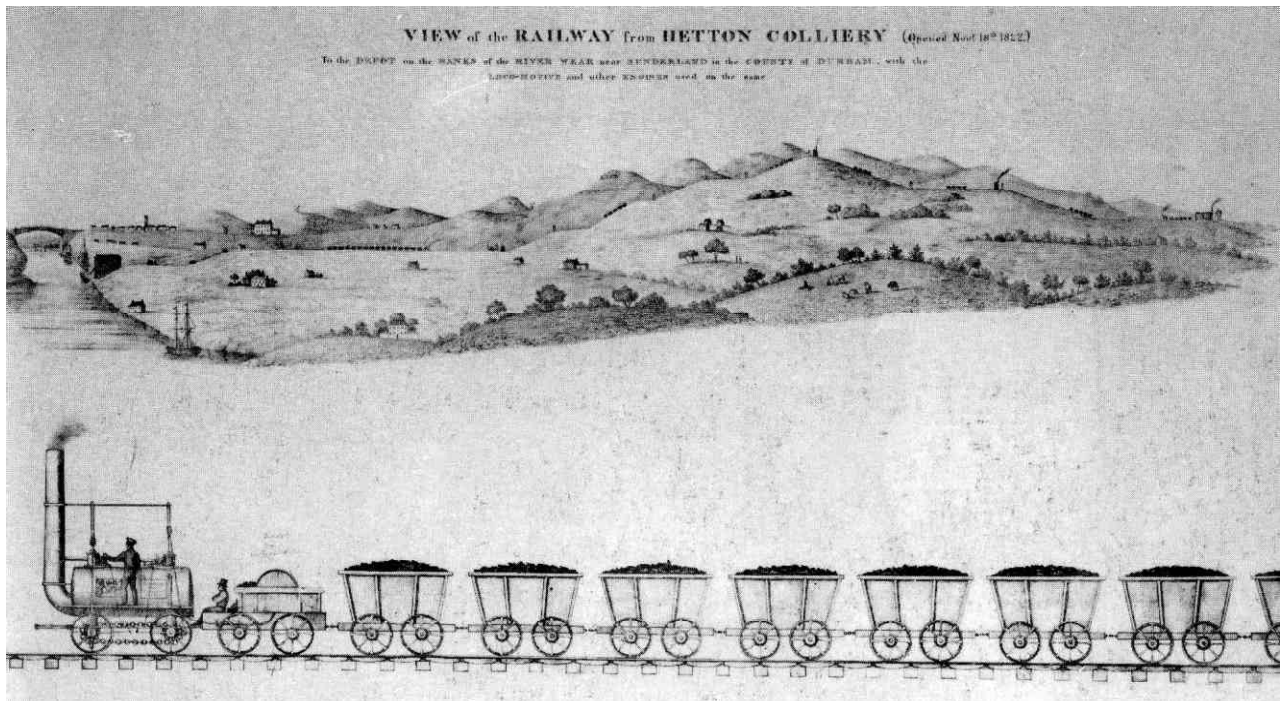


# THE HETTON VILLAGE ATLAS

*A Community, its History and Landscape*



HETTON LOCAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY



# THE HETTON VILLAGE ATLAS

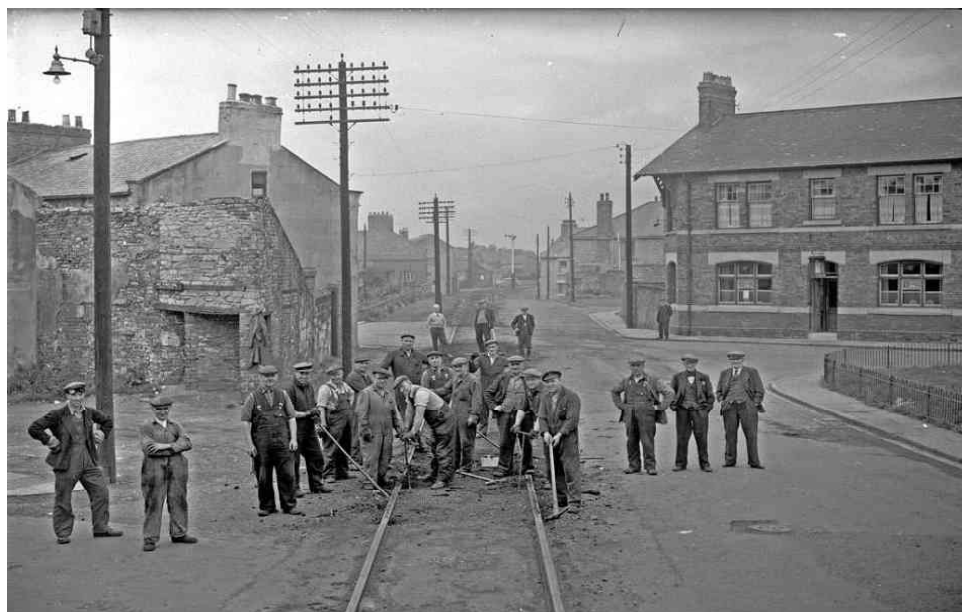
THE LANDSCAPE, HISTORY AND ENVIRONMENT OF  
HETTON-LE-HOLE AND NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES



Lyons Cottages at Hetton Lyons, with the cottage lived in by Robert Stephenson during construction of the Hetton Colliery Railway shown nearest to the camera.

Edited by Peter Collins, Alan Rushworth & David Wallace  
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Waterston, Paul Williams, David Witham and Peter Witham,

**Hetton Local and Natural History Society**



Lifting the track of the Hetton Colliery Railway in Railway Street, Hetton, in 1959

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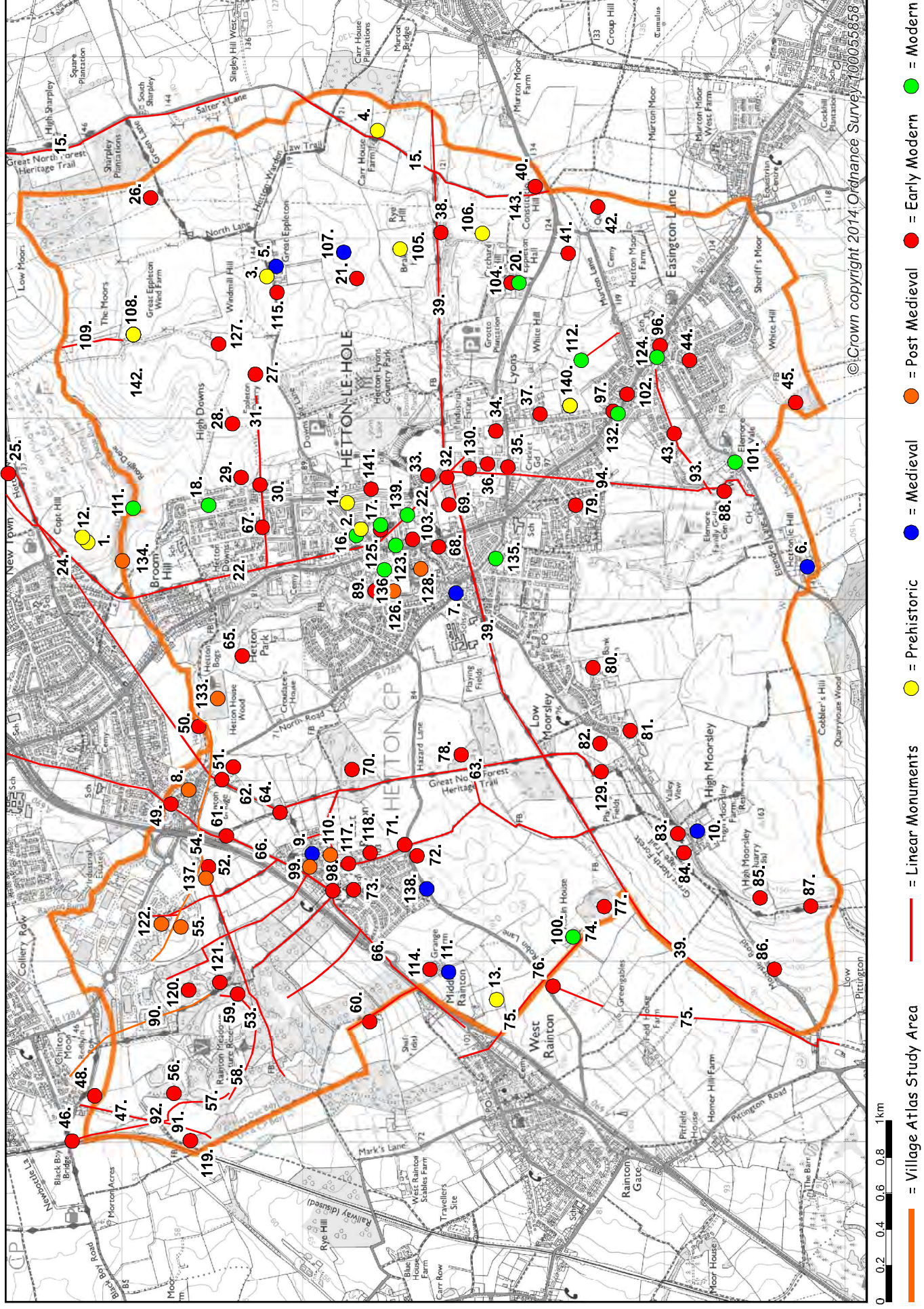
Durham County Council generously permitted access to Elemore Hall School and its grounds, whilst Mrs S. Boddy kindly allowed access to her garden and flat interior at the Old Hall, Little Eppleton and discussed the history of the building with a visiting Atlas group. The staff of Tyne and Wear Archives, Durham Record Office, Beamish Museum, Bowes Museum the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Sunderland City Library Local Studies kindly hosted group visits and assisted in providing access to the collections and archives under their curation. Images of the following maps and plans held by Durham University Library Archives and Special Collections in the Durham Cathedral Muniments collection (DCD) are copyright of the Church Commissioners for England and reproduced with their permission: DCD E-AA-7-1 Moorsley 1805, DCD E-AF-2-1 East Rainton 1840, DCD E-AF-4-1 Moorsley 1843; tithe maps held there are reproduced by permission of the Durham Diocesan Registrar: DDR/EA/TTH/1/127 Hetton-le-Hole, DDR/EA/TTH/1/89 Great Eppleton, DDR/EA/TTH/1/90 Little Eppleton, DDR/EA/TTH/1/167 Moorsley, DDR/EA/TTH/1/189 Pitlington, DDR/EA/TTH/1/196 East Rainton; and maps and plans held in the Baker Baker Papers and the Shafto (Beamish) Papers by permission of Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections: Baker Baker 18-92 Hetton-le-Hill planting 1798, Baker Baker 119-11 18th-century plan of ElemoreHall, Baker Baker 119-12 Hetton on the Hill farm 1836, Baker Baker 119-14a Hetton-le-Hill and Low Haswell 1833, Baker Baker 119-16 Elemore Hall estate 1853, GB-0033-SHA Musgrave-Spearman Land at Hetton-le-Hole 1727;. The following maps are reproduced by permission of Durham County Record Office (DRO): DRO D/CL

23/02 Saxton's map of County Durham 1576, DRO D/XP 26 Map of Durham County by John Speed n.d. [1611], DRO D/CL 23/14 Morden's Map of County Durham 1695, DRO D/CL 23/46 'A new map of the county of Durham' by Jones & Smith 1808, DRO NCB I/X 228 Rainton estate plan late C18, DRO D/Br/P 165 Hetton Coal Company Estate Plan 1824, whilst the following were maps and plans are reproduced by permission of the Marquess of Londonderry and Durham County Record Office: Durham County Record Office Londonderry Estate Archives D/Lo/P 239 The County Palatine of Durham Survey'd by Capt. Armstrong 1768, DRO D/Lo/P 242/1 Map of the Great Northern Coalfield – Hartlepool Coal District 1843 (J.T.W Bell), DRO D/Lo/B 309/8 Eye plan River Wear with Rainton-Penshaw railway 1820, DRO D/Lo/D 889 Sketch of Rainton coal mines 1815, D/Lo/B 309/14 Hetton coal dispute plan 1820; and the following map is reproduced by permission of Lord Strathmore and Durham County Record Office: DRO D/St/P 20/2 'A Map of the County Palatine of Durham ... by C. Greenwood 1820'.

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# THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)



## 7. CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

### 7.1 Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

Summary gazetteers listing all the sites of significant cultural heritage interest in the Hetton Town Council area are set out below with an accompanying location map. These are principally derived from the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER). Further sites noted during field examination have also been added.

ID.	HER No.	Description	Summary	Period	Grid	Ref.
1.	100, 114	Houghton-le-Spring, Copt Hill, Neolithic cremations	Cremation	Prehistoric	NZ	3534 4922
2.	249	Hetton-le-Hole, Fairies Cradle or Castle cairn	Burial cairn	Prehistoric	NZ	3537 4771
3.	250	Great Eppleton, flints	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	NZ	368 482
4.	251	Hetton-le-Hole, Carr House Farm, stone axe	Axe	Prehistoric	NZ	376 476
5.	259	Great Eppleton village	Shrunken village	Medieval	NZ	369 482
6.	261	Hetton-on-the Hill village (manor)	Village	Medieval	NZ	351 452
7.	262	Hetton-le-Hole village	Village	Medieval	NZ	352 474
8.	266	Houghton-le-Spring, Houghton and Rainton mill	Watermill	Post Medieval	NZ	33 48
9.	272	East Rainton village	Village	Medieval	NZ	336 479
10.	278	Moorsley village (High Moorsley)	Shrunken village	Medieval	NZ	337 458
11.	279	Rainton manor	Manor	Medieval	NZ	33 47
12.	424, 426, 437	Houghton-le-Spring, Copt Hill, cremations	Cremation	Prehistoric	NZ	3534 4922
13.	486	Middle Rainton, curvilinear cropmark	Curvilinear Enclosure	Unknown	NZ	328 469
14.	488	Hetton-le-Hole, arrowhead	Arrowhead	Prehistoric	NZ	355 479
15.	1602	Warden Law, Salter's Way	Road		NZ	3583 5533
16.	1750	Hetton-le-Hole, Caroline Street, Railway sleeper blocks	Railway Sleeper Block	Modern	NZ	353 477
17.	1751	Hetton-le-Hole, Methodist Chapel, Railway Sleeper Blocks	Railway Sleeper Block	Modern	NZ	354 476
18.	1752	Hetton Downs, Colliery Housing	Terrace	Modern	NZ	355 485
19.	1756	Ryhope Colliery, site of waddelfan	Waddelfan	Modern	NZ	399 534
20.	2474	Hetton-le-Hole, Eppleton Old Hall, Possible Moat	Moat	Modern?	NZ	3686 4681
21.	2775	Great Eppleton, Sand Pit	Sand Pit	Early Modern	NZ	3678 4771



22.	2848	Hetton Company's Railway	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3899	5764
23.	2894	Londonderry, Seaham and Sunderland Railway	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	4099	5714
24.	2976	Rainton and Seaham Railway	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3745	4965
25.	2979	Houghton-le-Spring, Copthill Engine	Engine	Early Modern	NZ	3570	4966
26.	2981	Great Eppleton, Brick Ponds	Pond	Early Modern	NZ	3724	4885
27.	2982	Great Eppleton, Eppleton Colliery	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3625	4826
28.	2983	Great Eppleton, Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3598	4839
29.	2984	Great Eppleton, High Downs Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3568	4835
30.	2985	Great Eppleton, Coal Depot	Coal Depot	Early Modern	NZ	3564	4825
31.	2986	Great Eppleton, Hetton Railway, Eppleton Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3613	4827
32.	2987	Hetton-le-Hole, Hetton Tunnel	Railway Tunnel	Early Modern	NZ	3568	4721
33.	2988	Hetton-le-Hole, Refuse Heap	Spoil Heap	Early Modern	NZ	3570	4731
34.	2989	Hetton-le-Hole, Hetton Colliery (Lyons Colliery)	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3592	4698
35.	2990	Hetton-le-Hole, Hetton Colliery Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3575	4698
36.	2991	Hetton-le-Hole, Lime Kiln	Lime Kiln	Early Modern	NZ	3573	4688
37.	2992	Hetton-le-Hole, Sand Pit	Sand Pit	Early Modern	NZ	3603	4670
38.	2993	Hetton-le-Hole, Eppleton Engine	Engine	Early Modern	NZ	3704	4723
39.	2994	N.E.R, Durham and Sunderland Branch (South)	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3769	4728
40.	2995	Hetton-le-Hole, Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	Early Modern	NZ	3729	4673
41.	2996	Easington Lane, Brick Ponds	Pond	Early Modern	NZ	3691	4654
42.	2997	Hetton-le-Hole, Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	Early Modern	NZ	3717	4639
43.	2999	Easington Lane, Elemore Vale Mill	Steam Mill	Early Modern	NZ	3569	4591
44.	3000	Easington Lane, Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3633	4587
45.	3001	Easington Lane, Brickfield	Brickfield	Early Modern	NZ	3609	4528
46.	3179	Houghton-le-Spring, Black Boy Bridge	Road Bridge	Early Modern	NZ	3199	4929
47.	3180	Londonderry Railway	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3233	4976
48.	3181	Houghton-le-Spring, Chilton Moor, Smithy	Blacksmiths Workshop	Early Modern	NZ	3226	4916
49.	3184	Houghton-le-Spring, Rainton Bridge	Road Bridge	Early Modern	NZ	3386	4874
50.	3190	East Rainton, Hetton and Rainton Mills, and Brewery	Watermill	Early Modern	NZ	3398	4861
51.	3193	East Rainton, Rainton Bridge, Coal Depot	Coal Depot	Early Modern	NZ	3401	4846

52.	3194	East Rainton, Rainton Old Engine	Engine	Early Modern	NZ	3351	4853
53.	3195	Rainton and Seaham Railway, Adventure Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3285	4831
54.	3196	Rainton Bridge, Timber Waggonway	Wagonway	Post Medieval	NZ	3326	4869
55.	3197	Rainton Bridge, Rainton Colliery, North Pit	Colliery	Post Medieval	NZ	3319	4868
56.	3198	Rainton Bridge, Rainton Colliery, Plain Pit	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3228	4872
57.	3199	Rainton and Seaham Railway, Plain Pit Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	2309	4885
58.	3200	Rainton and Seaham Railway, Framwellgate Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3285	4831
59.	3201	Rainton Bridge, Rainton Colliery, Nicholson's Pit	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3283	4837
60.	3202	East Rainton, Reservoir	Reservoir	Early Modern	NZ	3267	4765
61.	3203	East Rainton, Coal Depot	Coal Depot	Early Modern	NZ	3370	4844
62.	3204	East Rainton, Railway Spur	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3369	4844
63.	3205	Rainton and Seaham Railway, North Hetton Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3403	4853
64.	3206	East Rainton, Rainton Colliery, Dun Well Pit	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3384	4814
65.	3207	Hetton-le-Hole, Trial Shaft	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3469	4835
66.	3208	Sunderland, Sunderland to Durham Road	Toll Road	Early Modern	NZ	3927	5682
67.	3209	Hetton-le-Hole, Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3540	4824
68.	3210	Hetton-le-Hole, Bleach Green	Bleachfield	Early Modern	NZ	3527	4726
69.	3211	Hetton-le-Hole, Hetton Engine	Engine	Early Modern	NZ	3556	4720
70.	3212	East Rainton, Rainton Colliery, Hazard Pit	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3406	4772
71.	3213	East Rainton, Quarry Pit	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3363	4745
72.	3214	East Rainton, Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3358	4737
73.	3215	East Rainton, Pontop Pit	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3338	4773
74.	3216	Rainton and Seaham Railway, A Pit Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3287	4666
75.	3217	Rainton and Seaham Railway, Pitlington Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3278	4673
76.	3218	East Rainton, Robney Engine	Engine	Early Modern	NZ	3287	4663
77.	3219	East Rainton, Rainton Colliery, Alexandrina Pit (Letch Pit)	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3330	4632
78.	3220	East Rainton, Stobley Moor, Brick Field	Brickfield	Early Modern	NZ	3414	4713
79.	3221	Hetton-le-Hole,	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3553	4650



		Pemberton's Quarry					
80.	3222	Hetton-le-Hole, Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3462	4640
81.	3223	Moorsley, Low Moorsley Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3428	4618
82.	3224	Moorsley, North Hetton Colliery (Moorsley Colliery)	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3419	4636
83.	3225	Moorsley, Shaft	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3371	4594
84.	3226	Moorsley, Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3360	4591
85.	3227	Moorsley, High Moorsley Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3332	4546
86.	3228	Moorsley, Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3296	4541
87.	3229	Moorsley, Old Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3328	4518
88.	3230	Easington Lane, Elemore Colliery	Colliery	Early Modern	NZ	3560	4568
89.	3282	Hetton-le-Hole, Hetton Hall, Ice House	Ice House	Early Modern	NZ	3505	4762
90.	3620	Rainton Bridge, waggonway	Wagonway	Post Medieval	NZ	3228	4953
91.	3621	East Rainton, Railway	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3210	4879
92.	3623	North Eastern Railway, Rainton Meadows Branch	Railway	Early Modern	NZ	3201	4921
93.	3624	Hetton-le-Hole, Wagonway	Wagonway	Early Modern	NZ	3627	4605
94.	3625	Hetton Company Railway, Elemore Branch	Inclined Plane	Early Modern	NZ	3564	4725
95.							
96.	4534	Easington Lane, Thomas Cordon's Brewery	Brewery	Early Modern	NZ	36	46
97.	4535	Easington Lane, The Traveller's Rest Public House & Brewery	Brewery	Early Modern	NZ	3604	4629
98.	4537	East Rainton, The Village Inn and Brewery	Brewery	Early Modern	NZ	33	47
99.	4538	East Rainton, John Smales' Brewery	Brewery	Post Medieval	NZ	33	47
100.	4965	Middle Rainton, Robin House, Smallpox Hopital	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Modern	NZ	3315	4653
101.	5109	Easington Lane, Elemore Pithead Baths	Pithead Baths	Modern	NZ	3575	4560
102.	5185	Easington Lane, Elemore Colliery Disaster Memorial	Commemorative Monument	Early Modern	NZ	3614	4622
103.	5186	Hetton-le-Hole, St. Nicholas Church, Tomb of Nicholas Wood	Tomb	Early Modern	NZ	3534	4733
104.	5244	Eppleton Hall	Garden	Early Modern	NZ	367	469
105.	5300	Hetton-le-Hole, Bracken Hill, possible enclosure	Rectilinear Enclosure	Prehistoric?	NZ	3698	4749
106.	5301	Hetton-le-Hole, flint flake	Flake	Prehistoric	NZ	370	470

107.	5302	Great Eppleton, medieval pottery	Vessel	Medieval	NZ	368	477
108.	5303	Great Eppleton, flint scraper	Scraper	Prehistoric	NZ	364	485
109.	5304	Warden Law, possible hollow-way	Hollow Way	Unknown	NZ	3637	4934
110.	5391	East Rainton, High Glebe Farm	Farmstead	Post Medieval	NZ	3358	4786
111.	5504	Houghton-le-Spring, Rough Dene, Home Guard Bunker	Underground Military Headquarter	Modern	NZ	3551	4895
112.	5566	Easington Lane, Searchlight Battery TT223	Searchlight Battery	Modern	NZ	36	46
113.	5568	Ryhope, Ryhope Road, Searchlight Battery TT226	Searchlight Battery	Modern	NZ	41	53
114.	5663	Middle Rainton, Grange Farm	Farmstead	Early Modern	NZ	3297	4723
115.	5665	Great Eppleton Farm	Farmstead	Early Modern	NZ	3685	4816
116.	6057	Houghton-le-Spring, Southern Hospital for Infectious Diseases	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Early Modern	NZ	3400	4839
117.	6059	East Rainton, Church of St. Cuthbert	Parish Church	Early Modern	NZ	3355	4777
118.	6060	East Rainton, Church of St. Cuthbert, vicarage	Vicarage	Early Modern	NZ	3361	4764
119.	6849	Rainton Bridge, The Meadows Brickfield	Brickfield	Early Modern	NZ	3202	4865
120.	6850	Rainton Bridge, fishponds (Joe's Pond)	Fishpond	Early Modern	NZ	3284	4864
121.	6851	Rainton Bridge, Rainton Brickworks	Brickworks	Early Modern	NZ	3288	4845
122.	6852	Rainton Bridge, North Pit Farm	Farmstead	Post Medieval	NZ	3322	4881
123.	7005	Hetton, Front Street, Church of St. Nicholas	Parish Church	Modern	NZ	3533	4741
124.	7008	Easington Lane, High Street, war memorial clock tower	War Memorial	Modern	NZ	3634	4605
125.	7010	Hetton, Railway Street, Primitive Methodist Church	Primitive Methodist Chapel	Early Modern	NZ	3539	4757
126.	7706	Hetton-le-Hole, Hetton Hall	Country House	Post Medieval	NZ	3506	4750
127.	7846	Great Eppleton, Curlew Hope Quarry	Quarry	Early Modern	NZ	3642	4847
128.	7009	Hetton House, Park View, Hetton-le-Hole	C18 House	Early Modern	NZ	3518	4740
129.	8622	Low Moorsley, North Hetton Colliery Firebrick Works	Fire Clay Works	Early Modern	NZ	3409	4636
130.	8623	Hetton-le-Hole, Hetton	Brickworks	Early Modern	NZ	3573	4707

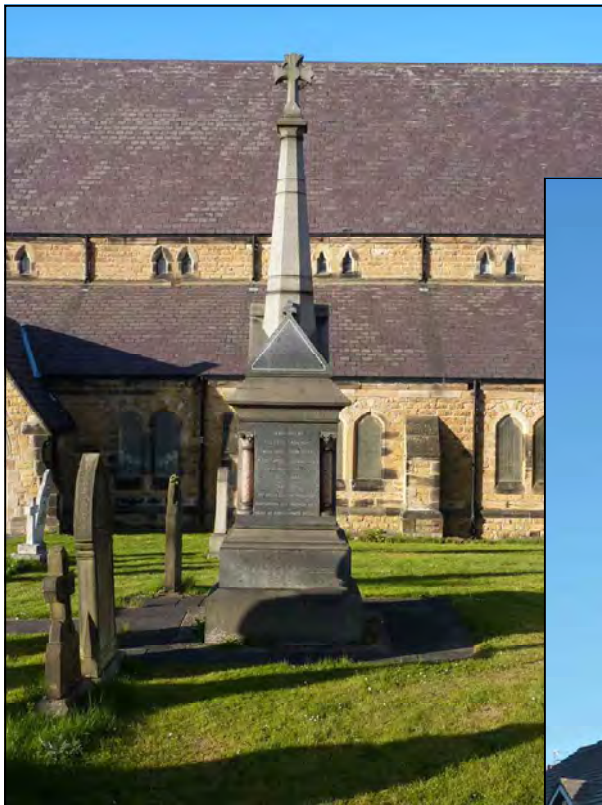
		Lyons Colliery Brickworks					
131.							
132.	11054	Easington Lane, Pemberton Bank, 'Pigeon Race'	Sculpture	Modern	NZ	3603	4627
133.	11223	Houghton-le-Spring, Hetton Houses Wood	Wood	Post Medieval	NZ	3444	4849
134.	11230	Houghton-le-Spring, Rough Dene	Wood	Post Medieval	NZ	3563	4894
135.	11268	Hetton-le-Hole, North Road, Aged Miners Homes	Alms house	Modern	NZ	3522	4694
136.	11269	Hetton-le-Hole, Pemberton Street, Town Hall, clock	Clock	Modern	NZ	353	475
137.	11338	Rainton Bridge, coal pit	Colliery	Post Medieval	NZ	3346	4855
138.	12354	East Rainton, Fieldside, mortar	Mortar (Vessel)	Medieval	NZ	334	473
139.	13263	Hetton-le-Hole, Richard Street, air raid shelter	Air Raid Shelter	Modern	NZ	3548	4741
140.	13277	Easington Lane, rectilinear enclosure	Rectilinear Enclosure	Prehistoric	NZ	3607	4653
141.	13510	Hetton-le-Hole, South Market Street, band hall	Meeting Hall	Early Modern	NZ	3561	4763
142.	-	Eppleton Quarry, High Downs enclosed settlement	Curvilinear enclosed settlement	Late Prehistoric - Bronze Age?	NZ	3620	4885
143.	-	Constitution Hill, Little Eppleton, enclosure (cropmarks on aerial photographs)	Trapezoidal enclosure and possible round houses	Late Prehistoric?	NZ	3722	4670

# MAKING THE GRADE

## Some Listed Buildings of Hetton



*Elemore Colliery baths*



*Elemore Colliery disaster memorial,  
St Michael & All Angels Church,  
Easington Lane*

*Easington Lane clock tower war memorial*





# MAKING THE GRADE

## Some Listed Buildings of Hetton

*Wall plaque at Hetton House*



*View of Hetton House from the north*



*View of Hetton House from the west, showing the different 18th- and 19th-century building phases.*



*Nicholas Wood's tomb at St. Nicolas' Churchyard*



*St. Nicholas' Church Hetton - de-listed and recently demolished*

## 8. HISTORIC BUILDINGS

### 8.1 Introduction

A survey of historic buildings was carried out with Peter Ryder, historic buildings consultant, in order to identify and describe buildings of significance in Hetton and its environs. The survey identified a variety of buildings of local importance.

### 8.2 Hetton-le-Hole – A tour around the centre

Caroline Street, north side. A former public house, now **James A. McMurchie (1)** (Butchers); probably early 19th-century, of 2 storeys and 3 bays. Limestone rubble with alternating quoins, Welsh slate roof with coped gables and yellow brick stack with dentil cornice at right end, truncated stack at left.

In angle of Houghton Road and Caroline Street, **Public Library (2)**, formerly 1873 Infants School (supported by Hetton Coal Company, closed in 1950s and reopened 1961 as Library). Roughly-squared and coursed limestone with cut dressings, Welsh slate roofs with red tile ridge. T-plan buildings, the gables all have rather odd round-arched openings with brick heads apparently infilling larger Gothic-arches, with blind quatrefoils above. The other windows have stop-chamfered lintels; modern porch to south gable end.

Main Street, west side. **Tesco Express (3)** partly housed behind surviving walls of former 'National and Barrington School' (1st edition OS), of coursed and roughly-squared limestone with coped gables on shaped kneelers and modern tile roof. Main part single storey and 7 bays, central 3 bays (with a big 20th-century opening) set slightly forward under a shallow gable with a square finial, containing at tablet on which only the word 'SCHOOL' is now legible; old window openings with wedge lintels. A small old porch block at the south end, and contemporary rear wing, all altered. Notable in that an old but undistinguished building, of local historical interest, has been sympathetically retained (and extended in a matching style) in a modern development.

**Park View (4)**. On the north a series of early 19th-century properties; a series of perhaps four cottages with Yorkshire sash windows to the upper floors, tucked directly under the eaves, then a taller two-bay house, all built of coursed limestone rubble, with various straight joints and blocked openings which could be quite instructive if a detailed analysis was carried out. None now have any doorway onto the street. Welsh slate roof and brick stacks.

On the south of the street are a continuous line of much-altered properties, then the early-20th century **(5)** half-timbered **Mill House**, and **Hetton House** said to have been built in the mid-18th century as the vicarage, when the first chapel-of-ease in the village was founded. The street front is in three parts, all of two storeys, all roughcast and painted, with Welsh slate roofs. On the right is a steep-roofed five-bay part with 4-pane sash windows (leaded) in architraves with key blocks, and moulded kneelers. In the centre is a two-bay block with the entrance in a lugged architrave; on the left a block of three narrow bays, with a tall flat-topped parapet, with plain sashes in architraves; where the render is coming off this part looks to be fairly modern brick.

On the north side of the street is **Dene Villa (6)**, named and dated '1894' on its door lintel, an attractive but plain late Victorian houses of dark sandstone ashlar, with canted bays to the ground floor

Further down Park View curves to run north-south, and becomes 'The Quay'; here on the west is a range of late 19th-century brick houses with an older roughcast property (**Brook Villa**)(7) at the

north and which was originally a police station. It has quoining at its north end, but these are of render, an attempt to raise the visual status of the building; its back wall, much patched, is of rough limestone rubble.

South again are the remains of a humble house probably of 18th-century date **(8)**, of coursed limestone rubble (behind render), the northern section ruinous (but with falling render exposing a wedge-shaped lintel with fine diagonal tooling), the southern heightened in brick, with a truncated stack. Immediately to the south the road crosses the Hetton Burn.

Where the Quay joins North Road is a small open area, probably once a green, with, on the north, a good **School (9)** of fawn brick with grey sandstone quoins and dressings, and Welsh slate roofs with conical-capped ventilators to the ridge. The central block is of ten bays, the central two set forward as a projection with a pair of round-arched windows and a gable over with a tablet inscribed 'GIRLS SCHOOL 1894' and a quatrefoil above. The windows in the side parts have chamfered stone lintels; set back to the right is a lower section again with a projecting central gable with similar detail.

On the corner to the west of the school is the recently-restored **Smithy (10)**, partly limestone rubble and partly brick, with a pantile roof; it has a boarded door and a window with external shutters, and an end stack of white engineering brick with a stepped cornice. Attached to the north, and facing onto North Road, is **West View (11)**, a three-bay house; the left bay (with a garage door) is rendered, the other two, with a straight joint between them, are of coursed limestone rubble (rather yellower in colour in the centre bay); this part has a central doorway in a restored doorcase, and renewed windows in old openings. At the north end an east-west block, **'The Old Fox' (12)**, all rendered, looks modern, but represents the 19th-century Fox and Hounds Inn.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries this area was known as Bog Row; back on the east side of the Burn a metalled path runs east to, joining the south end of Front Street by the former Wesleyan Chapel. On the north side of this path are two later 19th-century houses **(13)**, **Holly House** and **Glenside**, the adjacent entrances each have a pair of square ashlar piers with moulded bases and low pyramidal capitals, linked by short S-plan wing walls with chamfered plinths to similar outer piers.

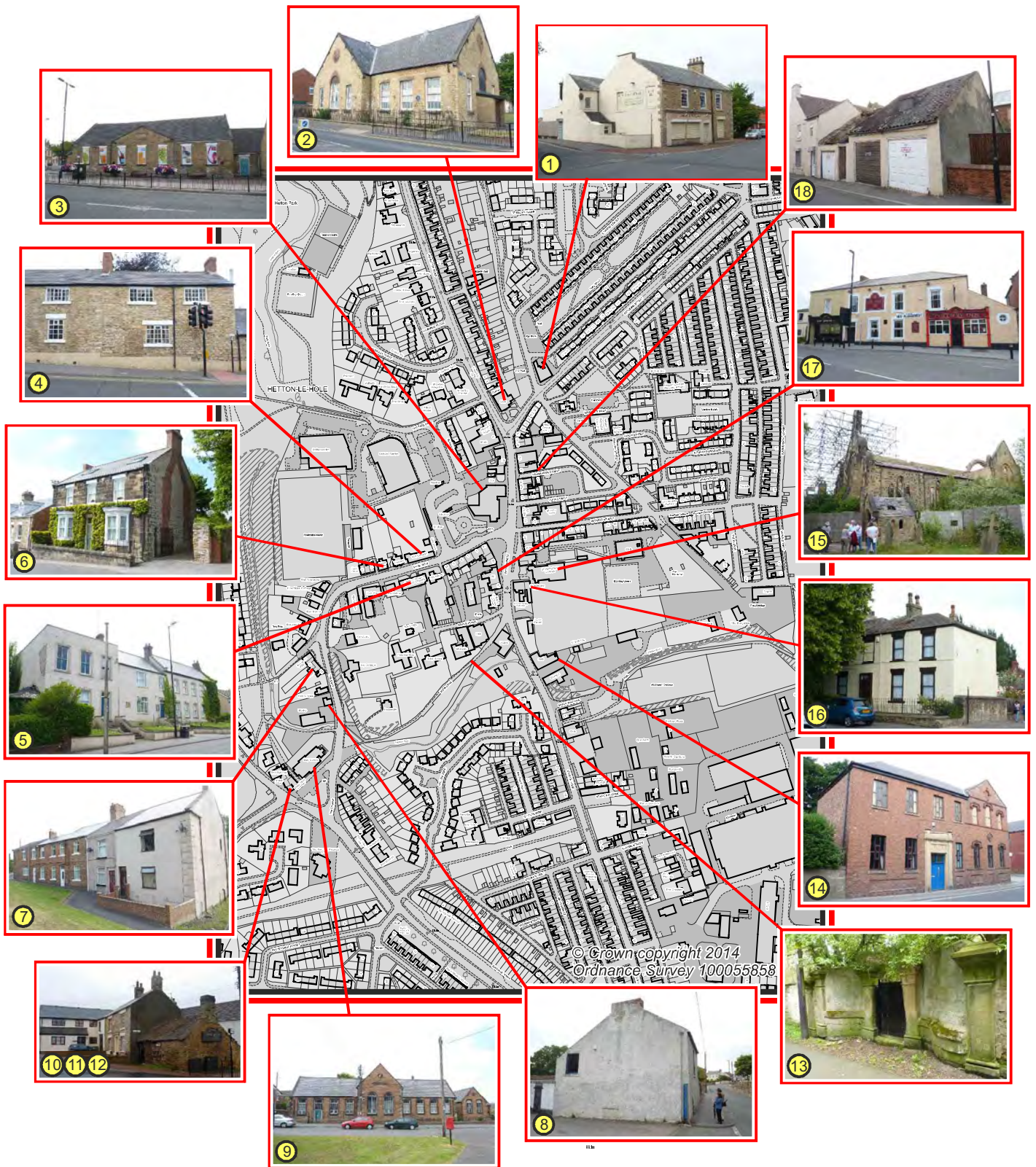
On the east side of Station Road just beyond the end of Front Street is the **Masonic Hall (14)** of orange brick. The gabled r. part, of three narrow bays, is the original hall of c.1900 (it first appears on the 3rd edition OS); narrow central window probably replacing original door, flanked by windows with keyed segmental arched heads, with elaborate hoodmoulds springing from foliate capitals; panel with mason's square and compasses above, and three similar stepped windows on upper floor, and a keyed oculus in the pedimented gable. Later 4-bay part to left, perhaps c.1940, has a doorcase with pilasters and cornice, but is otherwise plainer.

On the east side of Front Street, at its south end, stood the **Parish Church of St Nicholas (15)**, built in 1898-1901 (replacing an 1831 chapel-of-ease), S. Piper being the architect. It was in the Early English style and was a cruciform building with a three-bay aisled nave and transepts; its west front, towards the street, had a triple gabled baptistery projecting at the foot of the main gable, which had five lancets and was topped by a bellcote. Much of the internal architectural detail was of brick, rendered over. The church initially closed due to structural movements and was then gutted by fire in November 2006; it remained an increasingly overgrown ruin until demolished early in 2014.

On the east side of Front Street, immediately to the south of the site of St Nicholas' Church, is **Laburnum House (16)**, set east-west at right angles to the street, built of coursed limestone rubble and colourwashed lemon. The north elevation is of six bays, with straight joints dividing it into three

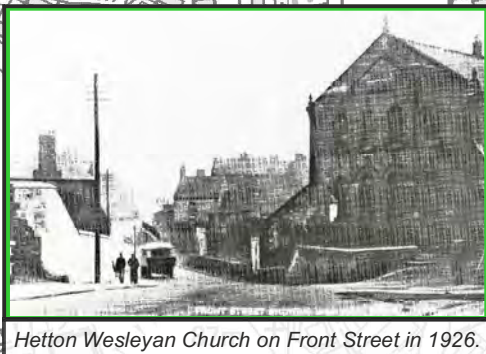
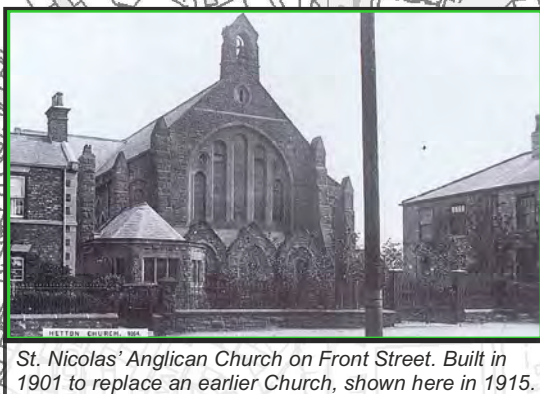
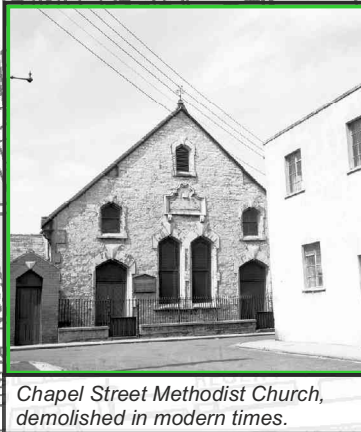
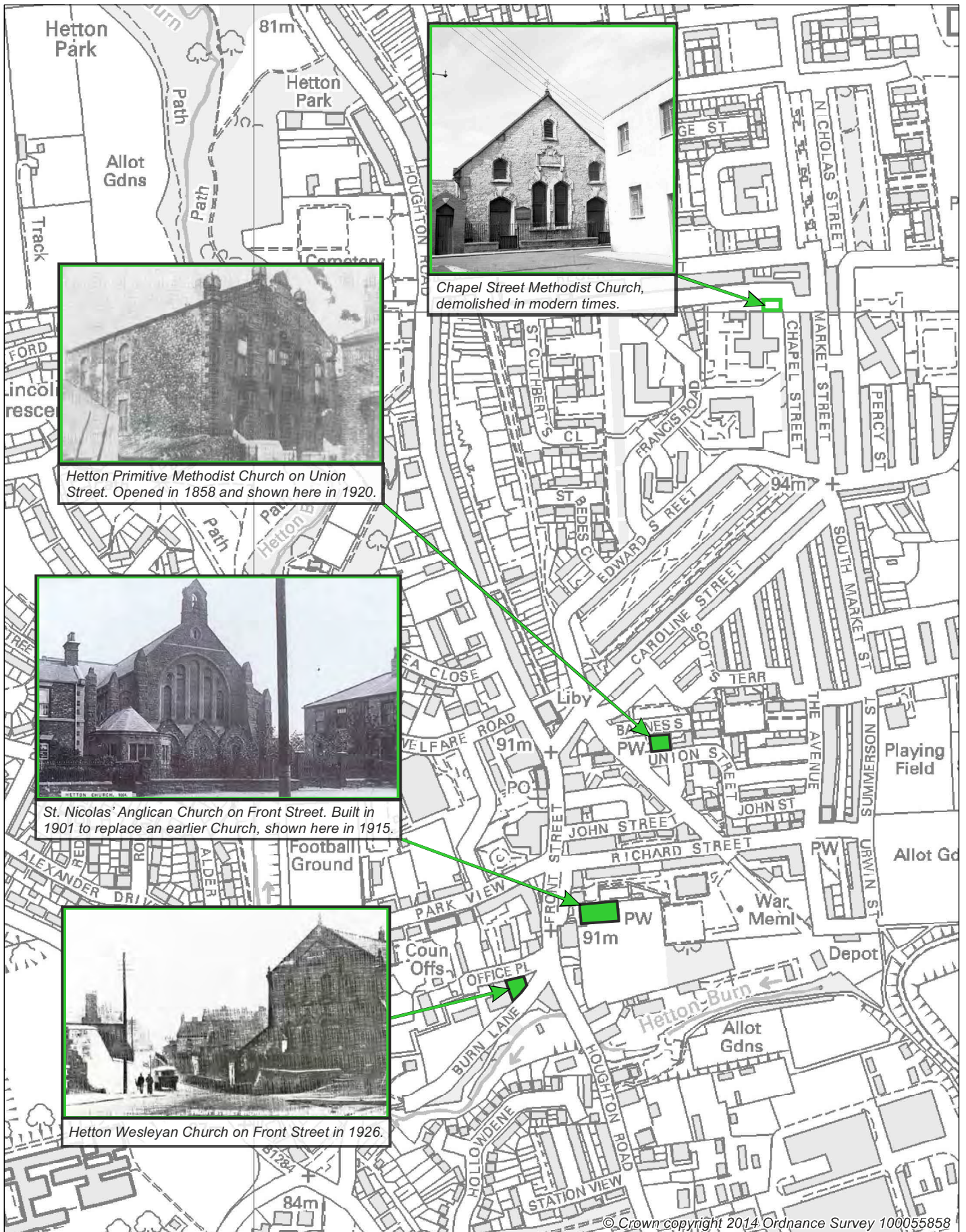


# Tour of Historic Buildings in Hetton Village Core





# HETTON-LE-HOLE - CHURCHES & CHAPELS



Extract from the Modern Ordnance Survey Plan showing Hetton le Hole.

= Existing Building  = Demolished Building

sections, and the windows have wedge lintels. The roof is hipped at each end, with two stacks on the ridge; the west end, towards the street, has an oculus window with radial glazing, now painted over, at first-floor level. A blue plaque at the east end of the north front records that Nicholas Wood (1795-1865) colliery engineer and partner of George Stephenson, lived here during the sinking of Hetton Lyons Pit in 1822.

On the opposite (west) side of Front Street is the **Colliery Inn (17)**, a substantial two-storeyed building of five bays, rendered and colour-washed, with a big hip-ended roof now of Welsh slate roof; despite much alteration it retains some interesting detail such as the end pilasters and a moulded plinth, and an outshut at the north end with another oculus window, typical of the early years of the 19th century. The 1st edition OS map shows it as the Hetton Colliery Hotel.

On the north side of **Pemberton Street (18)** are the remains of two of the earliest generation of miner's cottages, converted into garages so that all features of their front walls have been lost. They had pantile roofs (which still survive in part) and first floors/lofts at the level of the wall tops.

### 8.3 Chapels

#### 8.3.1 Easington Lane

*Bethel Chapel (Independent) NZ 36234607. 1832-c1960? Enlarged 1842, with reading room 1850 (Whellan 1856, 621), 'a small structure.*

Brickgarth, Christian Lay Church (now Independent Methodist Church) NZ 36084611. 1884. Brick, gable fronted, stone at corner inscribed 'Christian Lay Church', the original name of the North-Eastern Independent Methodists.

*Brickgarth, Central Methodist Church (Primitive Methodist) NZ 36154612. ?-2005. Rebuilt and enlarged 1853 at a cost of £400 (Whellan 1856 p.621), rebuilt again 1870 and 1981. Photographs show a gable-fronted building with similarities to the Houghton-le-Spring Primitive Methodist Chapel, with an attached school room in similar style to the west (Richardson 1989, 90, 1991, 85)*

*Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. ? -1954*

#### 8.3.2 East Rainton

**Gillas Lane, Methodist Church (Wesleyan) NZ 3362 4791.** 1823, rebuilt 1899. Whellan (1856, 774) describes first chapel as 'a small brick building, c180 sittings'. Present chapel seats 100. Stone with brick dressings, Gothic.date stone on porch. (HER 6058)

#### 8.3.3 Hetton-le-Hole

**The Avenue, Independent Methodist Church NZ 3556 4751.** 1884- Site purchased 1884 by 'Christ's Army' (breakaway group from local Salvation Army (estab. 1881) but soon joined Christian Lay Church. Cottages and schoolroom built first, chapel completed 1889. Brick, gable fronted.

**Railway Street (?Union Street), Central Methodist Church (Primitive Methodist) NZ 3539 4757.** 1858, by Martin Greener (Whellan 1856, 621 mentions earlier Primitive Methodist Chapel). Impressive chapel with squared stone front, other walls rubble, hall beneath. Galleried interior. Said to incorporate stone sleeper blocks from George Stephenson's Hetton Colliery Railway and to have been built by the miners of Hetton Colliery (HER 7010). Grade II listed.

**Railway Street, Primitive Methodist Church I.** NZ 3542 1858. Possibly chapel mentioned by Whellan (1856, 621) Brick gable-fronted building immediately east of Central Methodist Church, now EPA environmental consultants.

**Front Street, Wesleyan Methodist Church.** NZ 35284733 1824-1965. 'Enlarged' 1858; might the original chapel be the schoolroom (dated '1859') alongside? 350 sittings of which 150 free (Whellan 1856, 621). Now house.

**Chapel Street, Low Downs Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan)** NZ 48013550. 1874-1972.

**Lindsay Street, High Downs Chapel (Primitive Methodist).** NZ 3554 4844. 1865-1968, enlarged with schoolroom 1877.

**The Avenue, Salvation Army.** 1881-?(Richardson 1991, 60).

### 8.3.4 Low Moorsley

**Western chapel (Wesleyan).** NZ 3406 4616. 1858 (dated) – 1960s? Whellan (1856, 773) refers to chapel erected in 1844 by North Hetton Coal Co. 'the lower part is used as a school', presumably a previous building? Now industrial; premises; stone with ashlar detailing.

*Eastern Chapel (Primitive Methodist).* NZ 3409 4619. On 1896 OS only

### 8.3.5 Detailed Case Study: Hetton le Hole Central Methodist Church

**Chronology of development** (Taken from *Hetton le Hole Methodist Church 1858-1008, 150th anniversary souvenir booklet*)

1812	Primitive Methodism was founded.
1821-4	First Primitive Methodist Church in Hetton, 'the third building from the railway on Barnes Street'; it seated 300.
1856-8	Present chapel built fronting onto Union Street, after ground was excavated down to the level of Barnes Street to allow a full basement containing a schoolroom, Martin Greener of Sunderland was the architect; it could seat 800, and accommodate 600 scholars in the school. In plan a rectangle with a small north-east wing containing a vestry on the upper floor.
1865	Galleries constructed, increasing seating to 1,000.
1872	Single storey addition at north-west angle of basement to accommodate Infant School.
1874	North extension housing kitchen in basement, central (Preacher's) vestry on first floor and orchestra gallery (from 1878 organ loft) at top. The architect was Thomas Southrow of South Shields.
1888	Alterations, new communion rails and rostrum
1898	Internal alterations; western vestry and room on east partitioned off from main body of chapel.





# HINTS AND ALLEGATIONS

## Clues to studying historic buildings



*Traces of an earlier, steeper roof line for thatched roof*



*Blocked doorways, windows, butt joints etc*



*Lintel of a predominantly demolished building...*

*...Quoins from the same building*



- 1907-8            New plaster ceiling, upper piers (hollow) inserted.
- 1914            Movement of east wall, four brick buttress built to counteract this

### **Methodology: Looking at a Building**

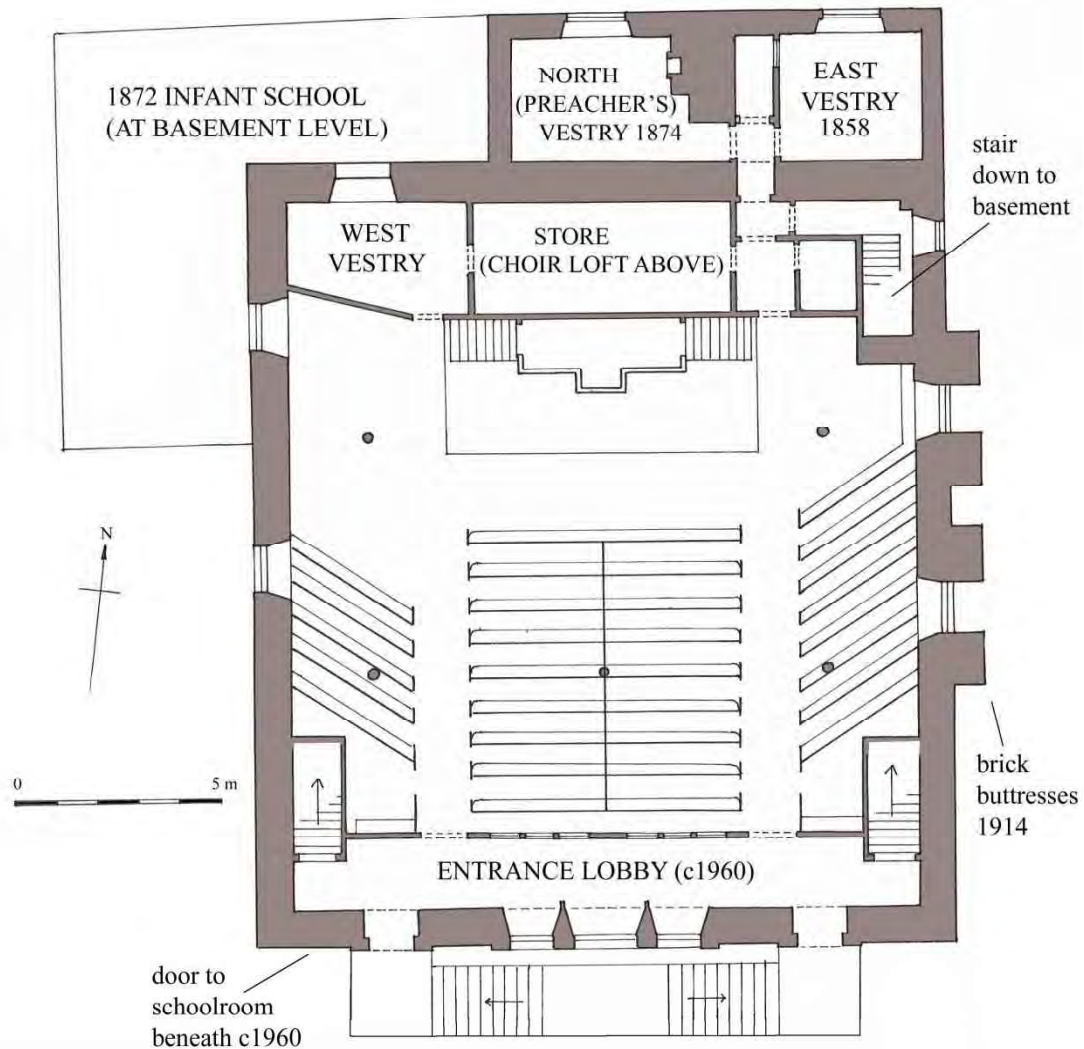
Looking at a building is Archaeology; you don't need to dig holes to be an archaeologist. Archaeology is about learning about our past from things, anything other than deliberately-written-down records. That is history. For the remote past, everything we know is from archaeology. For the Romans, some documents but a lot of archaeology. For the Middle Ages, a mixture; you could say archaeology puts the meat on the historical bones. Kings and queens, they were important enough to be written down as history, how ordinary folk lived, what they ate, we get that from archaeology. But here we are examining a building at Hetton le Hole which is just over 150 years old. We have quite a lot of written history to help us – but archaeology is still useful, in looking at the building as well as the written records. We can ask two questions. What sort of building is it? How did it fulfil its purpose. This might seem obvious; it is a chapel, it is a religious building, it is about human spiritual needs, a special place where people hope to encounter God. But it is quite different to say, Canterbury Cathedral, or on a humbler level, an old village parish church like Houghton le Spring. That is because a parish church is part of a tradition in which people meet God through the Sacrament, through repeated actions following a set pattern. In contrast, a nonconformist chapel is about people meeting God through the Word, through what you hear, the Bible readings and primarily the preaching. Now of course both those are present in Anglican and Catholic worship as well, but it is a matter of emphasis. Nonconformity split from the State church in this country in the 17th century, when people like Baptists and Congregationalist and Quakers appeared, but there was a second great wave of it – sometimes called the New Dissent, as opposed to the 17th-century old Dissent- in the mid-18th century. And in this country that was largely the work of one man John Wesley. Wesley came at a time of social change, at the time of the Industrial Revolution, when new communities were springing up based on developing industries. Wesley was a brilliant preacher and organiser, who tried to stay within the Church of England, but what was in effect a separate new church developed, which after his death formalised that split. But the terrific burst of spiritual life that Wesley had left behind would not be formalised that easily, so it went on dividing and splitting. Two preachers, Hugh Bourne and William Clowes, were into big open-air camp meetings, in the tradition of Wesley's open air preaching; they were uneducated working men. Nationally there was a fear of big gatherings; the French had just had a revolution. So Bourne and Clowes were forced out of Wesleyanism, and in 1810 formed the Primitive Methodist Church – or, as it was popularly known, the Ranters. This is a Ranter's chapel, and as such is a pragmatic building. The ranters – or as they were later known, the Prims – were founded on a tradition of open-air meetings, or camp meetings. Buildings were secondary, something the British climate forced upon them. The building really only had to be one thing, an auditorium, a preaching box. The acoustics must be good. And it was built by local people, not a centralised authority. People's religion and politics were closely interlinked; central authority was distrusted. In the 1870s Primitive Methodism itself split and the Christian Lay Church – soon renamed the Independent Methodists – appeared. That really brings us to today, because in Hetton le Hole both branches survive.

Now, to be specific and look at this one building.

### **Description**

Built of local stone, incorporating stone sleeper blocks from George Stephenson's Hetton Colliery railway. Changes in stone type, in how windows were treated... Probably always designed from galleries, put in 7 years after initial construction. Infant school extension, then N extension –

orchestra loft at top, but by 1878 organ – something happening all across the country, slowed down hymns. Various blocked openings...

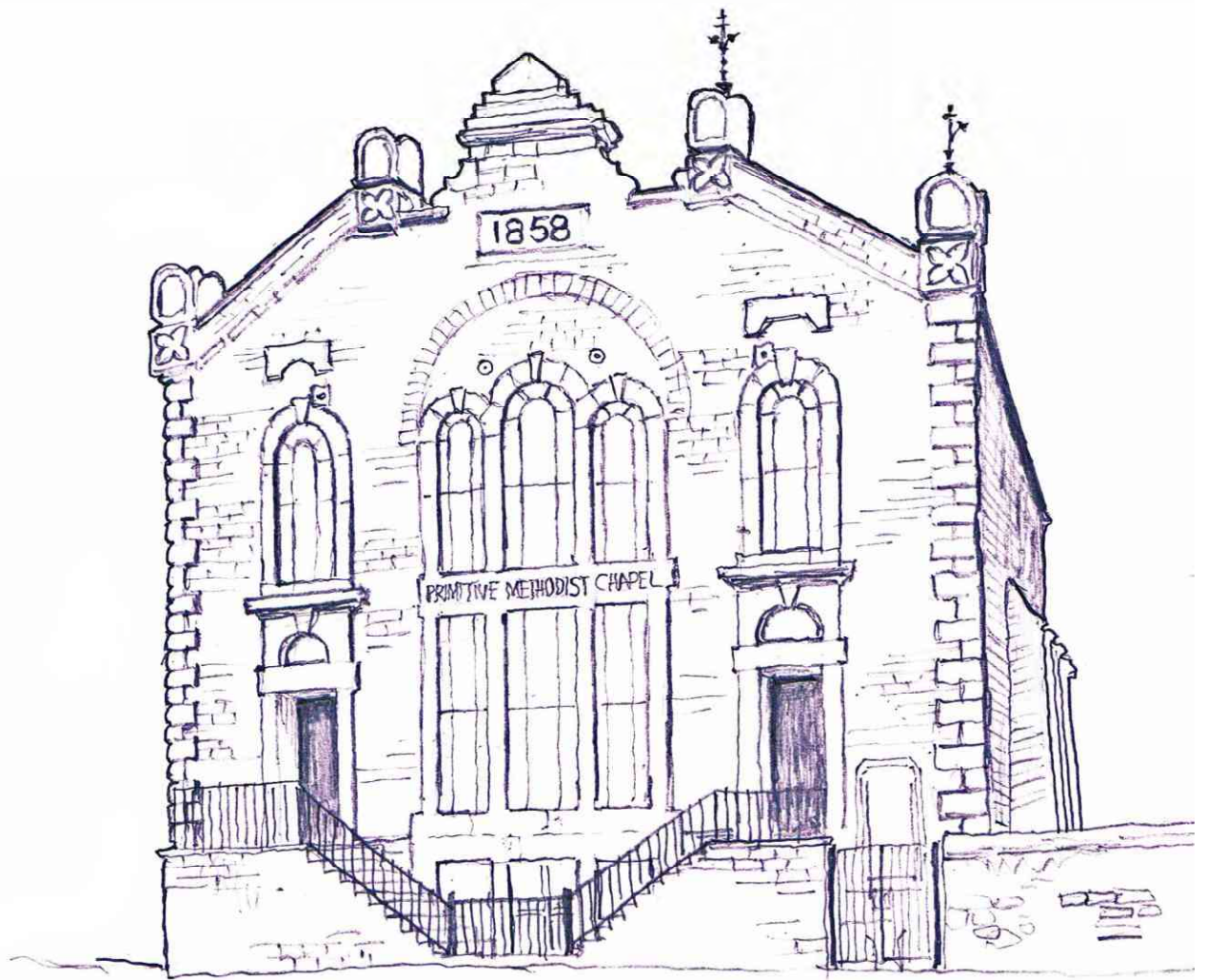


## HETTON LE HOLE METHODIST CHURCH

(PRIMITIVE METHODIST, 1858)

Sketch Survey 28 2 2013 P F Ryder





*The façade of the Hetton-le-Hole Primitive Methodist Church (now Central Methodist Church)  
Sketch 28-2-2013 PF Ryder*



## **8.4 Country Halls and Farms**

### **8.4.1 Little Eppleton Hall**

A substantial complex of buildings, the main house forming the south range of a roughly square courtyard. All its walls are rendered. Facing south, the house (now subdivided) is in three parts, a three-storeyed centrepiece and two flanking two-storey and three-bay sections. The groundfloor is of three symmetrical bays, and has a central doorway with a swan-neck pediment, flanked by tripartite windows with fluted shafts, and under a bold panelled frieze; all this is colour-washed, and much of the detail seems to be timber. The floors above are of five irregular bays, narrowing to the r. so the third is quite out of register with the central doorway below, giving the whole front a very strange appearance. The eaves line of the range would appear to have originally been continuous, but the flat-topped parapet of the centrepiece is now stepped up to accommodate the low second-floor windows, in front of the (presumably earlier) quite steeply-pitched roof. The main rooms are quite shallow, backed up a substantial longitudinal wall which might have been the rear of the original building. Inside the centrepiece has a central stair hall with a good stair, and the ground floor room in the western block quite a spectacular plaster cornice. All this looks late Georgian work (c. 1800?) and goes with the ground-floor façade of the centrepiece, but the core of the house is clearly older, its irregular bays and steep roof suggesting a 17th- or early 18th-century origin.

The brick range on the east of the courtyard has a five-bay façade, the end bays forming projecting gabled porches with big round arches (the northern blocked, the southern now the entry to the courtyard); the bays between have round arches to the ground floor as well, all clearly 18th century work. The other ranges look largely 19th century, but attached to the back of the western one is a big brick arch, a little higher than the eaves, which must have carried something substantial, probably a water tank. A little to the west is an old brick barn set east-west with slit vents and a band at mid-height, and tumbling to the coping of the east gable (the west gable has been partly rebuilt); it looks of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

There is another east-west range, single storeyed, to the north of the main courtyard complex, partly of limestone rubble; it is old in parts but has been much altered.

Old walled garden to the south-west of the house, with a heated wall on the west.

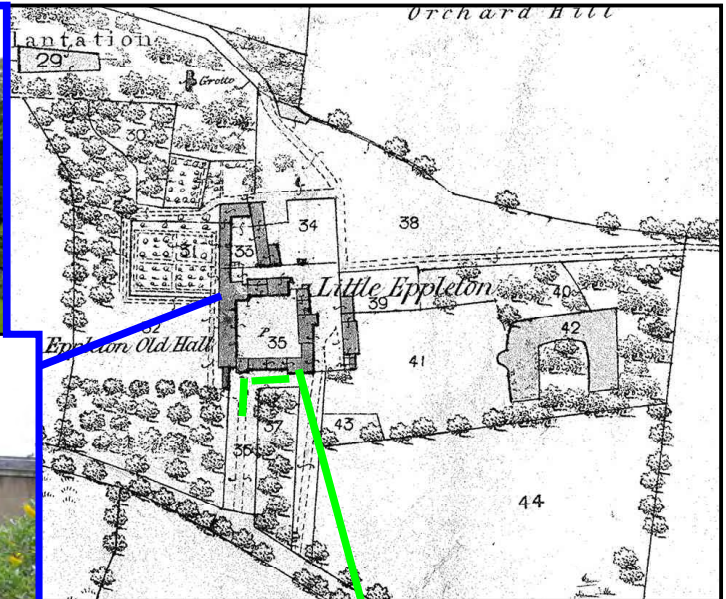
(For analysis of the historical background to Little Eppleton Hall see Hetton Local History Group 2010b; 2012, 20-22, and 10.7.4.)

### **8.4.2 Carr House**

A farm on a humbler scale; the old buildings surround a yard opening to the east, and are mostly of coursed limestone rubble and mostly without cut dressings; roofs are Welsh slate or asbestos sheets. The house forms the eastern part of the south range; its general proportions and quite steep roof suggest a mid-18th-century date (the walls are said to be 'about two feet' thick, which would tally with this as well); the rear outshut looks to be an addition (it is slightly shorter than the house, and has big sandstone quoins at its north-west corner – also it is not present on the 1839 tithe map (if this can be trusted) but there by the c.1860 OS). A sandstone north-east wing looks late 19th or perhaps early 20th century.

The farm buildings show little in the way of datable features; there are patches of 20th-century brick around the heads of several openings, probably inserted when decayed timber lintels were renewed. The western part of the south range and the west range look of one build with the house, except that the northern half of the west range was originally been single-storeyed, but was raised in slightly browner coursed stone. There was once a gingang on the west side of the south end of

# Little Eppleton



Extract of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1857, 1:2500, showing Little Eppleton.



The west side of the main house, Eppleton Old Hall.



Note infilled arch



View of the South Range

Gateway into the courtyard beside the Old Hall

Gazebo in the garden





# Little Eppleton



Arched support for the water tank supplying the heated garden attached to the north range



The farmhouse & outbuilding in the east range



Pump in the courtyard

North Side of Site

East Part of Site



17th-century barn on the north side of the farm



The courtyard & east face of the main house - the original house may have faced this way



View of the barn and north range from the NE



Earthworks north of the pond, east of the house

Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1896, 1:2500, of Little Eppleton



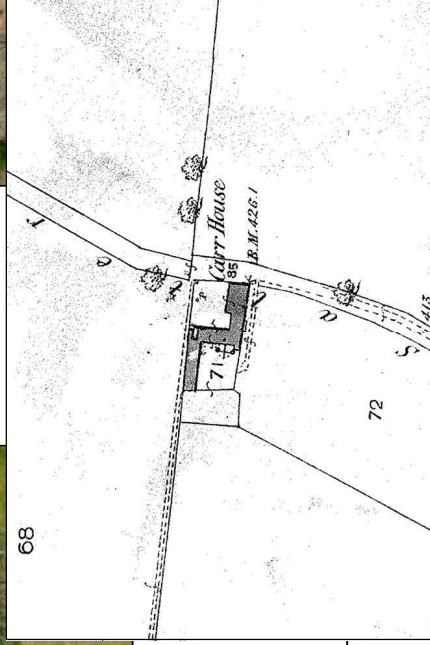
# Carr House Farm



Carr House farmhouse viewed from the south



Carr House Farm from the north-east



Carr House Farm shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map

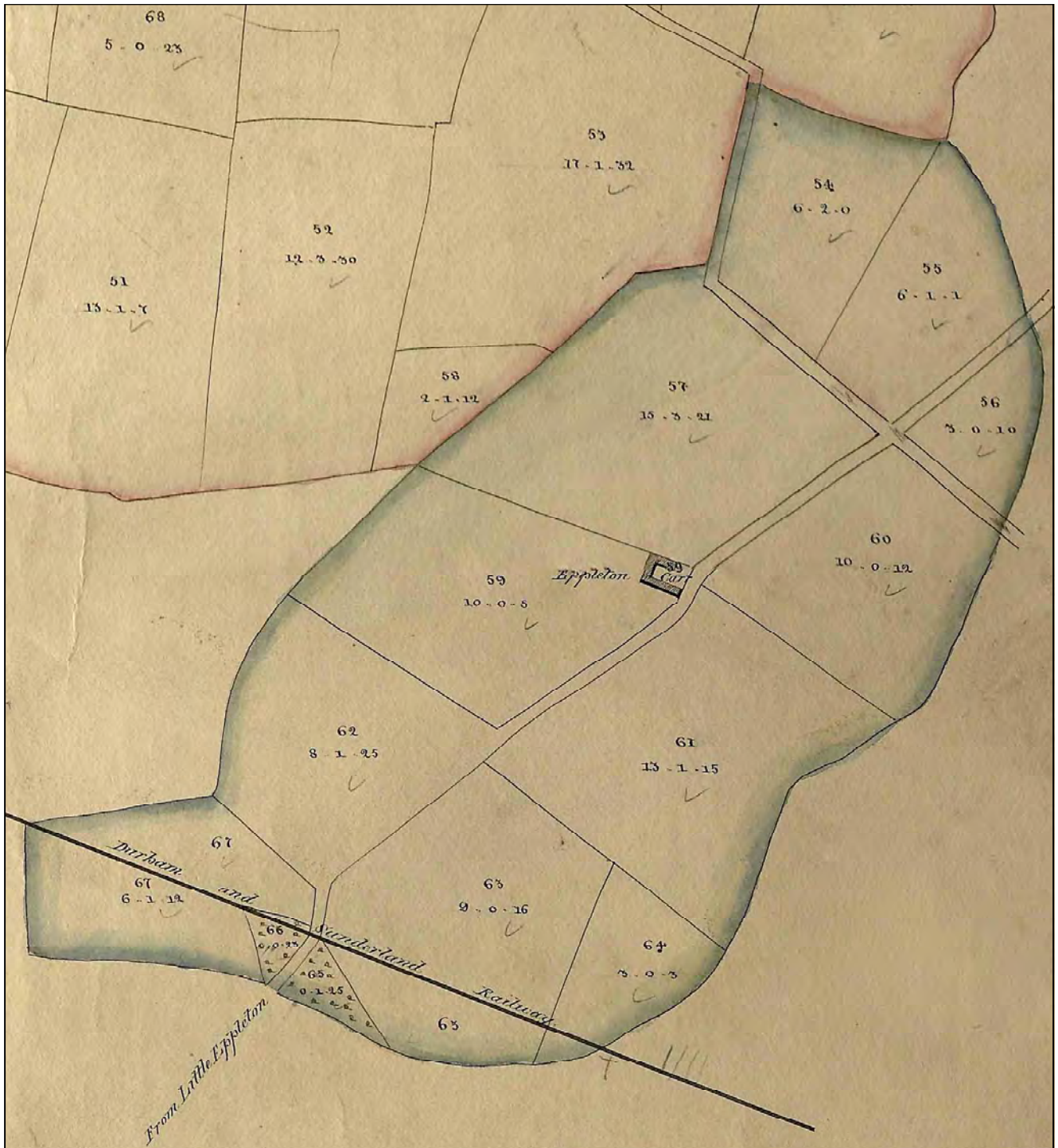
The rear of the farmhouse, looking east



Old farm equipment finding a new use.







Carr House Farm on the Great Eppleton Tithe Map of 1838 (DDR/EA/TTH/1/89). Reproduced by permission of Durham Diocesan Registrar.

the range (shown as an apparently roofless structure on the 1860 OS) and various evidences remain; the south part of the range has old roof trusses with carpenter's numbering. A north range is shown on the 1839 tithe but not the 1860 OS; the present range here is largely in mid-20th century brown brick, and has cartsheds with cast-iron columns and concrete lintels, but its western half incorporates older stone walling in its south and end walls. The 1860 map also shows a range extending west from the north end of the west range, which has now gone.

### **8.4.3 Elemore Hall**

A brief visit – the Hall is now a special school, and we had a look round some of the ground floor after the kids had gone home for the weekend. Quite a dramatic house, in what feels a fairly remote location, down a long track, in a wooded fold of the Magnesian Limestone escarpment east of Pitlington. The house is of old orange brick with stone quoins and dressings, and faces south; it has a tight E-plan, and is of two three floors on a basement, with a grand stone stair up to the recessed centre wing which has a dramatic heraldic stone pediment, now badly worn. There is some odd asymmetry here – the narrow sections on either side of the centre piece are recessed by different distances, and the proportions of the whole building are narrow, apparently because the plan and lower walls of an earlier supposedly 16th-century house were retained. Presumably the entrance to this earlier house would have been at one end of the hall rather than the centre, so does this asymmetry reflect the position of the original porch? The only clearly-visible section of the early house is on the west, from the service yard, where a blocked four-centre arch door is visible on the ground floor (which does look 16th-century) and blocked two- and three-light mullioned windows at a higher level. A ceiling collapse a few years ago is said to have revealed timbers 'from Spanish galleons'.

The house as it stands today was built 1749-53 for George Baker, Robert Shout of Helmsley being the architect, and Italian Guiseppe Cortese his plasterer. The main door opens into a spacious entrance hall, with a good coffered ceiling; beyond are two rooms, now knocked together, the eastern (the original Dining Room) with a fine ceiling with Cupid and Psyche as the centrepiece. The western room has lost its fireplace – the top of the chimney breast survives, above what looks to be an obvious inserted window, although outside this is less obvious – this is not a straightforward building to read! The main stair, a fine cantilevered one with wrought-iron balustrades and another fine ceiling (Neptune or Jupiter – Pevsner and the List Description disagree) above, is in the centre of the East Wing, and a third good ceiling survives in the southern room of the wing (Drawing Room). A lot of features including ten chimney pieces were removed to Sedbury Hall (North Yorkshire) in 1947. The list description refers to 16th-century archways in the basement – not seen.

The outbuildings, mostly clustered round two yards on the north, are a hotch-potch of different dates. A lower block attached to the north-east corner of the house, with a big blocked archway on the south, looks contemporary with the original fabric, as are a doorway and a second big archway on the west but much of the rest is of late 19th- or early 20th-century dates, although not without interest; there is a clock tower between the two yards and a dovecote on top of the north range. Other buildings further away look interesting; to the north-east is a brick-fronted barn with a hip-ended roof and an arcade of round arches on the west, and to the north-west the detached Gardener's House, also brick and of mid-18th-century character.

We also had a look at Elemore Grange farm a couple of hundred metres to the south; there is a suggestion that this began as a monastic grange (perhaps belonging to Finchale Priory) and it is certainly an interesting group of buildings. How it relates to the main house is not clear (a home farm?); the principal L-shaped block of building is high-status work of the mid-18th-century date, the North Range having an open barn with three round arches, turned in brick, on each side, and the East Range (which the List Description suggests might have been a timber factory) having recently

been partly converted into a house. For some odd reason the two parts are listed separately, although clearly of one build. There is a further group of rather humbler farm buildings to the east; the present house looks early 20th-century but parts of the buildings are of the late 18th or early 19th. Everything seems derelict now, and needs recording; there is a good smithy, and a sizeable stream is culverted beneath the complex. Several buildings have brick fronts and limestone rubble rear walls and one block a long arcade of arches in white brick; when was this first used hereabouts?.

### **Elemore Hall, Elemore Grange and Haswell Grange: The medieval and early modern origins**

Surtees (1816, 119a) indicates that Elemore Hall was originally called Elemore Haswell. The earliest reference he was aware of was the Inquisition Post Mortem of William Hall in 1632, but Gosden has noted that 'Elimoure Hall' is named in 1587, when it paid 8d towards bread and wine for the Church of St Lawrence, Pitlington (1982, 31; *Pitlington Churchwardens's Accounts*, 24, 34). However the estate as a whole may still have been called Haswell Grange. The pedigrees cited by Surtees suggest that it was not until the estate was purchased by William Hall from Sir Henry Anderson of Newcastle and Haswell Grange in 1631 that the shift occurs, William's son being entitled Sir Alexander Hall of Elemore.

Gosden (1982, 31; cf. Pevsner and Williamson 1985, 264) has shown that Elemore Hall was probably first built by Bertram Anderson, alderman and mayor of Newcastle, between 1553, when he acquired the dissolved Finchale Priory's Haswell estate, and his death in 1571. Bertram's will and the inventory of his goods mention two properties, Haswell and Haswell Grange (*Wills and Inventories*, I, 340-41; III, 59). Of the two, it is Haswell which was clearly the larger dwelling and seems likely to represent the 16th-century house, the remains of which are encased within the 18th-century Elemore Hall. A hall, two parlours, kitchen, pastry, buttery, milk house, work house, barn and stack garth are mentioned in the 1571, whereas only a hall house with parlour and a barn and stack garth are mentioned in relation to Haswell Grange in the same inventory. Haswell Grange was clearly the working medieval farm inherited from the monks of Finchale and presumably did not provide adequate accommodation for a wealthy Elizabethan merchant, prompting the construction of the hall. The presence of agricultural equipment in the work house, stack garth and barn would suggest that Haswell/Elemore Hall was still involved in the farming operations at this stage and the number of rooms named imply a large farmhouse or hall house rather than anything more substantial. It is possible that Bertram's eldest son, Henry Anderson, who inherited the estate, further enlarged the house, for the inventory compiled on Henry's death in 1605 listed over 20 rooms. Perhaps it was Henry who added the wings which are implied by documents in the later 17th century, when the building had become divided between multiple heirs (for the division see Gosden 1982, 31; Hetton Local History Group 2010b; 2012, 11-12), and thus gave the building an E- or U-shaped form. In the 1674 Hearth Tax return Thomas Hall was assessed for seven hearths (Gosden 1982, 31).

Finchale Priory's manor, Haswell Grange, and the 'Haswell Grandge' of the 1571 will and inventory were probably located at Elemore Grange – the home farm to the south of the hall shown on Ordnance Survey and other 19th-century maps. Surtees (1816, 119a) indeed states that Elemore Grange was originally called Haswell Grange. Richard Britnell (2004, 22) suggests that the Elemore estate originated as Finchale Priory's holding (though one would suspect the boundaries of the estate as existing by the 19th century may have been enlarged by acquisitions by the Bakers). The name Elemore points to the area originally having been moorland – 'Elder-tree moor' perhaps. It was located within Pitlington township in the 19th century, but presumably became attached to Finchale's Haswell estate. (Curiously Elemore Grange actually lay within the bounds of Haswell township – in Easington Parish – as defined on 19th-century Ordnance Survey and tithe maps, whereas Elemore Hall lies in Pitlington township and parish. In the late Middle Ages Haswell Grange paid tithes to Durham Priory as part of Pitlington parish.)



# Elemore Hall



Detail of 18th century ceiling decoration  
- Cupid & Psyche - in original dining room



Main building facade on west side of the Hall



Main entrance on west face



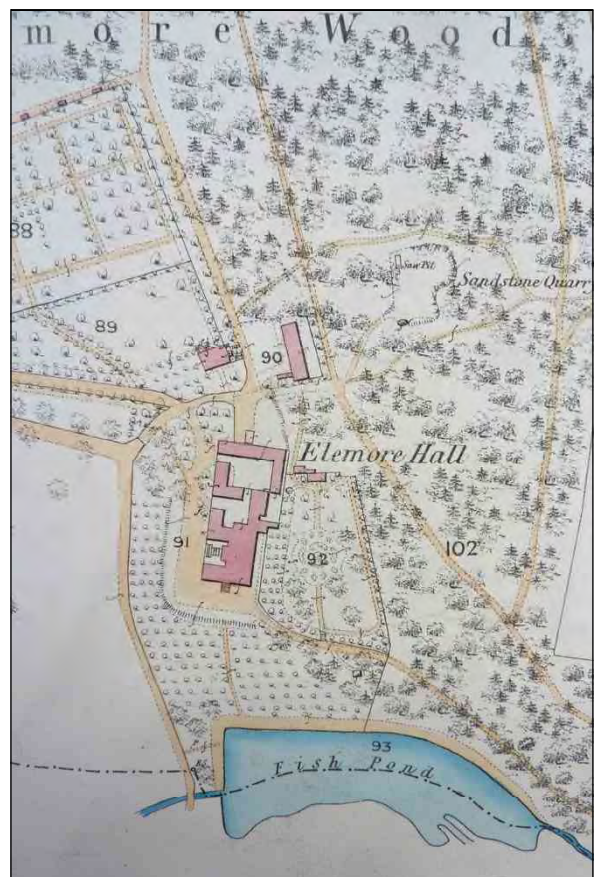
Surviving 16th century door & windows on the west side visible in the rear service yard



Clock Tower between the two service yards



Main Hall viewed from the south-east



1st edition Ordnance Survey (1857) showing Elemore Hall and grounds



## North of Elemore Hall



Brick fronted barn north of Elemore Hall



Mid-C18th Gardener's house north of Elemore Hall



Main L-shaped range of farm buildings of mid-C18th



Arched North range of main L-shaped range

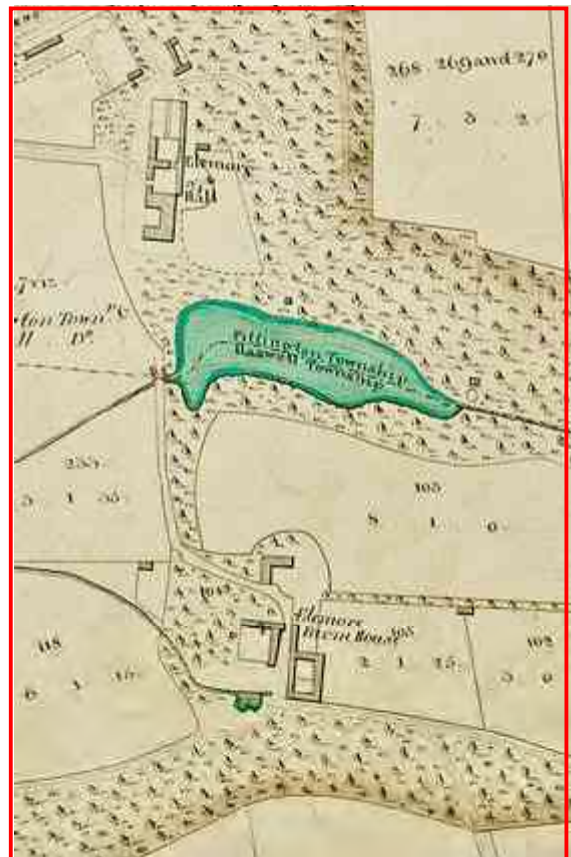


## Elemore Grange Farm

Forge in one of the buildings



Block with long arcade of arches in white brick



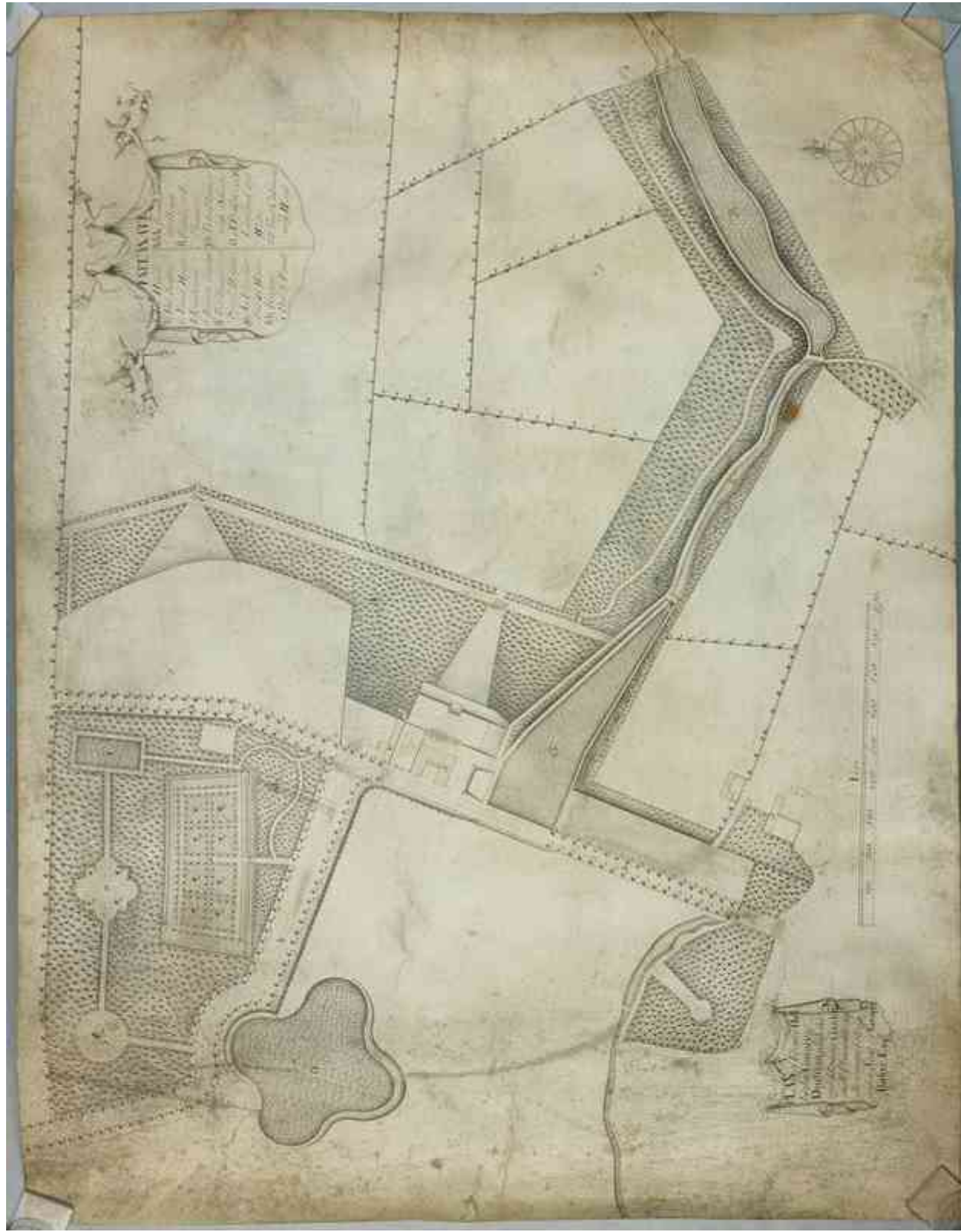
Extract from a plan of the Elemore Hall Estate, 1853, showing the hall and Elemore Grange Farm to the south (Baker Baker 119/16 reproduced by permission of Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections)

The earliest documentary references to Haswell Grange cited by Surtees are charters mentioning the Grange Field in 1341/1374 and Haswell Grange in 1431. The Durham Priory Inventory of 1464, itemising the monastery's holdings, revenues and income (printed in Greenwell *FPD*, 208), also lists 'Heswel Grange' as paying 20s in tithes to the priory, with the other villis of Pittington Parish, including 'Hepton' (Hetton le Hill). This is repeated in the Durham Bursar's Rental of 1539: 'Heswellgrange, 23s 4d' (op. cit., 330).

Moreover there are ample references to Finchale Priory holdings in Haswell extending from the late 12th century right up to the Dissolution, though the geographical indications provided in the various medieval charters are usually difficult to situate in the modern landscape (see Raine, *Finchale*; DCD Finc.). Indeed Haswell was one of Finchale Priory's three principal manorial farms listed in the 14th-century accounts published by Raine (*Finchale*), along with Wingate and Thorpe Thewles, all three being referred to as 'manors', the normal term for such demesne farms or monastic granges in north-east England. It was clearly operating by the early 14th century and there is every reason to believe that a separate grange farm was established to manage the exploitation of Finchale's Haswell lands, soon after the priory acquired its main holdings there and in the adjoining parts of Hetton-le-Hill (Heppedon/Hepton) in the late 12th century.

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(For recent detailed analysis of Elemore Hall, its architecture and its 18th-century and later designed landscape, plus some archaeological investigation in the grounds see Mosedale Gillatt Architects 2013; Green 2013, Green and McCombie 2013; Pre-Construct Archaeology 2013; 2014)



A mid-18th-century Plan of Elemore Hall (Baker Baker/19/1/1/1), reproduced by permission of Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections.





Plan of H I B Baker's Elemore Hall Estate, 1853 (Baker Baker 119/16). Reproduced by permission of Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections.

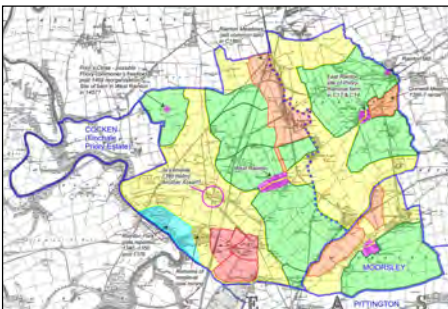




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