

North Hayling

1.0 PARISH	Havant (formerly North Hayling)	
2.0 HUNDRED	Bosmere	
3.0 NGR	473090 103250	(North Hayling)
	473100 103750	(Northney)
	471900 102450	(Stoke)
	473150 102350	(Tye)
4.0 GEOLOGY	Brickearth.	

5.0 SITE CONTEXT (Maps 2 & 3)

Hayling Island is a little over 17 km² and it divides two expanses of shallow water known as Langstone (west) and Chichester harbours. Until 1823 the island was inaccessible in heavy weather but in that year an Act was passed for the building of a bridge across Langstone Harbour from Havant (VCH 3: 129). Prior to this, access to the island was either by sea or, more precariously, across the tidal causeway known as the Wade Way (Soffe, 1995: 9) which linked the north of Hayling to the medieval manor of Wade, a little to the east of Langstone on the mainland. The island is divided into two parishes, North Hayling and South Hayling; formerly these parishes were known as Northwood and Southwood respectively (VCH 3: 129) suggesting that the island was once heavily wooded. The settlements in the parish of North Hayling are for the most part hamlets (see Paragraph 6.0 below) and this would be quite consistent with settlement established in woodland clearings. Today, North Hayling remains principally agricultural in direct contrast to the largely urbanized south.

6.0 PLAN TYPE & DESCRIPTION (Maps 3 to 15 inclusive)

6.1.1 North Hayling: irregular agglomeration

North Hayling is in the north-east corner of Hayling Island and here the land is flat, rising little above 5m AOD. There is a scatter of small hardwood plantations to the north-east of the settlement in an otherwise treeless landscape. The shoreline of Hayling Island is within 1km to the north and the east.

6.1.2 At first sight, the settlement of North Hayling appears as a good example of a true village type being laid out as a double regular row alongside both flanks of the north/south St Peter's Road. At almost the mid point of the settlement, and on the west side, is the parish church of St Peter. However, the south end of the settlement is largely post-medieval and Modern, and the Tithe Map (Map 4) shows that North Hayling had a more attenuated look to it in 1843. In fact, the current place-name is a hindrance in trying to understand this settlement because in reality it comprises two distinct elements: *Eastney* and *Westney* (VCH 3: 129). These place-names apparently allude to *east island* and *west island* respectively (but

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see Paragraph 15.2). The Eastney and Westney components of North Hayling are clearly marked on the OS First Edition map of 1879 and they are listed separately in the Enclosure Acts (Paragraph 17.2).

6.1.3 Eastney In the early C19 there were three principal components of the Eastney portion of North Hayling. From north to south these were: Eastney House, Church Farm, and Eastney Farm. Eastney House is C18 but c. 50m east of it stands The Old House which is C16 and which might be the forerunner of the C18 house that stands within the same subdivided enclosure of the earlier building.

6.1.4 Westney has the C12 church of St Peter, rather than the church being in Eastney as VCH would have it (3: 129). There was also a farm (or farmlet) called *Westhay* or *West Hay* within 100m south of the church. St Peter's church was built in the C12 as a chapel of ease to the parish church that was then at East Stoke otherwise known as Eastoke (see South Hayling). The Tithe Map (Map 4) shows the northern churchyard boundary as being 'S'-shaped, a hint that the church was built within a pre-existing field system. This interesting north boundary has been superseded but survives within an enlarged cemetery area. If further confirmation of the presence of the field system was needed, then the Tithe Map provides it. Immediately to the east of Westney is Towncil Field which the 1843 map shows as divided into strips in medieval open field fashion; it is a remarkable record on the very eve of enclosure (see Paragraph 17.3 and Maps 3 & 8).

6.1.5 The available evidence indicates that North Hayling is an agglomeration of two hamlets, Eastney and Westney, that has produced a ribbon-like cluster along St Peter's Road. This process might indicate a degree of re-planning of existing hamlets that began with the building of St Peter's church in C12, or perhaps in C13 when Hayling Priory was re-organizing its lands in response to the coastal erosion at East Stoke. However, it is also possible that there was a realignment of buildings and plots after 1757 when there was a widespread fire in North Hayling parish (VCH 3: 129). This would be consistent with the date for Eastney House (Paragraph 6.1.3).

NB The name *Towncil Field* is used here and elsewhere to refer to the whole of the sub-rectangular field that forms the focus for settlement in North Hayling (see Paragraph 6.5).

6.2 Northney: linked farmstead cluster

Northney is a hamlet that is now barely distinguishable from Eastney and Westney but the difference must have been at least 300m in the C19. The OS First Edition showed that the focus of the settlement was a contiguous grouping of two farms: Northney Farm and North Farm. Both Farms stood without the Towncil Field to which they were adjacent. A recreational playing field retains a fossilised remnant of the ridge and furrow field system that survived in the Towncil until post-1840. Since the C19 a number of buildings within the hamlet have been lost and the sites of these are recorded in Paragraph 11.0 and on Map 9. The replacements for these were early C20 terraced houses west of the hamlet on the north side of Northney Road.

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6.3.1 Stoke: attenuated row + hamlet

Attenuated row Stoke is on the west side of the island but within the parish of North Hayling. It sits astride the A3023 which is now the principal route to the mainland via a bridging point to Langstone. Here as elsewhere, the maximum height is approximately 5m AOD. Stoke fronts onto Towncil Field and in this sense it is diagonally opposite to Northney which lies to

the north-east. Until Modern development changed the topography, Stoke was a linear settlement spread along the south side of the Havant Road. Essentially it comprised three farms (east to west): East Stoke Farm, Middle Stoke Farm, and West Stoke Farm. This arrangement is clear on the Tithe Map (Map 6) whereupon a degree of attenuation is evident. A wall plaque attests to the fact that East Stoke farmhouse was replaced in 1862 and it is probably from about that time that it became known as Northwood Farm, perhaps to avoid confusion with East Stoke on the opposite side of the island in South Hayling (or Southwood).

6.3.2 Hamlet The 1843 Tithe Map and the OS 10,560 First Edition of 1879 show a small cluster of buildings at a fork in the Havant Road c. 150m south-east of West Stoke Farm (Map 3).

6.4 Tye: linked farmstead cluster / hamlet

Tye is a grouping of three farms, Upper Tye, Tye, and Lower Tye with Gutner Farm as an outlier to the east. There is access to a landing stage and slipway within 0.5 km on the east coast of the island. Tye lies at the south-east corner of Towncil Field and it is connected to Stoke (0.7km west) by meandering footpath. There is no ‘*Southney*’ in relation to Northney, Eastney and Westney but Tye is about the closest to it. Modern development has reduced the distance to North Hayling (0.4km north). The irregular layout of Tye and its lack of any obvious nucleus defines it as a true hamlet.

6.5 Synthesis

An analysis of the settlement in North Hayling demonstrates that it is a collection of hamlets. Each of these hamlets comprises two or more farms that form either a linear or an amorphous cluster. How this clustering worked is a matter of considerable interest. It suggests an ancient land holding arrangement, but there is insufficient scope to debate it here. Nevertheless, it should be noted that each of the settlements discussed under Paragraph 6.0 is arranged around the perimeter road of the great sub-rectangular Towncil Field. In the mid-C19 there was almost no settlement within the bounds of Towncil except Westney, which lies entirely within it. Curiously, at a point very close to the centre of Towncil Field is an important Late Iron Age and Romano-British temple (King and Soffe, 1998). It is prudent to ask whether the post-Roman and medieval settlement in North Hayling parish is in any way related to the position of this monument.

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6.6 Site visit conditions: strong sun (Northney and North Hayling); strong sun with occasional cloud (Stoke and Tye). All site visits: 18.5.2001.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (Maps 12 to 15 inclusive)

7.1 AsAP

7.1.1 North Hayling

7.1.1.1 Most of the combined hamlets of Eastney and Westney as they are shown on the Tithe Map of 1843. The development and relationship of the component farms needs to be understood and any archaeological opportunities within the combined hamlets will be important in this regard.

7.1.2 Northney

7.1.2.1 There have been many changes to the layout of Northney Farm since the mid-C19 but its surviving buildings and general context are important to the archaeological interpretation of the hamlet. This AAP takes this into account.

7.1.3 Stoke

See AsHAP below.

7.1.4 Tye

See AsHAP below.

7.2 AsHAP

7.2.1 North Hayling

7.2.1.1 The Eastney House / Church Farm complex that can be regarded as the core of Eastney. This area also includes the C16 Old House and the C14 Uncle

Dick's

Cottage.

7.2.1.2 The grouping of the parish church of St Peter and Westhay comprise the focal unit of Westney. The churchyard bounds hint that the C12 church was built upon agricultural land but the relationship between the church and Westhay Farm is much less obvious. Furthermore, the relationship between Westney and Eastney needs to be explored. Westney is the only evidence of significant medieval settlement within the Towncil Field (see Paragraph 6.5).

7.2.1.3 The C17 Cottage known as Meadowsweet lies detached to the north of Eastney.

It might be an example of post-medieval 'infill' but this needs to be determined in order to understand the spatial relationship between Northney and Eastney.

7.2.1.4 Eastney Farmhouse and farmyard, one of the component farms of Eastney hamlet. A date of origin needs to be established in relation to the other settlement farms (see 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.2).

7.2.2 Northney

7.2.2.1 The land within the curtilage of North Farm where evidence of date of origin

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is needed.

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7.2.3 *Stoke*

7.2.3.1 The relationship between Northwood (East Stoke), Middle Stoke and West Stoke Farms is not understood and for this reason each is the subject of an AHAP.

7.2.4 *Tye*

7.2.4.1 Upper Tye, Tye, and Lower Tye Farms for identical reasons as given under 7.2.3.1 for Stoke.

8.0 CHURCH & CHURCHYARD

St Peter

- A chapelry attached to St Mary's, South Hayling;
- C12 - 13 almost throughout;
- *c.* 1250 the chancel was enlarged and the north chapel was built;
- Entering through the north door the pillars of the aisles can be seen to stand on heavy stone blocks. These, and some tiles in the outer wall fabric, are thought to come from the Iron Age / Romano-British temple to the west in Towncil Field;
- C13 font;
- C17 - 18 buttresses to shore up the east wall;
- On the sloping side of the buttress facing south-east is an incised sundial;
- C20 / 21st church extension attached to the west wall;
- The north boundary of the churchyard is represented by a ditch *c.* 0.75m deep;
- A residual ditch and earthwork that seems to have been approached by a trackway from the west represents the west boundary of the churchyard. It is the trackway that gave the churchyard its curious funnel shape as seen on the Tithe Map (Map 3).

9.0 BUILDINGS (Maps 8 to 11 inclusive)

PRN	Details	Dates	Grade
282	No 131 (West Stoke House): boundary wall, Havant Road NB This has to be West Stoke Farm House	early C19	II
1325	Old Fleet Manor, Yew Tree Road	C16	II
1466	Primrose Cottage, St Peter's Road (Church Road)	C17, 20	II
1526	St Peter's Church	C12, 13, 17, 18	II
1698	The Old House, Church Lane	C16, 17, 19, 20	II
2028	Church Farm, St Peter's Road: stable at	1815	II
6823	Church Farmhouse, St Peter's Road	C18	II
6824	Church Farm: stable at	early C19	II
6825	Uncle Dick's Cottage, Church Lane	C14 origin, C16, 20	II

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6833	Lower Tye Farmhouse: barn on east side of the farmhouse	mid C18, 20	II
6834	Lower Tye Farmhouse & extension	early C19, 20	II
6856	No 66 (Forge Cottage), Havant Road	mid C18	II
6857	No 68 (Stoke Cottage), Havant Road	C17 /18	II
6858	No 70 (Cottrell Farmhouse), Havant Road	late C18	II
6861	Oakdene, Havant Road	C16	II
6862	No 92 Havant Road (Vine Cottage)	early C18	II
6893	No 15 Havant Road: boundary wall	early C19	II
6931	North Farmhouse, Northney Lane	C17, 18, 20	II
6932	Middlestoke Farmhouse	C17, 19	II
	NB This house has medieval features (IH)		
6967	Northney Farmhouse, St Peter's Road (Church Road)	C18, 20	II
6968	Meadowsweet, St Peter's Road (Church Road). NB There is a wooden barn and a stable to the north, both in a ruinous state.	C17, 20	II
6969	Horwood Orchard, St Peter's Road (Church Road)	C18	II
6970	Eastney House, St Peter's Road (Church Road)	late C18	II
6971	Eastney Farmhouse, St Peter's Road (Church Road)	C17, 18	II
6973	Upper Tye Farm St Peter's Road: granary 10m north of	late C18	II
6974	Upper Tye Farm: granary 30m west of	early C19	II
6989	Cottrell Farm: The Barn, Havant Road	1812	II
6990	Cottrell Farm: granary at, Havant Road	C19	II
7035	Old Fleet Manor, Yew Tree Road: granary 10m east of	C18	II
	Westhay at 473090 103100 is important because it is the only known farmstead in the Westney part of the North Hayling settlement. It has its own barn in the field to the south.	C18	unlisted

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10.0 SMR DATA SW 471600 101600, NE 473600 104000 (Maps 8 to 11 inclusive)

SU 70 SW	No.		
found	1	471880 103590	Late Bronze / Early Iron Age. Ceramic jar in 1955. Portsmouth City Museum.
	4	473080 103190	Medieval. Parish church of St Peter (see 8.0).
	* 5	473170 102420	Early Bronze Age. Macehead found at Tye Farm. Portsmouth City Museum. NB This is <i>Upper</i> Tye Farm (unless the map reference is incorrect).
given	6	471790 103550	Neolithic. Polished flint axe. Retained by
finder.	13	473400 101670	Iron Age. Four hearths visible in cliffs opposite Verner Common.
	14	473420 101630	Iron Age. One of four hearths. See No. 13.
	18	473300 101700	Prehistoric undated. Scatter of burnt flint.
	19	473600 101700	Prehistoric undated. Layer of burnt black material.
	20	471850 103540	Bronze Age. Three inverted cinerary urns. Portsmouth City Museum.
	22	471600 103200	Prehistoric undated. Nucleus of burnt flint.
	25	471600 103100	Prehistoric undated. A few worn fragments of briquetage.
	26A	472160 102690	Undated. Human skull associated with R-B pot base and a coin. Portsmouth City Museum.
	26B	472160 102690	Romano-British pot base associated with 26A. Portsmouth City Museum.
	26C	472160 102690	Undated. Coin found in association with 26A & B. Location unknown.
	26D	472160 102690	Prehistoric undated. Briquetage and burnt flints found in two u-shaped features. The location of the coin is unknown (see 26C).
	26E	472160 102690	Prehistoric. Burnt flint & briquetage (26D) found in two U-shaped features by a sewer trench in 1967. They lay south of an old tidal channel that also produced finds.
	26F	472160 102690	Undated. A number of hearth sites visible beneath turf lines (1969).
	27	472150 102590	Romano-British. 3 x pot sherds now at Portsmouth City Museum.
	28	472150 102590	Iron Age. A single sherd of pottery presumably associated with No 28.

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tile	29A	472410 103910	Romano-British. Building materials including and stone.	
	29B	472410 103910	Romano-British. Sherds of grey ware found in association with No 29A.	
	30A	471800 103550	Iron Age. Two U-shaped trenches each approximately 20m long. Interpreted as salt pans.	
	30B	471800 103550	Iron Age. Fragments of briquetage associated with 30A.	
	30C	471800 103550	Iron Age. Pottery sherds associated with 30 A & B.	
	30D	471800 103550	Iron Age. Burnt flint associated with 30A, B & C.	
	31A	473070 103300	Romano-British. Rubbish pit sectioned by the cutting of a drainage ditch in 1968.	
	31B	473070 103300	Romano-British. Pottery associated with 31A.	
	31C	473070 103300	Romano-British. Winkle shells associated with 31A & B.	
	be	32	471790 103510	Prehistoric. Several hearths revealed during brickearth digging in 1965. Thought to be
33		473190 102250	Bronze Age. Prehistoric. Large hearth revealed during foundation cutting for a bungalow in 1968. Thought to be late Bronze Age or Iron Age.	
37		471700 103410	Prehistoric. Circle of post-holes, approximately 18m diameter, possibly a hut circle, revealed during brickearth digging.	
38		471700 103000	Mesolithic flint flakes found on Stoke Common in 1965.	
39		472600 103100	Early Medieval. 14 sherds of a Saxon cinerary urn. Six late Saxon pottery sherds were found in Townfield in 1965. The finds are at the City of Portsmouth Museum.	
40		472700 103200	Prehistoric. Burnt flints.	
50		472650 102960	Bronze Age. D-shaped scraper now at the City of Portsmouth Museum.	
**		51	473230 103280	Medieval. C16 timber framed building (known as Uncle Dick's Cabin).

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55	472000 104000	Roman. Four Roman coins found on the foreshore. Kept by the finder.
57	473200 103480	Roman. Coin find: a bronze dupondius of Faustina Junior (2nd century).
70A	471800 103500	Romano-British. Site of a building.
70B	471800 103500	Romano-British. Surface finds of building materials associated with 70A.
75A	472470 102990	Romano-British. Temple constructed between AD 50-60 and probably demolished in the early C3.
75B	472470 102990	Roman. Coins associated with 75A. They dated from Augustus (23 BC - AD 14) through to Postumus (AD 258 - 267).
75C	472470 102990	Roman & Romano-British. Pottery finds associated with 75A & B.
75D	472470 102990	Romano-British. Animal bones associated with 75A, B & C.
75E	472470 102990	Romano-British. Building material associated with 75A, B, C & D.
75F	472470 102990	Romano-British. Iron nails associated with 75A, B, C, D & E.
75G	472470 102990	Romano-British. First-century bronze circular fibula associated with 75A to F.
75H	472470 102990	Roman. Deposits of glass associated with 75A to G.
76A	472470 102990	Iron Age. Circular timber building associated with 75A and dated to <i>c.</i> 50BC to the mid-C1.
76B	472470 102990	Iron Age. Finds, possibly votive, including pig bones associated with 76A.
76C	472470 102990	Iron Age. A number of hearths associated with 76A & B.
76D	472470 102990	Iron Age. Numerous small pits associated with 76A, B & C.
76E	472470 102990	Iron Age. Post holes for a timber fence associated with 76A to D.
77A	472470 102990	Early medieval. Evidence of C8 / C9 Saxon occupation of the Romano-British temple (Nos 75 & 76).

site

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	77B	472470 102990	Early medieval. Eleven cess pits associated with No 77A.
	77C	472470 102990	Early medieval. Decorated Saxon pottery associated with 77A to C.
	77D	472470 102990	Early Medieval. Two Saxon bone combs associated with 77A to D.
	77E	472470 102990	Early medieval. A row of post-holes associated with 77A to E.
	77F	472470 102990	Early medieval. A section of a Saxon ditched enclosure associated with 77A to E.
	78	471660 103260	Romano-British. Romano-British pot sherd find spot. The area has been reclaimed by infilling.
	79A	471660 103260	Iron Age. Pottery find spot.
	79B	471660 103260	Iron Age. Briquetage find spot.
	81	473500 104000	Post-medieval. An area of salterns that went out of use in the late C19.
	90	471700 103200	Modern. Hayling Island Railway. Fully opened on 17th July 1867 and closed on November 4th 1963.
	94	472250 102300	Early medieval. Mid-Saxon pottery find spot.
in	97	471900 102800	Post-medieval. Site of Tower mill burnt down 1886.
	98A	472400 103300	Romano-British. Inhumations reported as being found north of the Romano-British building in Towncil Field. No further information.
	98B	472400 103300	Romano-British. Building materials reported to have been found in Towncil Field. No further information.
	105	472500 103000	Undated. Rectilinear features visible on air photographs.
documented	109	473000 103100	Early medieval. North Hayling first in AD 956.
**	111	472010 102410	Stoke first documented 1327. NB However, this reference could equally apply to East Stoke on the opposite side of the island in spite of the fact that much of this settlement had been lost to the sea by 1325 (IH).
	112	473100 102300	Tye, first documented as <i>Tya</i> in 1280.

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10.1 Hampshire Romano-British Settlements survey

<i>Hants No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>NAR / NMR Nos</i>
118	472400 103300	North Hayling	SU70 SW3 / 242285
119	471800 103500	North Hayling	SU70 SW4 / 242286
120	472410 103910	North Hayling	SU70 SW25 / 243351

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

<i>SAM No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site</i>
None.		

11.0 ADDITIONAL SITES / FEATURES (Maps 8 to 11 inclusive)

11.1 North Hayling

1	473000 103300 473000 103000	Towncil Field token areas shown as ridge and furrow on the Tithe Map of 1843.
2	473135 103255	House known as Robin Orchard demolished and plot vacant at time of survey. The house was not present in 1843 but subsequently built within the sub-divided curtilage of The Old House which was largely laid out as orchard at this time.
4	473090 103100	Westhay (West Hay) farmhouse with barn in detached plot to south.
5	473150 103090	Site of pond, possibly spring fed, shown as present on the Tithe Map of 1843.
6	473255 103250	Site of barn or similar building shown as present on the Tithe of 1843.
7	473165 103575	Wooden barn and stable, now in ruinous state.

11.2 Northney

1	473085 103745	Line of old road seen as an 'island' patch within C20 replacement.
2	473190 103780	Site of demolished house shown as present on the Tithe Map of 1843.
3	473250 103815	Site of demolished house shown as present on the Tithe Map of 1843.
4	473160 103800	Site of demolished house shown as present on the Tithe Map of 1843.
5	473130 103690	Northney Farmhouse clearly built in two phases. It is now two cottages. Number 2 (south) is a later extension (C19?).
6	473245 103645	Site of demolished houses and other buildings shown as present on the Tithe Map of 1843.

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- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 7 | 473100 103700 | Site of demolished house shown as present on the Tithe Map of 1843. |
| 8 | 472950 103650 | Marker point for Towncil Field. This is shown as ridge and furrow on the Tithe Map of 1843. |
| 9 | 472730 103750 | Residual ridge and furrow field system visible in recreation ground. |

11.3 *Stoke*

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | 471800 102600
472300 102500
472550 102550 | Marker points for Towncil Field. This is shown as ridge and furrow on the Tithe Map of 1843. |
| 2 | 472400 102430 | Site of pond shown as present on the 1843 Tithe Map. |

11.4 *Tye*

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 1 | 472850 102340 | Footpath and serpentine boundary. Probably a headland associated with the ridge and furrow field system in Towncil Field. |
|---|---------------|---|

12.0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- Tithe Map 21M65/F7/171/2 (1843 / 1845)
- GSGB 331 Portsmouth
- OS 1: 2500 SW 472900 102800, NE 473500 103600 (North Hayling)
 SW 472600 103600, NE 473100 104000 (Northney)
 SW 471600 102300, NE 472600 102700 (Stoke)
 SW 472800 102000, NE 473400 102400 (Tye)
- OS 1: 25000 Explorer: Chichester, South Harting & Selsey
- OS 10,560 County Series, First Edition, 1879

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cameron K 1977 *English Place-Names* London, Batsford
- Coates R 1989 *The Place-names of Hampshire* Southampton, Ensign
- King A and Soffe G 1998 Internal Organization and Deposition at the Iron Age Temple on Hayling Island *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* **53**: 35-47
- Soffe G 1995 *The Priory and Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Hayling Island* Private publication.
- VCH 3: 129-34

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14.0 PRIMARY HISTORIC SOURCES

14.1 Domesday Book

3,25 The monks (of Winchester) hold *Hayling Island* from the Bishopric of Winchester. They always held it. Before 1066 it paid tax for 5 hides; now for 4 hides. Land for 2 ploughs. 11 villagers with 3½ ploughs. Meadow, 1 acre; woodland at 1 pig. Value before 1066, 100s; later £4; now £4 10s.

14.2 Subsidy Rolls

1334		£4.5.6	(North Hayling)
		£3.17.10¾	(Stoke)
		£0.11.8	(Hayling Island)
1524	<i>1st survey:</i>	£3.13.7	(39 taxpayers)
	<i>2nd survey:</i>	£3.1.6	(36 taxpayers)

NB The precise location of the area listed as Hayling Island in 1334 is not known. Consequently, it has been listed under North Hayling and South Hayling.

The returns for 1524 are for Hayling only which suggests that some manors have been omitted. North Stoke is listed separately and this possibly refers to Stoke in North Hayling.

14.3 Manorial Documents

Manors recorded are as follows: Hayling.

14.4 Hearth Tax 1665

90 hearths chargeable (35 houses)

6 hearths not chargeable (4 houses). Total: 39 houses.

15.0 PLACE NAME

15.1 956 (C12) (*to helingaigæ, (to) haelingaigæ*; 1086 *Helingey, Helingei*; 1139 X 1142 *Hailinges*; 1242 *Heling, Heyling*; 1261 *Helinghey*; 1316 *Hayling*. OE *hægalinga ieg* ‘island of the Heaglingas’. In the late medieval period the two parishes of Hayling were known as *Northwode* and *Southwode*. The disappearance of the wood may account for the modern replacement names North and South Hayling (Coates, 1989: 89).

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15.2 VCH (3: 131) equates the name of *Westhay* (*West Hay*) Farm with *Westney*, the hamlet within which it stands. This is not reassuring for *Westhay* would be perfectly valid as *West -hay*, with the second element referring to ‘an enclosed piece of land’ (Cameron, 1977: 218). The *-hay* element further defines Coates’ definition of Hayling *i.e.* ‘the enclosure people’, probably a reference to a distinctive settlement type such as individual farmsteads. This characteristic has been noted as evident within the existing North Hayling settlements (Paragraph 6.0) suggesting that these farmsteads echo an ancient settlement form on the island (IH 2001).

16.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

None taken.

17.0 OTHER PROJECT ELEMENTS

17.1 Pre-Conquest Charters & Writs

- AD 1052 X 1053 Writ of King Edward declaring that he has confirmed his mother’s bequest to the monks of the Old Minster of a message in Winchester and land at Hayling (341 / **1153**).
- *c.* AD 1053 Agreement between Bishop Stigand , the community at Old Minster, Winchester and Waulfweard the White concerning land at Hayling Island (413 / **1476**).

17.2 Other parish settlements include:

<i>Name</i>	<i>MSP No.</i>	<i>NGR / map ref.</i>	<i>First recorded</i>
Fleet	2213	472100 101900	1248
Northney	1818	473100 103500	1256
Stoke	1819	472010 102410	1327
Tye	1820	473200 102300	1280
Westney	2218	473090 103100	1248

North Hayling

17.3 Enclosures

Parliamentary:

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
14067		1864	1870	North Common & Creek Common.
14068	1836		1840	Eastney Common Fields, South Field, North Field, Northney Common Field, Gutner Common Field, East Field.
14069	1836		1840	North & Hill Common Fields, Salterns, Duckerd in Northney, Stoke Common Field.
14070	1840		1874	Verner Common.
14071	1840		1876	Home Common Field, East Stoke Common Field, West Croft Common Field.
14072	1836		1867	Church Common Field, Little Common Field, Poor House Common Field, Westney Common Field, Great Woods Field.
14105	1836		1860	

Formal Agreements:

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
	None known.		

17.4 Commons & Greens (residual)

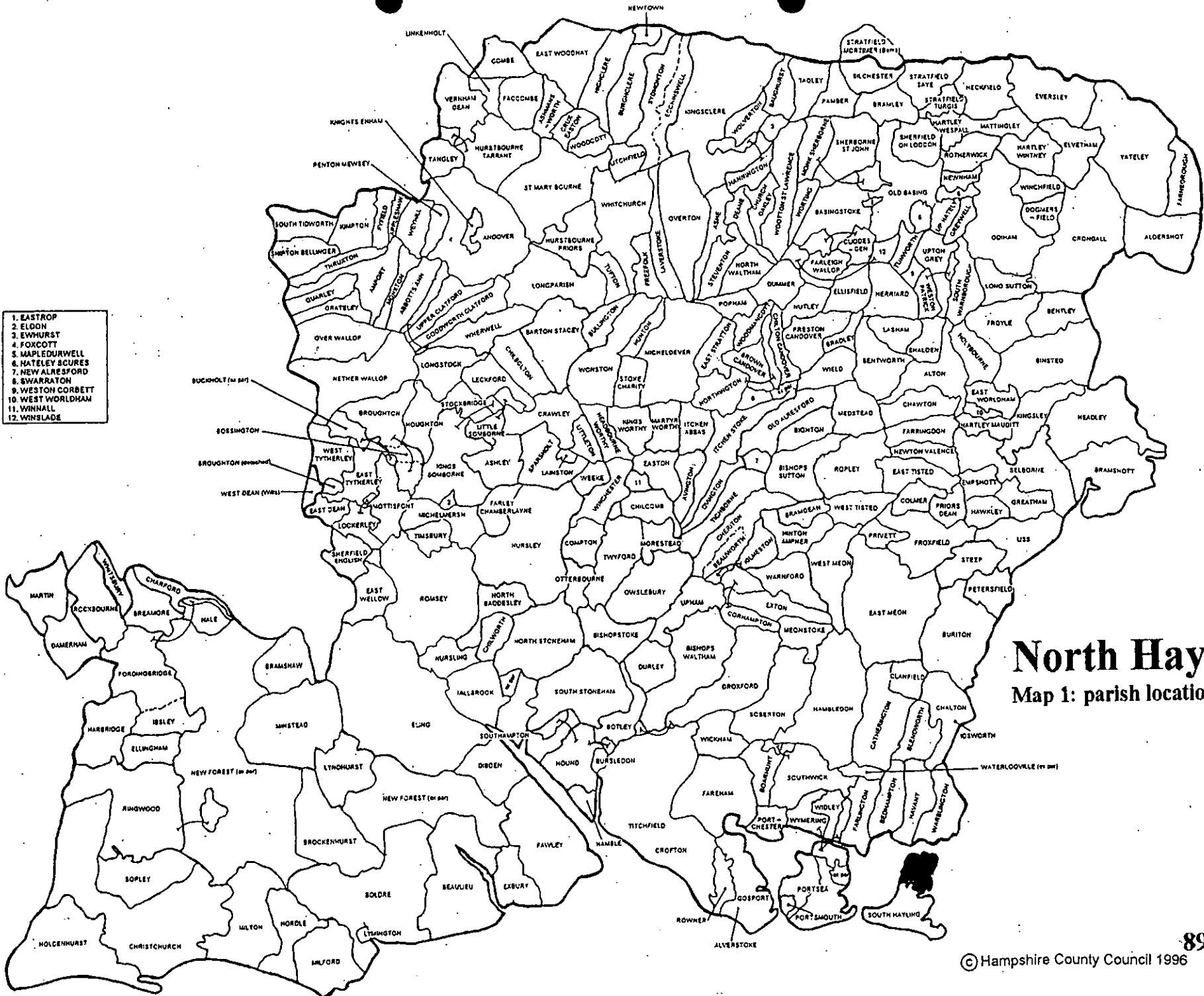
Hayling Beach Common, North Common, Stoke Common, Verner Common.

North Hayling

18.0 ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1 Map 1: Parish location (not to scale)
- 2 Map 2: Settlement location at 1: 2500
- 3 Map 3: The settlement group on North Hayling Island (Northwood) at 1: 10,000 reduced to 71%
- 4 Map 4: 1843 Tithe Map of North Hayling (Eastney & Westney) transcribed at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 5 Map 5: 1843 Tithe Map of Northney transcribed at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 6 Map 6: 1843 Tithe Map of Stoke transcribed at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 7 Map 7: 1843 Tithe Map of Tye transcribed at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 8 Map 8: Development & archaeological features of North Hayling at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 9 Map 9: Development & archaeological features of Northney at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 10 Map 10: Development & archaeological features of Stoke at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 11 Map 11: Development & archaeological features of Tye at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 12 Map 12: Areas of archaeological potential of North Hayling at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 13 Map 13: Areas of archaeological potential of Northney at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 14 Map 14: Areas of archaeological potential of Stoke at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 15 Map 15: Areas of archaeological potential of Tye at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%

1. EASTROP
2. ELDON
3. EWHURST
4. FOXCOTT
5. MAPLEDURWELL
6. HATELEY SCURES
7. NEW ALRESFORD
8. SWARRATON
9. WESTON CORBETT
10. WEST WORLDHAM
11. WINNALL
12. WINSLADE

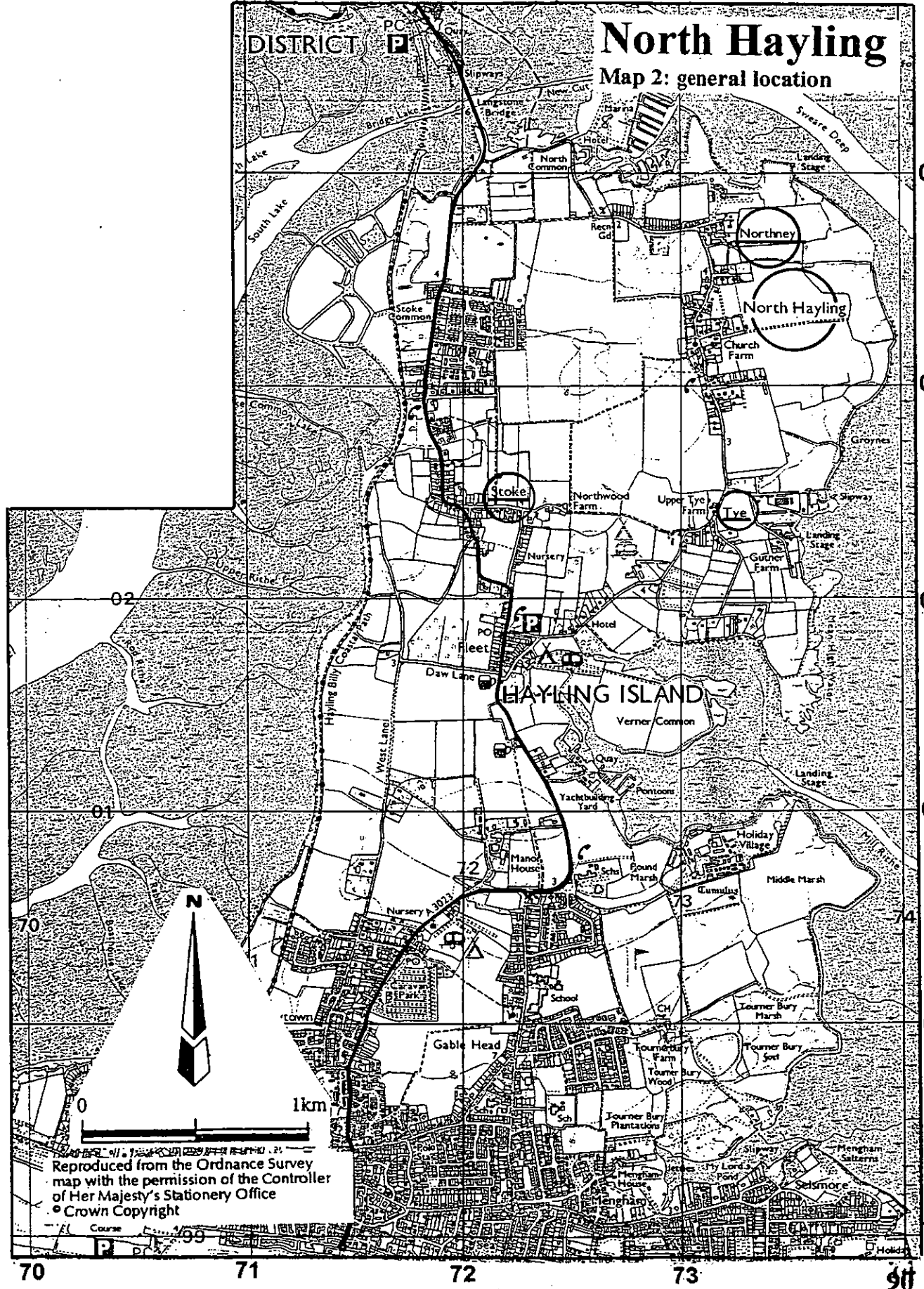


North Hayling
Map 1: parish location

DISTRICT

North Hayling

Map 2: general location

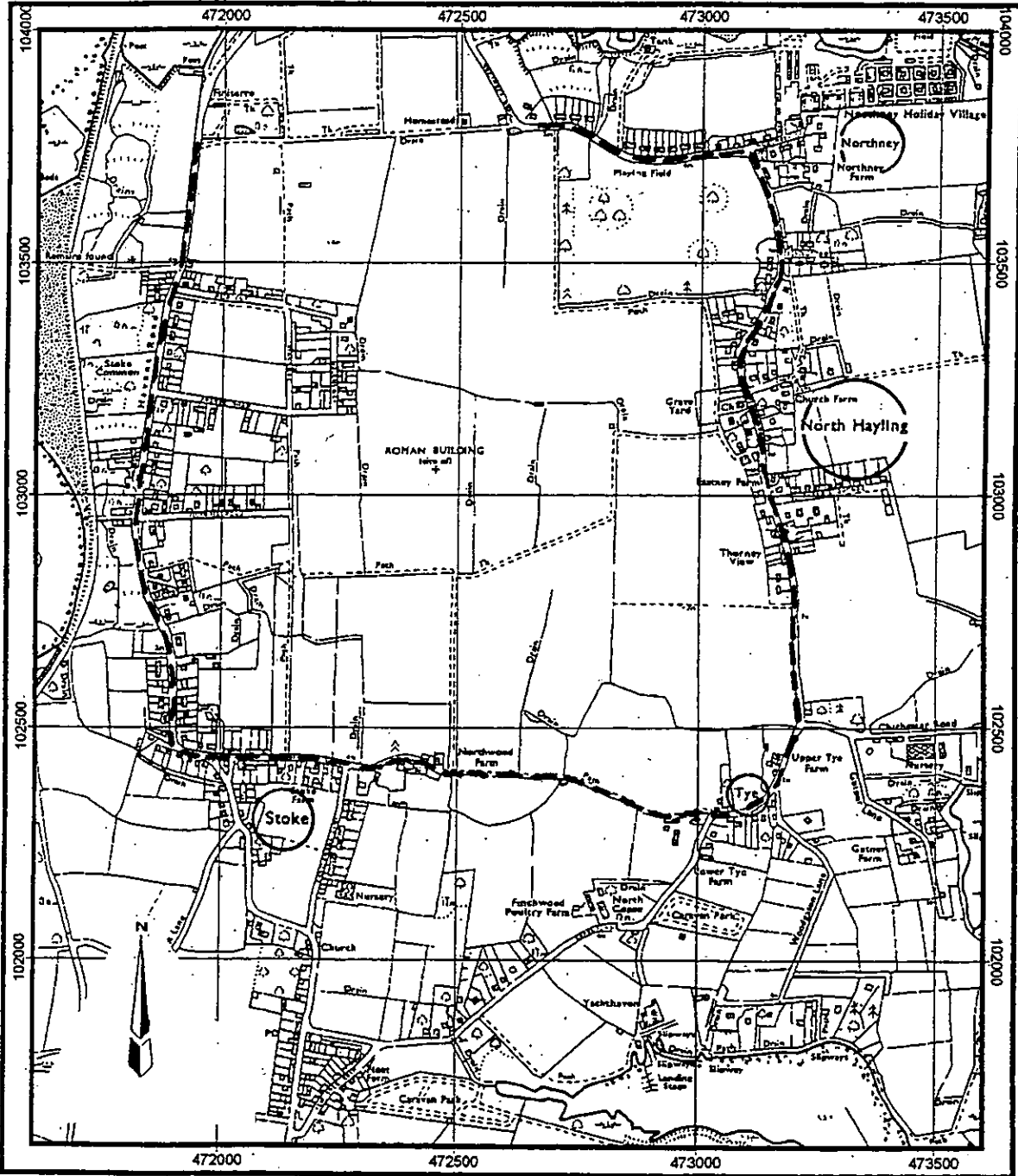


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70 71 72 73 74 99

North Hayling

Map 3: the settlement group
(North Hayling, Northney,
Stoke & Tye)



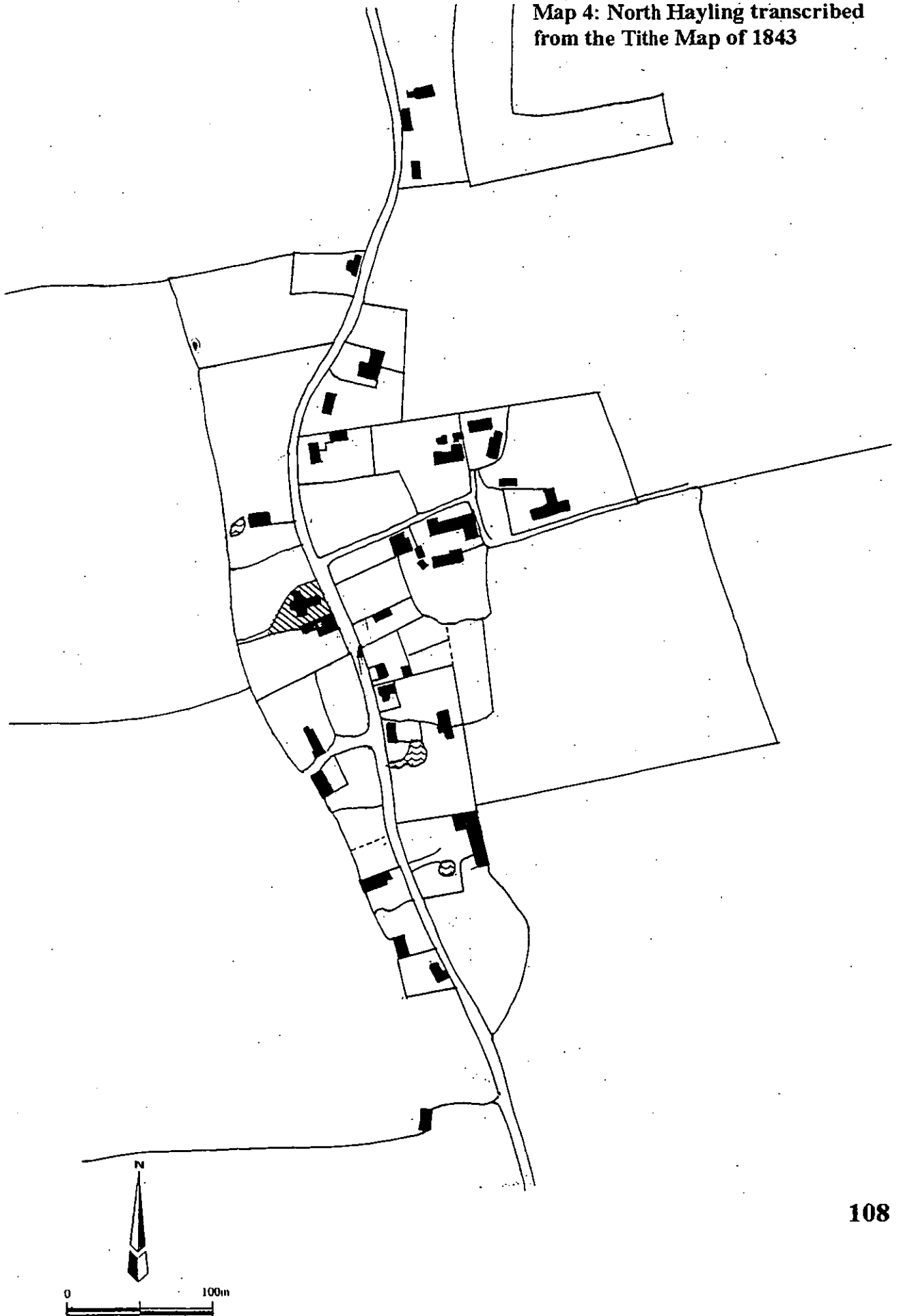
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approximate bounds of
known ridge and furrow
system in 1843

Scale 1: 10,000 reduced to 71%

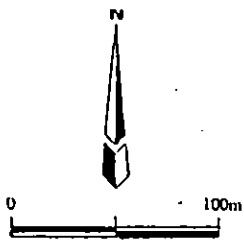
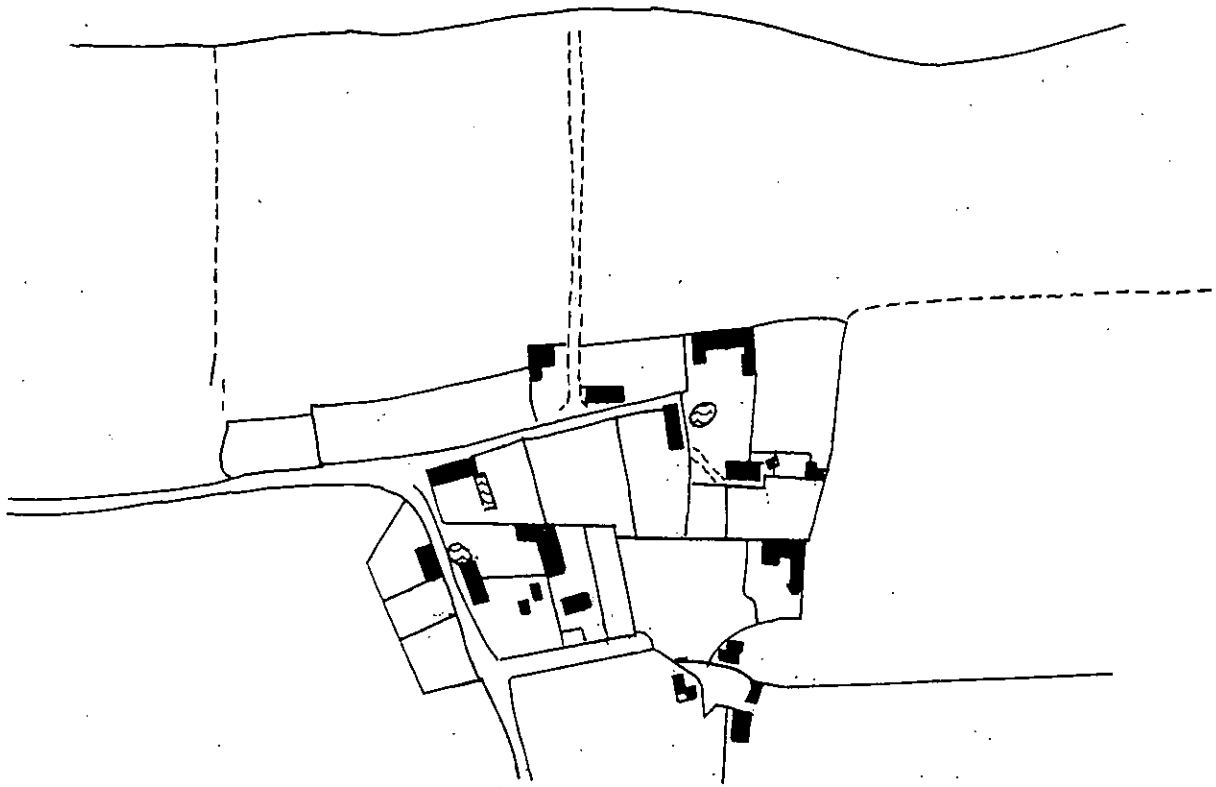
North Hayling

Map 4: North Hayling transcribed from the Tithe Map of 1843



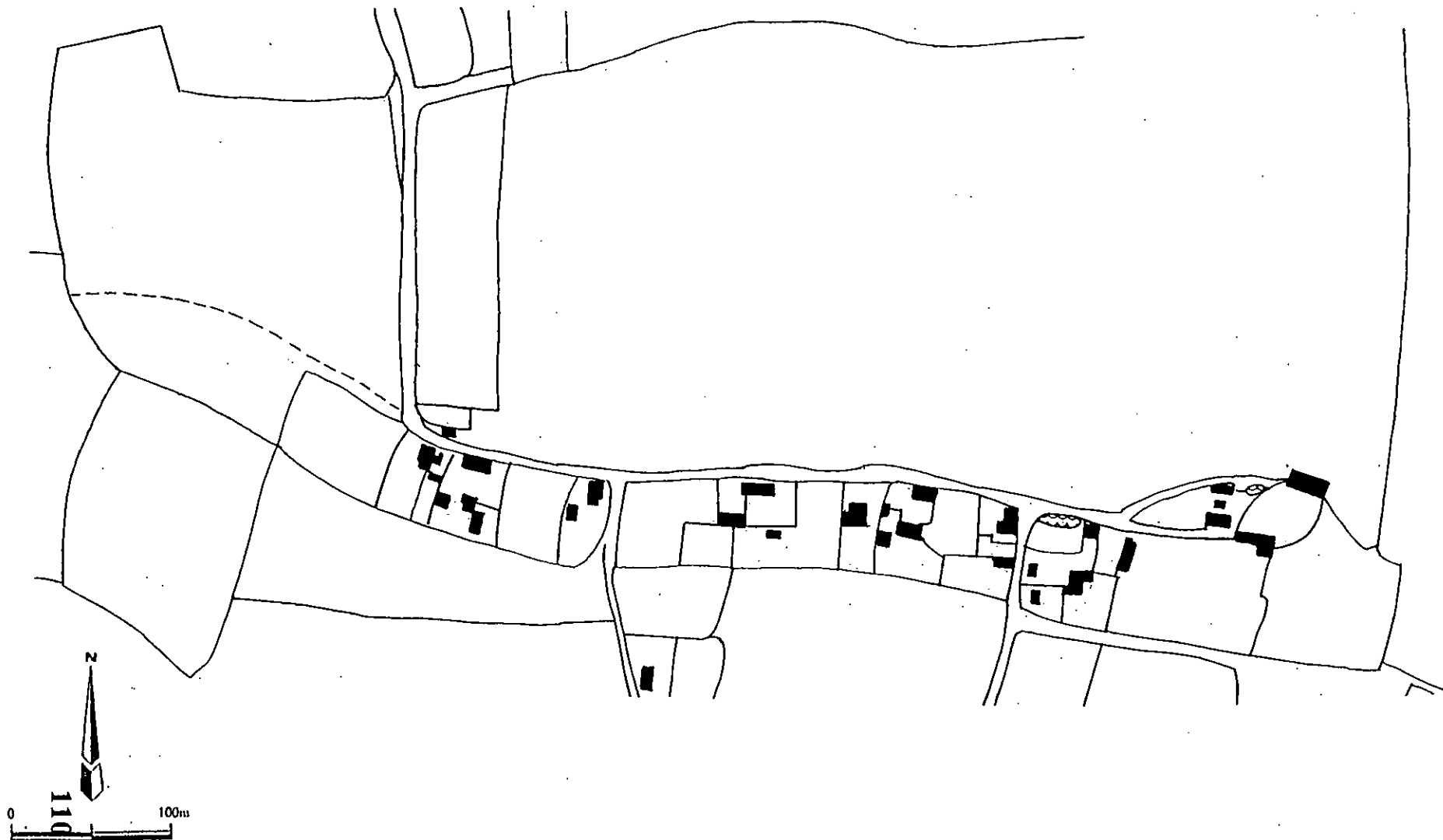
North Hayling

Map 5: Northney transcribed from
the Tithe Map of 1843



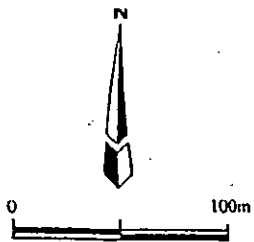
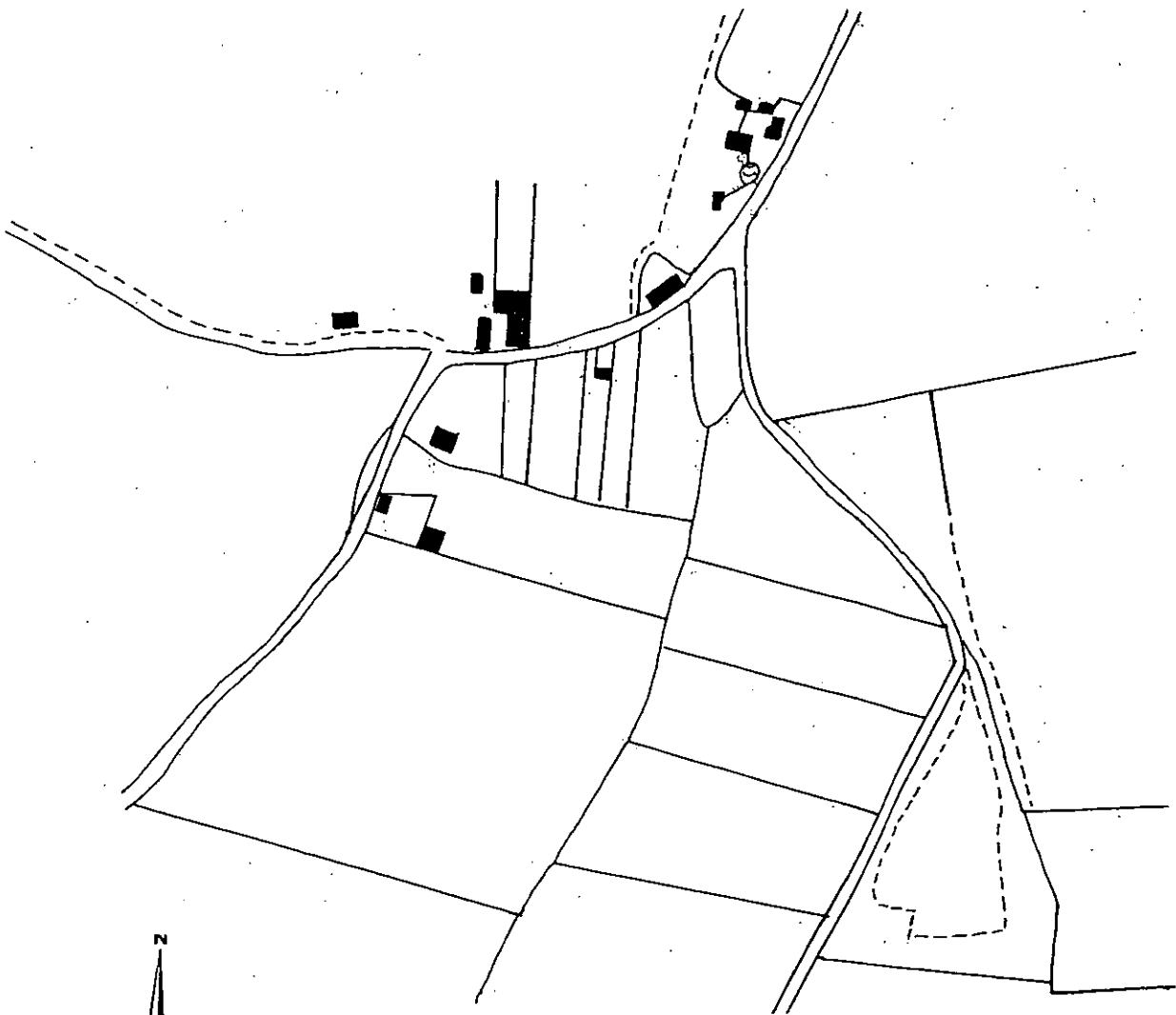
North Hayling

Map 6: Stoke transcribed
from the Tithe Map of 1843

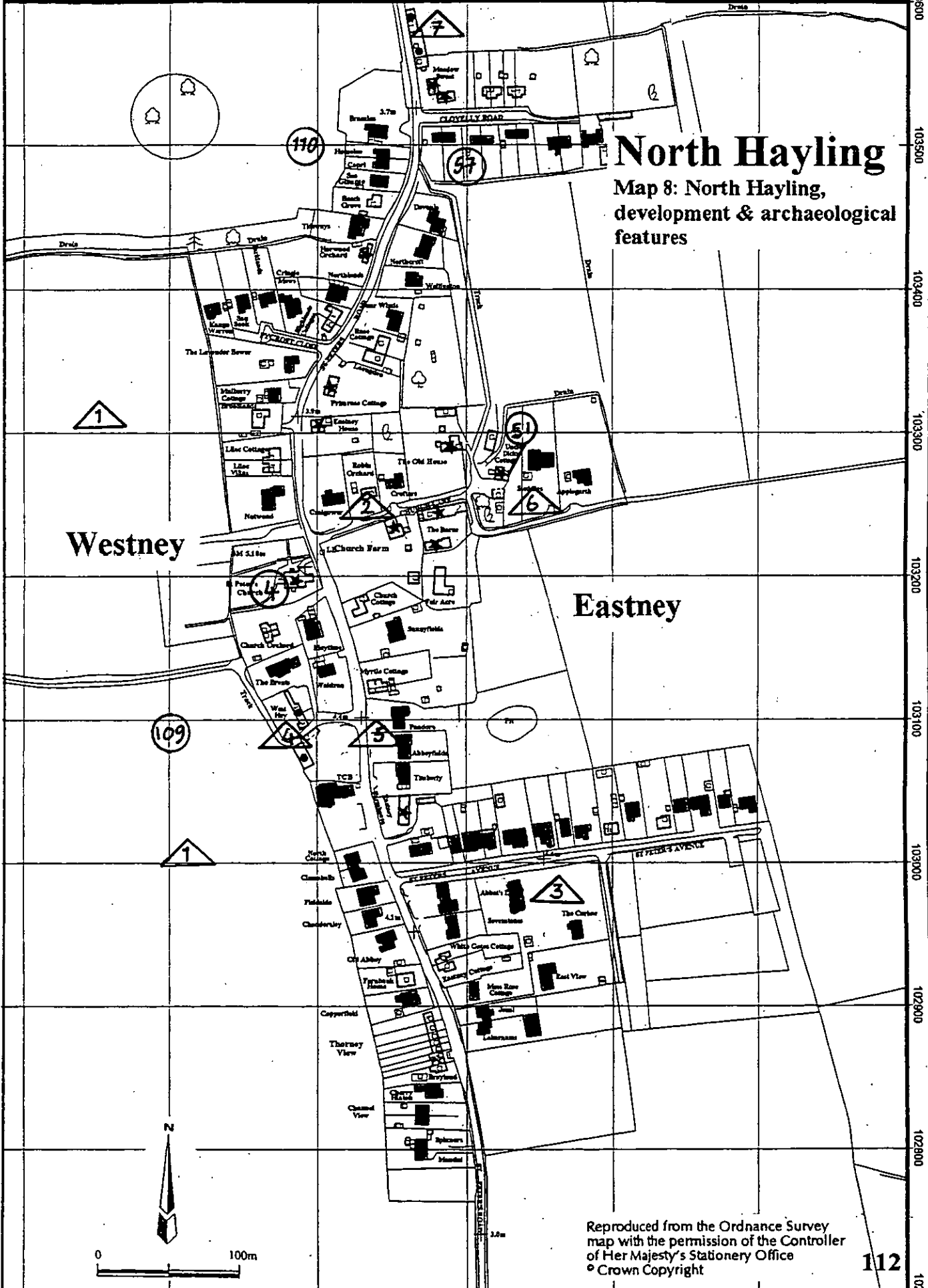


North Hayling

Map 7: Tye transcribed from
the Tithe Map of 1843



472900 473000 473100 473200 473300 473400 473500



103500
103400
103300
103200
103100
103000
102900
102800
1027800

North Hayling

Map 8: North Hayling,
development & archaeological
features

Westney

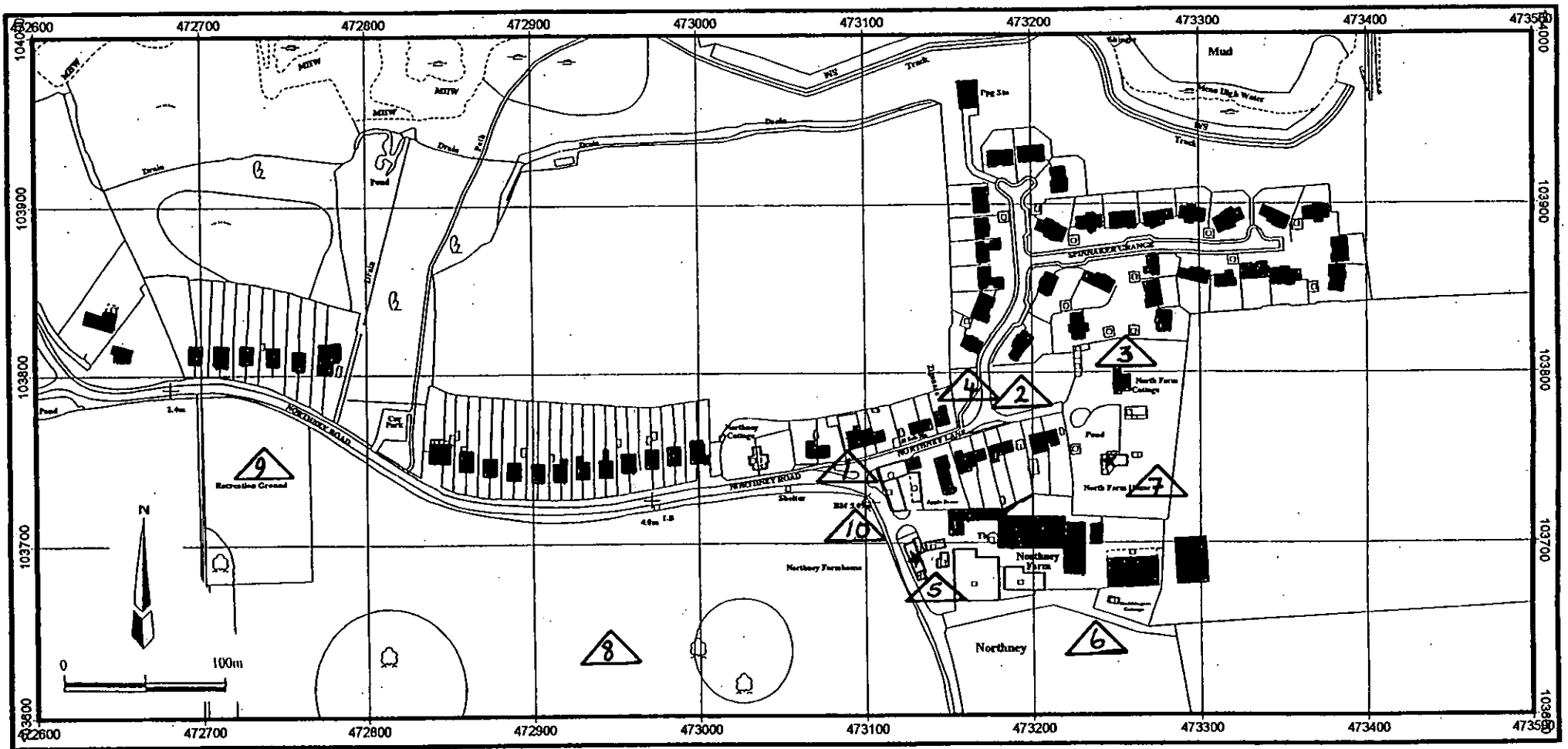
Eastney

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472900 473000 473100 473200 473300 473400 473500

North Hayling

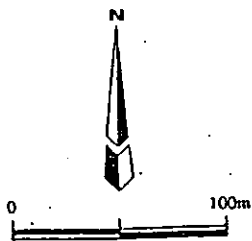
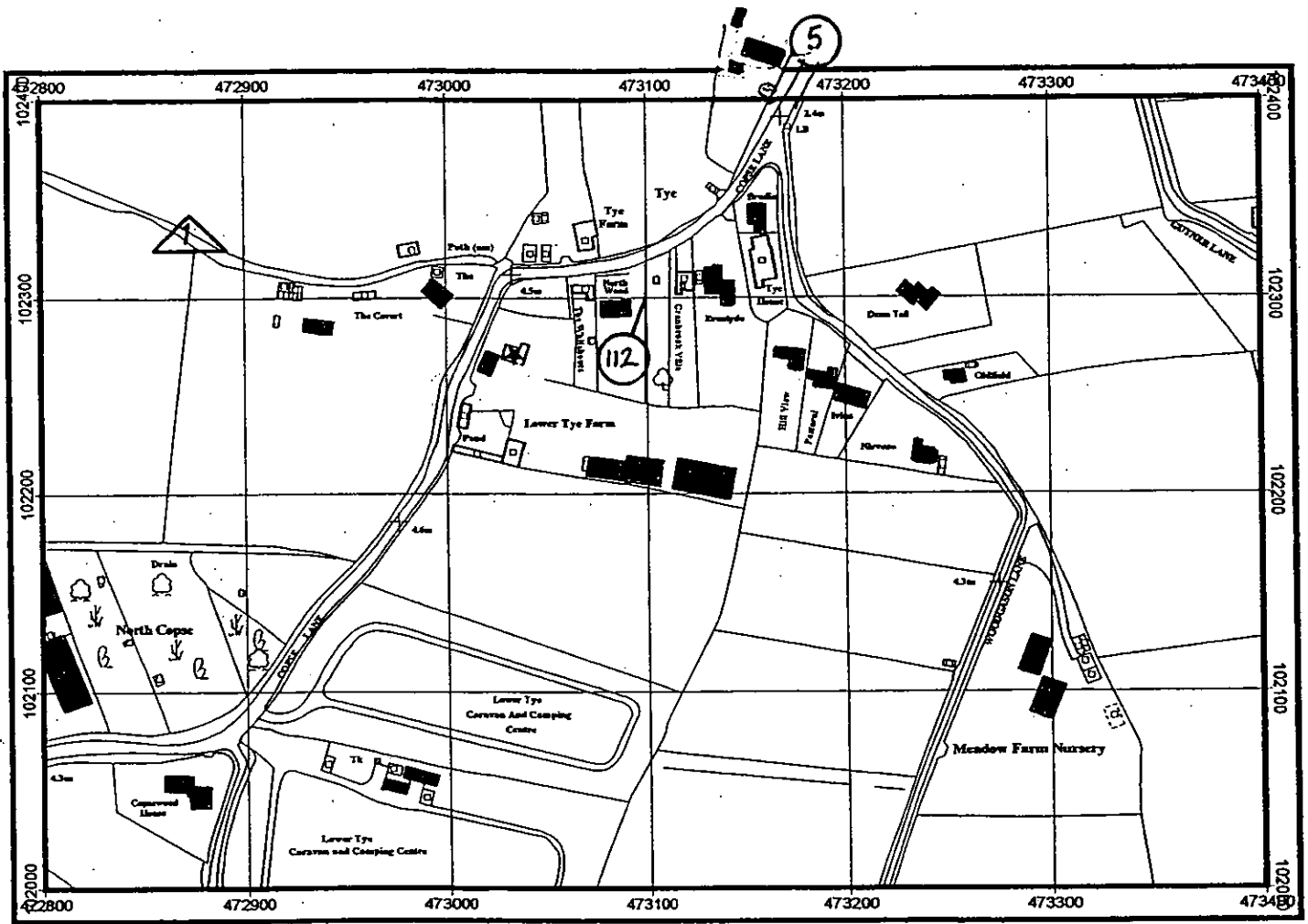
Map 9: Northney, development & archaeological features



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North Hayling

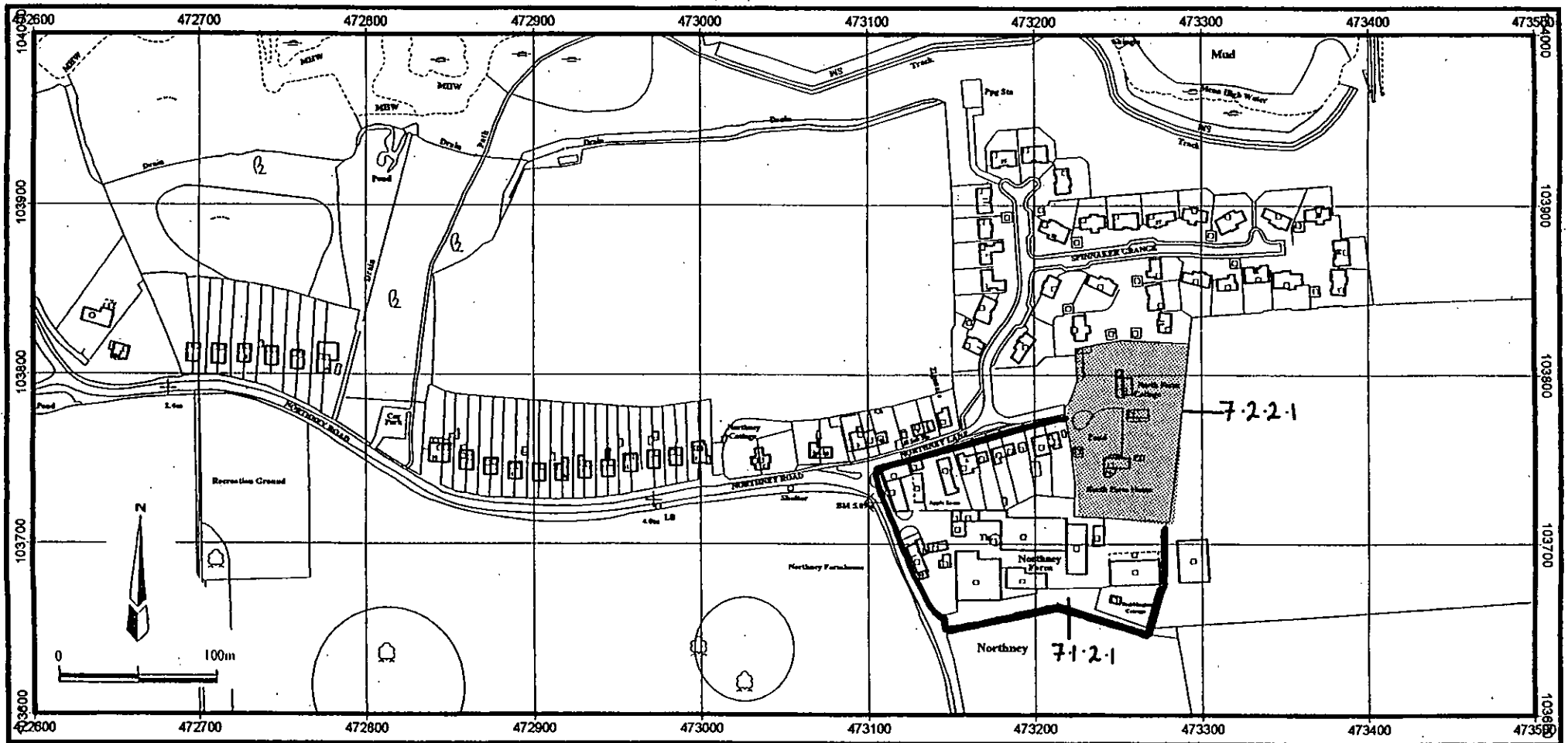
Map 11: Tye, development & archaeological features



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North Hayling

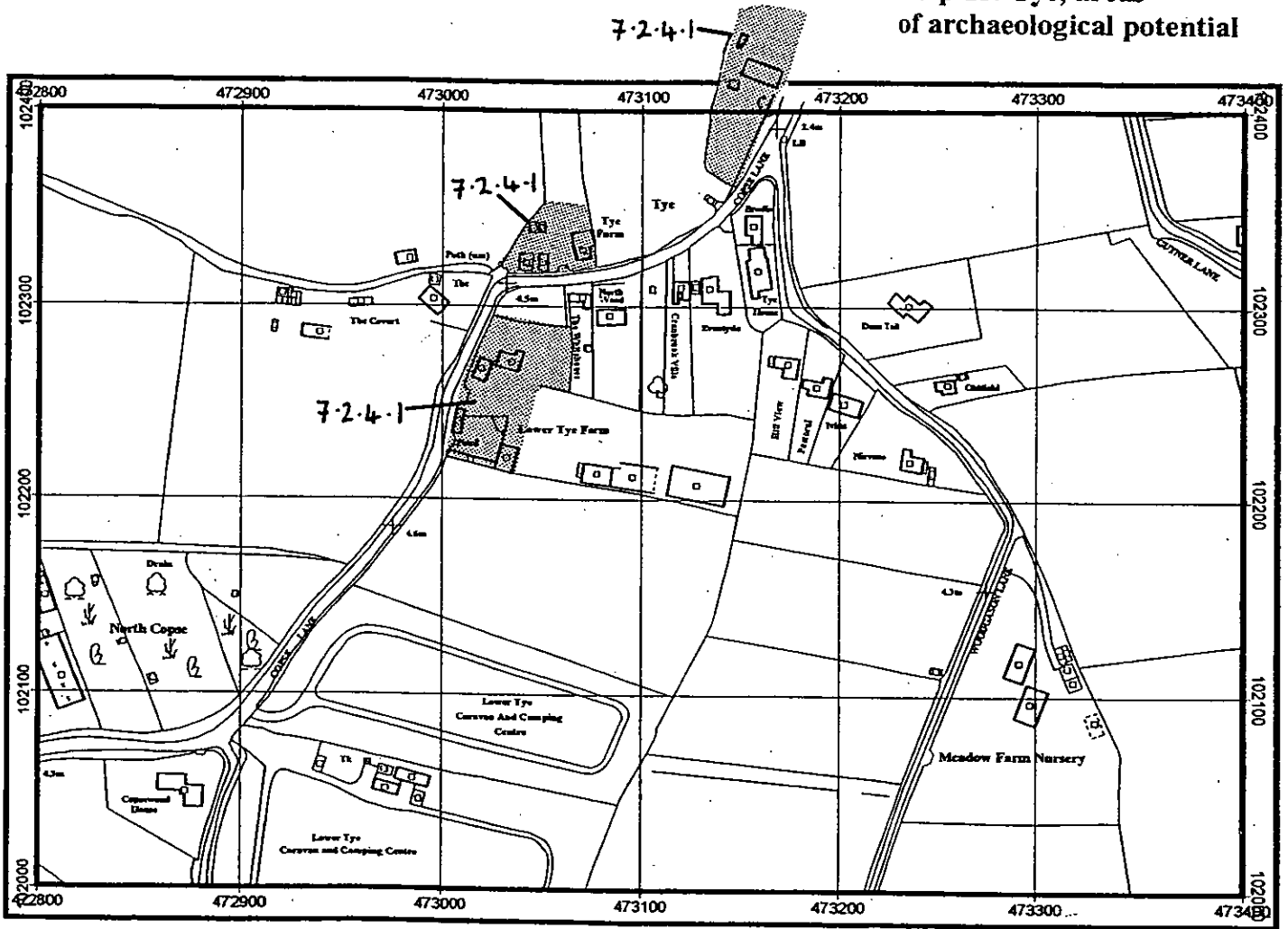
Map 13: Northney, areas
of archaeological potential



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North Hayling

Map 15: Tye, areas of archaeological potential



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