

# The Heritage of Hart Project



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

TA 09/07 :





# The Heritage of Hart Project 2009

## A Historic Environment Survey of Hart, Hartlepool

**October 2009**

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**TA 09/07**

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*Front Cover Images:*

Main: Village of Hart facing south towards Hart Windmill

Left – Voltigeur Cottage

Left Middle – St. George & the Dragon

Right Middle: Entrance into the Old Vicarage

Right: The White Hart Public House

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## **Summary**

This report describes the results of a project designed to create a ‘snapshot in time’ record of the buildings of the historic core of Hart. This ‘snapshot in time’ can then act as the base for a more detailed investigation of the history and development of individual buildings or groups of buildings as time and opportunity allows.

The project also aims to increase awareness and understanding of the Historic Environment of Hart, to provide local people with the skills and information to monitor and record their Historic Environment, and to present the history of Hart to the local community so that its heritage may be further preserved.

The project lasted six days, from Monday 12<sup>th</sup> to Friday 16<sup>th</sup> October 2009, divided into five days of fieldwork surveying buildings alongside other related activities, and an open day on the Saturday where the project’s immediate results could be displayed to the public alongside other organisations all themed towards the Heritage of Hart Project.





## **Introduction**

The survey comprised the recording of the archaeological and built heritage of the village of Hart, near Hartlepool and was directed by Robin Daniels of Tees Archaeology. In essence the project is a partnership between the residents of Hart including Hart History Group, Tees Archaeology and Hartlepool Borough Council. A number of volunteers from Tees Archaeology, Hart Parish Council and Hart History Group took part, averaging around 8 on site each day.

The project was based at St. Mary Magdalene Church in Hart and from there groups were formed, primarily in teams of 2-3 people for health and safety reasons, although this altered as volunteers came and went during the project. On any given day three groups were involved in the survey. It should be noted that Group C do not feature as a building recording group. This was because they were composed of the countryside rangers involved in the flora and fauna walks.

The project incorporates a large amount of built archaeology of varying age and importance, and in the case of the majority of Hart's oldest surviving buildings, they have been heavily modified for use in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For most this can be seen in the map regression stage of the project (see Methodology for Survey section for further information, p. 8) where extensions and changes to the dimensions of the structures represent later modification.

## **Historical Background**

### **Early Prehistory (6,000 BC – 1,000 BC)**

#### **Mesolithic**

People were living in the Hart area from 6,000 BC and traces of these hunter-gatherers survive as tiny flakes of the worked flint that tipped their arrows and spears. Scatters of flint are found in substantial quantities in the area, particularly in the fields to the north of Hart (Haselgrove and Healey 1992, 7), within the localities of North Hart Farm and Middlethorpe Farm.

#### **Neolithic & Bronze Age**

People began to farm from about 3,500 BC and gradually cleared the woodland to allow their herds to graze and begin raising crops. The first phase of farming is marked by finds of polished stone axes, symbolic of those used to tame the forests.

Bronze was the first metal used and was accompanied by large scale farming and by the creation of earth mounds, called round barrows, for the burial of the dead. Unfortunately, none of these survive in the area, probably due to being ploughed out.

### **Later Prehistory & the Romans (1,000 BC - AD 400)**

By 1,000 BC the area was heavily settled with small farmsteads within well organised field systems, part of a settlement of this type has been excavated near the Summerhill Visitor Centre in Hartlepool. Metal was also more widespread and was often deposited as religious offerings, for example, a spearhead with bronze rings and amber and jet beads has been found near Throston.

From 600 BC population grew, helped by the spread of iron, people were growing more crops as a more efficient way of feeding more people. This grain was ground into

flour using beehive quern-stones one of which can be seen in a wall of Front Street in Hart itself.

The Roman Conquest of the Brigantes tribe of the north of England was not complete until AD 80, but there is little direct evidence of Roman military activity in the area. People carried on their farming lives in much the same way but gradually acquired Roman traditions and ideas and used imported pottery and goods, as have been found at the Romano-British site at Catcote, near the Summerhill visitor centre.

### **Saxons & Vikings (AD 400 - AD 1066)**

There is little evidence of activity in the area until about 650 AD when the arrival of Christianity was marked by the establishment of St Hilda's Monastery on Hartlepool Headland. Bede records this as 'Heruteu', the Isle of Hart. By this time a settlement known as Hart was the centre of huge estate, Hartness, which ran from Castle Eden Dene to the River Tees. Pieces of stone baluster shafts in the church date from this period, when a church at Hart would have been served by the clergy at Heruteu.

The Viking attacks and migrations of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD destroyed the monastery at Hartlepool, but Hart continued as a major settlement, taken over by new Viking lords who set up decorated stone crosses beside a wooden church to mark their burial places. Pieces from this period also survive in the present church and include a depiction of a warrior on horseback.

### **The Norman Conquest and the Medieval Period (AD 1066 – AD 1540)**

Robert de Brus I was a major supporter of Henry I and was presented with extensive land in North Yorkshire to secure continuing Norman control of the area (Daniels, *forthcoming*). Robert established a headquarters at Skelton, North Yorkshire, and by c. 1119 Robert had acquired Hartness which according to a list of villas drawn up between 1146 and 1151 comprised of Hart, Thorp, Elwick, Dalton, Stranton, Tunstall and Owton (Page 1928, 256) which strengthened Henry's control in the Lower Tees

Valley (Blakely 2005, 18). In 1124, King David of Scotland granted Robert lands in Annandale, forming the core of the Brus family's Scottish holdings. Following the Norman Conquest, Hart continued as the administrative centre for the area and the present village dates from this period. The Brus family established a manor house and built a private chapel next to it; the present church of St Mary Magdalene. An advowson of the church is first mentioned in 1194 where it is called the Church of the Blessed Mary at Hart (Page 1928, 262). Robert Brus VII, the ninth in his lineage to hold the lands at Hart, retained his allegiance to England for a short time after his father's death, but during a time of political upheaval in the Scottish court, Brus appears to have seized his chance at taking the Scottish throne, murdering John Comyn, the head of the rival Comyn family, in the church of the Grey Friars at Dumfries and thereby asserting his hereditary claim to the throne (Page 1928, 257). He was crowned at Scone, on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1306 (Sharp 1851, 31). His connection to his estates in County Durham ended abruptly with their seizure by the English Crown. Hart and Hartlepool were then granted to Robert de Clifford who had served well during the Scottish wars (Surtees 1823, 90-3). Excavations in 1971 (Austin and Thoms 1974) revealed a small part of a row of medieval buildings and associated back-yards prior to modern housing development. In particular, a coin representing Edward III, who reinstated the Clifford Family at Hart after a brief revolt against his father some years earlier (Surtees 1823, 95), was discovered in the excavation relating to the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century (Austin and Thoms 1974, 55).

### **Late Medieval to Present Day (AD 1540 – AD 2009)**

The Clifford family held Hart and the lands of Hartness for more than three centuries with the estate reaching its greatest extent in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. In 1586 the manors of Harte, Hartnesse, Hartlepool, Thurston, Over Thurston, Nether Thurston and Nelston were bought by John Lord Lumley, but after the Restoration the manor began to lose its importance (Page 1928, 258) until, in 1770, it was bought by Sir George Pocock (Surtees 1823, 95), a renowned admiral in the British Navy (Sharp 1851, 62). It is after this period that the Manor farm estate gradually loses its importance, and larger farm house estates begin to form throughout the village of Hart and surrounding lands. These

include many of the buildings still existing today as residential houses, particularly on Front Street. From this point, a map regression can tell us much of Hart's built history (see Methodology for Survey, p. 8) beginning with the 1770 Hart Estate Map, showing Hart's estates from the point of Lumley's ownership, through subsequent maps to the present day.

From the Pocock family, the Hart estates were passed to William Henry, Duke of Cleveland in about 1830, who then trusted the lands to Frederick Acloem Milbank in his will dated 15 June 1836 (Page 1928, 258). Until at least 1928, when the Victoria County History of Durham by William Page was first published, Hart Manor was still owned by the Milbank family. Since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the Manor House has all but gone, being replaced by various modern developments, with the site of the former Manor House outbuildings being used as a car park for the church and primary school. Several archaeological excavations have taken place throughout the village and been brought together by David Austin (1976).

## **Methodology for Survey**

The buildings in the historic core of Hart were surveyed from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2009, divided amongst three groups equally, depending on the number of volunteers for any given day.

The preliminary task was to identify the buildings that would be surveyed during the project, which were then distributed between the recording groups. Group A began with the south side of Front Street, Group B the north, and Group D with the immediate zone about the church. A visit was then made to each individual building where written descriptions and digital photographs were taken of each, covering as much of the buildings visible faces as possible. At times this was impossible, due to a lack of access, but a brief written record was still produced. The cameras used during the survey were Canon Powershot A 560 7.1MP and photographic registers were compiled as photos were taken. A collection of these appear in Appendix 1. At the end of each day photos were downloaded from each of the group's digital cameras and organised into folders on several laptops, all photos appear in Appendix 3 on 2 CD ROMs.

Following this, a desk-based map regression was undertaken for each building, beginning with a base map taken from the current 2009 OS map, then subsequent available maps including 4<sup>th</sup> Edition Durham 25'' OS (1938-40), 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Durham 25'' OS (1916-22), 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Durham 25'' OS (1897) and 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Durham 25'' OS (1857-61), the 1841 Tithe Map, and 1770 Hart Estate Map. From this a rough history of Hart's buildings could be produced. Copies of these maps have been collated in Appendix 2 of this report.

From the written records, digital photography and map regression a digital record has been produced for each building covered in the survey. This report contains a concise gazetteer of all the digital records, including many of the associated photographs taken during the project.

## Gazetteer of Records

During the week several activities ran parallel to each other, all in aid of collecting as much information on the historic environment of Hart as possible within a one week period. This document incorporates an archive of the buildings recorded during the project, followed by a brief description and, in some instances, an accompanying photograph.

The recording was divided amongst three groups, A, B and D, whereupon a combination of data was collected representing each building, including a detailed written record of each visible/accessible building face, a map regression incorporating a table of available maps and a photographic record.

## Key to the Records

Site Code	HART 09	The project was given a unique code, primarily for ease of archiving.
Record No.	e.g. A / 01 / 02	Every building recorded was given a unique three-part code. The letter denominates the <i>group</i> recording the building. The first number is the <i>structure</i> number, followed by the <i>face</i> number.  It should be noted that the record numbers are there purely for archiving, so the buildings usual address or colloquial title is presented first.
Photo Reg. No.		Attached to the building record is a number of photographs, all of which are logged onto a register. This is used for archiving, but also a good quick reference tool.
HER#	(HER#667)	If a Historic Environment Record number is attached then further information is known about the structure and may be found in Tees Archaeology archives.



**Group A**

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Beckwood House, Front Street (A/01)

Beckwood house is a two storey mock-Tudor style house constructed in the 1980s on a brick plinth and rendered white with an exposed timber frame. Its shape is similar to that of the other large farmhouse buildings, one extension has an attached double garage with rooms above visible with dormers.

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*Plate 1. – Beckwood House.*

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Beckwood House Outhouse (A/02)

This outhouse within the grounds of Beckwood House is the only remnant of the large farm estate that used to be situated this end of Front Street. Rubble and mortar have been used for the majority of this structure, topped with modern pantile. To its north elevation is a brick extension joined by a small moulded stone wall between the two. The original roof-line from previous buildings is still visible on the stone building.



*Plate 2. – 19<sup>th</sup> century Outbuilding behind Beckwood House*

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Home Farm, Front Street (A/03)

A record for each individual building has been collected for Home Farm as it is a large estate. Much of the original 19<sup>th</sup> century farm is still fully functional and in excellent condition, including a two storey stone barn building, built in the 1850s which has been converted into a residential building in recent years. This building



*Plate 3. – Home Farm. An outbuilding facing onto Front Street.*

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is described as a granary which has origins further back into the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*HER# 4954*). The complex of buildings of varying age surround a recently built main residential structure attached to half of the original farmhouse (*HER# 4962*). The older parts of the farmhouse contain some notable features including ventilation slits between the stone facing (see photo A/3d/5). A large consolidated barn has been installed towards the south of the farm yard, which is on the site of the ‘Hart Smithy’ building (now reconstructed in the grounds of Sir William Gray House) which dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century (*HER# 684*).

.....

Holme Farm, Front Street (A/04)

Mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century farm house characterised by a large two storey central section with adjoining kitchen and servants extensions on either side. Previously a farm cottage to the right side with a modern garage extension. Much of the building has been modernised, with pantile and new sash



*Plate 4. – Holme Farm.*

windows, but in-keeping with the original appearance of the structure. Note that the port-hole window, a distinctive feature of the local architecture, in the mid-section of the second storey of the main farm building, is still extant (see Hart Farm (A/05), Red Sills (A/09) and Raby Arms (A/11) for other examples of the port-hole window feature).

.....

Hart Farm, Front Street (A/05) (*HER# 5196*)

Another mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century farm house set back several metres from the frontage. The building consists of a house and adjoining cottage. The property has a range of outbuildings to the rear which are part of Home Farm (A/03). Again, the port-hole window is incorporated, and like Holme Farm (A/04), the main entrance into the building is through the single-storey cottage.



*Plate 5. – Hart Farm.*

.....  
White Cottage, Front Street (A/06)

A 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage with a modern extension to its rear and two wooden garages to its eastern elevation. The visible stone and mortar facing is fairly recent, but follows the original construction. The overall structure has been heavily transformed to be used as a modern residential building. Its size indicates it probably began life as outbuildings, probably part of the farm house that used to stand where Southlands and Stone Gable is now. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Durham OS map (1916-22), it is identified as a 'Reading Room'.



*Plate 6. – White Cottage.*

.....  
Southlands, Front Street (A/07)

A 1980s detached bungalow with dormer to the rear, built with modern grey brick. It occupies the site of a farm house, similar to those already discussed. This fell to ruin and was demolished by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to become small lots of farm lands to the south of the village, no doubt where the house found its name.



*Plate 7. – Southlands.*

.....  
Stone Gable, Front Street (A/08)

Another 1980s bungalow, half built of brick, the other side faced in white-painted render giving the building a very stylised look. A stone rubble wall forming the northern boundary of the property is probably an original restored feature. As with Southlands (A/07), it sits within the land between Red Sills and White Cottage.



*Plate 8. – Stone Gable*

.....  
Red Sills, Front Street (A/09)

An 18<sup>th</sup> century farm house, heavily modified over the years. At some point in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century the kitchen and servants quarters, attached to the west elevation of the building, were demolished leaving only the large main section of the building with the port-hole window feature and a portion of the north elevation wall. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a series of further extensions were added to the rear, comprising the main entrance into the property. Today it remains distinctively rendered in white with two red metal bands running the entirety of the main building; one above the ground floor, and one along the roof line.



*Plate 9. – Red Sills*

.....  
Wyndways, Front Street (A/10)

Another 1980s detached bungalow with a dormer to the rear now occupying a formerly wooded area of land between Red Sills (A/09) and Raby Arms (A/11). It is built of brick and mortar and has been positioned between some of the original trees.



*Plate 10. – Wyndways*

.....  
Raby Arms, Front Street (A/11)

An early 18<sup>th</sup> century farm house in a similar layout to Holme Farm (A/04) which became a well known public house in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The original parts of the property are stone and mortar rendered white, whereas numerous stone, and more recent brick extensions, have been constructed to accommodate customers to the pub. It is possible to see the old main entrance and workshop entrance into the building facing Front Street, which has since been filled and rendered smooth. The north elevation consists of six separate buildings of differing date, clearly demonstrating the repeated need to expand the property during its use as a farmhouse.



*Plate 11. – Raby Arms*

.....  
North Hart Farm Estate (A/12 – A/15)

North Hart Farm Estate is a large complex of buildings, so particular attention has been paid to the key structures within the property, including North Hart Cottage, North Hart Farm, its large attached extension, and a recently built brick garage attached to the extension. It has a large collection of outbuildings, some of which date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, but which have since been consolidated into one large modern barn complex built by the current owners. To the north, covering a large area within the farm yard, is a small caravan park rented out by North Hart Farm.



*Plate 12. – North Hart Farm*



*Plate 13. – North Hart Cottage, beside Butts Lane access into farm estate.*

The cottage (A/12) and farm house (A/13) buildings have been situated here since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although much of the current property was modified and constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The large stone and mortar extension (A/14) attached to the north of North Hart Farm was originally used to house livestock, but like so many working farms today, it has been adapted to the current needs of the farmer and converted into workshops. Recently a red brick garage (A/15) has been installed into the extension to provide shelter for modern vehicles. It is noted nonetheless, that the farm is still a fully functioning estate, even if on a smaller scale than in previous generations.

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## ***Group B***

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### 1 Front Street (B/01)

The large white property directly to the east of Butts Lane is the Old Post Office, easily identified by the red post box still outside. It has recently been converted into two semi-detached residential properties. Much of building dates back to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century where it was part of a small complex of structures. The earliest Post Office was situated on the opposite side of Butts Land, where the Village Hall (B/29) is now, although that structure has long since been demolished; it then moved to one of the end buildings on Palace Row, before ending up at 1 Front Street up until the village lost its Post Office altogether.



*Plate 14. – 1 Front Street, also locally known as the Old Post Office*

### 2-4 Front Street (B/02 & B/03)

Effectively only two buildings, the eastern property has since been divided into two smaller properties, No's 3 & 4. This large building's construction date stretches into the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and has seen relatively little modification to its general shape, although its brick work has been re-faced on the ground floor, and the roof has been modified. On both buildings an inset brick space is visible above both doors, however, the brick looks contemporary with the rest of the building indicating they were probably never used as lights.



*Plate 15. – 2 Front Street*

.....  
5 Front Street (B/04) (*HER: 6440*)

This building is Grade II Listed. Although possibly earlier, it contains many similar features to No.2-4 Front Street, including its size, proportions of features and position of door. The cambered brick voussoirs above the windows, protruding stone sills and ornate door frame are original, and, again support an earlier date for this house to that next door. The brick also looks older and the roof has retained a Welsh slate finish.



*Plate 16. – 5 Front Street*

.....  
6 Front Street (B/05)

A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached residential brick house attached to the end of a long-standing row of terrace houses. It has been constructed using similar bricks, probably reclaimed, and a Welsh slate roof to give it a more traditional finish. A detached garage can be found to the north west of the property on the site of an original outbuilding, although probably no longer retaining any of the original structure itself.



*Plate 17. – 6 Front Street*

.....  
7 Front Street (B/06)

A thin terrace building, part of a building phase that occurred during the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century on the north side of Front Street. The entrance was traditionally down a passage that ran from Front Street to White Hart Court until it was recently blocked off to extend the property. It is built of brick and mortar, then covered in white render, and like No. 6 Front Street (B/05), roofed in slate.



*Plate 18. – 7 Front Street*

.....  
8 Front Street (B/07)

Similar late 19<sup>th</sup> Century terrace building to No.7, although modified with new wooden window frames, wooden doorcase, and rendered. It is still possible to see remnants of the original building; a small front yard wall contains very early red brick, similar to those used in the property itself, and by the front door is an original wrought iron milk bottle holder cut into the exterior wall.



*Plate 19. – 8 Front Street*

.....

9 & 10 Front Street (B/08 & B/09)

No.9 and No.10 are part of the same structure, and, according to map regression were once split into three separate buildings. Two of the properties were probably combined during the last fifty years. A side passage runs from Front Street to White Hart Court along its west elevation. The distinctive white ground floor bay windows, and the door façade are not original, but may imitate older features that once



*Plate 20. – 9 Front Street*

formed part of this late 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace. A modern pantile roof and inserted skylights indicating an attic conversion reflects the recent modifications of these properties. An interesting feature the family name of ‘Payne’ inserted into the wrought iron gate to No.10.

.....

11 & 12 Front Street (B/10)

This structure contains two properties. The middle ground floor entrance is used for No.11, but the first floor room directly above this door belongs to No.12, and entrance into No.12 is through a modern inserted door cut into the right side bay window. This arrangement was apparently adopted shortly after the structure was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Cambered brick voussoirs frame the first floor windows and the painted stone bay-windows are also likely to be original, however the door canopy and façade are a later addition.



*Plate 21. – 11 & 12 Front Street*



.....  
13 Front Street (B/11)

A residence easily identified as containing the main entrance into White Hart Court; a large brick arch shapes the front face of this passage which has been partly built into The White Hart, although these two buildings were built at slightly different times. Like many of the other terraces, it has a bay window and matching front entrance façade, both of which are modern imitations of original features. There is no doubt that the majority of this property has been heavily modified, as can be seen from the patches of new brick strengthening its base, and replacing removed stone sills.



*Plate 22. – 13 Front Street*

.....  
The White Hart, Public House (B/12)

The property appears to have been purposely constructed for use as an inn, but contains many of the features present in the other residential Front Street terraced buildings including brick voussoirs on the first floor windows. A ship figure head, locally attributed to the Rising Sun of Sunderland wrecked off the coast, is bracketed to the first floor wall frontage. The roof is made of Welsh slate, in keeping with the 19<sup>th</sup> century roofing style. Unlike the front, the gable end of the building has been completely rendered white, and has been extended and squared off towards the rear which has various adjoining outbuildings.



*Plate 23. – The White Hart, public house*

.....  
1-3 & Workshop, White Hart Court (B/13 – B/16)

There are four properties through the passage into White Hart Court, possibly constructed at the same time as The White Hart and the terraces on Front

*Plate 24. – No.2 White Hart Court*



Street, including three residential properties and one workshop. 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin, they are now heavily modified with white rough render across the entirety. All windows, including the ground floor bay windows on No.1 and No.2, are recent additions. Only on the chimneys of No.1 and No.3 can original 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks still be seen, and like The White Hart, the roofs have retained their Welsh slate. Attached to No.1 is a 19<sup>th</sup> century stone and mortar outbuilding, and the workshop (B/16) has retained the winch and storage entrance on the first floor – a remnant of the past use of this property in conjunction with the pub.

.....

1-8 Mill View (B/17 – B/24)

Within an early stone and mortar field boundary between The White Hart and Lindisfarne House is a group of mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century houses called Mill View. They were built in two lots of four with modern red brick and pantile roof (although No.3 is rendered). Individually they have no real historic significance, but as a whole represent one of the earlier phases of housing expansion in Hart after the war.



*Plate 25. – 1-8 Mill View*

Lindisfarne House, Front Street (B/25)

Lindisfarne House replaced the old Police Station which was built around the time of Mill View and in use up until the 90s, whereupon the police centralised to Hartlepool. It is essentially modern, but with styles touching upon traditional; with window heads styled with bricks laid header-flat and a bay window on the front. The entrance into the property is found within a porch of the single storey ‘extension’ to the side of the main two storey building, reflecting the style of the large farm houses like Holme Farm (A/04) and Hart Farm (A/05).



*Plate 26. – Lindisfarne House*

.....  
Brewery Farm, Front Street (B/26)

One of the original 18<sup>th</sup> century farm estates, once again, its port-hole window is a striking feature. The grounds itself were originally quite extensive, and as the name suggests, there was a brewery here. The exact date of the Brewery is unknown, but it may have provided ale for the two public houses in the village from the mid- 19<sup>th</sup> century at least. Brewery Farm is two conjoined buildings, only differentiated by a roof ridge line of differing heights. The property is completely covered in rough render which overlays rubble and mortar. The roof is modern pantile but has retained its gable copings with kneelers, although now somewhat smothered with mortar to consolidate them, as is the middle 19<sup>th</sup> century brick chimney stack.



*Plate 27. – Brewery Farm*

.....  
Brewery Cottage, Front Street (B/27)

A very heavily modified collection of 19<sup>th</sup> century single storey cottages/outbuildings into one large residential property built of stone and mortar then smoothly rendered white. The roof is modern pantile and contains a very recent attic conversion which is visible via six stylised wooden dormers with a finial on each. The main entrance to the property is central to the converted residential building and has been presented with a peaked wooden canopy, imitating the dormers above.



*Plate 28. – Brewery Cottage*

.....  
Raby Cottage, Front Street (B/28)

A single storey 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage with a spread of attached outbuildings including a modern 20<sup>th</sup> century brick extension of the east wing incorporating a garage. Like Brewery Cottage, Raby Cottage has seen much modification.



*Plate 29. – Raby Cottage*

Every wall face has been rough rendered in white and modern pantile has replaced its slate roof; because of this it is hard to see what has survived of the 19<sup>th</sup> century structure.

.....

Village Hall, Front Street (B/29)

This modern Village Hall occupies the site of the former 19<sup>th</sup> century Post Office which was demolished by the turn of the century. This current community building was erected in the 1930s and subsequently heavily modified. The original English Garden Wall Bond brick work survives only as a small section of gable end on the south elevation; the rest is all recent brick in a contemporary stretcher bond. The south elevation of an extension to the west has been faced with moulded sandstone, purely for decorative reasons, and the roof has been sealed with a modern thin plastic material.

.....



*Plate 30. – Hart Village Hall, on the corner of Front Street and Butts Lane*

1-12 South View (B/30 – B/41)

Some of the earliest 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development includes the small close of 6 units of 12 semi-detached properties just off Palace Row, called South View. Although a few of the houses have retained their brick work, others have either been rough rendered grey or, as in the case of No.11, faced in moulded sandstone very similar in format to the Village Hall (B/29).

.....



*Plate 31. – No.3 & 4, South View.*

Bede Cottage, Palace Row (B/42)

This single storey property has remained relatively unchanged since its use as the village school, before the larger primary school off Magdalene Drive was built. On a small section of surviving



*Plate 32. – Bede Cottage, Palace Row*

boundary wall (D/19) within the school grounds, the slate foundation plaque still survives (see Plate 55) with the engraving, ‘*This School Room was built by His Grace the Duke of Cleveland 1838*’. It began as a single small room of stone and mortar construction, much the same shape and size as the other Palace Row cottages, but it has since seen a series of extensions. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century it was doubled in size with an extension to the south, and in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a small moulded stone porch was added to the east elevation. The attic has been converted to allow for a second storey and skylights have been installed.

.....

1-6 Palace Row (B/43 – B/48)

Attached to Bede Cottage is a row of six cottages, probably built at similar time to the school room itself. Each property and its boundaries (particularly the back garden boundary walls) have remained unchanged since they were constructed. The archway between No. 3 and 4 (see Plate 34) indicates a difference in construction time – indeed, the 1840 Tithe Map suggests a large gap between the last



*Plate 33. – No.2 Palace Row*

cottage on Palace Row at that time, and the thin rectangular building, now demolished, that stood next



*Plate 32. – Arched passage to rear of Palace Row properties, between No.3 & 4 Palace Row.*

to the current No. 6 Each cottage has been built of stone/rubble with large amounts of mortar, and in recent years rendered white like so many of the older stone faces in the village. An example of this stone work can be seen on a visible section of No. 5 (see photo B/47/4) which is currently under restoration. It should also be noted that for a time in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century this particular property was the Post Office. Another striking feature of the entire row of cottages is how high they are above the current road level. The age of these buildings can be seen quite clearly against the heavy usage and wear of the land directly in front of them, so now a series of steps and a deep kerb separate Palace Row from the main road.

.....

## ***Group D***

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### Boundary Wall, from Churchyard to Voltigeur Cottage (D/01)

Heavily modified boundary wall, approximately 2m in height spanning from southern churchyard boundary to south boundary of Voltigeur Cottage, forming the east wall of the path known locally as 'The Chare'. Built of stone and rubble with mortar of varying ages, and one small entrance allowing access to Voltigeur Cottage side garden (see photo D/01/03/c). Recent demolition of the unstable parts of the wall revealed a section through its middle (D/01/01/b). A series of extensions to the height of the wall are visible, rising to

approximately 2m. The bottom half of the wall contains more moulded magnesian limestone blocks, steadily replaced by rubble towards the top, at the wall's thickest point stretching to a depth of approximately 0.35m, with a mixture of lime mortar and recent mortar/cement re-facing. It is important to note this detail now, as almost every wall in the older village core is built in a similar manner.

---



*Plate 35. – The Chare & wall near churchyard gate.*

### Voltigeur Cottage (D/02) (HER# 6441)

This property is Grade II Listed. Known as the property that first housed the famous racehorse Voltigeur, the majority of the building is certainly 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century, but visible stone work on the oldest parts of the property are probably earlier. It is a converted stable consisting of a low, ground-floor plan and modern attic conversion, extended to the west approximately 5m within the last 20 years. The

extension was made in keeping with the original features of the building including treated timber roof supports over stone rubble and mortar walls, all rendered inside and out. Features of note include the early sash windows and a Victorian stained-glass window on the north elevation.



*Plate 36. – Voltigeur Cottage.*

.....

1 Brewery Cottage (D/03)

Dwelling converted and extended from 19<sup>th</sup> century stable attached to Voltigeur Cottage (D/02). The eastern end of the property from the current front door has recently been built with brick and cement, and a further extension has been added out from the north side of the property. It is unclear whether or not this was a stable itself, or just a collection of outbuildings as depicted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Durham OS map (1857-61). Its back garden includes almost the entirety of the land to its north up to the churchyard boundary; this land was, until recently, village allotments.



*Plate 37. - 1 Brewery Cottage*

.....

Storage Shed, 1 Brewery Cottage (D/04)

A small, square, single-storey shed approximately 1m from the current end of 1 Brewery Cottage. It is built of stone and mortar, with several areas of recent repair, including the pantile roof. A single large entrance is found on the south elevation of the structure. According to the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Durham OS map (1857-61), the building is much smaller, indicating that the property seen today is not original, or is very heavily modified.



*Plate 38. - Storage Shed*

.....

Boundary wall, Chare House (D/05)

This boundary wall is similar in age to the opposite boundary wall (D/01) and originally surrounded the immediate land owned by the Manor House estate. A newer property has been built within this boundary called Chare House, with subsequent changes. The east-facing entrance has been enlarged to a double door, and a garage has been attached to the wall on the south face.



*Plate 39. - Chare House wall.*

.....  
The Old Vicarage & Chaplain's Well (D/06)



*Plate 40. – The Old Vicarage*

As the name suggests, the property was originally the Vicarage. Elements are definitely 18<sup>th</sup> century, possibly earlier. A composite of gables, varying in size, and further extensions on several faces of the 'L' shaped property, aptly express its age. The narrow rectangular shape of the middle portion of the Old Vicarage (Plate 40) is indicative of Medieval design; whether the property has retained any Medieval features is perhaps unlikely, but foundations dating back that far may still exist. Chaplain's Well forms the north wing of the

property, and is much more recent, probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in its current state. Although joined to the Old Vicarage, it now serves as a separate residence.

The entire structure is of stone and mortar, with the thicker walls of the Old Vicarage and its outbuildings in-filled with rubble. An interesting feature is a slate plaque adorned with the date '1847' suspended as a keystone above a now blocked and rendered arch head doorway – this may well be the foundation date of the current Chaplain's Well.



*Plate 41. – Chaplain's Well*

.....  
Manor House Wall 1 (D/07)

This wall is 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin, and originally formed part of an outbuilding to the Manor House. It joins the Medieval Brus Wall to its east, and has even been given quoin features to make the join between the Brus Wall and itself appear more seamless. There is a single window and a door in-filled with very early brick inside, and faced with stone on the outside.



*Plate 42. – Manor House, Wall 1*



.....  
De Brus Wall, Manor House Wall 2 (D/08) (HER# 960)

This wall is a Scheduled Monument. The Brus Wall is the earliest section of wall incorporated into the Manor House, dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. It is called the Brus Wall as it relates directly to the ownership of the Bruce family who eventually took the Scottish throne. Only the south elevation is extant, but this includes two windows (see plate 43), the narrower, pointed-arch window indicative of the



*Plate 43. – Two windows in Brus Wall*



*Plate 44. – Detail of joists in Brus Wall*

earliest phase of the structure; the larger window incorporated in about the 18<sup>th</sup> century still preserves the remains of the window frame. Other features include the 1<sup>st</sup> floor stone corbels visible on the north face of the wall (see plate 44). The wall survives with a recently inserted large wooden double-door, as a garden boundary for Croft House, a modern build within the limits of the old Manor House itself.

.....  
Manor House Wall 3 (D/09)

Opposite the eastern elevation of the Brus Wall is a later wall of the Manor House, or Wall 3. According to map regression, this corner building is the only section surviving in its entirety, although no doubt modified; by the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition Durham OS map (1938-40) this corner building, the adjoining north elevation, and a small portion of the Manor House itself survived. It protrudes from the Manor House north elevation by approx 0.86m, and contains an in-filled ‘garage’ entrance (probably serving this or a similar function) the view of which is now obscured by foliage.



*Plate 45. – ‘Garage’ Wall 3, hidden by foliage*

.....  
Manor House Wall 4 (D/10)

The Manor House north elevation, or Wall 4 survives joined at its west end to the ‘garage’ building, and joined at its east to the churchyard west gate wall. It functions now as a garden wall, but originally it was the ground floor north elevation of the Manor House. A series of in-filled openings including a stone-filled door and 3 brick-filled windows rests just below the current ground level indicating that the ground level today is higher than when the wall was built. A stone sill above the door, resting on what is now the top of the wall, indicates the remains of a 1<sup>st</sup> floor window. The extant wall is now only approximately 2.5m high.



*Plate 46. – Manor House Wall 4*

.....  
Manor House Wall 5 (D/11)

This wall comes in two sections. The corner joining the low west gate wall is almost entirely rendered in mortar. Its top has been repaired with brick in various instances, but what is visible is typical stone and mortar construction. It is contemporary with the north elevation, at least until the second section which protrudes approx 0.47m from the first. A single 2m high entrance in-filled with brick survives within this second section facing east into the churchyard.



*Plate 47. – Manor House Wall 5*

.....  
Manor House Wall 6 (D/12)

This wall is lower and less formal than the adjoining wall, although similar quoins have been added, butting up against Wall 5 (see plate 14.). It has been topped with mortar to stabilise it. The rubble-like look results from this current wall being rebuilt many times as a boundary wall to the west side of the churchyard. In the south west corner it joins the Manor House WC which is still extant.



*Plate 48. – Detail of join between Wall 5 & 6*

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Churchyard West Gate, Wall 7 (D/13)

This wall contains the west entrance into the churchyard, from the car park. The low wall is similar in build quality to Wall 6 (probably built of re-used stone from the Manor House ruins), but has been faced with mortar and topped with a moulded cement ridge. The gate itself is mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century wrought iron, painted white and spanning approx 1m within the line of the churchyard wall.



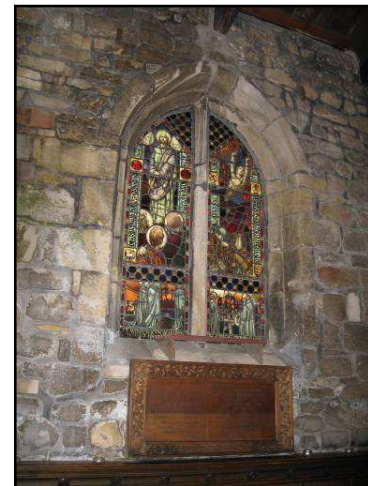
*Plate 49. – Churchyard West Gate*

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St. Mary Magdalene Church, Interior (D/14) (HER# 667)

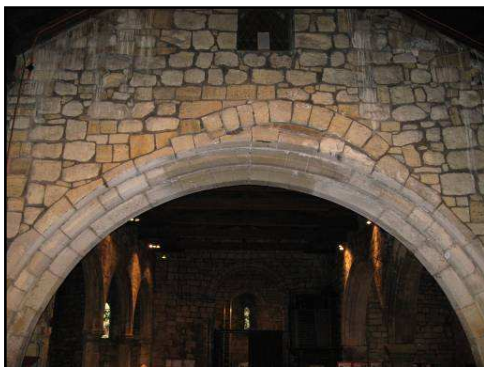
St. Mary Magdalene Church is Grade I Listed and dates from the late 11<sup>th</sup> to the early 12<sup>th</sup> Century. The internal layout is typical of Norman design, and the archived record has been divided into five distinctive sections representing this layout, and for ease of recording; the Nave, the Tower, the Chancel and the North and South Aisles.

The church has been very heavily modified over the years, an obvious example of this is the expansion of the Nave. The head of the original arch is still extant above the current one. Another feature present on the same wall of the Nave is a single opening,



*Plate 50. – Stain glass window in South Aisle*

also following another old central line of the Nave and Chancel. This opening and several indications of in-filled joist holes around the North Aisle, above the Vestry, point to a second storey, though details of this are still unknown. Decorated corbels from the original roof supports are built into the aisle walls. A unique feature of this church is its array of stone carvings built into the walls, and stone carved fragments on display at the front of the Nave (see Stone Records section for further details).



*Plate 51. – Window and earlier arch above arch between Nave and Chancel*

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Exterior (D/15) (HER# 667)



*Plate 52. – St. Mary Magdalene Church exterior, showing the corner joining the Chancel and the South Aisle.*

stone tower. The top of the Tower has a moulded stone string with protruding stone overflow features beneath a more recently constructed Tower parapet. Every face of the church appears to have windows of unique design and date, for example, the west face of the South Aisle has a pointed arch window of a separate date to the wall face itself (another example of reclaimed stonework). Its moulded sandstone arch-head still embellishes a somewhat weather-worn carved flower feature. Tucked between a moulded stone buttress on the north side of the Nave and the North Aisle, a small red brick boiler house with its own exterior entrance has been added to supply the church with heat and hot water, with a thin brick chimney rising to an ashlar stack.

A further notable feature of the exterior is that the North Aisle has seen subsidence in the recent past, and consequently stone buttresses have been installed for extra support.

The exterior also shows evidence of heavy modification throughout its lifetime. Later insertions include the St. George & the Dragon carving on the south facing wall of the Chancel (see Stone Records section for further detail on reclaimed stone carvings around the church).

On corners of the Tower, large elongated stone slabs appear approximately every 2m up both the south-east and north-east corners, helping to strengthen the heavy



*Plate 53. – St. Mary Magdalene Church exterior, showing the south east corner of the Tower. Note the two large, darker stone slabs dressing the corners at intervals.*

.....

Manor House Wall 8 (D/16) (HER# 6439)

This section of wall immediately to the west of St. Mary Magdalene Church is Grade II\* Listed. The majority of the walls around the car park have probably been salvaged out of the old walls of the Manor House and Farm complexes. The southern part of the wall is thicker and may have been part of a building. Odd wooden features appear embedded in the wall approximately half way up. Their function is unknown, but they could be the remains of timber joists from the demolished building that stood here in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (see photo D/16/01/f).



Plate 54. – Manor House Wall 8. East wall of car park/west wall of churchyard.

It should also be noted that within the area of the original Brus Manor (HER# 668), a POW camp was set up during World War II.

.....

Manor House Wall 9 (D/17)

This northern boundary of the car park has various sections, probably relating to the outline of the Manor House outbuildings that originally stood here. Half way along is a relatively recent gate allowing entrance into the adjacent field owned by North Hart Farm.

.....

Manor House Wall 10 & 11 (D/18 & 19)



Only two sections of this wall survive, originally part of one of the Manor House field boundaries. A portion of its corner with moulded stone quoins survives as well as a reduced section within the current primary school grounds (see plate 56).

Plate 55. – Manor House Wall 11. A remnant of a Manor House field boundary.

.....

Manor House Wall 12 (D/20)

This wall joins D/16, and is also heavily reduced and modified with 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks and tile, but recently topped with mortar to provide stability.

*Plate 56. – Manor House Wall 12. A cross section through a heavily modified outbuilding wall. Note the outer face is nicely faced with magnesian limestone, but faced inside with reclaimed brick and*



## **Stone Records**

During the Heritage of Hart Project a photographic and descriptive record of every stone fragment and carving was created, as no *complete* collection had ever been compiled. Disk 2 of Appendix 3 contains the photographic collection. This record contains some of the stone carvings described in Rosemary Cramp's *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture Vol. 1* (1984), and where necessary, a reference directs to its associated record in Cramp's comprehensive catalogue.

.....  
**SR A** – Section A of the stone records incorporates the internal stone carvings in the west end of the South Aisle (D/14/03) including those set into the wall itself, and the two church fonts. According to William Page (1928), the carvings in the wall were not discovered until "...1884-5, when a restoration took place and the walls were stripped of their plaster." Although he only refers to the "...early sundial" in this instance, it is safe to presume that all the other carvings were discovered at this point too.  
 .....

### 1. Sandstone Font

A simple carved font, carved from a single block of sandstone and dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, stands in the south west corner of the South Aisle resting on top of a large block of magnesian limestone. It is no longer used, being replaced by the octagonal font now at the west end of the Nave. It is roughly square in shape, and has four carved columns with cushion capitals adorning each corner, on top of which are depressions, possibly formerly used as candle holders. Until the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, this reputedly Norman font stood in the churchyard subject to weather erosion over an unknown length of time. Its dimensions are *l.* 610 mm *w.* 690 mm *h.* 530 mm.  
 .....

### 2. Medieval Grave Slab

A large slab of magnesian limestone decorated with a carved cross is embedded in the wall directly beneath the west lancet window of the South Aisle. The carving itself is in excellent

condition, presenting a tall cross with a long shaft and small head and arms, each terminating at the edge of the cut slab of stone. Its dimensions are *h.* 580 mm *w.* 210 mm.

.....

3. Medieval Grave Slab

This carved stone has several separate depictions carved into it representing, from left to right; a sword with small hilt; a large ornate cross; and another sword with a large hilt. The condition of the stone is good, although dampness within the church has caused a great deal of mould to form across the bottom right corner. Its dimensions are *h.* 810 mm *w.* 520 mm.

.....

4. Lombardic Script Carving

Two lines of badly eroded Lombardic script survive in a slab of magnesian limestone, possibly part of a memorial or grave slab. Its date and origin are unknown, and it is only a small portion of a larger carving, but from careful interpretation of the script it has been possible to recognize several words. The Lombardic inscription reads “Hic jacet... jacet in tu... fai...” Its dimensions are *h.* 250 mm *w.* 300 mm.

.....

5. Geometric Carving

A sandstone section of geometric moulding. Although its date and origin are unknown it was probably taken from a string course around an earlier building, or door or window frame. It consists of a long central bar with alternating blocks above and below it. Its dimensions are *h.* 90 mm *w.* 250 mm.

.....

6. Sundial

Two sections of a carved sandstone sundial have been reconstructed and embedded into the wall. Similar sundials appear in the region including those at Pittington, Dalton-le-Dale and the best known at Escomb, and although no exact date can be determined, Escomb church’s sundial is reputedly 8<sup>th</sup> century. Whether or not an exact date can be ascertained, it is certain they are pre-Conquest (Limestone Landscapes Partnership 2009, 60) . There are eight carved divisions, except the top left corner which has been severely damaged and now truncated by the ‘geometric carving’. Its dimensions are *h.* 350 mm *w.* 440 mm.

.....



.....

7.      Octagonal Font

The font currently used in the church is a beautifully ornate octagonal font, built of several carved blocks of magnesian limestone assembled one on top of the other. The record comprises three parts (A-C), detailing the Font basin, pedestal, and base. Its date is around the 15<sup>th</sup> century and it was built to replace the aging sandstone font (SRA 1). It is known that during the 19<sup>th</sup> century a puritan vicar came to the church, and disliking the fancifulness of the octagonal font broke it into pieces with a hammer and buried it in the churchyard. After his departure, it was dug up, pieced back together and reinstated as the church font. Unfortunately it has been poorly reassembled with a contrasting mortar. Pieces that could not be salvaged have been replaced with different stone of varying colours, and the font basin has been sealed with lead to avoid leaks through the damaged areas, which has given the font a regrettable look. Nonetheless the font is an astonishing piece of 15<sup>th</sup> century workmanship; presenting a range of carved figures and symbols which will not be detailed here (See Page 1928, p. 261 for a detailed description of the font’s carvings). Dimensions for the font basin are *h.* 45 cm *diam.* 78 cm; dimensions for the font pedestal are *h.* 440 mm *w.* 450 mm; and font base (which is arrow-shaped with a raised back for a step up to the basin) is *l.* 1.5 m *w.* 1.5 m.

.....

***SR B*** – *Section B of the stone records includes carved memorials of particular note and stone carvings incorporated into the exterior church walls.*

.....

1.      Ellerker Family Memorial

This ornately carved magnesian limestone memorial to the Ellerker family is embedded into the south elevation of the Chancel, to the right of the altar. It stands from the floor, 2.6 m, at a width of 1.16 m and represents the memorial of an entire family. Damp conditions within the church have affected the carvings and paintwork, of which the engraved script was painted black, and the background white. It is also possible to see the remnants of other colours which decorated the various reliefs.

.....

.....  
2. St. George & The Dragon Carving

The most famous of the carvings incorporated into St. Mary Magdalene Church's walls is the so-called St. George & the Dragon. William Page (1928), writing in 1928 mentions, "*in the middle of the south wall outside is built an old carved stone with the figure of St. George and the dragon. It is now partly obscured by the ivy with which the wall is almost entirely covered.*" But it is far more likely to relate to the Clifford Family who owned the Manor House estate after its seizure from the Brus family (See Historical Background, p. 11). The relief depicts a wyvern, and the Clifford family had wyverns on their crest. It has been embedded into the south elevation of the Chancel exterior, and sits approximately 1.5 m off the ground. As the chancel was heavily modified at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, they would have been aware of its existence and either installed it at this date, or re-installed it from an earlier construction of the Chancel. Its dimensions are *h.* 700 mm, *w.* 450 mm.

.....  
3. Fragment of Cross Shaft with interlace carving  
(Cramp 1984, Pl. 81, 411)

Built into the east exterior elevation of the church porch, approximately 0.5m off ground level, is a small length of interlace carving in sandstone. Just over 0.3m in length, it is a small portion of what Rosemary Cramp interprets as part of a cross-shaft, similar to the Durham cross heads. In this sense it relates to the late Anglo-Saxon period up to around the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Its dimensions are *h.* 100 mm, *w.* 400 mm.

.....  
4. Circular Carving

An unidentified circular carving exists cut into the top half of a cut stone slab, built into the south face of the church porch. It is composed of two full circular rings with a small centrally cut hole where an unknown object once sat. Two damaged areas of the carving have been filled with a dash of mortar, probably to protect the fabric from further weather damage. The inner ring has a diameter of 160 mm, and the outer ring is 200 mm. The dimensions of the stone the feature is carved into are *h.* 500 mm, *w.* 260 mm.

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5. Scurfield Family Memorial

Towards the east end of the interior of the South Aisle this family memorial plaque constructed of a composite of marble pieces, fastened together by mortar. Like the Ellerker memorial, the Scurfield memorial has been cut into the wall and secured into the wall face with mortar. The memorial and original inscription were engraved after the death of the wife of John Scurfield of Stockton. A subsequent memorial inscription has been added for him after his death several years later. It dates from the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century and, because of the durability of the materials used, is in excellent condition.

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***SR C** – Section C of the stone records compiles all of the loose stone fragments held within the church, in front of and beneath the pulpit at the east end of the Nave. They generally consist of fragments from parts of Anglo-Saxon crosses, a couple of baluster shafts and other, as yet, unidentified fragments thought to be decorative roof mouldings. The majority of these artefacts have already been subject to detailed recording by Rosemary Cramp (1984), and this is cross referenced below.*

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1. Part of Cross Shaft

(Cramp 1984, Hart 1a-d, Pl. 79, 394-397)

An upper part of cross-shaft, found within the fabric of the church wall alongside several other fragments during renovations, dating to the mid-10<sup>th</sup> century.

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2. Part of Cross Shaft

(Cramp 1984, Hart 2a-b, Pl. 79-80, 398-401)

A beautifully decorated section of cross-shaft dating to the late 9<sup>th</sup> to early 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. One side has been chiselled away to give it a smooth face, possibly to make it flush with the rest of the stone work in the wall. Each surviving face is composed of a ring-knot pattern.

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- .....
3.     Fragment of Cylindrical Column  
       (Cramp 1984, Hart 11a, Pl. 82, 421)

An unidentified fragment of column or baluster shaft dating to the early 9<sup>th</sup> century.

.....

4.     Part of Cross Centre  
       (Cramp 1984, Hart 7a-c, Pl. 82, 416-418)

An incomplete cross-head, ploughed up in 1967 in the 'Old Kirk Field' to the east of the village. It dates to the early 9<sup>th</sup> century.

.....

5.     Decorative Boss

This unidentified piece of stone carving has overlapping floral representations carved into two opposing faces, whereas the other sides appear fragmented and worn. It was certainly part of a much larger solid piece of stone work, and the suggestion is that it formed a section of decorative roof or arch frame.

.....

6.     Part of a Column  
       (Cramp 1984, Hart 10b, Pl. 82, 419)

This column has beautiful sharp, lathe-turned grooves decorating it. It is almost identical to another column recorded in this report as No. 8. It is in good condition and is said to date to the early 8<sup>th</sup> century.

.....

7.     Part of a Cross Shaft  
       (Cramp 1984, Hart 4a-d, Pl. 80, 402-405)

A very worn example of cross-shaft dating to the late 9<sup>th</sup> to early 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, very similar to No. 2 with the ring-knot pattern once again making an appearance.

.....

.....  
8. Part of a Column

(Cramp 1984, Hart 10a, Pl. 82, 420)

Another example of the sharp pointed, lathe-turned grooved baluster shaft section, dating to the early 8<sup>th</sup> century.

.....

9. Part of a Cross Shaft?

(Cramp 1984, Hart 5a-d, Pl. 80-81, 406-409)

It is just possible to see very badly worn carvings on certain sides of this piece. Two faces have possible interlace carvings representing two sides of a possible cross-shaft, dating to the late 9<sup>th</sup> to early 10<sup>th</sup> centuries.

.....

10. Part of a Baluster Shaft

(Cramp 1984, Hart 11c, Pl. 83, 423)

Of Hartlepool and Roker dolomite. A broken, but unworn, fragment of baluster shaft with diagonal groove mouldings.

.....

11. Part of a lower Cross Arm

(Cramp 1984, Hart 9a-d, Pl. 83, 425-428)

This section of carved sandstone has two faces of differing design; one with interlaced mouldings, and the other with figurative mouldings, possibly representing two rearing animals facing each other. The paired beasts are said to relate to other crosses in North Yorkshire, including those at Aldborough. This section of lower cross arm is said to date from the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

.....

12. Decorative Boss

Possible roof boss similar to No.5.

.....

.....  
13. Part of a Baluster Shaft

(Cramp 1984, Hart 11b, Pl. 83, 422)

This fragment is similar to No. 10, but of a larger size, and contains less prominent diagonal grooves. It is unlikely that the two pieces were from the same single baluster, but probably shared the same use. Their small diameter means that they would not have been able to support any great weight, so they were probably decorative balusters, perhaps surrounding an altar.

.....

14. Part of a Cross Shaft

(Cramp 1984, Hart 8a-c, Pl. 81-82, 412-415)

A small portion of a sandstone cross-shaft, broken from just beneath the head of the cross and containing some of the central figure is in a relatively good and unworn condition. The central figure appears to have a draped left arm, surrounded by a circular band moulding, probably representing a Crucifixion. On either side of him is the tip of a spear and a cup-like vessel on a staff. The section dates from the early 10<sup>th</sup> century.

.....

15. Moulded Stone Piscina

Towards the east end of the south interior elevation of the South Aisle is a small stone piscina of medieval date. The stone mouldings are slightly damaged, and have been inserted into the fabric of the wall. The recess has then been built around and incorporated into the thickness of the wall, then sealed with mortar to create a smooth internal compartment. It has been suggested that the South Aisle is 15<sup>th</sup> century, so the piscina was probably installed at that time.

.....

## **Acknowledgements**

Without the support and co-operation of the community in Hart, this project could not have been successful.

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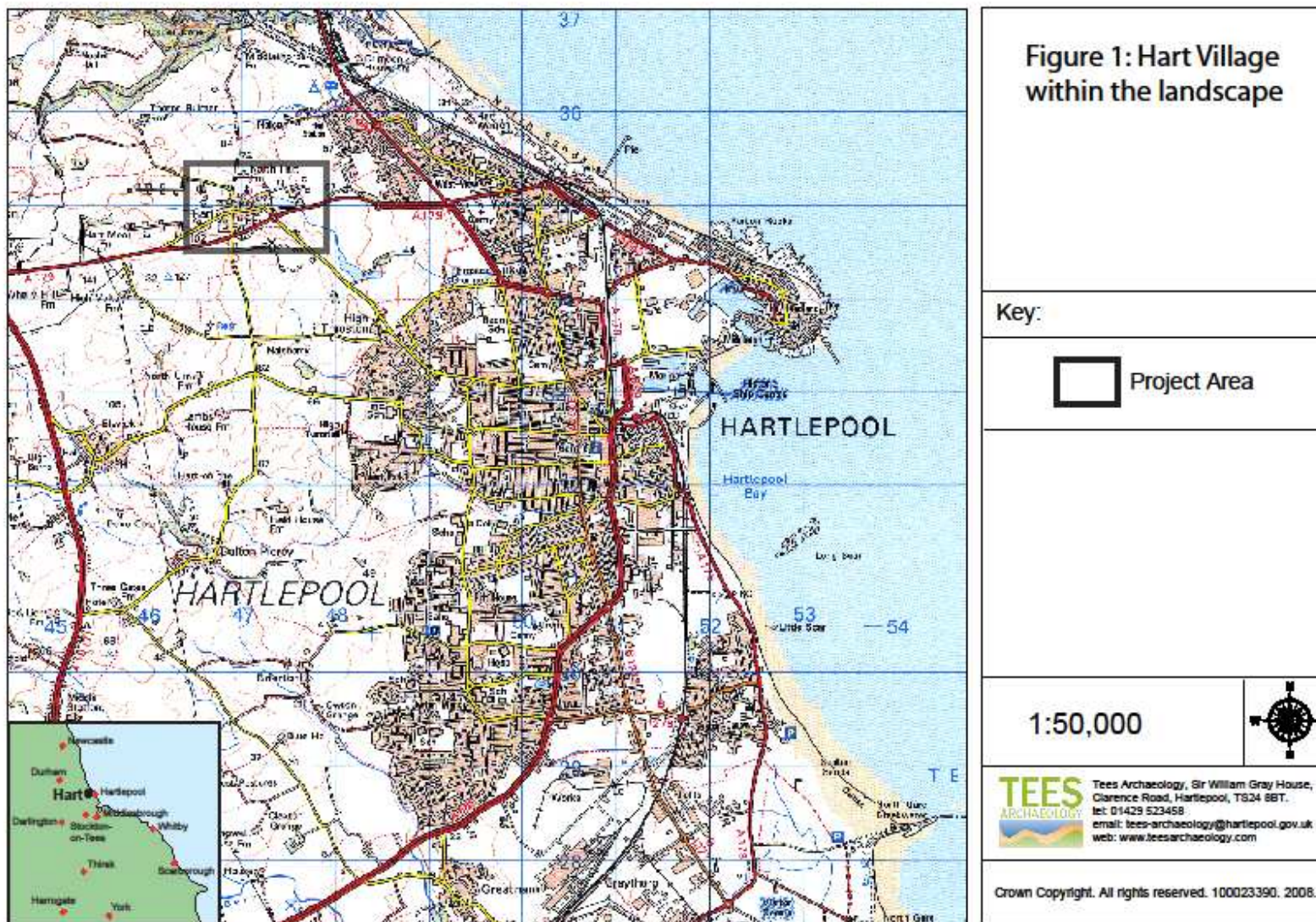
Also, the author would like to thank Robin Daniels and Rachel Grahame for their comments and improvements on earlier drafts of this report.

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## **Appendix 1 – Map Regression**



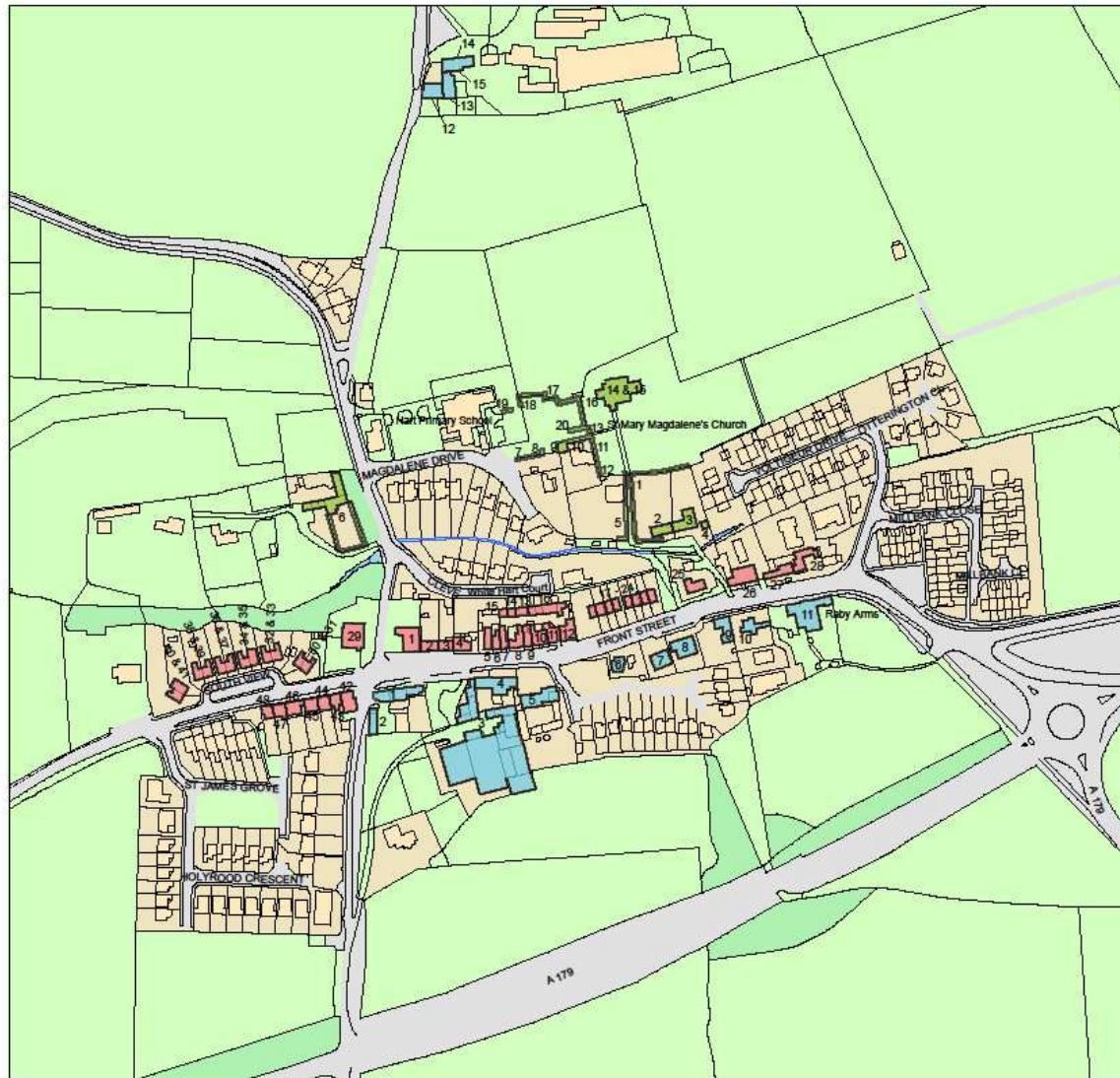
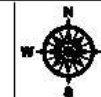


Figure 2: Hart Village. The entire project area, including corresponding Gazetteer numbers

Key:

- Group A buildings
- Group B buildings
- Group D buildings

1:2,500



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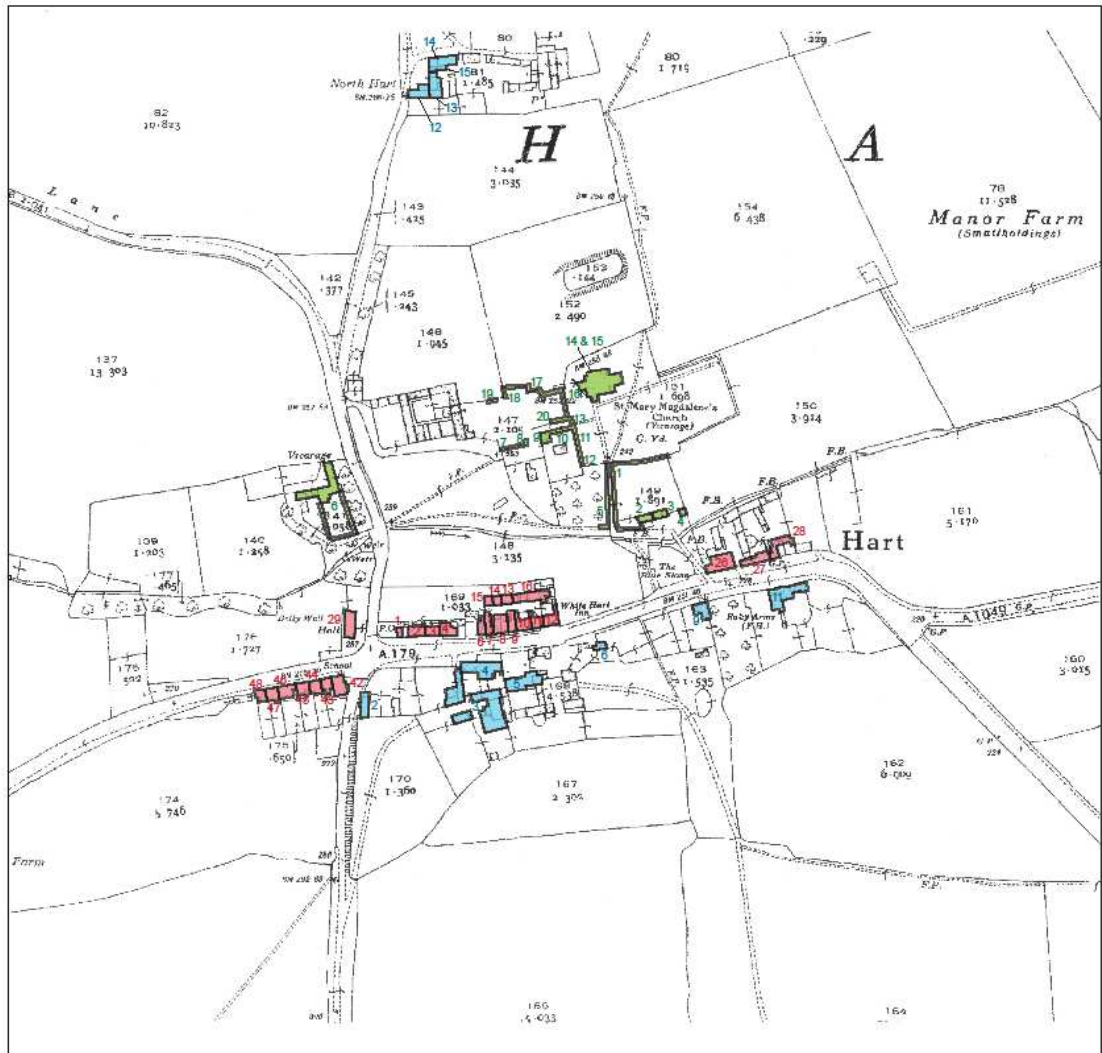
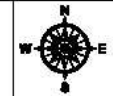


Figure 3: Extract from 4th Edition Durham 25" OS (1938-40) map of Hart

Key:

- Group A buildings
- Group B buildings
- Group D buildings

1:2,500



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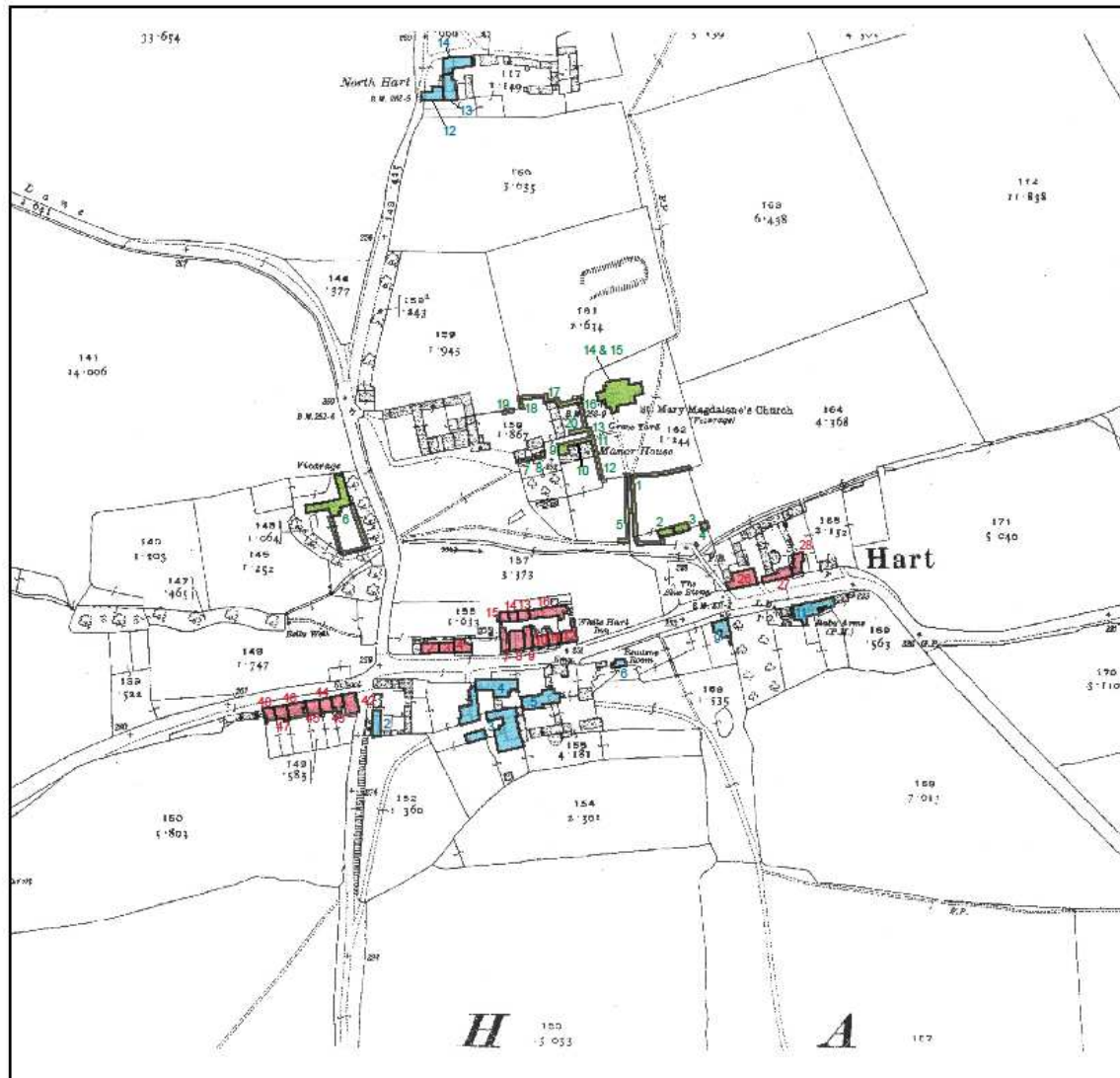


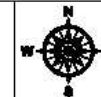


Figure 4: Extract from 3rd Edition Durham 25" OS (1916-22) map of Hart

Key:

-  Group A buildings
-  Group B buildings
-  Group D buildings

1:2,500



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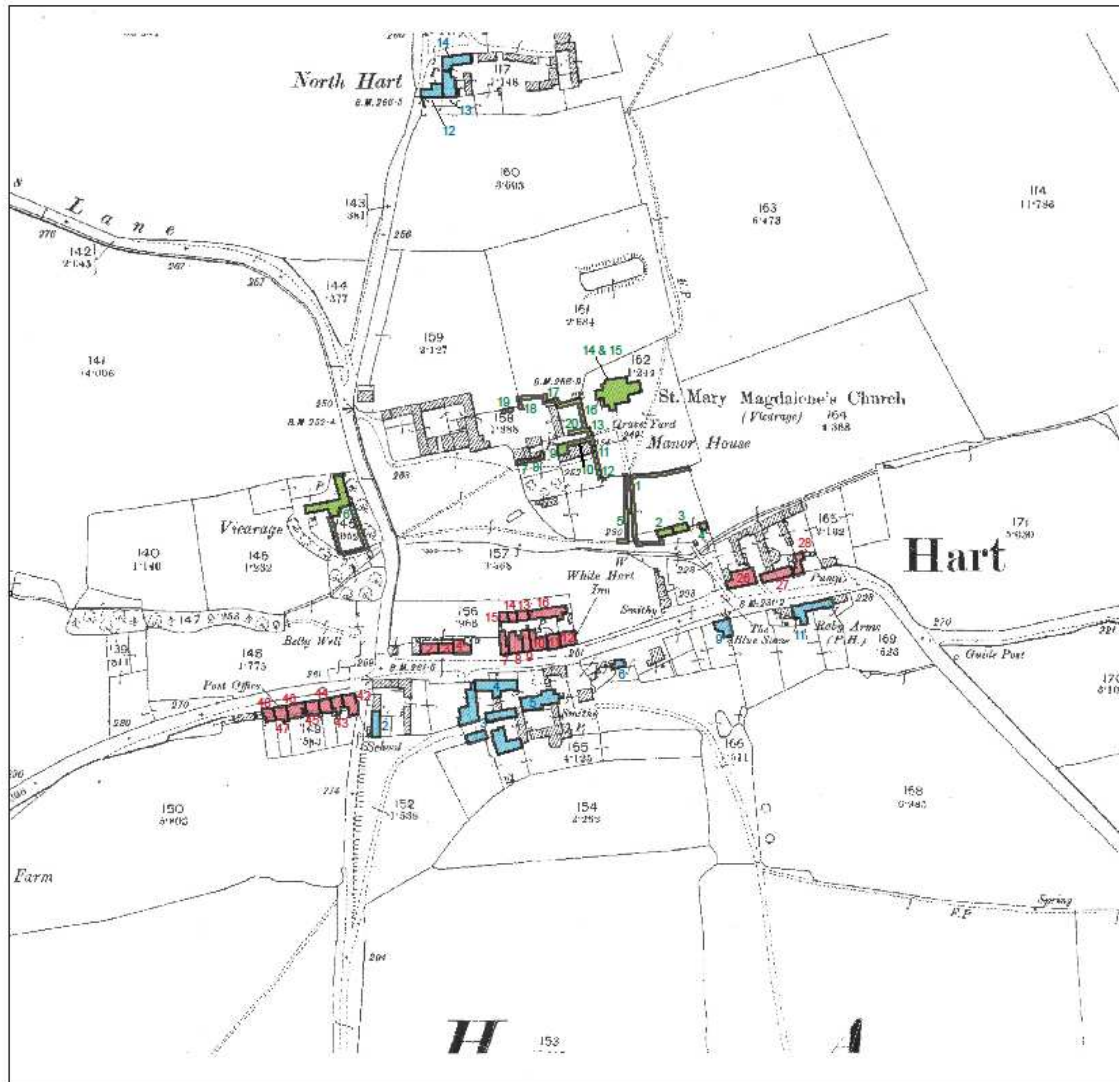



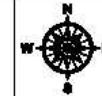


Figure 5: Extract from 2nd Edition Durham 25" OS (1897) map of Hart

Key:

-  Group A buildings
-  Group B buildings
-  Group D buildings

1:2,500



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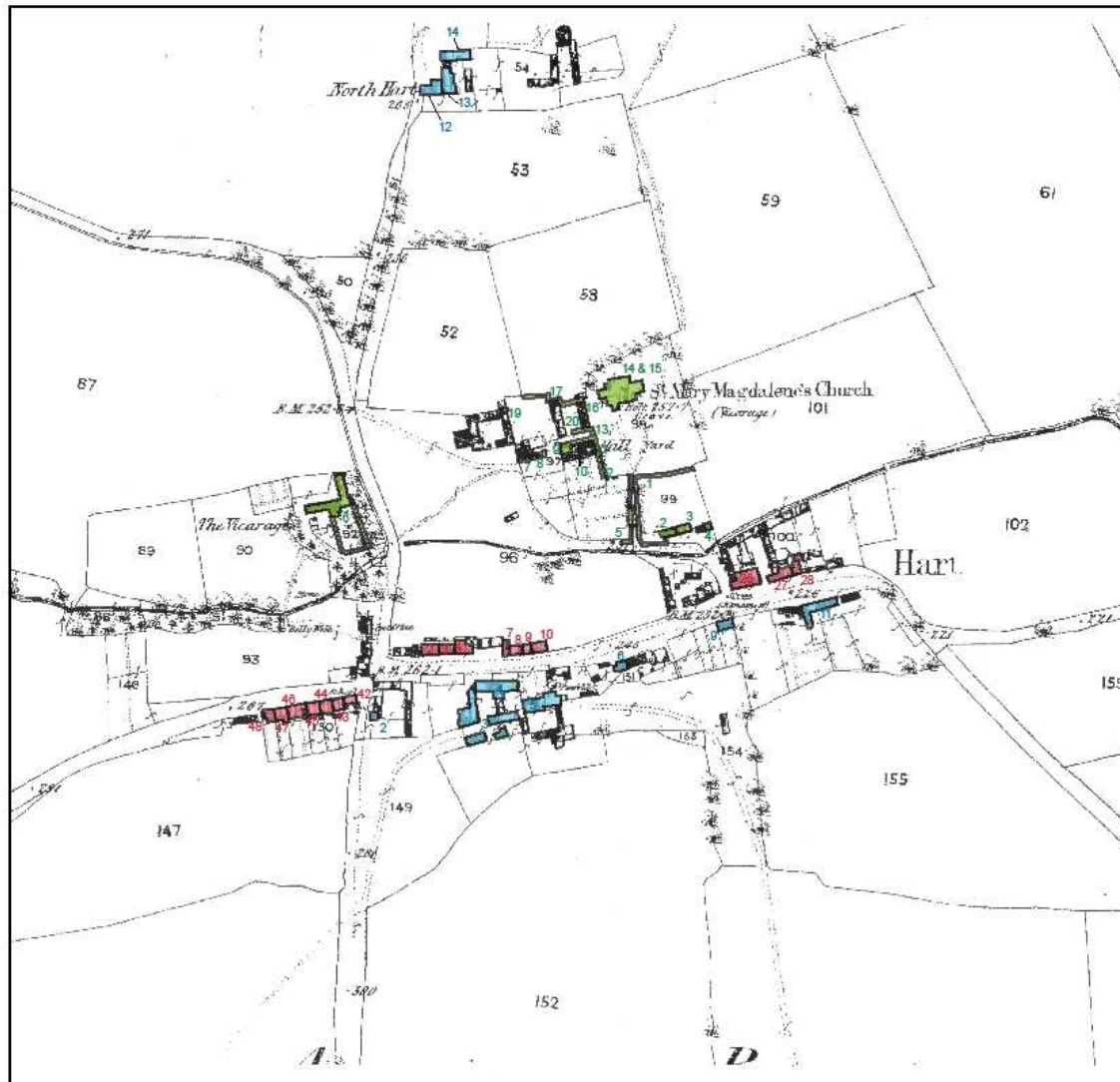
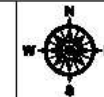


Figure 6: Extract from 1st Edition Durham 25" OS (1857-61) map of Hart

Key:

-  Group A buildings
-  Group B buildings
-  Group D buildings

1:2,500







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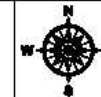


Figure 7: Extract from 1841 Tithe Map of Hart, rotated to overlay subsequent OS maps as accurately as possible

Key:

-  Group A buildings
-  Group B buildings
-  Group D buildings
-  Unknown

1:2,500



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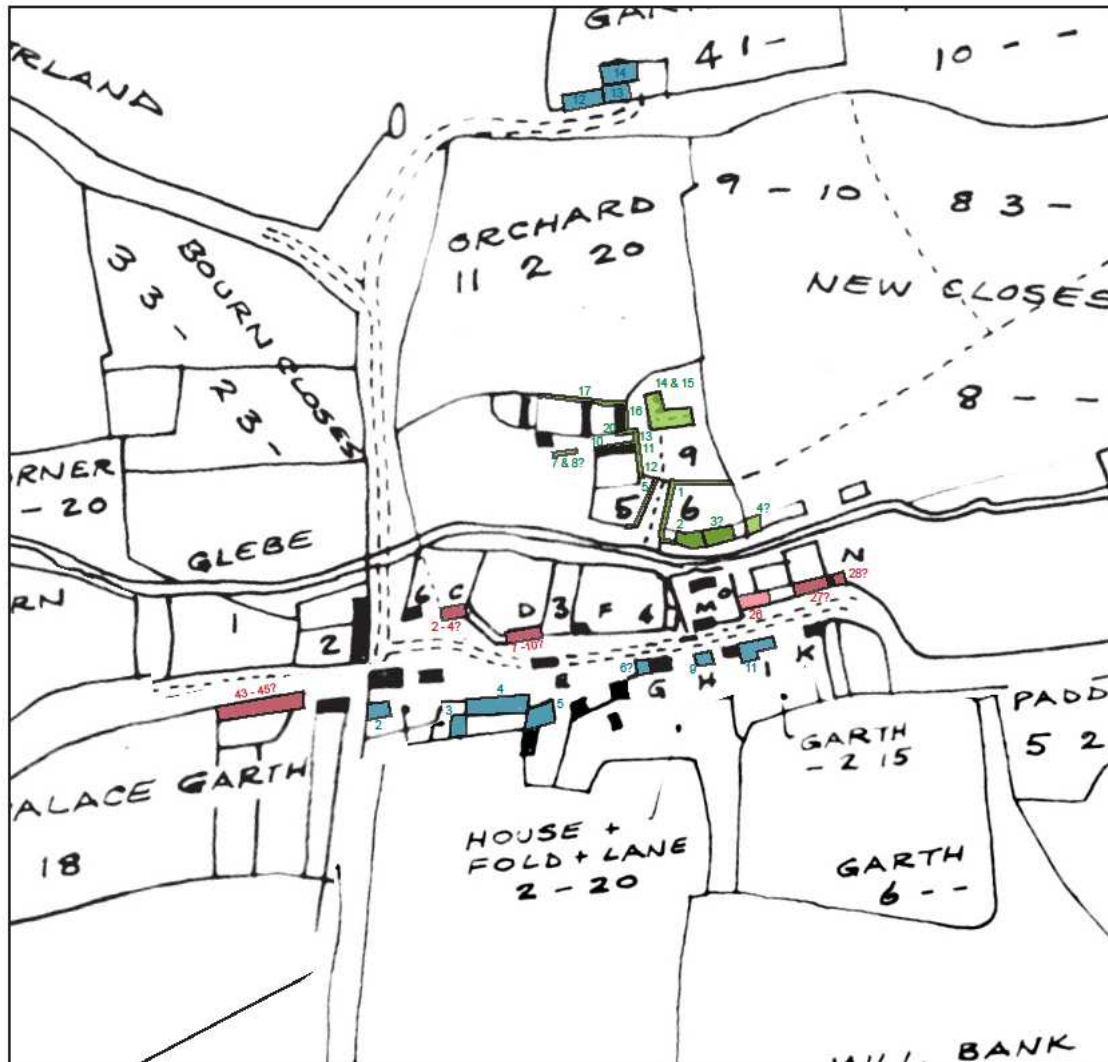


Figure 8: Hart Village 1770 Estate map, rotated to overlay subsequent OS maps as accurately as possible

Key:

-  Group A buildings
-  Group B buildings
-  Group D buildings
-  6? Unknown

Not to Scale



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