

Archaeological Recording and Evaluation

North Cemetery

Hartlepool



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Summary

This report describes the methodology and results of a programme of archaeological recording and evaluation undertaken by Tees Archaeology at North Cemetery, Hartlepool. The site is centred on National Grid Reference NZ 502332. The fieldwork was undertaken in July 2013: the commissioning clients were the Friends of North Cemetery and Hartlepool Borough Council.

The site lies to the north west of Hartlepool town centre in a predominantly residential area. Prior to the development of the town in the mid nineteenth century it was agricultural land.

The archaeological recording comprised the recording by pro forma sheet of some of the surviving grave memorials in the cemetery, starting in the south west corner of the lower part.

The archaeological evaluation comprised the investigation of three trenches targeted on the nineteenth century buildings which once stood in the oldest part of the cemetery, consisting of a lodge and two chapels. The trenches identified the foundations of the lodge and the chapels. These were constructed on a mound consisting of material excavated during the creation of West Hartlepool's docks in the mid nineteenth century. They were overlain by rubble dating to the demolition of the buildings in the mid twentieth century, and modern turf.

Acknowledgments

Tees Archaeology would like to thank the following for their contributions to the project:

The project was initiated by Steven Wilkie, Landscape Architect for Hartlepool Borough Council, and the Friends of North Cemetery. Substantial archive research has been carried out by the Friends of North Cemetery Secretary Julie Rudge and the Treasurer Joseph Pullman. The Friends of North Cemetery also continued the memorial recording during the excavation.

The project was funded by Big Lottery Fund Community Spaces Supporting Change funding, administered by Groundwork. It has been managed by Irene Cross, Neighbourhood Development Officer for Hartlepool Borough Council.

The memorial recording and excavation would not have been possible without the hard work of all our volunteers - Gary Allen, Peter Bolam, Malcolm Hare, David House, Carol McKeivitt, Jack McKeivitt, Charley Myers, Rachel Orange, Janice Pearson, Joanne Shaw, and Christine Watt. Jenny Hillier carried out research for the report.

1. Introduction

A programme of archaeological recording and evaluation at North Cemetery Hartlepool (Figure 1) was undertaken by Tees Archaeology between 15 July 2013 and 26 July 2013 for the Friends of North Cemetery and Hartlepool Borough Council. The fieldwork was carried out by Rachel Grahame (supervisor), David Errickson (site assistant) and a total of eleven volunteers. Youth groups from the Wharton Annexe also participated.

The fieldwork was part of an ongoing project funded by Community Spaces (Big Lottery Fund) to carry out research into the history of the cemetery and produce a booklet about it. This document provides the results of the fieldwork.

2. Location and Geology

The site is located to the north west of Hartlepool town centre in a predominantly residential area at approximately NZ 502332 (Figure 1). It comprises a sub-rectangle measuring c.12.5 hectares and aligned almost east-west, bounded to the north by Chester Road, to the east by Raby Road, to the south by Hart Lane and to the west by Jesmond Road. The southwestern and northeastern parts of the area are occupied by housing.

The cemetery occupies an area of gently sloping ground rising from approximately 11m AOD at the eastern end to approximately 16m AOD at the western end. The southern part has been artificially raised to a level of approximately 20m AOD.

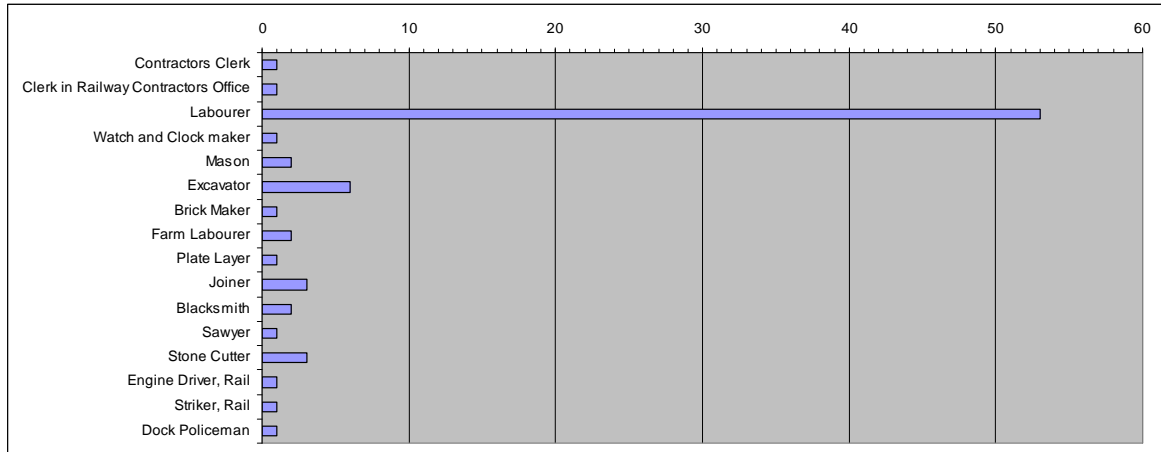
The geomorphology of the area consists of Devensian till overlying Roker Formation dolostone (Upper Magnesian Limestone) (British Geological Survey 2013).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

North Cemetery was previously known as West Hartlepool Cemetery and is also known informally as Hart Lane and Hart Road cemetery. The cemetery was opened in 1856 to serve the new town of West Hartlepool, on what was previously agricultural land purchased by the Dock Company. The southern part of the cemetery is raised ground formed from material excavated for West Hartlepool's docks (Wood 1967, pp89-90). The Tithe map for Stranton of 1839 shows the land, which lay in the corner formed by the junction between the roads leading from 'from Throston' and 'to Hartlepool' (parcels 12 (southern half) and 30).

Work on the new docks for West Hartlepool began in the mid-1840s (Wood 1967, p41). Waggott (1980, p71) suggests that Ralph Ward Jackson, the prime mover in the development of the docks and the town, intended from the start that the land on Hart Lane should be used first for dumping the material excavated from the new docks, and subsequently as a cemetery. The First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861 shows both the docks and the West Hartlepool Cemetery, at the western end of which is a double row of terraced houses and an adjacent court to the southwest, labelled California. This was constructed as housing for the workers who were employed to excavate the docks and form the excavated material into a mound immediately to the east of their homes. According to Wood (1967, p114) California became a 'notorious slum'. It was built in the

1840s (it is not shown on the 1839 Tithe Map nor does it appear in the 1841 Census) and is listed as 'Wallace's Lane California' on the 1851 Census. In the 42 households living in the 33 dwellings, the majority of the breadwinners were labourers, along with several excavators. Most of the other occupations shown were related to the dock construction.



Working residents of Wallace's Lane California in 1851, by occupation

The expansion of the town led to a need for local governance, and the provision of a cemetery was part of the West Hartlepool Improvement Act of 1854 which established a Board of Commissioners and set out their responsibilities. The Act empowered the Commissioners to buy and enclose land, erect two chapels for conducting burial services (one Church of England, and one for nonconformists), charge for burials and have the Church of England areas consecrated. These were to be overseen by the minister of Christ Church, or a chaplain appointed by the Commissioners. The Minutes of the West Hartlepool Improvement Committee give a detailed account of the setting up of the cemetery and its subsequent management, following the decision to buy the land in November 1854 (Martin 1924, p108).

On the First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876-95 (Figure 2) the cemetery is shown as occupying only the south-western part of its current area. It occupied an area of raised ground clearly shown with hachures, and was laid out with a series of formal paths and a north-south boundary at the western end demarcating the Roman Catholic burial ground. There were three buildings at the eastern end of the cemetery, the central one labelled as a Lodge. Two buildings to the south and north are labelled on subsequent editions as the Church of England and Nonconformist Mortuary Chapels respectively, with the consecrated ground being on the southern side of the cemetery and the unconsecrated ground to the north. The approach to the cemetery was from the east, at the junction of Raby Road and Hart Lane; a long drive led up the slope to the cemetery entrance and the buildings. A triangulation station is shown on the northern edge of the mound.

There are signs of encroaching development from the east in the form of the Slaughter Houses and the Dock Windmill, and small areas of housing, but the area was still largely agricultural in nature. The Slaughter Houses, like the cemetery, appear to have been constructed on an area of raised ground, shown by an irregular line of hachures: this may also have been part of the area used for dumping material excavated from the docks.

In the decades following the opening of the cemetery in 1856 it expanded rapidly, with

petitions to the Bishop of Durham for the consecration of new areas to the east and north being made in 1865, 1876, 1892, and 1908. The petition of 1892 included a plan of proposals by the Borough Engineer for a major expansion to the north, with the area divided by paths into forty new blocks. The plan shows four flower beds to be laid out at the junctions of the paths, a new lodge and greenhouse at the western entrance, and new roads to the north and west (to become Chester Road and Jesmond Road). The southern part of the cemetery on the mound is labelled 'Old Cemetery'. The western part of the new cemetery was for use by Roman Catholics, whilst the remainder was divided into quadrants, those to the north west and south east consecrated, those to the north east and south west unconsecrated. The petition was also accompanied by a scale of charges applicable to the three classes of burial plot available, with the most expensive being located in the centre of the cemetery around the main circular flower bed.

By the time of the Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (Figure 3) the cemetery had been extended eastwards along the mound and the approach drive, now shown as lined with trees. It had also been extended northwards with a new east-west drive, also tree-lined, laid out between Raby Road (labelled Howbeck Lane) and Jesmond Road. To the north west of this were paths demarcating the new blocks, with a circular feature in the centre of the cemetery; trees are shown on the north and west boundaries, now defined by Chester Road and Jesmond Road respectively.

The original cemetery buildings had undergone minor additions: the Lodge had been extended to the south west, and the northern Nonconformist Mortuary Chapel had had two small buildings added immediately to the north, with a drive approaching them around the west end of the chapel. It has been suggested that these were a crematorium, although Hartlepool Borough Council Cemetery Office has no records of cremations taking place at the cemetery; the Property and Lighting Committee Minutes from September 1899 mention a shed used for storing biers so these small buildings may have been for storage. A new lodge had also been constructed at the western end of the new drive, with glasshouses shown immediately to the east. Detailed colour plans for this lodge (now a private residence) were drawn up in 1894 by the Borough Engineer. California had been renamed Melbourne Street, and Tweed Street and Marton Street had been laid out in the north eastern corner of the block in which the cemetery now lay. The area had become more developed, with housing, schools, mission rooms and a Methodist Chapel spreading from the south east. The area to the north of the cemetery however remained undeveloped with Allotment Gardens shown to the north of Chester Road.

The first cemetery Lodge was occupied for many years by the same family, the Hugills. Thomas and his wife Elizabeth had moved to New Stranton (before it became West Hartlepool) from Yorkshire with their son Frederick. By the 1851 Census Thomas was working as a ballast labourer and they had a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. In 1855 Thomas was appointed as gatekeeper and sexton to the new cemetery (*Yorkshire Gazette*, 15 September 1855). He and Elizabeth moved to the Lodge and had another five children, Thomas, Robert, Sarah, Joseph and William, before Elizabeth's death in 1879. Thomas married again in 1882, to Mary Hopson, and in the 1890s moved to the new lodge on Jesmond Road and was joined in his work by an assistant cemetery keeper. He died in 1896 and was recognised in the newspaper for his long service at the cemetery (*Hartlepool Mail*, 16 November 1896) (David House, pers. comm.).

By 1901 Thomas Hugill had been replaced by a new Cemetery Superintendent, John Eden, who lived at the new lodge with his wife Henrietta, and children Rhoda, Annie and

George. His assistant Charles Watson lived in the old lodge with his wife Sarah and their children Richard and Frieda, and Sarah's sister Isabella. Both men were still working at the cemetery by the time of the 1911 Census ten years later.

The cemetery had now expanded to fill the available space and the Third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1919 (Figure 4) shows that the remainder of the cemetery area had been laid out with paths and plots, although no path is shown at the boundary in the north eastern corner where stillbirths were buried (Friends of North Cemetery, pers. comm.). Some housing had been built on the north side of the cemetery and a public Urinal had been installed on Raby Road close to the original south eastern entrance. Tweed Street and Marton Street had been built up with housing and light industry, dominated by the Hartlepoons Laundry & Dye Works.

By 1928 the cemetery was nearly full and the Town Clerk wrote to the Ministry of Health to enquire about the procedure for closing the cemetery, though burials continued to take place regularly until the 1950s. On the Fourth edition Ordnance Survey map of 1939 there are no changes to the layout of the cemetery. The surrounding area, however, had been almost completely infilled with housing and other buildings. The former site of the Slaughter Houses to the east had become a Children's Playground. In later years the old lodge was occupied by John and Mary Mottram, and was known locally as the Banks house (Victor Tumilty, pers. comm.).

On the Fifth edition Ordnance Survey map of 1954-55 the new flower beds planned in 1892 are shown in the northern part of the cemetery, on either side of the circular feature. The southern chapel had gone whilst the northern chapel is shown simply as Mortuary Chapel, suggesting that it was serving everyone still using the cemetery by this time. It was presumably consecrated, as a Faculty was issued in 1964 for the demolition of the derelict lodge and chapel. The majority of the memorials in the old part of the cemetery were cleared in 1972.

No previous archaeological work is known to have taken place in the cemetery. Due to the formation of the southern raised part of the cemetery from material excavated for West Hartlepool's docks, it was not anticipated that any archaeological remains predating the mid 1850s would be encountered, other than possibly stray finds imported with the dock material.

4. Aims and Objectives

The aims of the project were:

- 3.1 To raise public awareness of the heritage value of the North Cemetery including its buried archaeology.
- 3.2 To promote the good management of the heritage features of the North Cemetery.
- 3.3 To work with local people to explore the history and archaeology of the North Cemetery through memorial recording and exploratory trial trenching.
- 3.4 To provide heritage based educational opportunities for local schools.
- 3.5 The objectives of the project were:
 - To start a programme of formal memorial recording on pro forma sheets which can be continued by the Friends of North Cemetery.

- To archaeologically clean and record a trench in the southern raised part of the cemetery to expose the foundations of the original lodge / chapels / footpaths.
- To train local people in archaeological techniques and methods.
- To introduce local school children and those from Higher Education establishments to archaeological techniques and methods.
- To identify and investigate any exposed archaeological deposits or features, including the recovery of artefacts, samples of material suitable for palaeoenvironmental investigation, and material suitable for scientific dating.
- To assess the potential and significance of any exposed archaeological deposits or features.

The results of the project will form part of a permanent archive of the site. The archive will be held by Tees Archaeology and Hartlepool Museum Service under the site code HNC13.

5. Methodology

Three trenches were excavated by hand in the locations indicated in Figure 5. The turf was removed by spade and the underlying deposits cleaned and removed by trowel. The excavation of the trenches was carried out under the direct guidance of the supervising archaeologist.

Subsequent excavation and recording was undertaken following the methodology set out in Tees Archaeology Research and Fieldwork Section's recording manual. Following machine excavation, the sections and the base of each trench were cleaned using the appropriate hand tools. Plans within each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:20. The location of each trench was surveyed using a Topcon Total Station.

Deposits were recorded using pro forma context recording sheets. A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR with monochrome 35mm film and a digital camera. All photographs include a graduated metric scale. The photographic record forms part of the project archive.

6. Results

Archaeological Recording

A total of 86 memorials were recorded on pro forma sheets and photographed. These were located in the western part of the cemetery immediately northeast of the Jesmond Road entrance, in areas RCD, RCC and RDB. The fieldwork was carried out from 15 July 2013 to 19 July 2013.

The records will be fully cross referenced and held as a paper and digital archive by Tees Archaeology and the Friends of North Cemetery. They will form the basis of an ongoing and long term recording project to be carried out by the Friends.

Archaeological evaluation

Three trenches were excavated in the southern raised part of the cemetery in the area where the main drive splits into two arms and joins again, enclosing an area approximately 41m long and 15m wide. The trenches were targeted to expose the foundations of the original lodge and chapels. The fieldwork was carried out from 22 July 2013 to 26 July 2013.

Trench A (Figures 6, 9 and 10)

Trench A was situated to the south of the southern arm of the main drive and was orientated E-W and was 4.70m long and 2.00m wide. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m.

The trench revealed the north eastern corner of the Church of England Mortuary Chapel. The wall foundations were formed from dressed Magnesian limestone blocks up to 0.62m in size with a rubble core bonded with a pale yellow friable mortar [3] and survived to a height of at least 0.27m. They were 0.55m wide and aligned east-west and north-south, forming the main exterior walls and an internal wall between the main body of the building and the eastern end. There was no cut visible for the walls but they were built into a light brown orange hard clay [2] forming the main body of the mound. This was overlain on the exterior of the chapel by a dark grey friable silt 0.20m deep [9], the original ground surface outside the chapel. This was cut through on the northern side of the chapel by a vertically set circular brown salt glazed ceramic drain [19], probably for rainwater from the chapel roof.

The interior of the chapel was filled by a light yellow grey loose limestone rubble 0.25m deep mixed with fragments of grey slate, wood laths and copper alloy nails from the roof of the building [10] and patches of mid brown orange firm clay (40%). This demolition debris overlay deposit [2] and had been capped with a layer of dark brown hard sandy clay 0.15m deep [4] which lay immediately below the thin 0.10m deep topsoil [1].

Trench B (Figures 7, 11 and 12)

Trench B was situated immediately to the north of the southern arm of the main drive and was orientated N-S and was 2.00m long and 1.90m wide. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m.

The trench exposed the southern exterior wall foundation of the Lodge. This was formed from roughly dressed Magnesian limestone blocks with a rubble core bonded with a pale yellow friable mortar [12] 0.53 wide and aligned east-west. It survived to a height of at least 0.32m. To the exterior (south) was a level layer of hard grey concrete [15] which abutted the wall [12]. On the interior (north) of the wall was a layer of mid brown friable sandy silt 0.35m deep containing occasional clay patches and fragments of brick, coal, charcoal and stone [14]. This appears to have formed the internal floor surface of the building. A sondage was excavated through deposit [14] on the eastern side of the trench against wall [12] exposing the dark brown orange firm clay [13] forming the main body of the mound. This was cut by a clear east-west aligned cut [16] for wall [12] which was filled by a light grey yellow sandy limestone rubble [17]. This was not excavated. The wall [12] and deposits [14] and [15] were overlain by a thin 0.10m deep topsoil [11].

Trench C (Figures 8, 13 and 14)

Trench C was situated to the north of the northern arm of the main drive and was orientated N-S and was 2.00m long and 1.90m wide. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.15m.

The trench exposed a substantial foundation at least 0.60m wide and aligned east-west formed from massive undressed Magnesian limestone blocks up to 0.90m in length bonded by a pale yellow brown hard mortar [7]. To the south of this was a mid brown grey friable silt 0.10m deep containing frequent fragments of limestone and occasional fragments of slate, brick and lead sheet [6]. A small sondage was excavated through this deposit on the southern edge of the trench exposing a dark brown pink hard clay [8] forming the main body of the mound. Sitting on top of this and within deposit [6] was an undressed Magnesian limestone block 0.27m long, interpreted as rubble. Deposit [6] and foundation [7] were overlain by a thin 0.07m deep topsoil [5].

7. Finds

The three trenches produced a variety of finds, mostly related to the demolition of the three buildings. The finds are catalogued by material.

Pottery

Trench	Context	Description	Date
A	01	1 sherd of brown salt glazed ceramic drain 9 sherds of glazed domestic pottery 2 sherds of unglazed red plant pot	19 th – early 20 th century
A	09	1 sherd of brown salt glazed ceramic drain 8 sherds of glazed domestic pottery 1 sherd of unglazed red plant pot	19 th – early 20 th century
A	10	1 sherd of glazed domestic pottery	19 th – early 20 th century
B	11	1 sherd of thick white glazed ceramic with letter 'C' or 'G', sanitary ware? 11 sherds of glazed domestic pottery 1 sherd of unglazed red plant pot	19 th – early 20 th century
B	14	4 conjoining sherds of polychrome transfer printed tile 13 sherds of glazed domestic pottery	19 th – early 20 th century
C	05	1 sherd of brown salt glazed ceramic drain 13 sherds of glazed domestic pottery (2 burnt) 1 sherd of unglazed red plant pot	19 th – early 20 th century

Trench	Context	Description	Date
C	06	2 sherds of glazed domestic pottery 1 sherd of unglazed red plant pot	19 th – early 20 th century

The pottery forms a typical domestic assemblage from the 19th and early 20th century, and probably mostly originates from the lodge.

Glass

Trench	Context	Description	Date
A	01	17 sherds of vessel glass (14 plain, 2 green, 1 brown), some with lettering indicating manufacture in Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees 11 sherds of window glass (3 plain, 3 light green, 2 yellow, 1 light blue, 1 dark pink, 1 red (painted))	19 th – late 20 th century
A	04	12 sherds of window glass (3 light blue, 3 red (painted), 2 yellow, 2 plain, 1 dark pink, 1 light green)	19 th – early 20 th century
A	09	1 sherd of vessel glass, plain 12 sherds of window glass (4 plain, 3 light blue, 3 yellow, 2 red (painted))	19 th – early 20 th century
A	10	4 sherds of window glass (3 plain, 1 light green)	19 th – early 20 th century
B	11	32 sherds of vessel glass (20 plain, 6 green, 6 brown inc. fragment of Bovril jar) 4 sherds of window glass, plain	19 th – late 20 th century
B	14	9 sherds of vessel glass (8 plain, 1 brown) 3 sherds of window glass, plain	19 th – late 20 th century
C	05	9 sherds of vessel glass (7 plain, 2 green) 2 sherds of window glass, plain 2 coloured marbles	19 th – late 20 th century
C	06	2 sherds of vessel glass (1 plain, 1 green) 2 sherds of window glass (1 red (painted), 1 light blue)	19 th – early 20 th century

The window glass found in various contexts in Trench A (Figure 15) shows that the southern Church of England Mortuary Chapel had coloured windows in light blue, light green, yellow and dark pink, with strips of painted red window glass 17mm wide forming a border. Although Trench C produced much less window glass it was identical to that found in A, suggesting that the windows of the Nonconformist Mortuary Chapel were very similar. All the window glass from Trench B, presumably from the lodge, was plain.

Clay pipe

Trench	Context	Description	Date
A	01	3 conjoining pieces of stem and bowl, with decoration depicting a steamship with sails on one side, and a locomotive with driver and maker's name 'ROW' on the other 1 piece of stem	19 th century
A	09	1 piece of stem	19 th century
B	11	1 piece of stem	19 th century
B	14	1 piece of stem	19 th century
C	05	1 piece of stem	19 th century

The clay pipe found in trench A context 01 (Figure 16) was manufactured by a member of the Row family of clay pipe makers, who started in business in Yarm in at least the late 18th century and subsequently opened factories in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Coxhoe, and Durham (David Payne, pers. comm. and Smith, 2007).

Metal objects

Trench	Context	Description	Date
A	01	1 Cu alloy tack 4 Fe nails 3 Fe objects	19 th – early 20 th century
A	09	1 Pb scrap 3 Fe nails 1 Fe object	19 th – early 20 th century
A	10	1 Cu alloy tack 2 Cu alloy strips 7 Fe nails	19 th – early 20 th century
A	19	1 Fe nail	19 th – early 20 th century
B	11	1 Cu alloy coin, one penny 1914 (George V)	1914
B	14	1 Fe object	19 th – early 20 th century

Trench	Context	Description	Date
C	05	1 alloy plate 138mm x 28mm x 1mm with fixing holes at each end 2 Fe nails 1 Fe object 1 Pb scrap	19 th – early 20 th century
C	06	1 Cu alloy wire twisted to form small closed loop	19 th – early 20 th century

The George V penny found in Trench B context 11 (Figure 17) seems likely to have been lost when the lodge was still standing.

It is difficult to say what some of the iron objects might be without further analysis such as x-radiography.

Bone and shell

Trench	Context	Description	Date
A	01	1 long bone of small mammal 6 fragments of marine mollusc shell inc. mussel, edible periwinkle	19 th or 20 th century
A	04	1 fragment of mussel shell	19 th or 20 th century
A	09	1 mammal foot bone 1 fragment of mammal rib 1 fragment of mussel shell 1 limpet shell	19 th or 20 th century
A	10	1 vertebra of small mammal with butchery marks	19 th or 20 th century
B	11	1 fragment of ?edible periwinkle shell	19 th or 20 th century
B	14	3 fragments of mammal bone	19 th or 20 th century
C	05	3 fragments of mammal bone 1 fragment of marine mollusc shell	19 th or 20 th century
C	06	1 flat periwinkle shell	19 th or 20 th century

Most of the bone and shell probably represents animals brought to the site as food by the occupants of the lodge or visitors to the cemetery. None of the bone was identified as human.

Building materials

Trench	Context	Description	Date
A	01	3 fragments of grey slate	19 th – early 20 th century
A	19	1 fragment of red ceramic drainage pipe	19 th – early 20 th century

Miscellaneous

Trench	Context	Description	Date
A	01	1 ?vulcanised rubber screw top bottle stopper 1 ?ceramic electrical plug 1 fragment of white decorative object in unknown material	19 th or 20 th century
A	04	1 small mother of pearl handmade button	19 th – early 20 th century
A	09	1 piece of unworked grey flint with thick cortex	
B	11	1 piece of glassy slag 1 fragment of moulded circular object with the word PATENT	19 th or 20 th century
C	05	1 fragment of unworked grey flint pebble	

Further work on this assemblage is not recommended at this stage.

8. Discussion

The archaeological evaluation has provided valuable information about the earliest structures to be built in the North Cemetery, for which there appear to be no surviving plans, drawings or photographs.

The lodge and chapels were built from Magnesian limestone probably derived from the dock excavations, which was used for several public buildings in the town in the 1850s (Wood 1967, p46). They were in use for around a century before being demolished. During this time the cemetery, which initially occupied a rural setting, expanded considerably to the east and north and was absorbed into the town as it spread westwards.

There appears from the map evidence to have been little difference between the two chapels, and the window glass found in Trenches A and C suggests that they were perhaps identical in style. The foundations were slightly different, the dressed blocks used for the Church of England chapel contrasting with the massive stones used for the Nonconformist chapel, but this may simply indicate variability in the materials available. Both seem to have had slate roofs.

The lodge was built of slightly lower quality stone and had an earth floor rather than the timber floor which is indicated by the rubble filled void in the interior of the Church of England chapel (Trench A).

The Church of England chapel seems to have disappeared during or shortly after World War II, and may perhaps have been a victim of bomb damage. The Nonconformist chapel and the lodge were demolished in 1964, by this time derelict.

9. Bibliography and Sources

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Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition map of 1939, 25" to 1 mile, Durham Sheet 37 part 15

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The following repositories were contacted for searches for documents relating to the North Cemetery:

Hartlepool Central Library

Museum of Hartlepool

Teesside Archives

Durham County Record Office (no relevant documents)

Durham University Library Special Collections

National Archives

The following documents were identified:

Repository	Document Number	Description
Hartlepool Central Library	Various	Local newspaper collection
Museum of Hartlepool	Photo. Cat. No. 484, Robert Wood collection	Photograph of grave of Samuel Chester
	Photo. Cat. No. 486, Robert Wood collection	Photograph of grave of Casebourne family
	Photo. Cat. No. 487, Robert Wood collection	Photograph of graves of William Waldon and Jonathan Salmon
	C5	Plan of Proposed Entrance to Cemetery Opposite Newtown, Hart Lane, 1888
	C11, 3 parts	Plan, Sections and Elevations, New Cemetery Entrance Lodge, 1894
	C69	Retaining Wall at North Cemetery Plan no. 2, 1936
Teesside Archives	Various	West Hartlepool Improvement Committee Minutes 1854 onwards
Durham University Library Special Collections	DDR/EJ/FAC/3/236	West Hartlepool Cemetery 1876 Removal of bodies of Mr Casper's children
	DDR/EJ/FAC/3/988	West Hartlepool Hart Lane Cemetery 8 February 1921 New holy table, brass cross etc Missing
	DDR/EJ/FAC/3/4692	West Hartlepool Cemetery 1 July 1964 Demolition of derelict lodge and chapel
	DDR/EJ/FAC/3/5307	Hartlepool North Cemetery 31 January 1972 Removal of tombstones and monuments from the southern part of the north cemetery
	DDR/EA/CHC/3/H/18	23 June 1856 Hartlepool West Cemetery Cemetery
	DDR/EA/CHC/3/H/27	20 October 1865 Hartlepool West Cemetery Cemetery
	DDR/EA/CHC/3/H/44	29 May 1876 Hartlepool West Cemetery Additional cemetery
	DDR/EA/CHC/3/W/41	18 October 1892 West Hartlepool Cemetery New cemetery
	DDR/EA/CHC/3/W/57	1 October 1908 West Hartlepool Additional burial ground
National Archives	HO 45/21539	Burials (including cremations and exhumations): West Hartlepool Cemetery, 1908-1948
	HLG 45/608	Hart Lane: Question re-closing of cemetery, 1928

Repository	Document Number	Description
	IR 30/11/252	Tithe map of Stranton (township in the parish of Stranton), County Durham. Scale: 1 inch to 6 chains. By George Young Wall, 1839

Appendix 1



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North Cemetery, Hart Lane, Hartlepool: Proposal for Archaeological Fieldwork and Recording

1.0 Organisation profile

Tees Archaeology provides archaeological services to the local authorities of Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees and operates across the wider Tees Valley. The Service has a proven record of desk-based assessments, watching briefs, field evaluations and excavations throughout Teesside and in County Durham and North Yorkshire. In addition, the Service has written and published major works on the archaeology of Hartlepool Headland.

2.0 Background

2.1 North Cemetery (also previously known as West Hartlepool cemetery and informally as Hart Lane cemetery) was established in 1856 to serve the town of West Hartlepool. It is located at approximately NZ 502332 between Hart Lane, Jesmond Road, Chester Road and Raby Road in Hartlepool. Over the past few years the Friends of North Cemetery have worked in conjunction with Hartlepool Borough Council to bring about environmental improvements to the cemetery. In September 2012 funding was allocated by Community Spaces (Big Lottery Fund) to carry out research into the history of the cemetery, including archaeological fieldwork and recording.

2.2 The cemetery was established in 1856 on what was previously open agricultural land owned by the Dock Company. The southern part of the cemetery is raised ground formed largely from material excavated for West Hartlepool's docks.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 To raise public awareness of the heritage value of the North Cemetery including its buried archaeology.

3.2 To promote the good management of the heritage features of the North Cemetery.

3.3 To work with local people to explore the history and archaeology of the North Cemetery through memorial recording and exploratory trial trenching.

3.4 To provide heritage based educational opportunities for local schools.

3.5 The objectives of the project are:

- To start a programme of formal memorial recording on pro forma sheets which can be continued by the Friends of North Cemetery.
- To archaeologically clean and record a trench in the southern raised part of the cemetery to expose the foundations of the original lodge / chapels / footpaths.
- To train local people in archaeological techniques and methods.
- To introduce local school children and those from Higher Education establishments to archaeological techniques and methods.
- To identify and investigate any exposed archaeological deposits or features, including the recovery of artefacts, samples of material suitable for palaeoenvironmental investigation, and material suitable for scientific dating.
- To assess the potential and significance of any exposed archaeological deposits or features.

4.0 Methods statement

- 4.1 All field projects are carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, and with the IfA Standard and Guidance documents. The English Heritage guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2006) are used for building survey projects, and maritime work is carried out in accordance with the principles of the Nautical Archaeology Society. Human remains are treated in accordance with the guidelines established in *The excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (IfA Technical Paper No. 13), *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (The Church of England and English Heritage, 2005) and any conditions stipulated by the Home Office.
- 4.2 Site-specific risk assessments are undertaken before each project, and work on site is carried out according to the FAME handbook *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2010). Copies of Hartlepool Borough Council and Tees Archaeology Health and Safety policies are deposited with the Tees Archaeology HER. Tees Archaeology's field projects are fully covered by Employers' Liability, Public Liability and Professional Indemnity insurance policies.
- 4.3 The project will run for two weeks from Monday 15 July 2013 to Friday 26 July 2013 (excluding weekends). In the first week volunteers will be trained in using pro forma recording sheets to create an archive record of individual memorials. These will be located using tapes to mark the memorials on copies of Ordnance Survey maps. This technique will be used in order to ensure that volunteers can continue the work independently without the need for expensive and 'high tech' survey equipment.
- 4.4 In the second week an excavation will be carried out in the southern raised part of the cemetery to expose the foundations of the original lodge / chapels / footpaths. This will be carried out using hand tools. The turf will be removed and the trenches will be excavated by hand in a controlled and stratigraphic manner, until archaeological remains (or natural subsoils) are encountered. It is anticipated that these will comprise the structural remains of buildings and surfaces. It is not intended to excavate any burials and if any burials are encountered these will not be excavated and will be covered immediately. Due to the formation of the southern raised part of the cemetery from material excavated for West Hartlepool's docks, it is not anticipated that any archaeological remains predating the mid 1850s will be encountered, other than possibly stray finds imported with the dock material.
- 4.5 Archaeological remains will be sample excavated to a sufficient degree to understand the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits. The extent of excavation of individual

features will vary according to their complexity, date and importance but will generally amount to 5-20% of linear features such as ditches and roads and 50% of discrete features such as pits and postholes. All finds will be collected, bulk finds by context: 'small' finds will be 3D located. Any finds that are considered treasure under the Treasure Act (1996), such as artefacts of gold and silver, will be reported to the coroner and the Regional Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer.

- 4.6 Tees Archaeology's own recording system and forms are used in all fieldwork, and recording is carried out according to the guidelines in the Tees Archaeology Fieldwork Manual, a copy of which is deposited with the Tees Archaeology HER. Site survey work and planning will be carried out with a Topcon total station equipped with datalogging facilities, and survey data will be processed using appropriate software packages (n4ce Lite and AutoCAD LT). Site record drawings will be made at standard scales of 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10, as appropriate. All archaeological remains will be recorded using 35mm black and white print film and 10m pixel high quality jpeg digital images.
- 4.7 Environmental samples are taken where appropriate. Advice on environmental sampling strategies is normally obtained from staff at the University of Durham Department of Archaeology. Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, where possible, will be taken for flotation and subsequent recovery of charred plant remains and associated small bones or industrial debris. Both flots and residues will be retained upon 500 µm mesh and the fine residue checked for material – the nature of the soils in this area often leads to partial mineralisation and much charred material can fail to float. Ten litre sub samples from waterlogged deposits will be wet sieved and examined for biological remains in particular. Five litre sub-samples may be processed from dry deposits to assess the potential of each sample. Samples worthy of further work will be fully processed.
- 4.8 Samples for scientific dating such as AMS C14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating or dendrochronology are taken where appropriate. Advice on the selection and sampling of material for scientific dating is obtained in the first instance from Jacqui Huntley of Durham University, English Heritage Regional Science Advisor for the North East.
- 4.9 Tees Archaeology's field projects are covered by the following insurance policies:

	<i>Policy No</i>	<i>Expiry date</i>
Employers' Liability	3926059	30/06/14
Public and Products Liability	3926059	30/06/14
Professional Indemnity	3926059	30/06/14

Other cover is arranged where necessary.

- 4.10 Following the completion of the excavation, the site archive including stratigraphic data, finds and environmental remains will be assessed to establish the scope of post-excavation analysis required. This will involve the examination of the archive by various specialists (see section 6) who will recommend what, if any, further work is required. Conservation may be required to stabilise finds that are liable to deteriorate following excavation. The post-excavation assessment should be completed within 2 months of the completion of the excavation, and should include the review and updating of this project design.
- 4.11 The recommended post-excavation analysis may include further work on stratigraphic analysis, all categories of finds and environmental remains, conservation, comparison with other sites both locally and nationally, and full publication in a suitable journal or by other means. The post-excavation analysis should be completed within 2 months of the completion of the post-excavation assessment.

5.0 Monitoring

- 5.1 Access will be provided at all reasonable times to the archaeological representatives of Hartlepool

Borough Council should they wish to monitor the progress and results of the archaeological investigations.

6.0 Staff

6.1 Tees Archaeology's assessment and field projects are carried out under the direction of the Archaeology Officer, Robin Daniels, who has experience of this type of work on sites of all periods. A team of experienced field archaeologists, all of who are trained in Tees Archaeology methods and recording systems, is drawn on for these projects. The site will be managed by a qualified project officer assisted by a site assistant. Post-excavation work is carried out with the assistance of Tees Archaeology's curatorial staff. Work on finds and samples is carried out by recognised specialists in various disciplines: wherever possible, specialists from the region are employed. Scientific advice is provided by Jacqui Huntley of Durham University, English Heritage Regional Science Advisor for the North East. The following specialists may be employed as required:

Assessment / analysis of pottery	Dr Chris Cumberpatch, specialist in medieval ceramics
Assessment / analysis of faunal remains	Louisa Gidney of Archaeological Services, Durham University
Assessment / analysis of environmental remains	Dr Charlotte O'Brien of Archaeological Services, Durham University
Assessment / analysis of small finds	Nicola Rogers of York Archaeological Trust
Assessment / analysis of glass	Rose Broadley, vessel glass specialist
Any conservation required	Karen Barker, Conservator
Assessment / analysis of industrial residues	Dr Jennifer Jones of Archaeological Services, Durham University

7.0 Report and Recommendations

7.1 The information from the archaeological trenches will be assimilated in a detailed report.

7.2 The report shall contain:

- A non-technical summary
- An introduction summarising the background to the project
- The site location, historical and archaeological background
- A description of the aims and objectives of the project
- A description of methodology and techniques
- A narrative description of the site with reference to context numbers (a list and summary description of all contexts recorded may be included as an appendix)
- Interpretation and phasing of the archaeological remains on the site
- Catalogues and descriptions assessing all classes of stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual data recovered during the fieldwork

- Supporting maps, plans, sections, illustrations and photographs illustrating the location of the site, areas, trenches, structures, and archaeological remains as necessary
 - A description of the findings in the context of *The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Petts, 2006)
 - References and bibliography for all sources used
 - Appendices as appropriate, including the project design
 - A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location
- 7.3 The report will be presented in such a way that it is appropriate for full publication in a suitable journal or by other means. The report should be completed within 2 months of the completion of the post-excavation analysis.

8.0 Site Archive

- 8.1 The site archive shall contain all the data collected during the investigative work detailed above, including all records. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.
- 8.2 Adequate resources shall be provided during fieldwork to ensure that records are checked and internally consistent.
- 8.3 Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:
- The site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary.
 - All retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.
 - All retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro-forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix.
- 8.4 Provision will be made for the deposition of archive at Hartlepool Museum. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007).
- 8.5 A copy of the fieldwork report will be forwarded to the Tees Archaeology HER, and one further copy to the NMR. Tees Archaeology supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project, which provides an online index to archaeological grey literature. An online OASIS form for the project will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work, and be placed into the public domain on the OASIS website following validation by HER.

9.0 Bibliography

Petts, D 2006 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*
Durham County Council

Rachel Grahame
19/06/2013