

# Hayton village atlas

Telling the story of a village



**North  
Pennines**  
National  
Landscape



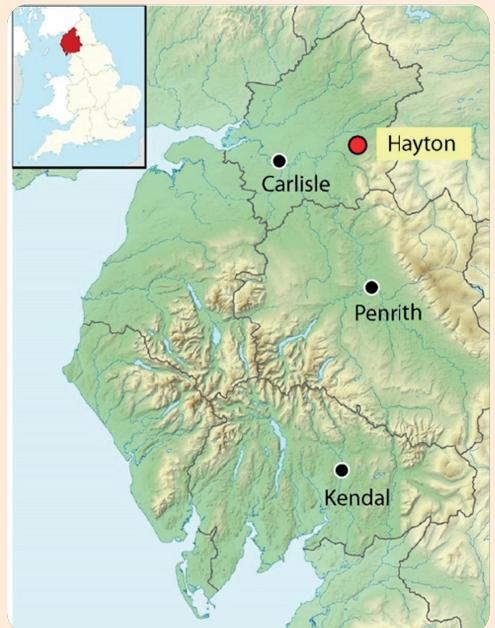
# The story of Hayton begins

Hayton is a village of snug cottages surrounded by glorious countryside, woodland and river walks, all with a tantalising history. Today, it has a small community whose heart remains in this beautiful place, according to the locals interviewed as part of this research. Hayton is well-connected to the A69 and M6 so it's not surprising that newer residents with no previous connection with the village are drawn to make their home here and commute to their workplaces elsewhere.

The Stone House Inn is a popular local pub and provides home cooked lunches to the village school. St Mary Magdalene Church stands at the centre of the village and serves the wider parish

of Hayton which includes the settlements of How Mill, Fenton, Faugh, and Edmund Castle.

There's a lively programme of activities at the Reading Rooms, which serves as the village hall. There is no longer a village shop or Post Office but Brampton and its amenities are only a mile or two away.



## What's in a name?

The village was first recorded in written documents back in 1170 and was known even then by its current name of Hayton. The name changed over the following centuries and has included being referred to as Hatton, Eiton, Eton, Heyton, Haton, and Haytown before returning to Hayton in 1790.

The name Hayton has Anglo-Saxon origins meaning 'hay farm' or 'hay village'. In Old English -tun means a farmstead, village or enclosure.



1611 map by John Speed with the village noted as Hatton, marked with the symbol of a village with a parish church.

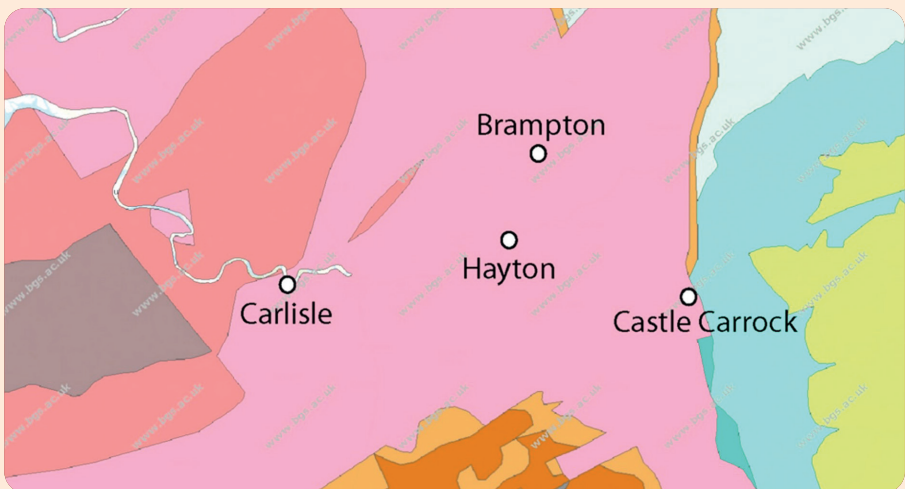
## In the beginning: Hayton's geology

The geological map of the Hayton area below shows the main bedrock geology (in pink and grey) is composed of St Bees sandstone. This dates from the Triassic period around 250 million years ago. St Bees sandstone has been extensively quarried on both sides of the River Gelt.

Glacial sand and gravel sit on top. Sandstone is soft and easily quarried and carved but is strong enough to bear weight, making it a good building material. Many walls and buildings in the area

are constructed from this reddish-brown stone that is so characteristic of the area. This plentiful supply of construction material contributed to Hayton's desirability as a settlement. One wonders how a modern-day estate agent would have described that.

Cemeteries in Hayton and beyond are packed with red sandstone headstones. Unfortunately, time and weather has not served them well and many inscriptions are illegible - a downside to using a relatively soft material.



Geology of the Hayton area © Geology of Britain Viewer.

The western sections of **Hadrian's Wall** were constructed from local red sandstone and most of this section of the wall was dismantled in later years and re-used elsewhere.

While it is good to know our ancestors reused and recycled building materials, it does mean we have lost a good stretch of the wall.



A Roman figure carved into the quarry face at Hadrian's Wall quarry  
© Jon Allison, Newcastle University.

The soil in the Hayton area is freely draining and slightly acidic. Fertility is low, lime and fertiliser are rapidly leached, and a shortage of soil moisture will limit yield without irrigation.

Root crops, potatoes, and field vegetables fare well in this sandy soil, their roots digging down through the softer soil to the firmer layer beneath. Field vegetables provide a good supplementary feed for cattle and sheep, so it is not surprising to see fields of crops such as turnip beets.

Hayton typically has around 18 wet days per month when either rain or drizzle falls. The most rainfall occurs in February and October, with July

being the driest month. Daytime temperatures range from 7°C in February to highs of 17°C in June.

The beck that runs through the middle of Hayton village, possibly spring fed, would have supplied good clean water. The edges of the beck are steep, providing good drainage for the farmland near the settlement.

Hayton's history includes centuries of turbulent and violent times but nearby Watch Hill was a good vantage point and the River Gelt provided a natural barrier that helped deter the enemy. These barriers would help but, as we will learn, could not stop the sheer force of determined raiders.

# Hayton through time: Prehistory

## The Palaeolithic (before 10000BCE)

During the last Ice Age, most of Britain was covered by ice sheets which made it uninhabitable by humans from 20000 to around 16000 years ago in southern England and later in Cumbria. The ice sheets slowly began to melt from around 12000 years ago in Cumbria and the recolonisation

of the area appears to have clustered around the slightly warmer Morecambe Bay area, though it was still cold enough for people to live in caves. Faunal (animal) remains have been found in context with flint tools and a bone implement at Kirkhead cave, Morecambe Bay, which is one of three Palaeolithic cave sites identified so far in Cumbria.

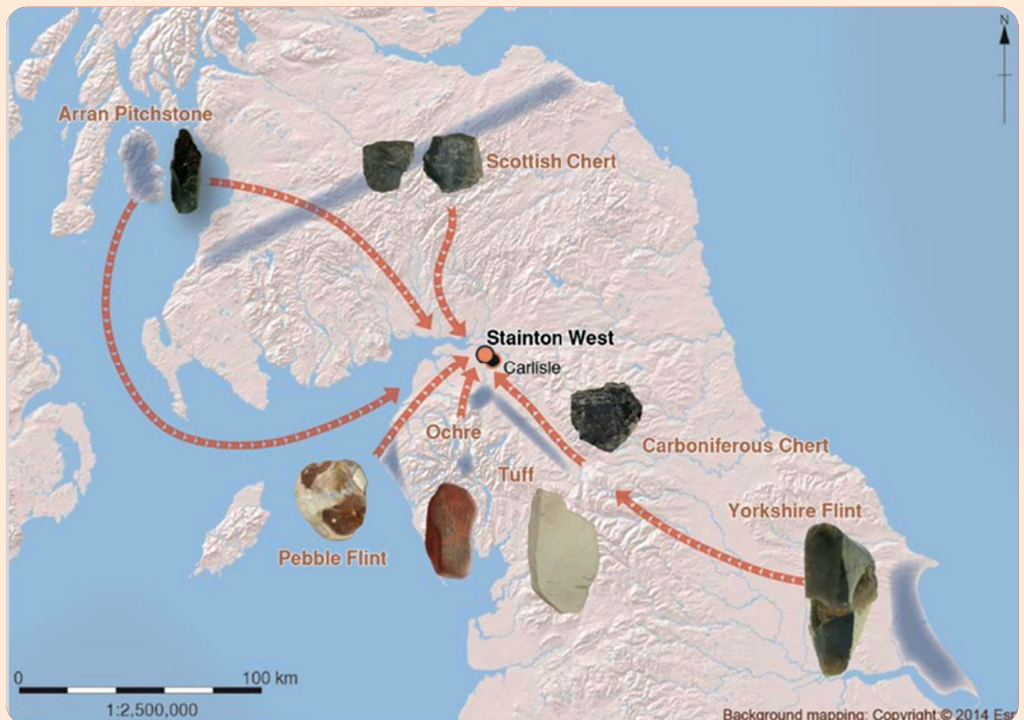


## The Mesolithic (c.10000 - 4500BCE)

No Mesolithic material has been found in Hayton but settlements from this period are known from elsewhere in the local area. Recent excavations at Stainton near Carlisle have revealed an extensive seasonal campsite close to the River Eden and analysis of stone tools (lithics) from this site has shown that people living there

were trading with other groups in Cumbria, the Scottish Southern Uplands, and the island of Arran.

This suggests that Mesolithic hunter-gatherers living here were not isolated but had active trade networks to other places in Britain. Most of the worked stone tools recovered are classed as narrow blade, geometric microlithic technology. These tools were associated with hearths and cooking pits.



A map showing the geographical source of the lithic raw material from Stainton West  
© Historic England Draft Report on Managing Lithic Scatters and Sites.

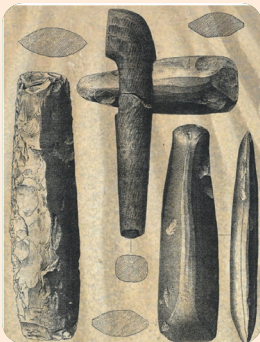
## The Neolithic period (4500 - 2300BCE)

Neolithic Cumbrians cleared forests for farming activities, such as the cultivation of wheat and barley. This is a clear indication of human interaction with, and alteration of, the landscape.

Archaeological evidence suggests that these farmers continued to hunt and gather alongside their farming activities.

An important technological innovation at this time was the polished stone axe, knapped from fine-grained volcanic rock. When hafted (attached to a wooden handle), these could be used as hoes or mattocks, both essential tools for tree clearing and farming.

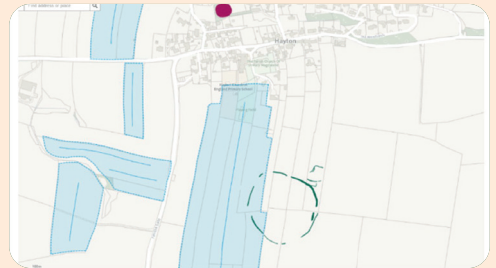
The image shows stone axes, made from fine-grained volcanic rock quarried in the Lake District. These axes, including the one still in its original wooden haft, were found at Ehenside Tarn, Copeland, in the 19th century.



Causewayed enclosures are the earliest known examples of the enclosure of open space and they appear around the same time as agriculture, domestication of animals, manufacture of pottery and stone axes, and the construction of longhouses.

The example to the south of Hayton is one of around 90 to have been discovered in the British Isles to date, and it is the most northerly by far. Most were erected between 4000 and 3400BCE, though we don't know the age of the Hayton example.

If the Hayton enclosure was used in a similar way to other examples, it's likely that local Neolithic Cumbrians gathered here and conducted ritual and communal activities including feasting in this area.



The causewayed enclosure south of Hayton village. The buried ditch is marked in green. The blue rectangles are areas of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation © Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer, Historic England.



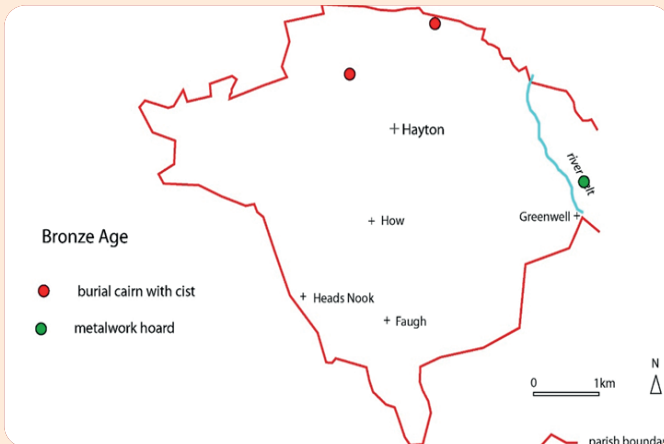
## The Bronze Age (2300 - 700BCE)

The Beaker people, with their distinctive clay drinking vessels, represent the migration into Britain of a new group of people from the continent, according to DNA analysis, around 4500 years ago (2500 - 1700BCE). They were farmers and metal workers who worked copper, gold, and, finally, bronze.



© Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery.

Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery in Carlisle has a collection of Bronze Age Beaker pottery from many sites in Cumbria



This map shows the location of known Bronze Age sites in Hayton parish.

In the 1790s, a hoard of three gold armlets was found when a bank of sand and gravel was moved near Netherton farm. They date

from the later Bronze Age, around 1000BCE. Sadly, the bracelets were sold to a silversmith in Carlisle and presumably melted down.

We are lucky, however, that a sketch of one of the bracelets was included in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, published in 1794; this is one of the earliest illustrations of a prehistoric object from Cumbria. Hordes of precious metal objects like this were often buried in bogs or other wet places as ritual offerings or gifts to the gods.



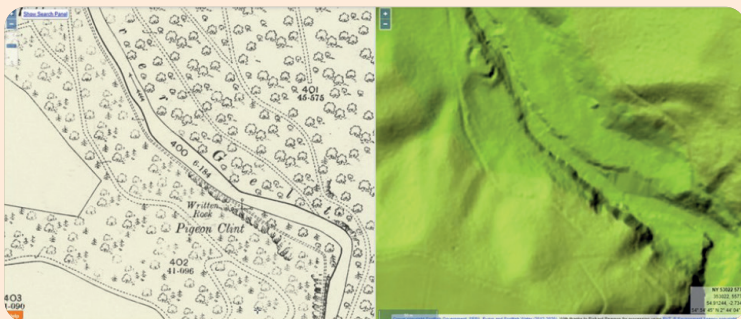
The 1794 illustration of one of the Netherton gold bracelets compared with a Late Bronze Age example from Gaerwen, Wales © Trustees of the British Museum.

A Bronze Age burial mound was discovered, and destroyed, at Gelt Bridge in 1775. The burial was inside a stone box, or cist, and covered with a 'large cairn' of stone.

Somewhat bizarrely, the stone slabs from the cist were made into a seat in the garden at Edmond Castle; if you visit, make sure you look to see if it is still there.

Another Bronze Age burial cist was found near Edmond Castle in the mid-19th century. The body here was buried with a pottery urn.

Burial cairns such as these tend to date from the early Bronze Age, between 2000 and 1500BCE.



This LiDAR image shows previously unrecorded oval earthworks above the River Gelt. There is what seems to be a ditch with an external bank enclosing a level area approximately 10x20m with a causewayed entrance to the south-west. Is this a prehistoric settlement or something associated with later stone quarrying?

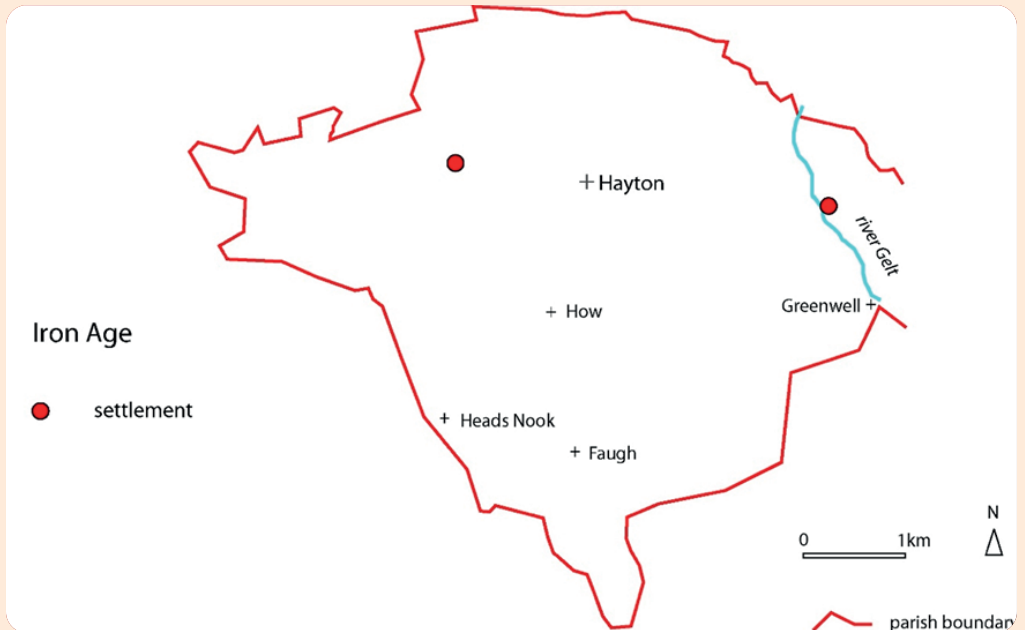
## The Iron Age (700BCE – 43CE)

Iron Age landscapes included field systems, trackways, and boundaries. The dominant settlement pattern included timber palisaded and enclosed farmsteads. Defensive hillforts were also prevalent.

The remains of an Iron Age fort were identified near Pooley Bridge, Ullswater. Archaeological research has shown that Iron Age people

lived in circular timber houses, and circular structures were also constructed for storage and as shrines.

People raised herds of cattle and flocks of sheep in addition to cultivating cereal crops such as barley, spelt wheat, and emmer wheat. They produced iron implements which assisted their farming activities, such as scythes, shears, chisels, adzes, iron-tipped ploughs and picks.



This map shows the location of known Iron Age sites in the Hayton area.

Aerial photography has revealed two large prehistoric farms in Hayton. They date from the later Bronze Age or Iron Age and may have continued in use into the Roman period. At Low Moor, north-west of Hayton village, is a rectangular enclosure with one or more circular buildings, probably a farm. It is set within a patchwork of fields, banks, and trackways.

There is a similar farm on the east side of the River Gelt at Middle Gelt Bridge. This comprises a series of circular houses set within rectangular ditched enclosures and surrounded by fields. It's likely that there are other later prehistoric farmsteads and fields in the local area which have been destroyed by later ploughing and development.



Plan of crop marks showing the settlement and surrounding fields at Low Moor, north-west of Hayton © Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer, Historic England.

# Hayton through time: Roman Britain

## Roman Britain (43 - 410CE)

Roman remains and activity in and around Hayton are not too surprising considering the proximity of Hayton to Hadrian's Wall. Although Hayton was not the site of a fort or settlement, there is a Roman quarry in Gelt Woods.

Pigeon Crag Clint, a rocky outcrop on the west bank of the Gelt, supplied building stone for the wall and its forts. Remarkably, we know something about the men who worked here for, carved into the quarried rock face, there is a small altar and nearby are the names of two soldiers, Amio and Eustus, from the Sixth Legion.



ARX·ECIT·ET AMIO  
EUSTVS REGIONE·SEX·ET

The Pigeon Clint Written Rock inscription is particularly important as it gives the names and military units of the men. The inscription translates to 'Eustus made this altar from Legion Six'.

Coins and items of jewellery offer further evidence of Roman occupation. Among the items unearthed are an almost complete swimming duck brooch that was found in 2006, a trumpet brooch, and a mount depicting the Roman goddess Minerva. All of these were cast in copper-alloy.



Silver coin of Marcus Aurelius (165 - 169CE), a metal detecting find from Hayton © The Portable Antiquities Scheme.



Photograph of the swimming duck brooch, found at Dot Broughton © The Portable Antiquities Scheme.

# Hayton through time: early Medieval period

## The early Medieval period (410 - 1066CE)

The Romans recruited indigenous leaders to support them and, after the Roman administration retreated, those leaders became kings. One such king was Coel Hen. He is assumed to have ruled over most of the north of England and the south of Scotland, but actual evidence is thin. His kingdom was thought to be Rheged but its status is almost legendary.

One of his descendants was the King Urien, 530 - 590CE, who was said to have had his main residence in Carlisle. Did Carlisle still have Roman villas, bathhouses, and Roman culture at this time, or had they fallen into ruin? A poem was written about Urien by a famous Welsh poet, Taliesin:

"More is the gaiety and more is the glory

That Urien and his heirs are for riches renowned,

And he is the chieftain, the paramount ruler,

The far-flung refuge, first of fighters found.

Rheged's defender, famed lord, your land's anchor,

All that is told of you has my acclaim.

Intense is your spearplay, when you hear ploy of battle,

When to battle you first come 'tis a killing you can...

The Angles (Anglo-Saxons) are succorless around the fierce king...

Gaiety clothes him, the ribald ruler,

Gaiety clothes him and riches abounding,

Gold king of the Northland and of kings, king."

*Excerpt from Llyfr Taliesin, reproduced from [www.inheritage.org](http://www.inheritage.org)*

# Hayton through time: early Medieval period

## The early medieval period (410 - 1066CE) - Viking influence

In the 900s, the Vikings made their presence felt. Place names ending with '-by' were Viking settlements. In Carlisle there are Rickerby, Botcherby, Upperby, and Harraby, and closer to Hayton there are Scotby, Aglionby, Newby, and Corby.

Place names ending with '-ton' suggest Anglo-Saxon origins, indicating that the Viking influence

came inland from the west coast and was limited around Hayton. Around Hayton we find Brampton, Fenton, and Milton, There is also Castle Carrock, from the Saxon '-carrock' or rock, and Farlam, from '-ham' meaning settlement.

Did the Saxon inhabitants repel the incursions of the Vikings from the west or were they satisfied with the richer pastures and didn't want to try to settle land to the east with lower fertility?

A metal detecting find from Hayton. It is a bronze strap end dating from the 9th to 11th century CE, decorated with an interlacing pattern and animal heads © Portable Antiquities Scheme.





# Hayton through time: Medieval period

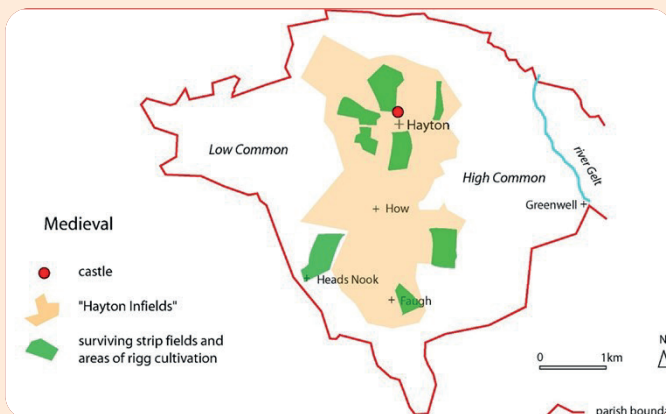
## The Medieval period (1066 - 1550CE)

Agriculture continued to dominate throughout this period, although Hayton was a regular target for raiders from across the border and much land was laid to waste.

The people of Hayton made efforts to defend their territory but it was always vulnerable to attack. Castle Hill motte, now a scheduled monument, was a fortification probably built during the late Anglo-Saxon period. It may have been a stronghold for military operations or to defend the settlement.

In 1302, the village and its church were burnt and laid waste by the Scots and for more than 300 years, Hayton was embroiled in cross-border raids, or reiving, that brought destruction to the border areas. Cattle rustling, feuding, murder, arson, and pillaging were all common occurrences.

Local clans such as Grahams and Nixons have been common throughout Hayton's history and the Graham family later exerted a huge influence on the village.



This map shows the location of known Medieval sites in and around Hayton.

# Hayton through time: Medieval period

The fragment in the image was found at Gelt House Farm in 2008. Only the upper part of the shank and half the handle remain of this copper-alloy rumbler or crotal bell, which dates to between 1500 and 1700CE.

Crotal bells were attached to a horse's harness or a wagon to warn traffic coming in the opposite direction on country lanes that a wagon was approaching.

**Hayton Castle Hill** is a reasonably well-preserved earthwork.

Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period until the late 12th century. They comprise of a small, defended area containing buildings surrounded by a substantial ditch and bank surmounted by a timber palisade.

They acted as a stronghold for military operations and in some cases, defended aristocratic or manorial settlements.



Cast copper-alloy fragment of a rotary key © The Portable Antiquities Scheme.

An extremely worn medieval penny of (possibly) Edward I (1272-1307CE) was also found in 2008. The only recognisable feature is part of the long cross on the reverse. Some of the pellets in one quarter and the fact that one quarter starts with an 'A' would usually rule out the most common coins.

# Hayton through time: post-Medieval period

## The post-Medieval period (1550 - 1750CE)

This period continued to be one of turbulence because of the cross-border raids. Tenant farmers struggled to survive losing crops and cattle, and even their homes to raiders. Add famine and plague to the mix and their lives were a constant struggle.

The old public road which crossed the High Common from north to south is known as **Thief Street** because it was, according to tradition, frequented by the raiders when they were driving cattle from the district.

In later times, it was used by drovers on their way to and from the annual fair at Brough Hill, near Appleby. Starting from the Low Gelt Bridge, it follows the existing highway to Hayton Townhead and climbs the steep bank known as the 'Watch Hills' where our poorly equipped men of Hayton would keep a lookout for nocturnal plunderers.



Thief Street, taken from the lower Gelt Bridge, past Watch Hill, towards Hayton Townhead.

## Hayton through time: post-Medieval period

The rivers Irthing and Gelt provided some natural protection but many areas were easily fordable by raiders. According to Lord Wharton's regulations, every man was bound to rise and follow the fray on the blowing of the horn, shout or outcry.

The regulations included the bailiffs and constables appointing searchers each night between October and March, and also stated that no English subject was allowed to speak to a Scotsman without the permission of the deputy warden.

Hayton was on the front line of defence for the wider area. 72 men were drawn from the Hayton and Fenton parish with little in the way of armour or weapons. Among them, John Watson and Thomas Myses carried spears, and Michael Moyses and William Wilson had lances. Others had an assortment of caps, jacks and bows.

**Jacks** were a type of armoured jacket made up of small overlapping pieces of iron, sewn between layers of felt and/or canvas.

The late 16th century jack in the image, possibly of English origin, is currently housed in the National Museum of Scotland.



### List of names from the Hayton parish muster roll of 1581:

- ◆ Thomas Knight (Balif)
- ◆ Richard Jackson, William Jackson, Robert Dixon, Thomas Jackson, John Raylton, Robert Moises, John Dixon, James Tinlinge, John Newton, John Browne - jacks, steel caps and spears
- ◆ Lancelote Moises, Henrie Railton, Henrie Railton (elder), Thomas Noble, Robert Moises, Thomas Grame, Richard Elwould, Thomas Moises - steel coats, caps and spears
- ◆ Christofer Dixson & William Dixon - spears
- ◆ John Robinson & James Elwould - caps and bows
- ◆ John Watson & Thomas Mysen - spears
- ◆ Richard Stableton - cap and spear
- ◆ Michael Moyses & William Wilson - lances
- ◆ Christofer Moyses - spear
- ◆ Philip Moyses, Richard Moises, George Moises, John Ellison, Thomas Raylton, William Gill, Robert Moises, Christofer Knighte - lances
- ◆ John Knight - cap and lance
- ◆ James Milbourne - spear

Hayton could only furnish two marksmen, John Robinson and James Elwould. The skill in the bow was dying out and the whole muster only had access to one gun.

“Every night the little contingent of Hayton men turned out with their spears and remained crowd on the riverbank... and sometimes, it may be, in league with their kinsmen from the debatable land whom they were sworn to keep at bay.”

## The Reivers and the raiding families of the borderlands

It's hard to imagine how the people of Hayton survived with the constant threat of attack from forces much bigger and better equipped than theirs. The Armstrongs of Lidderdale were constantly attacking the area and the Grahams of Esk and Leven could muster 500 men; their riders were known as the terror of North Cumberland.

Clans of moss-troopers, Armstrong, Foster, Graham, Nixons, Hetheringtons, Routledges, and Taylors ruled the borders. The complete disregard for law and order in the area can be seen from the following narrative regarding the Grahams. The Grahams listed are not the old Grahams of Hayton, they were newcomers, and it has been suggested that they were the 'divers Scotch.'

These Grahams were responsible for raids on Hayton and more than 60 Grahams had been outlawed for murder and other offences.

"The Grahams had grown to be the most arrogant and aggressive of all the border clans. They had apparently attempted to murder John Musgrave the land sergeant, by firing at him and another attempt - to burn him in his house. They broke into gaol to rescue a John Grayme (Graham), they kidnapped an 8-year-old boy to obtain the release of Watte Grayme. They burned down Hutchin Hetherington's house and then murdered him. They murdered all who gave evidence against them. They defied the lord warden of the Marches to his face."

## The impact of the border raids on Hayton

Hayton's losses were enormous. On top of the devastation caused by fire, sword, spoil, and famine, the village had been struck by plague and sickness.

Anarchy prevailed until early in the 17th century. Although the barony of Brampton was nominally in the hands of the crown, in reality it was under the control of the Scots. It wasn't until around this time that life began to settle down and the clans that had ruled the Borders turned away from their villainous pursuits and became respectable citizens.



Reivers at Gilnockie Tower, from a 19th century print.

Since the death of Queen Elizabeth I, King James of England and Scotland had succeeded in gradually bringing peace to the area.

No longer did the villagers of Hayton have to post watch on Watch Hill or fear the theft of their livestock or the burning of their homesteads.

The Scottish raiders no longer used Thief Street to plunder the area and it was now used as a road for drovers bringing cattle from the rough grazing down the Eden Valley towards markets in Penrith and Appleby.

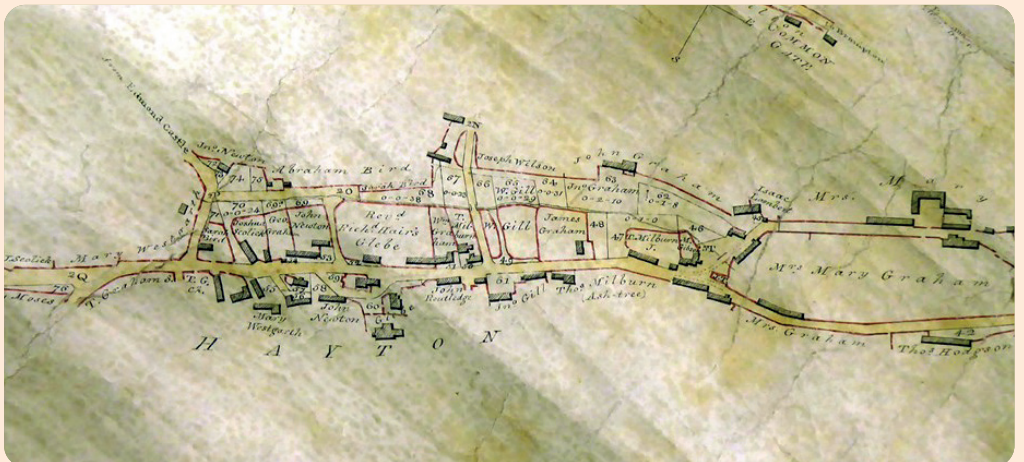


## 18th century and enclosure agreements

In 1704, Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, conveyed all the commons and waste grounds of the manor of Hayton to yeomen of Hayton, to be enclosed and divided amongst the commoners. The land known as the High Common was designated for grazing, and the more fertile low land was divided between the dwellings or 'tofts' as they were known, that were entitled to common rights. Low Common was divided between 45 tofts and each was allocated nine acres.

At Hayton there seems to have been no rotation of fallow. Hayton fields may have been too hard cropped from year to year and therefore no opportunity for the tenants to turn out cattle to graze on the stubbles. Meadow land, suitable for growing a crop of hay, was scarce at Hayton.

Each toft had a general right of pasturing cattle on the waste. At some stage, Hayton High Common was enclosed and divided into allotments. One of the areas to escape enclosure was the Crooks - now known as Gelt Woods.





# Hayton through time: industrial period

## The industrial period (1750 - 1837CE)

The 1700s saw a continuation of enclosures providing 45 dwellings each with allotments of nine acres of fertile 'inby' land (parcels of land close to the houses) which left the rough grazing on common land for cattle and sheep. The enclosures enabled farmers to develop new practices in agriculture and increase the productivity of the land.

The village also began to thrive with a number of mills in the area and mines established on the nearby fells. Mills made use of the Gelt and other smaller rivers and contributed to the growing prosperity of the village.



## The parish church of St Mary Magdalene

The older medieval church was rebuilt in 1780. Its side chapel was added in 1793 for the Graham family; having terrorised the area for centuries, the Graham family settled in the area and gave up their wicked ways. The side chapel contains a large white memorial plaque commemorating the generosity of the Grahams and next to the church is a large house that belonged to the family.

On Sunday, the whole family, complete with servants, would turn up at the house so they could attend services in the church. The side chapel entrance was purely for their use and they sat apart from the rest of the congregation.



Hayton Church showing the side chapel and entrance that was for the private use of the Graham family.



# Hayton through time: Victorian period

## The Victorian period (1837 - 1901CE)

During the Victorian period, more mills were developed including **Hardbank Mill**, run by Elizabeth Proud. She is listed as a woollen carder and spinner at 'Hardbank Mill' and, as a manufacturer, she supplied basic grey cloth and yarn to the parish poor and workhouse.

She also offered apprenticeships to young people from the workhouse.

Hayton possessed its own parish workhouse at Acres, built in 1826. This suggests not everyone benefitted from the growth in industry and farming.



Detail of Hayton village from the 1860 6-inch Ordnance Survey map. You can see Acres at the top and Stone House in the top right.

## Hayton through time: Victorian period

There is some evidence of two tower houses at Talkin and Hayton. The one at Hayton is mentioned in 1663 in Lord William Howard's Household Books, but the exact location is unknown. There are two suggestions for the site of the tower, one being Stone House, which has since been demolished, and the other being the Stone Inn.

The Stone Inn is an early 19th century public house which is Grade II listed. The inn has internal

stone steps leading to an upper floor; could this be a sign of the entrance to a tower with livestock kept on the bottom floor? Or was the inn just named after a historical feature of the village?

The current owner maintains that the inn was originally called The White Lion but in the 1970s the owner at the time changed the name because during darts tournaments, the inn was confused with The White Lion in Brampton.



The farmstead **Street House Farm** is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and is named Street House on the tithe map of 1842. The 1st and 2nd edition OS maps name it the Salutation Inn.

**Hayton Church** has several stained glass windows added in the Victorian period, mostly by Charles Evans & Co. David Evans (1793 - 1861) was a Welsh stained glass artist born in the village of Llanllwchaiarn, close to Newtown in mid-Wales. He was apprenticed to Sir John Betton of Shrewsbury (1765 - 1849) in 1808 and went into partnership

with him from 1815 at Betton & Evans, a name that continued even after Betton retired 10 years later. Evans worked on many important medieval stained glass windows including Winchester College Chapel and St Mary's Shrewsbury.

**Hayton School** was funded by the Graham family and built in 1818. It was enlarged in 1853 and then rebuilt by T. H. Graham in 1871. It's now known as Hayton Church of England Primary School.

The oldest part of the building is the red sandstone in the foreground of the picture.



# Hayton through time: 20th century

## The 20th century to the present day

There have been many changes during this period, much of it involved changing the use of existing buildings and infilling orchards and gardens with residential property. According to Muriel Lefley in her charming booklet *Hayton a Cumbrian Village*, up until 1934 there were 11 working farms in the village. Now, there are two with the other farms and their buildings becoming private dwellings.

The Methodist Chapel became the Old Chapel Cottage, the Vicarage Stables became The Cedars, Norman House gardens are now Friars Garth... and so it goes.

In 1924, household refuse was collected for the first time and a year later a dedicated reading room was built. Between 1927 and 1935, a sewage system was installed, the cobbled main street was tarred, gas pipes were laid and electricity came to the village.



Detail of Hayton village from the 1946 Ordnance Survey map.

The population has fluctuated over time. It was estimated at 370 in 1688. The parish population rose from 1015 in 1801 to a peak of 1604 in 1831. By 1911 it had declined to 1068, rising again later to stand at 2180 in 2001.

The school is thriving with 129 pupils currently on the roll. The school and the village benefit from ease of modern transport with many pupils coming from surrounding villages and inhabitants commuting to work in nearby towns.

Talking to an elderly man in the village, he lamented the quietness of the village. When he was young, he said the village hall had

dances and many events but now most people go out of the village because there is little to do, apart from visit the Stone Inn.

The local vicar paints a different picture with the school involved with the church and events taking place there for the whole community.

The village is quiet and the main street is empty most of the day, apart from a flurry of activity as the school opens and closes.

Much like other historic villages in the area, Hayton continues quietly, with a huge history just under the surface, waiting to be discovered.



The main street through Hayton

**This village atlas has been put together by a team of dedicated volunteers who have worked together through an eight week course, 'How to Tell The Story of a Village', as part of the Fellfoot Forward Landscape Partnership Scheme's Uncovering the Past project.**

Shelona Klatzow

John Picken

Lynda O'Hare

Allyson Stevenson

"Researching a village's history was new to all of us and it proved to be a large and fascinating learning curve. Although none of our team live in the village, we have grown to love this small place and its fascinating history. Through this process we have discovered mountains of online resources, learned how to read evidence left in the landscape and discovered intriguing snippets from parish records as our journey unfolded. We hope you enjoy reading our research as much as we enjoyed undertaking it. Welcome to the very special place that is Hayton."

The Fellfoot Forward Landscape Partnership Scheme, led by the North Pennines National Landscape and funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund, was a major project to conserve, enhance and celebrate the natural and cultural heritage of a special

part of the North West of England, which stretches from the Cumbrian fellside of the North Pennines National Landscape and UNESCO Global Geopark to the River Eden, and runs north from Melmerby to Hallbankgate.

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