

Heritage of Hart

An Historic Environment Survey of the Smallholdings



**A community based project to research, record and document the heritage of
the village of Hart**

Heritage of Hart Project 2010

An Historic Environment Survey of the Smallholdings at Hart, Hartlepool

September 2010

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TA 10/16

OASIS ID:

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Contents

List of Maps	3
List of Figures	3
Summary	5
Introduction	6
Historical Background	7
Methodology of Survey	9
Project Outcome and Further Projects	10
Gazetteer of Records	13
<i>Burns Close</i>	13
<i>Nine Acres</i>	21
<i>The Fens</i>	25
Acknowledgements	32
Bibliography	33
Appendices	

List of Maps

1. Ordnance Survey map of Hart and the three Smallholding Settlements in 1949-52.
2. Ordnance Survey map of Hart and the three Smallholding Settlements in 2005.
3. Ordnance Survey map of the buildings recorded at Burns Close, based on map of 2005.
4. Ordnance Survey map of ancillary buildings recorded at Burns Close, based on map of 2005.
5. Ordnance Survey map of Burns Close and surrounding area in 1949.
6. Ordnance Survey map of the buildings recorded at Nine Acres, based on map 2005.
7. Ordnance Survey map of 1952 showing Nine Acres and the area around it.
8. Ordnance Survey map of buildings recorded at The Fens, based on map of 2005.
9. Ordnance Survey map of ancillary buildings recorded at The Fens, based on map of 2005.
10. Ordnance Survey map of 1949 showing The Fens and the area around it.

List of Figures

1. Nine Acres, RAF Aerial Photograph (RAF/58/B/59/5559, English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography)
2. Detail of Nine Acres and Buildings of Smallholdings (RAF/58/B/59/5559, English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography)
3. Front View of No 31 The Fens
4. Rear view of No 31 The Fens
5. Earth Closet to rear of No 31 The Fens
6. Piggery at The Fens, Structure C/11
7. Hen House at The Fens, Structure C/13*
8. Hen Hatch, Structure C/13
9. No 1 Burns Close
10. No2 Burns Close
11. No 3 Burns Close
12. No 4 Burns Close
13. No 5 Burns Close
14. No 6 Burns Close
15. No 7 Burns Close
16. No 8 Burns Close
17. No 9 Burns Close
18. No 10 Burns Close
19. Front of No 11 Burns Close
20. Rear of No 11 Burns Close
21. No 12 Burns Close
22. No 13 Burns Close
23. No 14 Burns Close
24. Burns Close Piggery, Structure A/15, side view
25. Burns Close Piggery, Structure A/15, end view
26. Burns Close, Dairy, Structure B/BCP/1
27. Burns Close, Storage Shed, Structure B/BCP/2

-
28. Burns Close, Piggery, Structure B/BCP/2A – 2AA
 29. Burns Close, Piggery, Structure B/BCP/3, end view
 30. Burns Close, Piggery, Structure B/BCP/3, side view
 31. Burns Close, Piggery Structure B/BCP/4
 32. Burns Close, Piggery, Structure B/BCP/5
 33. Burns Close, Water Pressure Booster Station, Structure B/XI
 34. No 15 Nine Acres
 35. No 16 Nine Acres
 36. No 17 Nine Acres
 37. No 18 Nine Acres
 38. No 19 Nine Acres
 39. No 20 Nine Acres
 40. No 21 Nine Acres
 41. No 22 Nine Acres
 42. No 23 Nine Acres
 43. No 24 Nine Acres
 44. No 25 Nine Acres
 45. No 26 Nine Acres
 46. No 27 Nine Acres
 47. No 28 Nine Acres
 48. No 29 Nine Acres
 49. Nine Acres, Bus Shelter
 50. No 29 The Fens
 51. No 30 The Fens
 52. No 31 The Fens, front view
 53. No 31 The Fens, rear view
 54. No 31 The Fens, Earth Closet
 55. No 32 The Fens
 56. No 33 The Fens
 57. No 34 The Fens
 58. The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/07, from the south
 59. The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/07 from the north
 60. The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/08
 61. The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/09
 62. The Fens, Dutch barn, Structure C/10
 63. The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/11
 64. The Fens, Former Railway Van
 65. The Fens, Nissan Hut, Structure C/12
 66. The Fens, Hen House, Structure C/13
 67. The Fens, Hen Hatch, Structure C/13
 68. The Fens, Plaque, Structure C/13

Summary

In September 2010 a joint recording project took place involving Hart History Group, local volunteers, Tees Archaeology and Hartlepool Borough Council's Conservation & Landscape and Countryside services.

This project recorded a variety of structures that are associated with three sets of smallholdings, Burns Close, Nine Acres and the The Fens that were created on the outskirts of Hart in the late 1930s.

The range of buildings included semi-detached dwelling houses, piggeries, and hen houses. These structures vary in condition from being well preserved and in nearly original condition to having had significant alterations and being derelict.

The project has created a valuable snapshot in time that could be followed up by more detailed survey of the structures and investigation of the livelihood of the smallholders.

Introduction

The Hart Heritage Project commenced in 2009 with a survey of the buildings of the village, and a report was produced on this. In 2010 it was decided to focus on two themes, the late 1930s Smallholdings and the Second World War, these are each of the subject of separate reports. This report examines the Smallholdings on the outskirts of Hart.

The recording project was a joint project between Hart History Group, Hartlepool Borough Council Countryside and Landscape and Conservation Services, Tees Archaeology and local volunteers and it took place in September 2010. A contribution to the project was made by The Museum of Hartlepool through MLA's Renaissance scheme.

In 1938 three sets of smallholdings were established at Hart under the auspices of Durham County Council and this project set out to record those smallholdings as they exist today.

The work was undertaken by groups of 2-3 people making a written and photographic record of the houses and their associated structures and built on a phase of documentary research previously carried out by Hart History Group.

The archive for the project is held by Tees Archaeology and comprises paper records and digital images.

Historical Background

The Smallholdings and Allotments Acts of 1907 and 1908 placed all Councils under a statutory duty to meet the demand for applications by young persons to enter into farming. This was seen as a social experiment to address concerns related to rural depopulation. The demand in each parish was to be satisfied as far as possible by the provision of land in that parish. While much of the land then made available for smallholdings was purchased outright, at the same time, arrangements were also made with many private landowners to make land available to meet the demand. Funding for such land was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.

After the First World War, the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act 1919 encouraged Councils to expand their estates to accommodate, in particular, the settlement on the land of the returning ex-servicemen who had to be given preference over all other applicants. A greater proportion of these were now equipped 'full time' 15 ha to 20 ha (40-50 acre) holdings as opposed to the pre War 'part time bare land' holdings mentioned above.

Central Government subsidised the estates by repaying all losses 'reasonably and necessarily' incurred by each Council in providing smallholdings, but in consequence kept a tight control over management (to include setting rents) and expenditure. By 1925 the national subsidy was extremely heavy and the land settlement policy was subsequently reconsidered and two important changes were made:

1. From 31st March 1926, complete responsibility for Estates would be transferred to their respective County Councils.
2. State subsidy was lowered from 100% of total loss incurred to 75% with the Council having to finance the other 25% loss.
3. Also, the Council could only incur a loss, for which grant would be paid, with the previous consent of the Ministry of Agriculture.

From 1926 onwards, before providing smallholdings, Councils were legally bound to be satisfied that the persons desiring to lease them were suitable and would themselves properly cultivate the holdings.
(<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/farmmanagement/countyfarmstatehistory.htm>)

Further impetus to this scheme was given by the problem of unemployment in the 1930s. The Special Areas (Development and Improvement Act) of 1935 was designed to institute a series of measures to address unemployment in the most badly affected areas, of which Durham was one. Under the Act training centres could be set up to provide advice and guidance on running the smallholdings. In total 340 smallholdings were developed as a result of this act, of which 320 were in County Durham. The first meeting of the Special Areas Sub-Committee of Durham County Council took place on 16th January 1935 and discussed the acquisition of land for smallholdings by agreement and compulsory purchase (Perley unpub, 5-9).

In October 1936 the proposed scheme for 'Hart Manor Farm Estate' was approved by Durham County Council and in 1938 the contract to build all 35 houses was awarded to John Proud Ltd, a builder of West Hartlepool for a cost of £17,736 6s 7d. It should be noted that while there are three groups of smallholdings, Burns Close (1-14), Nine Acres (15-28 and the Fens (29-34) the houses are numbered consecutively across the three groups which were effectively considered as a single settlement. The first houses were occupied on 22nd March 1938 and the 'estate' was complete by 21st September 1938 (Hart History Group 2010). Each 'estate' had a supervisor and that at Hart was shared with the Moorhouse Estate at Eaglescliffe (Perley unpub, 16).

When first established each tenancy was supplied with land of between 6.8 and 9.1 acres as well as piggeries, hen houses, cold glass houses , pigs and chickens (Hart History Group 2010).

In 1948 the RAF photographed the whole of the UK and the photograph below of Nine Acres shows the range of structures involved in the smallholdings and how they were deployed.



**Figure 1: Nine Acres,
RAF Aerial Photograph
(RAF/58/B/59/5559,
English Heritage (NMR)
RAF Photography)**



**Figure 2: Nine Acres,
detail of Buildings of
Smallholdings
(RAF/58/B/59/5559,
English Heritage (NMR)
RAF Photography)**

Methodology of Survey

The smallholdings were surveyed between 27th September and 1st October 2010. Three groups were selected and work commenced on The Fens and Burns Close, while Nine Acres was completed last.

Each building was visited in the field and a written record of each was made using the Tees Archaeology Building Record forms and digital photographs were taken to complement these records.

As part of this process each structure was given a unique identifier, the project name being Hart 2010 while the unique identifier was a simple sequence of numbers starting with the group letter, followed by the building number followed by a record sheet number for each building. In principle each wall of each building should have been provided with a record sheet, but in practice this did not always occur due to the limited information for some elevations.

Once this record had been completed a folder was set up on a computer for each building. The digital images were downloaded into it and a short report was produced using a template. In addition a map was marked up with the individual number for each building. The following gazetteer is based on those reports and images and the full archive is held by Tees Archaeology.

Project Outcomes and Further Projects

This project has recorded the smallholdings built in 1938 at Hart and is the first comprehensive record of this local aspect of a nationwide movement of the early 20th century. It has served to raise awareness of the importance of the houses and associated buildings and their settlements and can provide a springboard for further work.

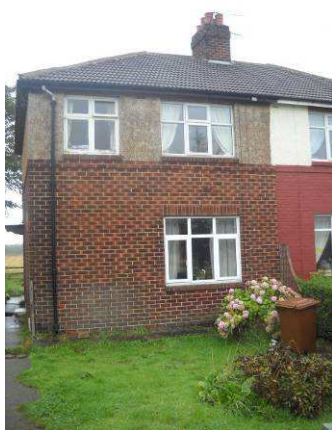
The recording has identified three surviving building types that were constructed as part of the original smallholdings. These comprise the dwelling house, piggery and hen house. There are no surviving examples of the cold glasshouses.

The Dwelling House

The dwelling houses were built as semi-detached pair. They were brick built with a cement rendered first floor. The roof was hipped and made of slate. Each pair shared a chimney stack with three pots each. The front elevation had a single double window at ground level and two windows at first floor, one a double window and the other a triple. Entry to each building was from the side elevation with doorways at the front and back, each with a concrete hood over the door. There was a first floor window towards the rear of the side elevation. The rear of elevation of the dwelling house had two ground floor windows and two on the first floor. The following buildings preserve the external appearance of the dwellings, although nearly all windows have been replaced with UPVC double glazing: Nos 2, 6, 11, 13 Burns Close; No 16 Nine Acres; Nos 31-34 The Fens.

A wash house was attached to the rear of each dwelling with a door towards the end and a window adjacent to the main building. The washhouse boiler was in the corner of the wash house, adjacent to the dwelling house and each pair of dwellings shared a chimney from the wash house on the rear wall of the main building. A small garden was provided to front and rear and there was an earth closet at the bottom of the rear garden.

No recording of the interior of the buildings took place however comments indicated that a house might have a kitchen and living room on the ground floor and a bathroom and three bedrooms on the first floor.



**Fig 3: Front View,
No 31 The Fens**



**Fig 4: Rear View, No
31 The Fens**



**Fig 5: Earth Closet, No
31 The Fens**

The Piggery

The piggeries were all of the same construction, comprising a timber frame based on a low brick wall and boarded with horizontal planking. They were originally roofed with boards and felt but this tended to be replaced with asbestos sheeting. The buildings were of a single storey with gable ends which might have single or double doors at one end. The other end had a 'lean to' arrangement across most of its width and this provided access to that end and a store for feed. There were usually three windows down each side, and a ventilator at the top of at least one of the gable ends. The 'lean to' had three windows along its length and one at the end opposite the doorway.

The main body of the piggery was subdivided with a central concrete path and three bays to either side, the middle bay being larger than the two side bays.

A number of the piggeries are now used for storage or have become derelict, none are used for their original purpose and a few have been converted to hold machinery or to accommodate cattle, although they seem again to have gone out of use.



Fig 6: Piggery, The Fens, Structure C/11

Hen House

Hen Houses were numerous originally but only a few survive, mainly at The Fens (see Structure C16). They are single storey timber structures with



Fig 7: Hen House, The Fens, Structure C/13

gabled ends. The timber frame has vertical planking and a corrugated iron sheet roof, although this was originally roofing felt on boards.

There is a sliding door in one gable and both gables have a single light window

towards the top. The two sides both have four windows at ground level and



Fig 8: Hen Hatch, Structure C/13

one side has them at first floor level as well. A hen hatch might be located in one side or in the gable end or in both locations. The windows contain obscured glass and slide internally.

Future Projects

Further work could focus on acquiring a more detailed knowledge of the internal layout and function of the three building types set out above. This work might include drawn plans and elevations. These would complement this document and allow a more detailed interpretation of the functioning of the system. In the same way local knowledge could be tapped for more information about the way in which the smallholdings were operated, the crops and animals farmed and their later history.

This information could then be used to compare the Hart smallholdings to similar settlements elsewhere in County Durham.

In addition to the research possibilities of the smallholdings this project will allow a better view to be taken of their historic importance and will inform decision making about future development in the area.

Gazetteer

The Gazetteer has been organised by the three groupings of smallholdings. Each record is headed by an address and/or a building number.

Burns Close

1 Burns Close (B/01)



Fig 9: No 1 Burns Close

Two storey semi-detached house, square in plan with hipped roof of artificial slate. The building shares a chimney with the adjoining building (2 Burns Close). It is brick built with the first storey rendered, there is an extension to the south elevation to provide a front porch and this wraps round to the side to provide a

garage. A conservatory is built onto the north elevation.

The front elevation ground floor window is a double glazed, bay window in white PVC. Upper floor has one double and one single window in PVC. The east elevation to property has single window to the upper floor and window to the garage extension.

.....

2 Burns Close (B/02)

Adjoins B/01 and construction is the same. The window openings are original



position but contain double glazed windows. The building also retains the original side entrances, although with PVC doors.

Fig 10: No 2 Burns Close

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3 Burns Close (B/03)

Two storey semi-detached house, brick built with first floor rendered at the front. The building has been extended to the front to provide additional living accommodation and an enclosed entrance porch. The extension wraps round to the side of the house



and increases to two storeys with garage to ground floor and additional living space. The main entrance to the building has been moved to the front. All windows are double glazed.

Fig 11: No 3 Burns Close

4 Burns Close (B/04)

This adjoins No 3 Burns Close and is of the same construction, but fully rendered.



The original window openings have been kept but with double glazed windows, however only one of the original two side doors has been retained with its canopy.

Fig 12: No 4 Burns Close

5 Burns Close (B/05)

Two storey semi-detached house, brick built with pebble dash from mid first floor



level, pitched, hipped roof and shared chimney stack with No 6. The building has been extended to the front on the ground floor to provide an enclosed porch over an entrance to the house. The extension continues round to the side elevation to provide a single storey extension to accommodate a garage.

Fig 13: No 5 Burns Close

6 Burns Close (B/06)

Construction is the same as 5 Burns Close, the original window openings have been retained as has one entrance door to the side of the building.



Fig 14: No 6 Burns Close

7 Burns Close (B/07)

Two storey semi-detached house, adjoining B/08, square in plan with hipped roof.



Built in brick with rendered first floor and artificial slate roof. The original window openings on the front elevation have been retained and comprise one double window at ground floor level and one single and one double window at first floor.

Fig 15: No 7 Burns Close

The ground floor has been extended to provide additional living space, entrance porch and garage to the side of the property. The main entrance door is to the front of the property.

8 Burns Close (B/08)

Construction is the same as B/07 except that the ground floor has been rendered.



The building has retained the original window openings, but with double glazing installed. A single side door remains, a second having been blocked up and a window installed to one side, however both original concrete canopies survive.

Fig 16: No 8 Burns Close

9 Burns Close (A/09)

Two storey square semi-detached house with a pitched, hipped roof of artificial slate.



Fig 17: No 9 Burns Close

It shares a brick chimney stack with three pots with No 10 Burns Close. Brick built but fully rendered. Bay window inserted in original opening in front elevation, original openings now with double glazing at first floor. One of the original doors to the side elevation has been retained with canopy over. The rear door has

been blocked and a window inserted.

.....

10 Burns Close (A/10)

This adjoins A/09 and is constructed in the same way; however this is only rendered



Fig 18: No 10 Burns Close

at first floor level not overall. The building has a flat roofed extension to the front at ground floor level and this wraps around to a garage at the side. The main entrance is to the front of the property through the extension. The original window openings are retained in the front elevation and at first floor level on the

side, but all are double glazed.

.....

11 Burns Close (A/11)

Two storey semi-detached dwelling house, square in plan with a hipped roof.



Fig 19: Front of No 11 Burns Close



Fig 20: Rear of No 11 Burns Close

Built in brick with pebble dashing from string course at middle of first floor. It shares a chimney stack with 12 Burns Close. The building retains all its original openings but with replacement windows and doors and has lost the concrete canopy over the rear,

side door. The original wash house is retained to the rear with shared chimney for the boiler.

.....

12 Burns Close (A/12)

Construction is the same as A/11. It retains all its original opening apart from one of the side doors, which has been bricked up; it has lost the concrete canopies over the doors. Windows have been replaced with double glazing.



Fig 21: No 12 Burns Close

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13 Burns Close (A/13)

Two storey semi-detached dwelling house, square in plan with hipped roof. Brick built with slate roof. It is rendered at first floor level and shares a chimney stack with 14 Burns Close. It retains its original door and window opening although windows have been replaced with double glazing and new doors fitted. The canopies have been retained over the doors. The ground floor has been painted.



Fig 22: No 13 Burns Close

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14 Burns Close (A/14)

Construction is the same as A/13, but it has been pebble dashed all over. It has been extended to provide an enclosed porch to the front of the property and a garage to the side of the building.



Fig 23: No 14 Burns Close

The front and side elevations retain their original window openings but with replacement windows. The entrance to the property is now to the front through the extension.

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Structure A/15

Former piggery, timber clad building with asbestos sheet roof and



Fig 24: Burns Close Piggery, Structure A/15, side view



Fig 25: Burns Close Piggery, Structure A/15, end view

lean to extension at one end. For a fuller description of the piggeries see **The Fens, Structure C/07** below.

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Structure B/BCP/1

Cattleshed/Dairy, rectangular in plan with a lean to addition to one side of the



Fig 26: Burns Close, Dairy, Structure B/BCP/1

property. Built in the 1970s with breeze block walls and corrugated iron ends. Pitched roof made of asbestos sheeting with roof lights in clear PVC sheeting. One wall of the north side of the building features vertical, timber boarding.

Internally the building had close, horizontal, timber boarding to approximately 2-2.5m in height on one side. It has large open access along the full length of the west side.

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Structure B/BCP/2

Square building with a pitched roof of asbestos sheet. Currently used as a Hayshed.



Fig 27: Burns Close, Storage Shed, Structure B/BCP/2

Corrugated iron sheet walls on a timber structure. The timber posts appear to be telegraph poles or similar. There is an offshoot built of asbestos and the building has an earth floor with large open access along the length of the structure.

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Structure B/BCP/2A – 2AA

Former piggery, wooden framed with horizontal boarded walls on a base of low



bricks. Internally the remains of the pigsties are evident in the form of timber stalls with access through timber half door. Single storey lean to building at one end likely to be used for the storage of feed.

**Fig 28 Burns Close, Piggery,
Structure B/BCP/2A – 2AA**

Structure B/BCP/3

Former piggery now derelict and heavily altered to form byre and dairy for village milkman, W. Robinson (D Wall pers comm). Rectangular in plan with a pitched roof. The building is separated into two rooms by a brick wall. The interior is plastered with evidence of cattle pens. It is brick built with horizontal boarded timber walls.



Corrugated asbestos sheeting is used for the roof. Two doors give access off the lane to the property and there is a single door to the rear.

**Fig 29: Burns Close, Piggery,
Structure B/BCP/3**



**Fig 30: Burns Close, Piggery,
Structure B/BCP/3**

Structure B/BCP/4

Former piggery with a pitched roof of asbestos sheeting. Base of wall is in brick with upper part of horizontal timber cladding, some of which has been lost and replaced

with corrugated metal sheets. There is a lean to at one end and evidence of pens internally.



Fig 31: Burns Close, Piggery, Structure B/BCP/4

Structure B/BCP/5

Former piggyery, wood framed with wooden, horizontal boarded walls. There is a lean to at one end, giving access to the piggyery.



Fig 32: Burns Close, Piggery, Structure B/BCP/5

Structure B/X1

Water Pressure Booster Station, reinforced concrete structure with metal door. Built to provide water pressure to Burns Close.



Fig 33: Burns Close, Water Pressure Booster Station, Structure B/X1

Nine Acres

15 Nine Acres (D/01)

Two storey semi-detached house, (paired with No16) square in plan with hipped roof with concrete tiles. Built in brick with rendered first floor. It shares a chimney stack with No 16 and has three pots.



Fig 34: No 15 Nine Acres

The original front window openings have been retained although the windows have been

replaced. There is a substantial extension to the side with first floor windows and a front entrance.

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16 Nine Acres (D/02)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No15) and constructed in the same way. It retains its original window openings and doorways with concrete hoods, although windows and doors have been replaced.



Fig 35: No 16 Nine Acres

17 Nine Acres (D/03)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No18), square in plan with hipped concrete tile roof over. Brick chimney stack shared with No 18, three pots either side. An extension, garage and front porch has been built added.



Fig 36: No 17 Nine Acres

18 Nine acres (A/09)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No17) and constructed in the same way. New garage extension to the side and porch to the front.



Fig 37: No 18 Nine Acres

19 Nine Acres (A/10)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No20) square in plan with a hipped roof. It shares a chimney stack with No 20. A garage extension has been built to the side and bay window inserted to the front.



Fig 38: No 19 Nine Acres

20 Nine Acres (A/11)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No19) and brick built with rendered and painted first floor. Original window openings retained but with replacement windows. One of the two original side doors remains but with concrete hood removed, the other is blocked up and hood removed.



Fig 39: No 20 Nine Acres

21 Nine Acres (A/12)

Two storey semi-detached house (paired with No22). Built of brick with rendered first floor. It shares a chimney stack with No 22 and has three chimney pots. It has been extensively added to with garage and first floor extension to the side, brick bay to the front and with a front entrance.



Fig 40: No 21 Nine Acres

22 Nine Acres (A/13)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No21). Brick built but rendered and painted all over. Hipped roof with artificial slates. Large garage extension to the side and porch/bay projection to the front.



Fig 41: No 22 Nine Acres

23 Nine Acres (C/16)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No24). Brick construction with rendered first floor. Extended to the side and the front at ground floor.



Fig 42: No 23 Nine Acres

24 Nine Acres (C/17)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No23) built in 1937-38. Square in plan with hipped roof. Brick built with rendered first floor. Garage extension to the side and front entrance porch added.



Fig 43: No 24 Nine Acres

25 Nine Acres (B/9/4)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No26) built in 1937-38. Brick built with first floor rendered and painted from below windows. Square in plan with hipped roof over. Ground floor bay window and wrap around single storey porch and garage extension.



Fig 44: No 25 Nine Acres

26 Nine Acres (B/9/3)

Two storey semi-detached house of the same construction as No 25 with which it is paired. Original window openings to the front with replacement windows. One side door survives with new hood over.



Fig 45: No 26 Nine Acres

27 Nine Acres (B/9/2)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No28). Brick built, square in plan form with hipped roof over. First floor is rendered and painted and a brick stack is shared with No 28. Large two storey garage extension to the side and porch and bay extension to the front.



Fig 46: No 27 Nine Acres

28 Nine Acres (B/9/1)

Two storey semi-detached houses (paired with No27). Constructed in the same way as No 27. Retains original window openings but with replacement windows. The original front side door is retained with original hood, but rear one is blocked and a kitchen extension has been built.



Fig 47: No 28 Nine Acres

29 Nine Acres (C/16)

Two storey brick detached house built in 2007. Rectangular in plan form with half hipped roof and integral double garage.



Fig 48: No 29 Nine Acres

Bus Shelter, Nine Acres



Brick bus shelter, with gabled concrete tiled roof. Side open to road. Constructed for the use of Nine Acres residents.

Fig 49: Nine Acres, Bus Shelter

The Fens

29 The Fens (C/01)

This is a two storey semi-detached dwelling house; it is brick built with a rendered first floor and has a hipped roof of slates. A French window has been inserted in the centre of the front elevation. The first floor has the typical two openings, one double light and the other a triple light. The side elevation has a single doorway towards front with a concrete hood over. The ground and first floors are separated by a string course two bricks deep and projecting slightly.



Fig 50: No 29 The Fens

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30 The Fens (C/02)

This building adjoins 29 The Fens and is of the same construction. This building has also had a French window inserted into the ground floor. The side elevation has a doorway towards the rear with original concrete hood over. A doorway to the front of the side elevation has been blocked up and a window inserted. Each pair of buildings shares a chimney stack, usually with three chimney pots to each side.



Fig 51: No 30 The Fens

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31 The Fens (C/03)

Two storey semi-detached dwelling house, brick built with rendering from mid first floor string course. Roof is hipped with concrete tiles. The original window openings have been kept but there has been some replacement with double glazing. The side elevation has original front and back doorways with concrete hood over rear but missing and patched at front. The building has a kitchen and living room on the ground floor and a bathroom and three bedrooms on the first floor. The original wash house is attached to the rear of the building with the shared chimney stack still intact. This was originally common to all the houses. There is a brick built earth closet with wooden door, last used in the 1970's at the end of the garden.



Fig 52: No 31 The Fens, front view



Fig 53: No 31 The Fens, rear view



Fig 54: No 31 The Fens, Earth Closet

32 The Fens (C/04)

32 The Fens adjoins 31 and is built in the same way. As with 31 it retains its original



window position but double glazing has been installed. The original front and rear doorways have been retained on the side wall and both still have their original concrete hoods.

Fig 55: No 32 The Fens

33 The Fens (C/05)

Two storey semi-detached dwelling house, brick built with rendering from first floor string course. Roof is hipped with slate covering. The original door and window openings have been kept; windows have been replaced with double glazing. The side doors retain hoods but these are replacements.



Fig 56: No 33 The Fens

34 The Fens (C/06)

Adjoins 33 the Fens and is built in the same way. The exterior is painted white. It retains its original window openings but with double glazing and has the original side doorways with their concrete hoods. This is the last of the Fens dwelling houses and there is a small orchard to the south



Fig 57: No 34 The Fens

.....

Structure C/07

This is a former piggery, now used for general storage. It has an internal concrete

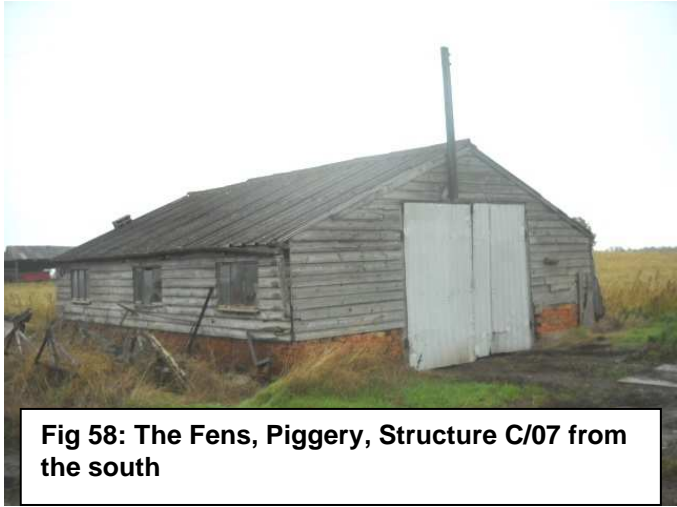


Fig 58: The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/07 from the south

floor with a central path between two sets of three bays, the centre bay being larger than those to either side.

The building is gabled with an asbestos sheet roof. The Walls comprise a base of ten courses of brick, with a timber structure above this clad with horizontal

timber boarding to gutter level. There are three windows in each long wall, while the north wall has a louvred ventilation grill.

The southern end of the structure is entered through double doors, covered by metal



Fig 59: The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/07 from the north

siding, while there is a 'lean to' at the north end which is entered by a stable door in the west wall.

The 'lean to' is constructed in the same way as the main structure and has three windows in the north wall and a single window in the east wall.

.....

Structure C/08

This is a former piggery now used for general storage. It is constructed in the same way as C/07 above, however the northern third of the building has been substantially



altered to allow the extension of the building to house a corn drier. The extension has a roof of metal siding

Fig 60: The Fens, Piggery, Structure

Structure C/09

Former piggery now used for storage, description is the same as C/07 above.



Fig 61: The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/09

Structure C/10



Dutch barn, open sided structure with corrugated iron roof. Three bays long with earth floor. This was not part of the original range of buildings provided for the small holdings.

Fig 62: The Fens, Dutch barn, Structure C/10

Structure C/11



Former piggery now used for storage. It is constructed in the same way as C/07; however the south end is accessed by a single door, while the north end is accessed by single stable

Fig 63: The Fens, Piggery, Structure C/11

door through north wall of lean to. There are three windows in the west wall and two in the east; the north wall has a louvred ventilation grill. There is a 'lean to' at the north end of the building and this has a stable door in north wall, two windows in the north wall and one window in the east wall.



There is a derelict railway van adjacent to the piggery

Fig 64: The Fens, Former Railway van

Structure C/12



Fig 65: The Fens, Nissan Hut, Structure C/12

Corrugated Iron Nissan Hut. The main walls and roof are made of corrugated iron sheeting. The north and south walls are built from vertical timber planking and there are metal sliding doors in both end walls.

This was purchased from the government, moved from Eaglescliffe and re-built,

somewhere between 1945 to 50. It has been used in the past to store potatoes.

Structure C/13



Fig 66: The Fens: Hen House, Structure C/13

Former Hen House, now used for storage. The structure has a single storey with gable ends. The timber frame has vertical planking and a corrugated iron sheet roof, although this was originally roofing felt on boards.

There is a sliding door in the north gable with a single light window above. The east side

has four windows at ground level and four above at c1.5m and small hen hatch at ground floor between the last two windows at the north end. The windows contain obscured glass and slide internally.



Fig 67: The Fens, Hen Hatch, Structure, C/13



Fig 68: The Fens, Plaque, Structure C/13

The west side has four windows only all at ground level. There is a single window high in the south end. The door has a plate fixed to it and is of 'James Sutton and Sons of Darlington'.

.....
Structure C/14

Former Hen House, the construction is the same as C/13, but there are detail differences. The sliding door is in the south gable and a hen hatch to the right of the door.

The west side has four windows at ground level and four above at c1.5m. There is a hen hatch at ground floor between last two windows at north end. The east side has four windows at ground level and there is a single window high in the south end.

Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the assistance of the householders at the smallholdings who passed on much useful information. We would also like to thank the vicar, Rev Janet Burbury and the churchwardens of St Mary Magdalene, Hart for allowing us to use the church as a base for the project. The financial assistance of Renaissance money from the Museum of Hartlepool is gratefully acknowledged.

Deborah Jefferson, Ian Bond and Tony Dixon worked with Hart Primary School and recorded the trees in the village.

Hart History Group was an enthusiastic supporter of the project throughout and a number of its members took part as volunteers. The recording work was led by Robin Daniels (Tees Archaeology), Sarah Scarr (HBC Landscape & Conservation) and Peter Graves (HBC Landscape & Conservation) and JP Stienne and Jo-anne Cole from Hartlepool Museum brought items along for the Open Day.

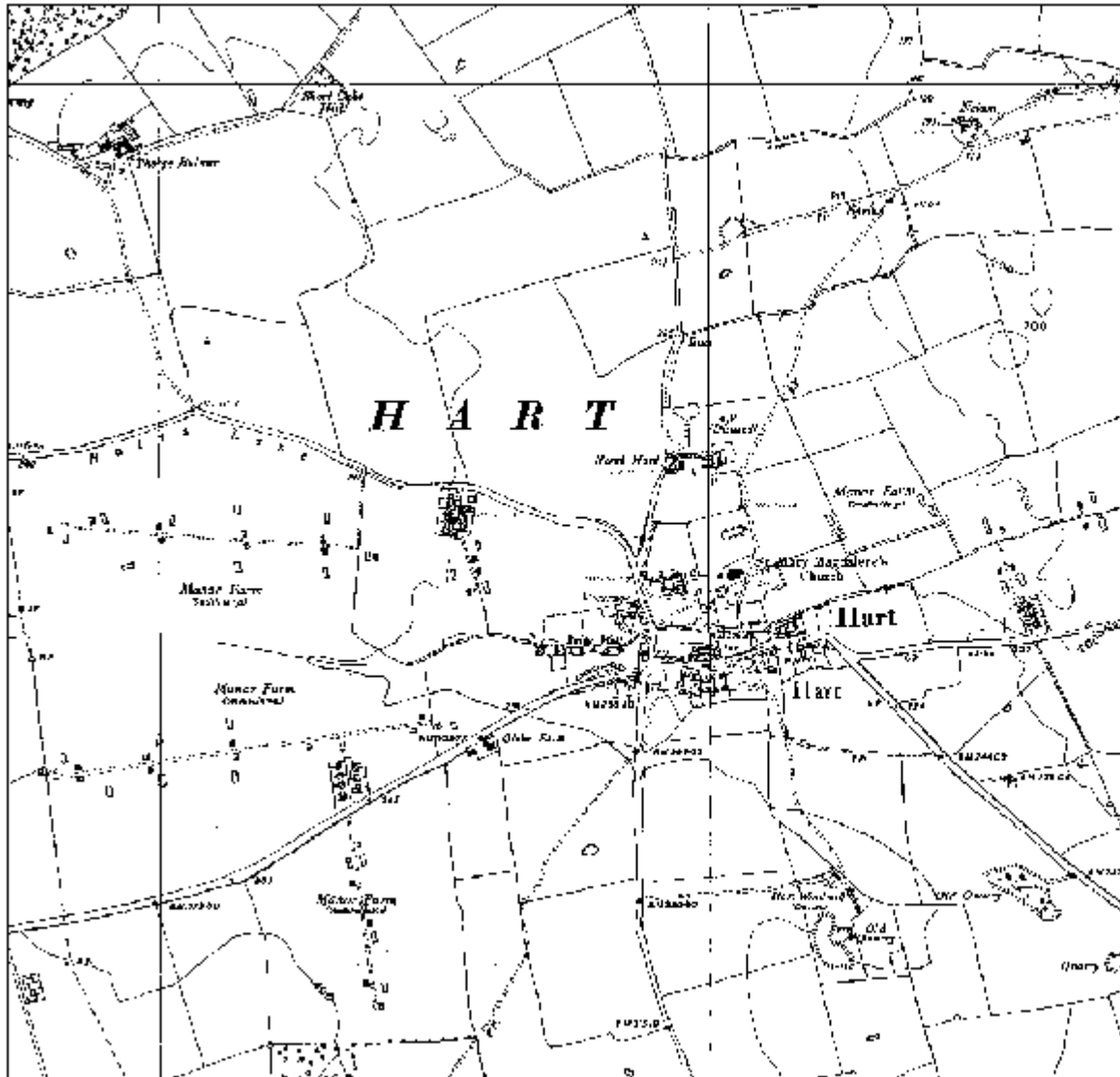
The project could not have taken place without the following volunteers who did the hard work of recording the buildings; Carol Brown, Shirley Brown, Joan Carroll, Bob Johnson, Anne Johnson, Chris McLoughlin, Margaret Rickatson, David Wall.

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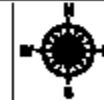


Map 1

Hart Smallholdings 1949/1952

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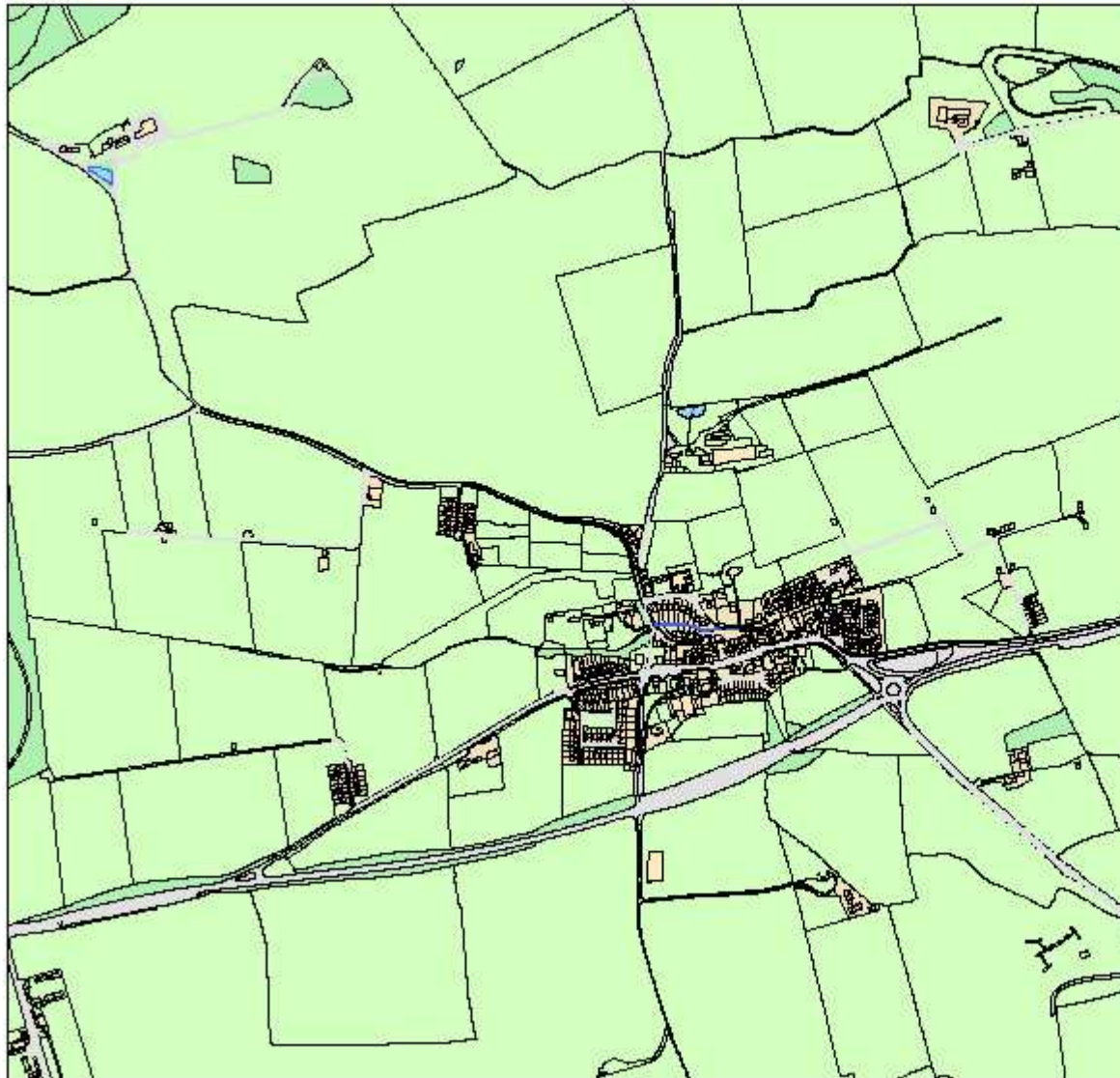
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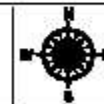


Map 2

Hart Smallholdings 2005

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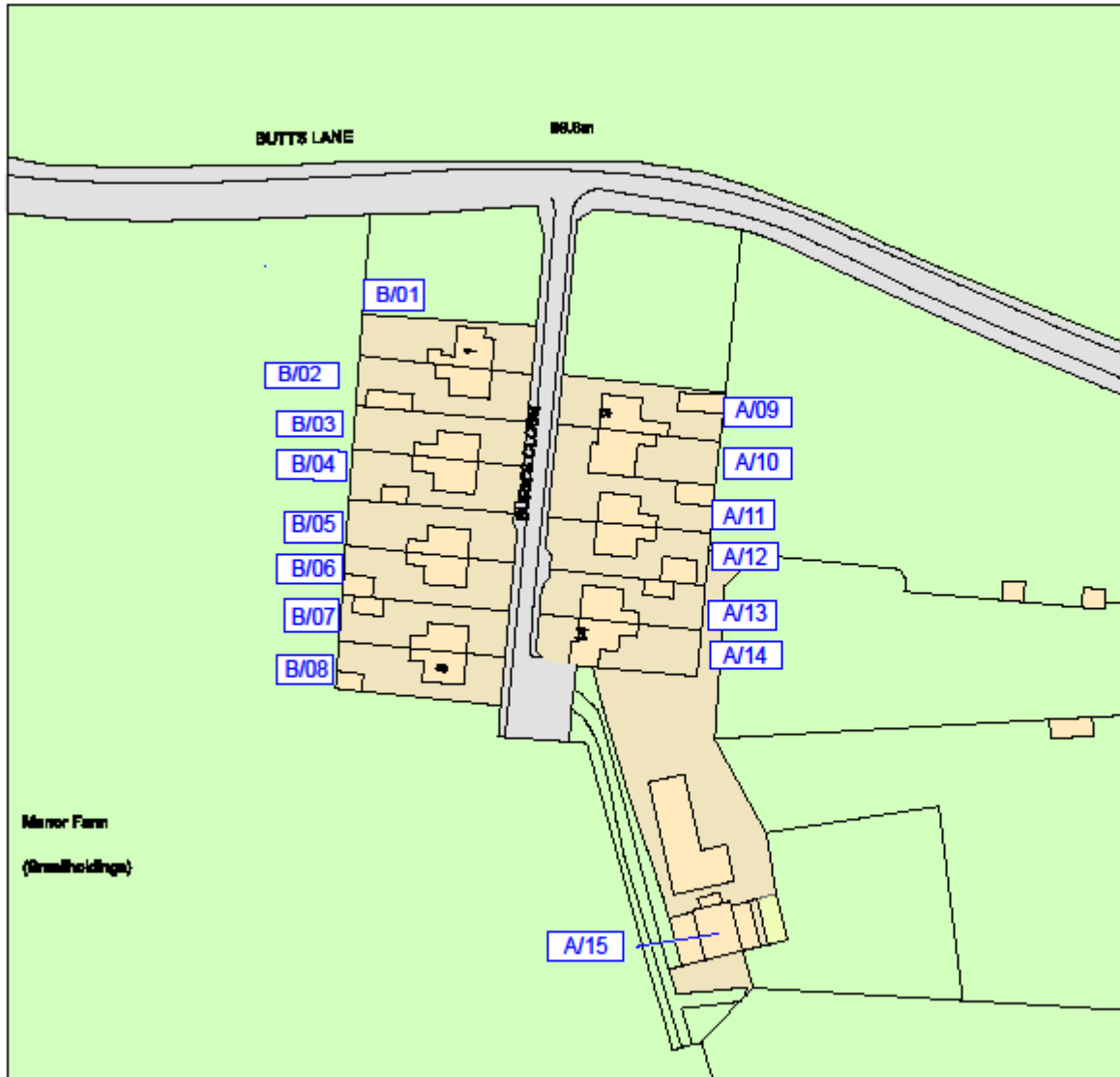
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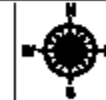


Map 3

Burns Close

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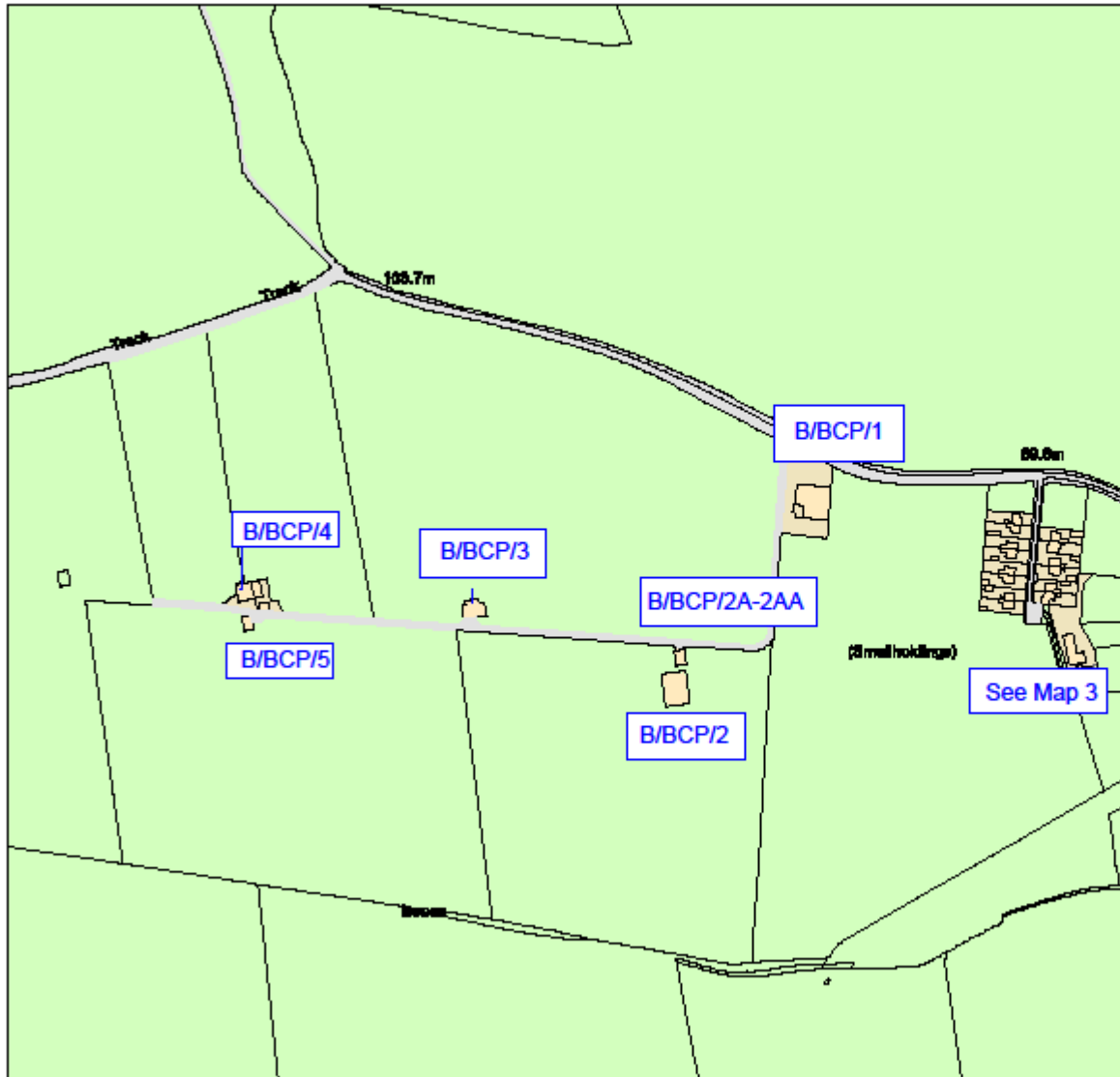
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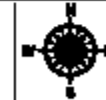


Map 4

Burns Close

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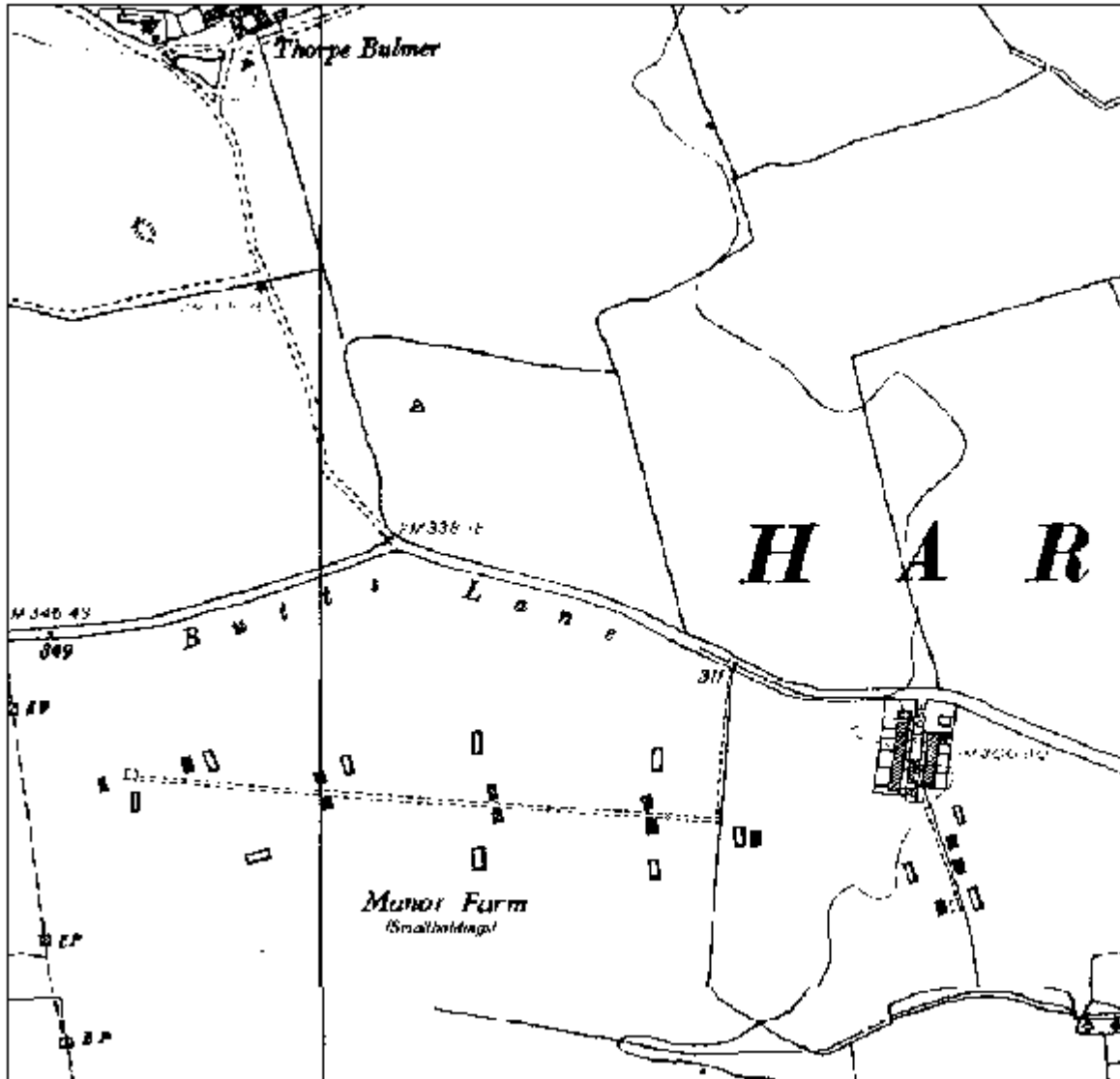
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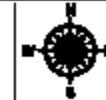
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Map 5
Burns Close 1949

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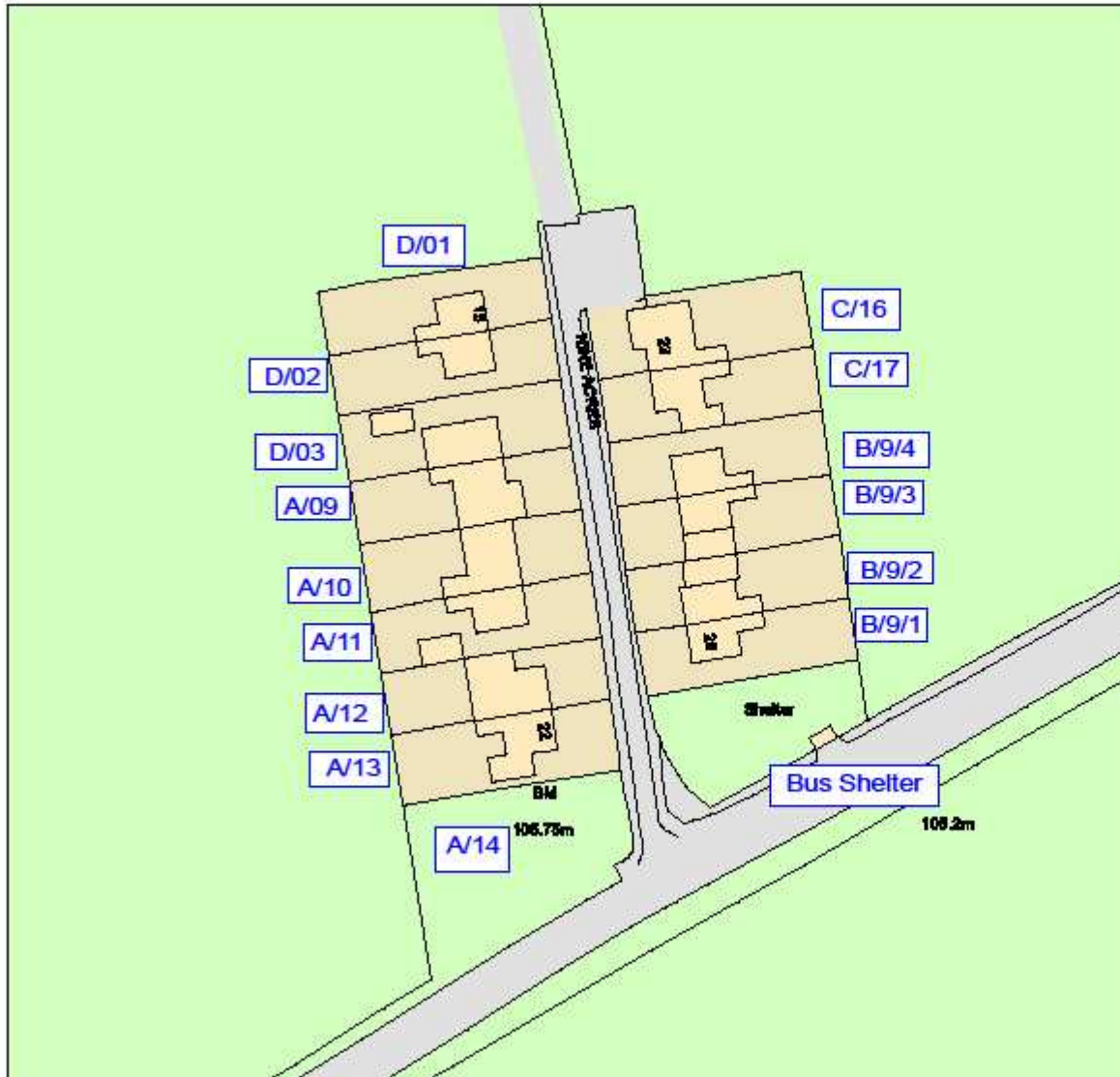
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Map 6

Nine Acres

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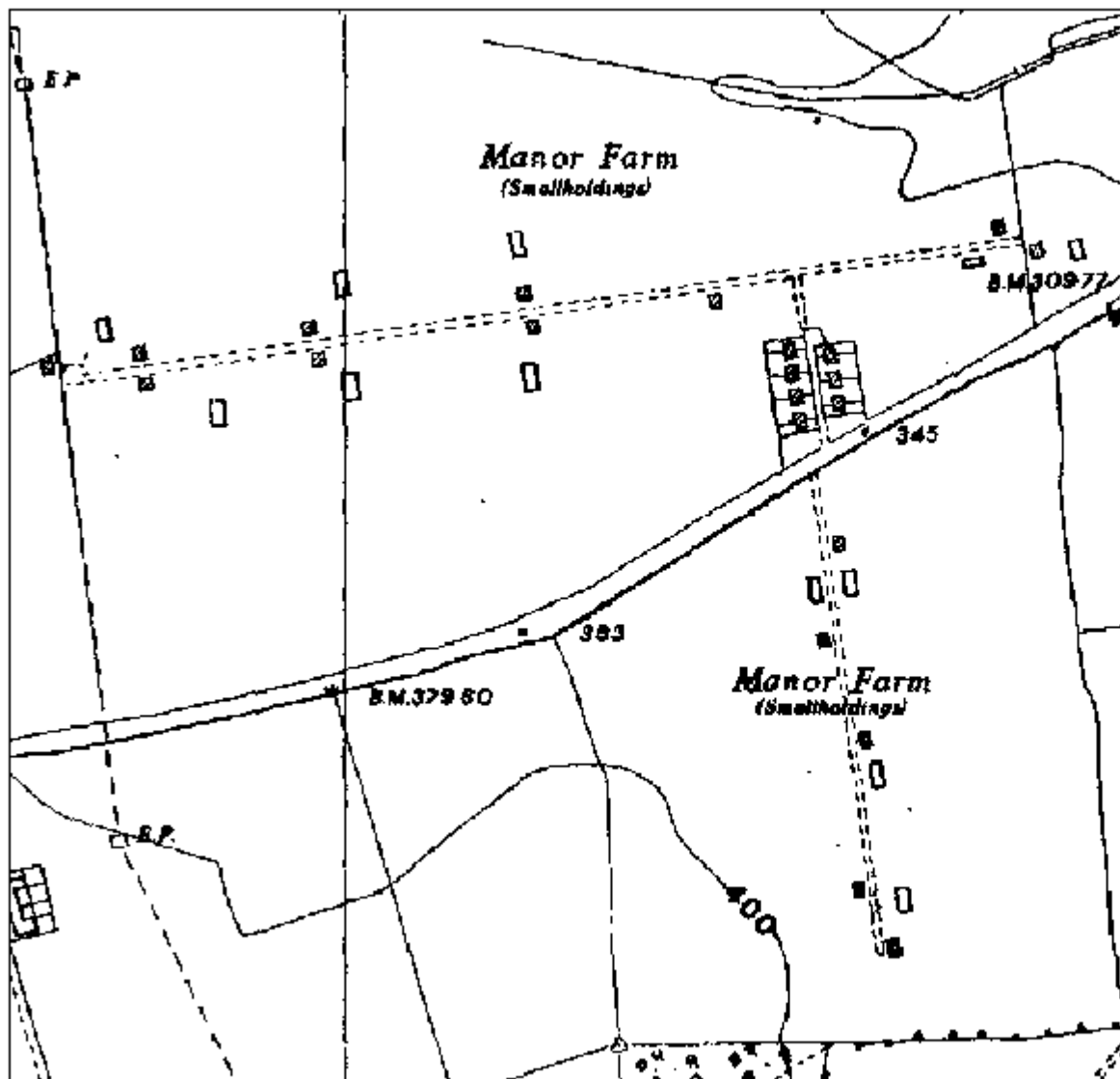
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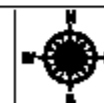


Map 7

Nine Acres Smallholdings 1952

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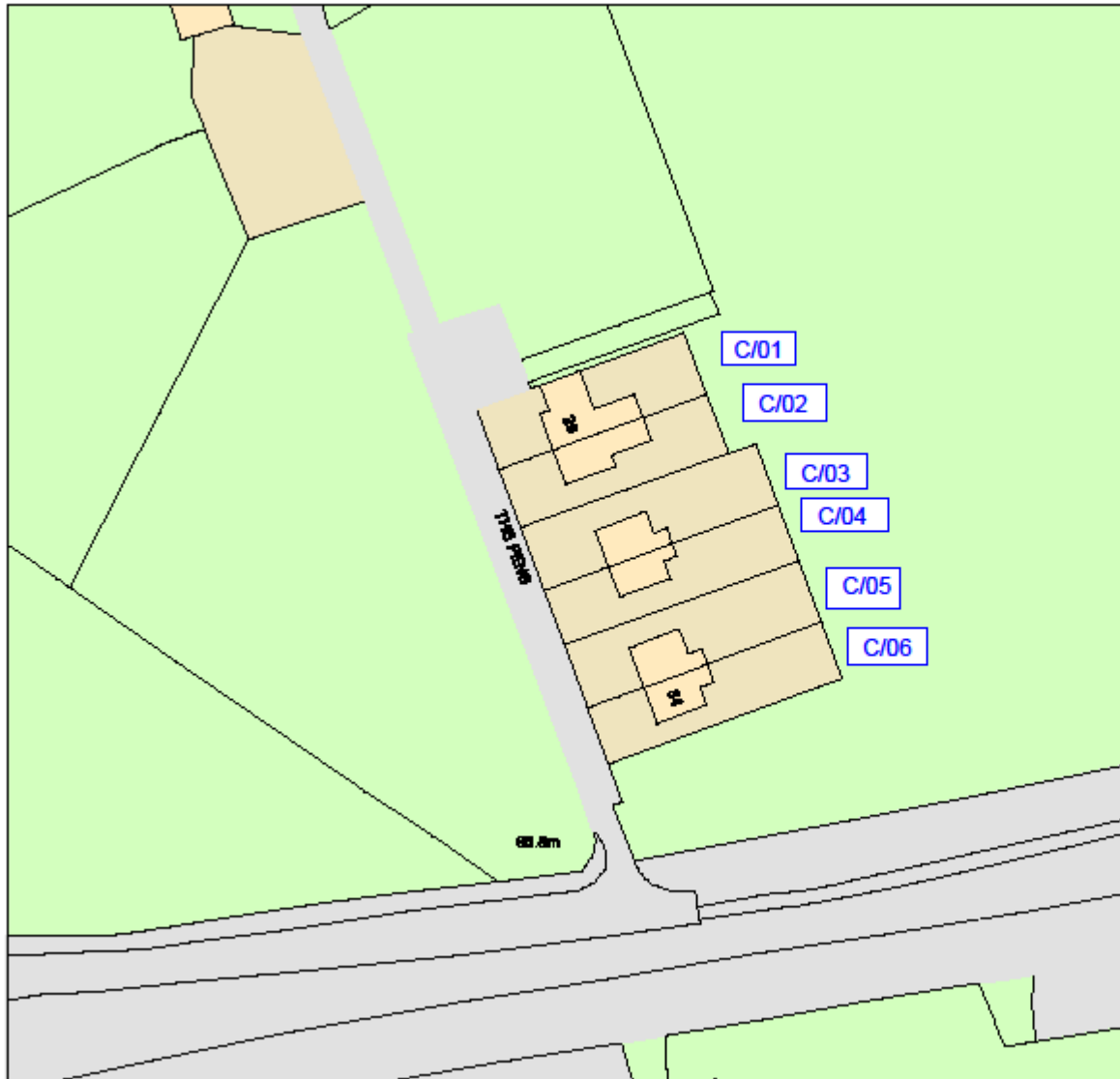
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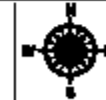
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Map 8
The Fens

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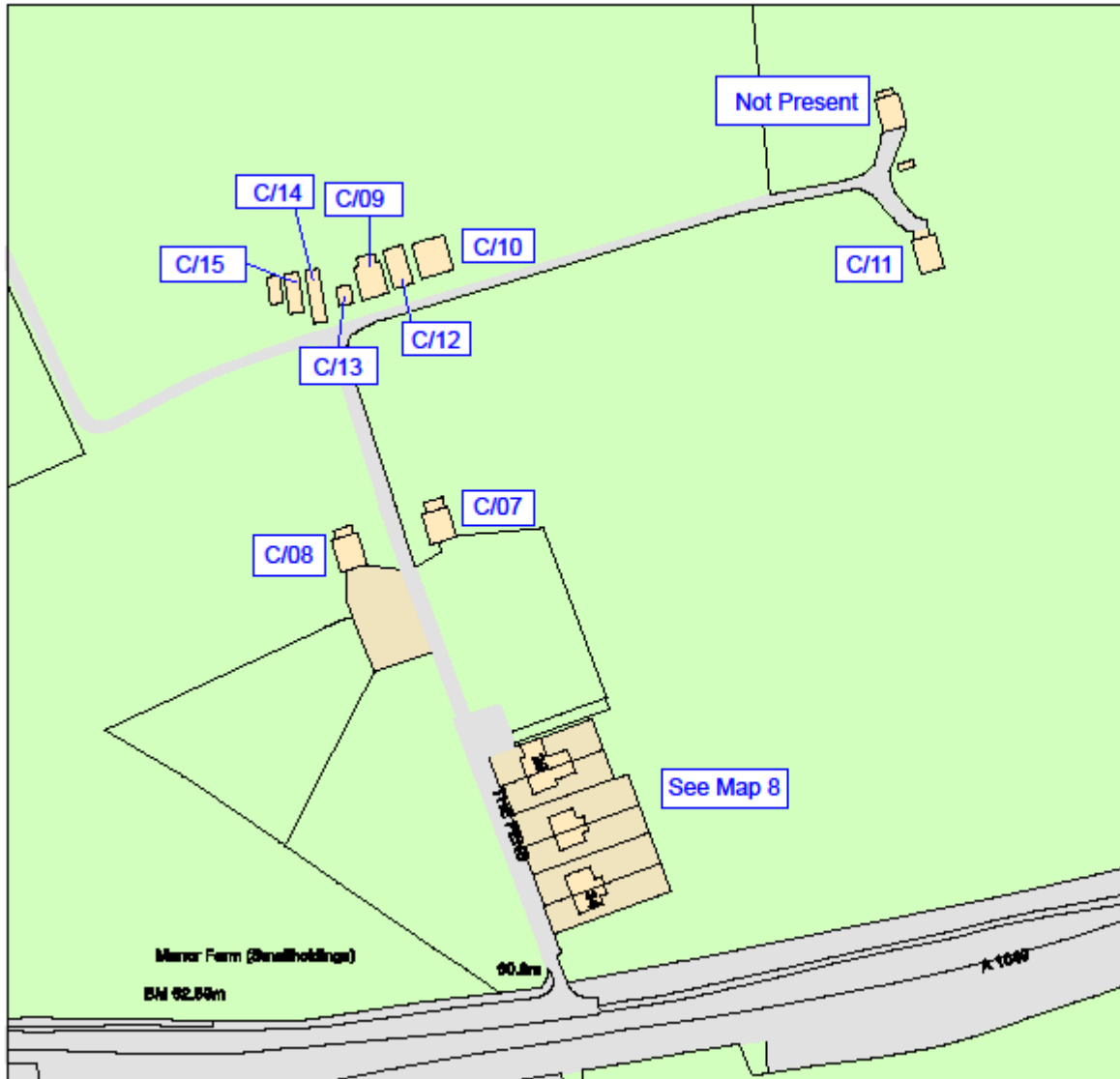
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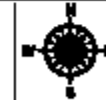
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Map 9
The Fens

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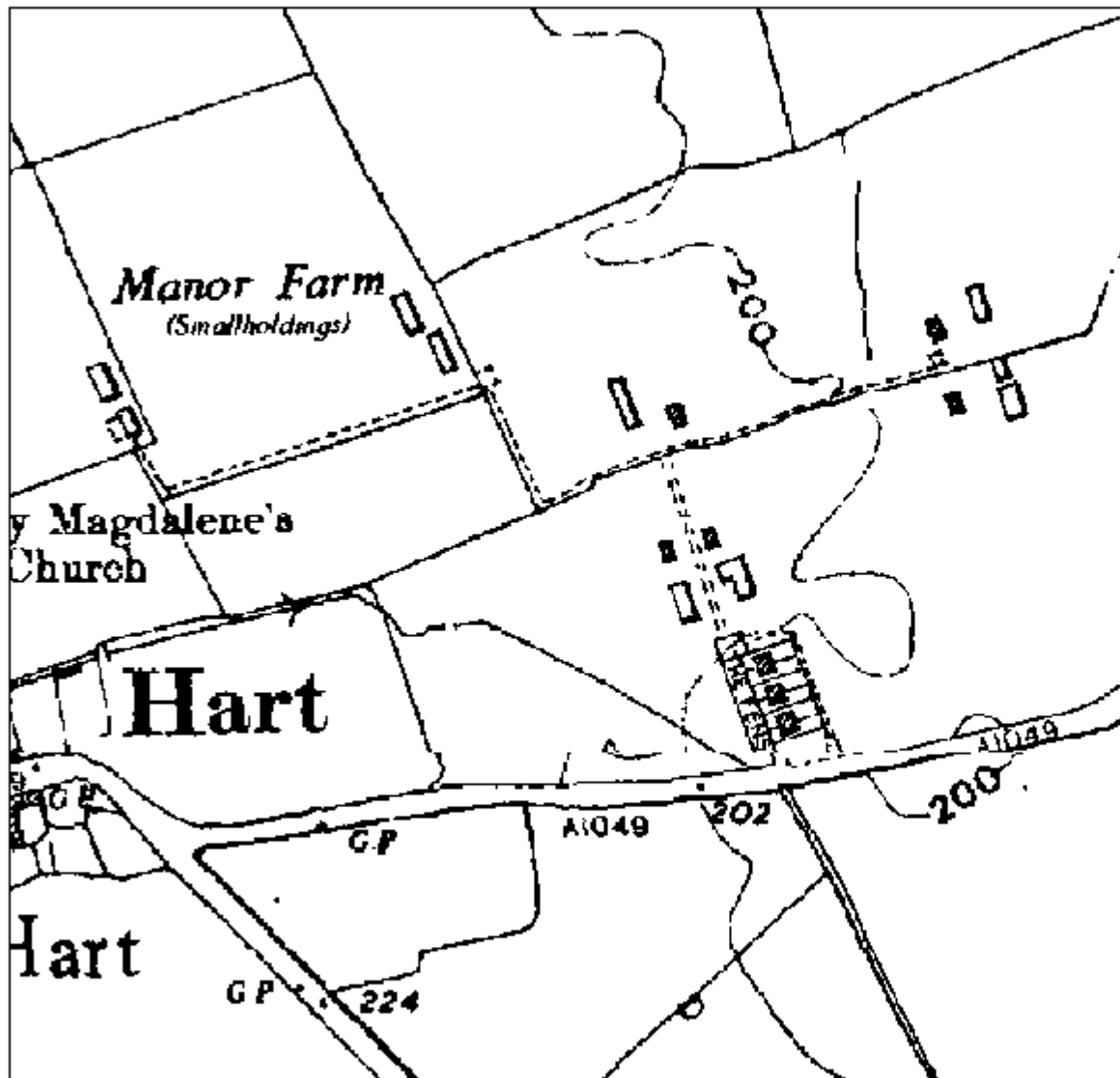
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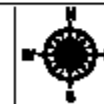


Map 10

The Fens 1949

Key: -

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