'HAYS', POSSIBLE EARLY ENCLOSURES, IN DERBYSHIRE

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A detailed search of Kenneth Cameron's Place Names of Derbyshire[1] reveals 250 place- and field- names incorporating the Old English elements (**ge)hæg**, loosely meaning enclosure and 23 with OE **haga¹,** with a similar meaning. These names have come down to modern times with a variety of different endings but most commonly 'hay'. A detailed study of the geographical distribution of these names, early evidence for them both in documents and on the ground and their purpose as enclosures seemed worthy of a serious study. It is possible that some at least of these enclosures had origins in the pre-Norman period, even if the written record for them in Derbyshire is scant. Landscape historians and place-name researchers around the country have been interested in these features and a discussion of some of their work is necessary here to put the Derbyshire evidence in context. It is indisputable that there were enclosures in pre-Norman times.

In Anglo Saxon charters the words **edisc** an enclosure**, pearroc** a paddock and **fald** a fold*,* occur as well as **haga¹** and (**ge)hæg**. Place name experts suggest different circumstances for the use of each of these names for an enclosure, the subtlety of which is now sometimes lost. In A.H. Smith's Place-name Elements he acknowledges the difficulty in separating the etymology of the elements **ge(hæg), haga¹, hagen, hege, hegning** all of which come from a root meaning fence, hedge or hawthorns and thence the trees forming the hedge and the land so enclosed[2]. The work of Margaret Gelling has shown how precise some Anglo-Saxon place- and field-name elements would have been when used to describe natural landscape features[3]. The same could no doubt have been true for man-made features. Enclosures could have had a variety of uses in a landscape predominately of open woodland pasture: the protection of crops, protection of domestic animals with their young, protection of coppiced trees after cropping, protection of other manorial assets such as oxen and for the entrapment and containment of wild animals.

Della Hooke[4] has pointed out that, during the Anglo Saxon period, there are many examples of the association of *haga* with an area of woodland officially set aside for hunting. Indeed *haga* seems to have had a specialised meaning of 'a strong fence associated with the capture of game animals of which deer would be of primary importance'. Some of the *haga* features she has identified extended for many miles, sometimes seeming to enclose entire estates. Hooke also finds a connection between *haga* place names and the boundaries of royal estates (e.g. Worcestershire west of the river Severn and south of the River Teame became part of Royal Forest of Malvern).

Robert Liddiard[5] suggests that both *haia* and *haga* were associated with pre-Norman deer enclosures. Liddiard and Hooke both argue that Anglo-Saxon charter evidence suggests there were enclosures for beasts of the chase before the Norman Conquest. In Ongar, Essex a *derhage* is recorded in the will of Wine, son of Thurstan in 1045[6]. It is widely accepted this became Ongar Great Park. There is evidence of the trapping of deer in the late 10th century

where they were driven by dogs into permanent or semi-permanent hedges or nets, which were given the name 'hays'. Maitland[7] cites examples of Pre-Conquest thegns having an obligation to make a 'deer hedge' on both the King's manors and those of the bishops. Young[8] also cites the Assize of Woodstock in 1184 where 'hayes were enclosed for the King'. Some Anglo-Saxon charter uses of the word **gehæg** demonstrate deer were not the only animals confined; *horsa gehaeg* and *oxena gehaeg* point to a hedged enclosure for the protection of these other animals.

In the Domesday Book the latinised versions *parcus, haga* and *haia* are recorded in some parts of the country. Whilst *parcus* would seem to be an obvious progression from Old English **pearroc**, *haia* and *haga* occur without obvious distinction. **Edisc** and **fald,** whilst occurring in Anglo Saxon charters, have not been recorded in Domesday Book. These perhaps smaller enclosures were not noteworthy when considering their value for tax purposes. When mapped the distribution of the different forms of these words, or their absence, is shown to be to be markedly regional and this disparity must have much to do with the organisation of the Domesday Inquest. England was divided into seven circuits, each of which produced returns from which the Great and Little Domesday Books were compiled. Different commissioners were allotted circuits and it seems that the way they interpreted and recorded the information they received influenced the eventual returns of the survey. Liddiard[9] has shown that there were the geographical concentrations of *haia/haga* features recorded in Domesday in Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford and Worcester and *parcus* in Eastern and Southern England. It is especially noticeable that the counties, including Derbyshire, covered by circuit 6 scribes have no recorded *haia* features at all, unless the settlement name *Toxenai,* equated with Trusley, is taken into account[10]. The lack of recording for either feature here and a single entry for circuit 4, which included Staffordshire[11], seems curious. The cluster of such features recorded in Cheshire[12] together with 'hawk's eyries', a total of 104 in all, with 14 in the manors of Macclesfield and Adlington alone, surely cannot have abruptly ended on the Staffordshire/Derbyshire boundary. There must have been a natural 'spill over' across the border. It appears likely that the commissioners of circuits 6 and 4 disregarded such features. It is highly unlikely that such features did not exist in Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Yorkshire, as all had both upland and well-wooded landscapes, suitable for hunting.

It is not known whether the different circuit scribes interpreted *haia, haga* and *parcus* in a similar way, or whether they perceived a difference in status or value between them. They may have under-estimated their value as demesne assets and so considered them not worth recording. There is no doubt both *parcus* and *haia* have been under-recorded in Domesday. In 1086 the *haia* of Kington in mid-Worcestershire was a place *in qua capient ferae,* in which wild animals used to be captured[13]. In the Herefordshire manor of Lingen there were *iii haiae capredis capiendis,* 3 hays for capturing roe deer[14]. In the Cheshire Domesday Book four *haia capreolis* are translated as 'parks' rather than enclosures[15]. In Up Waltham in Sussex both a *parcus* and a *haga* are recorded in the same manor[16].

Many more *haia/haga* features, researched from Anglo-Saxon charter evidence, have been located by Hooke[17] than appear in 1086. She has also shown that the word *haga* could be extended to mean newly enclosed sections of Alfred's burghs and for the word 'harbour'[18]. Liddiard[19] cites other instances in the Domesday Book of 'secure enclosures' in Shropshire and enclosures for hunting exclusively by churchmen in Gloucester to argue that these must have been smaller enclosures as distinct from the longitudinal *haga* features mapped by Hooke. He argues that most *haia* and *haga* features were associated with deer and the later

deer parks have their origins from before the Conquest. Hooke differs slightly from this view and does not think all resulted in the creation of a park[20]. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the words *haia* and *haga* (and possibly *parcus*) were used interchangeably, depending on how deer enclosures were recorded in different circuits or even in local dialects.

After the Conquest the Normans used the term *haia* to describe a feature specifically for the capture of game. There is a clear example of the association of a hay with the rounding up of deer in Staffordshire. A survey for the Earl of Chester's fee at Leek, which included the private forest of Leek Frith, was made in the early 13th century[21]. The survey gives details about a deer hunting ground at Hollinhay, a mile SW of Leek. The lords of the estate in the fee of Leek had the responsibility of maintaining the boundary around Hollinhay and were required to come with their men to the setting when hunting took place. The setting refers to deer beats, when the men attending the hunt drove the deer into a confined area, Hollinhay, where they would be killed.

Wider meanings and a more general usage were becoming the norm throughout the Medieval Period. The Middle English **hay** normally had a looser meaning of an enclosure or an enclosed wood, but there are still examples of its use in association with deer. In order to aid capture of game, it is recorded that the deer would be driven towards openings in a fence or hay across which nets had been spread. In 1503 an Act was passed imposing heavy fines on persons keeping nets called deer-hays[22].

In Cannock Chase in Staffordshire the word hay was used to denote an administrative division of the Forest so that by the early 13th century there were 8 hays or divisions[23]. It is likely that these divisions were defined by physical boundaries, either natural or constructed, as the boundaries of the seven remaining hays were recorded in 1300. In the private forests of Needwood and Duffield Frith[24] the administrative divisions were called wards seemingly without any continuous physical boundaries to define them.

Many questions still remain therefore over the exact usage of these different terms, the effect of local dialect and different interpretations. It is detailed local studies that will throw light on these questions and for that purpose we now present the Derbyshire evidence.

The Derbyshire Evidence

The use of **(ge)hæg** as an element in place- and field-names is widespread in Derbyshire. Cameron found over 250 examples and we have found nearly another 50. He noted this distribution differed from Nottinghamshire where it is a rare element in place- and field-names. The earliest recorded in Derbyshire is *Toxenai*, a place documented in the Domesday Survey and usually identified as the present Trusley. Cameron suggests *Toxenai* means 'at the oxen enclosure'. It is interesting to find that the earliest recorded Derbyshire example was not connected with deer or the hunt but for the protection of the valuable draught animals, oxen. Apart from this single example all the other early documented examples in Derbyshire are found in monastic cartularies and archives such as the Kniveton Leiger[25] and Feet of Fines[26].

Cameron found 22 instances where **haga¹** had been used in either a place-name (8) or field-name (14). The modern spelling from this derivation is most often Haugh, but can also be Hague, Haw, hay, -ow, as in Scaddows, and -o, as in Locko. As Anglo Saxon charter evidence for Derbyshire is so meagre it is not possible to state with any certainty that any of these **haga¹** refer to the specialised deer trap Hooke has identified in Worcestershire or the long haga features she found in Hampshire[27]. In some cases the use of '*le*' and later 'the' to define the **haga¹** suggests a specific feature in the landscape. *Le haye iuxta Staveley* in 1330, today

The Hague, Cameron suggests comes from this root. Two examples of **haga**[1] have definitive prefixes. One is *Bullhaughe*, a field in Eckington, suggesting perhaps a secure enclosure for the bull where cows could be brought for service. The other is *Personeshogh, a plot of ground* at Shallcross near Fernilee. This has its earliest surviving documentary evidence from the 14th century and suggests an enclosure or deer trapping area belonging to the parson or other cleric.

Geographic Distribution

Map 1 shows the distribution of **(ge)hæg** and **haga**[1] features recorded before 1500, with the single instances of **hegning** and **hesa** with similar meanings.

Map 2 shows how persistent the use of Hay as a place-name has been. The distribution of hays is shown as found on the following published maps:

Burdett's 1791 Map of Derbyshire, Sanderson's 1820 Map of 20 miles around Mansfield, 1st Edition OS 1" map of Derbyshire, 6" OS maps of Derbyshire from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and current Explorer 25,000 OS maps.

The Table at the end of this article shows all the occurrences of **(ge)hæg** and **haga**[1] elements found in Derbyshire together with single instances of **hegning** and **hesa**.

Those in bold have been found in the written record before 1500 and are marked on Map 1 in two categories:

1. those surviving to the present as identifiable places
2. those for which no modern name exists. These are plotted within the parish to which the documentary evidence refers.

The many hays shown in the Table, but not plotted on the either map, have survived only as field-names. The vast majority have come from Tithe and Enclosure maps or unpublished papers in private hands and have been collected and listed by parish in Cameron. References found since that publication was printed are noted 'not in KC'. Tintwistle is included as it is now in Derbyshire but no derivations are given.

Cameron makes a distinction between place- and field-names. Field-names were originally non-habitative, whereas place-names can be names of places whether or not ever inhabited. Some of the 17th century maps of William Senior held in private hands do show a very few hays as places[28] (*e.g. Longton Hay* at Great Longstone). The hay names, which appear on maps before 1797 and still survive, indicate the status or importance at some time of an ancient enclosure. Although any trace on the ground may have largely disappeared, these must have been of sufficient significance and prominence to have given their names to places. They marked a fixed feature of the landscape different in character from its surroundings in terms of its land-use. In a landscape of predominantly open fields, meadow and woodland, an enclosure, be it a medieval park with an extensive pale or a hay with perhaps more temporary hedging, was notable.

Area of the Royal Forest of the Peak

In this area of high ground, the geology is predominantly of shales and gritstones of the Carboniferous Period encompassing the lands of the former Royal Forest of the Peak. This area with exposed rock, moorland, peat and acid soils is bounded in the north by the River Etherow and Longdendale. In the Domesday Book the main cluster of royal manors around Longdendale and Thornsett, in the area which became the Royal Forest of the Peak, were described as having 'woodland, not pastured, fit for hunting'. Around the manor of Hope

extensive woodland pasture was recorded 'in places'; *Heydale* at Wheston was an early hay, possibly within Hope manor. *Heylee* at Chapel en le Frith appears to be an isolated example of an early hay where there was no woodland pasture recorded. Apart from this, the absence of early hays here correlates well with the absence of woodland pasture.

Some of the later hays occur in isolated, inhospitable upland, often over 300m, but there are many in slightly more sheltered valleys which flank this, especially in Hayfield, Chapel en le Frith and Charlesworth where there are clusters of hays. These enclosures could possibly have been made for protecting deer within the larger area of the forest as was the case at Chamber of the Peak in the 16th century[29]. The hays were equally likely early assarts from the moorland where improved land was enclosed to keep out deer and protect crops or domestic animals. The deer in the Forest belonged to the king and had free access, even across cultivated land. It must have been a source of aggravation to the people living within the Forest, who had rights of turbary and pasture for grazing, that arable land could not be protected.

The largest number of **haga**[1] elements occur in this area: *Personeshogh* at Shallcross near Fernilee, *The Haugh* at Furness Vale, *Hawe* at New Mills, *Kingeshagh* close to Aston near Hope (Map 3) and *Haigh* or *Heauge* at New Mills. The first three of these are all recorded pre 1500 and *Kingshagh* by 1509. This concentration of, for Derbyshire, early recorded instances of **haga**[1] elements would perhaps repay further field-work in this part of the Peak Forest, especially as they include the prefixes King's and Parson's. Were these deer hedges or catching nets or were they the long boundary *haga* Della Hooke identified in other parts of the country?
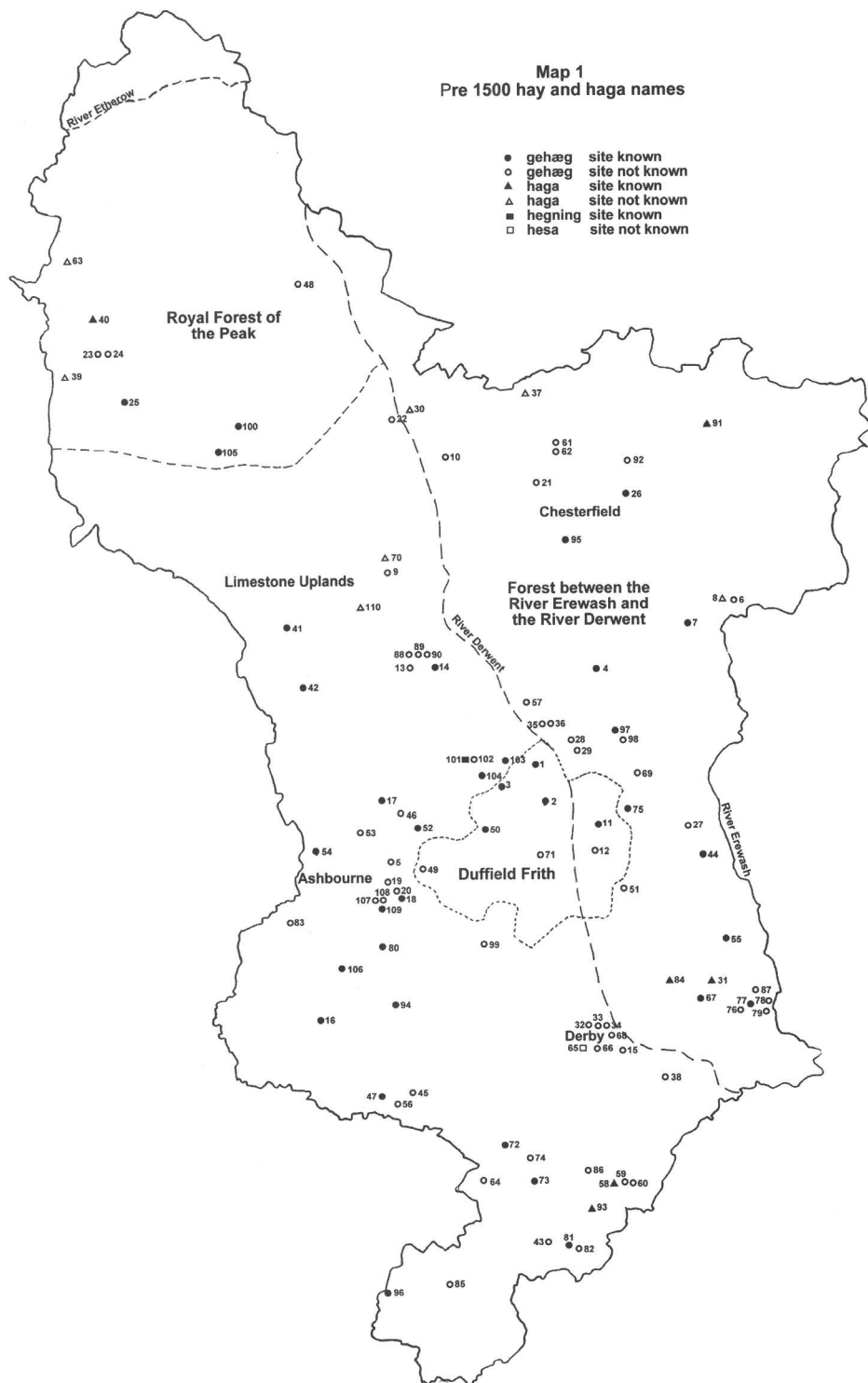
The other few plotted on the map are **(ge)hæg**. A comparison between Maps 1 and 2 shows how many more of these appear in the written record after 1500 suggesting perhaps the persistence of the use of the word 'Hay' for an enclosure. The prefixes for these include Cow, Calf, Ox and Feeding, all of which suggest protected and fenced parcels of ground for valuable stock in a moorland landscape.

It is interesting to note that of all the medieval parks in the county, only one, that of Hayfield, was found here in the north of the county and at the highest elevation[30]. There is certainly an inverse relationship in this area of Derbyshire between the occurrence of parks and hays.

Limestone Uplands

The limestone area had a relatively high population in post Roman times. Nucleated villages with associated field systems, dependant on a communal water source, developed up to the Medieval period. The area had few hays and similarly had no medieval parks. However the monastic granges at Cotesfield and Mouldridge had associated early enclosures called *Pateshulleshaye* and *Tardelhaye* respectively. These granges comprised extensive profitable sheep walks, the hays perhaps serving the purposes of containing sheep, protecting hay meadow or growing crops. *Pateshulleshaye* was part of the holding of William de Ferrers and leased in 1247 to the Abbot and convent at Combermere (Cheshire) for a period of six years[31]. In later years this became known as Parsleyhay and encompassed about 40 acres (Map 3). The Prior of Dunstable held Mouldridge Grange together with *Cardelhay,* later in Hartington manor, where there was underwood rather than woodland pasture recorded in 1086. By 1466 it was leased out as pasture and described on a map of 1614 *CARDLEHAIE – The Greate Parcelle of waste is acclaimed by Sir John Ferrars as belonging to Mouldridge Grange. Here have been in former times dwellinge houses as appears by old foundations*[32].

Apart from these hays associated with the monastic granges there is only one other in this

Map 1
Pre 1500 hay and haga names

●	gehæg	site known
○	gehæg	site not known
▲	haga	site known
△	haga	site not known
■	hegning	site known
□	hesa	site not known

River Etherow

△63

○48

Royal Forest of the Peak

▲40

23○24

△39

●25

●100

●105

△30

○22

○10

△37

▲91

○61
○62

○92

○21

●26

Chesterfield

●95

Limestone Uplands

△70
○9

△110

Forest between the
River Erewash and
the River Derwent

8△○6

●7

●41

River Derwent

89
88○○90
13○ ●14

●4

●42

○57

35○○36

○28
○29

●97
○98

101■○102 ○103 ○1
○104
●3

○69

●17
○46
●52
○53

●2

●11

●75

●27

River Erewash

●54

●5

○50

○71

○12

●44

○49

Duffield Frith

○51

●19
108○20
107○○ ●18
●109

○99

●55

●83

●80

▲84 ▲31

●87

●106

●67

77 ○78○
76○ ●79

●16

●94

33
32○○34
Derby ○68
65□ ○66 ○15

●38

47● ○45
○56

○72

○74

○86 59
64 ●73 58▲○○60

▲93

43○ 81
○82

●96 ○85

Ashbourne

Map 1 Key

1. Alderwasley, *Lytulhay*
2. Alderwasley, *Mulnehay*
3. Ashleyhay, *Assellewehay*
4. Ashover, *la Haya*
5. Atlow, *le Heywode*
6. Ault Hucknall, *Cockshuthey*
7. Ault Hucknall, *le Haghsike*
8. Ault Hucknall, *les Hayes*
9. Bakewell, *Heywode*
10. Baslow, *Oxheye*
11. Belper, *Swynehay*
12. Belper, *Woodhegh*
13. Birchover, *Morehay*
14. Birchover, *Sabynheye*
15. Boulton, Derby, *Heyam*
16. Boylestone, *Meduhay*
17. Bradbourne, *la Haye*
18. Bradley, *Hay de Bradeleye*
19. Bradley, *le Hayscawe*
20. Bradley, *Robertshaye*
21. Brampton, *del Haye*
22. Calver, *Doggisheyis*
23. Chapel en le Frith, *Halleheye*
24. Chapel en le Frith, *le Hegh*
25. Chapel en le Frith, *Heyley*
26. Chesterfield, *le Hady*
27. Codnor, *Hillockleheia*
28. Crich, *Heywood*
29. Crich, *Lefishay*
30. Curbar, *le Haughe*
31. Dale Abbey, *Boyhag*
32. Derby, *Coningeshay*
33. Derby, *le Heya*
34. Derby, *Schortheys*
35. Dethick, *la Haya*
36. Dethick, *Stevensthornhaie*
37. Dronfield, *Hagh*
38. Elvaston, *Gothay*
39. Fernilee, *Personeshogh*
40. Furness Vale, *le Hagh*
41. Hartington Middle Quarter, *Pateshullhaye*
42. Hartington Nether Quarter, *Tardelhay*
43. Hartshorne, *Forehaye*
44. Heanor, *Milnehay*
45. Hilton, *Berkeshay*
46. Hognaston, *le Hay*
47. Hoon, *Hayam de Hoon*
48. Hope, *del Hayes*
49. Hulland, *Hayam de Neubigging*
50. Idridgehay, *Edrichsei*
51. Kilburn, *le Heye*
52. Kirk Ireton, *le Heigh*
53. Kniveton, *le Smetheheye*
54. Mapleton, *Heywode*
55. Mapperley, *le Hay*
56. Marston on Dove, *Holmhay*
57. Matlock, *le Hey*
58. Melbourne, *Brynhaghe*
59. Melbourne, *Hallhey*
60. Melbourne, *le Heye*
61. Newbold & Dunston, *le Heye*
62. Newbold & Dunston, *le Overheye*
63. New Mills, *Hawe*
64. Newton Solney, *Swarthlinghay*
65. Normanton, Derby, *Hesa*
66. Normanton, Derby, *le Palfreyheye*
67. Ockbrook, *Parvam Hayam*
68. Osmaston, Derby, *the Canon's Hay*
69. Pentrich, *Hays*
70. Pilsley, *Hawe,*
71. Postern, *Hilley*
72. Repton, *Cokhay*
73. Repton, *le Hay*
74. Repton, *Sercehaia*
75. Ripley, *Herthay*
76. Risley, *Hayes*
77. Sandiacre, *Heworthheyes*
78. Sandiacre, *Haya*
79. Sandiacre, *le Flinty*
80. Shirley, *Wilmyshay*
81. Smisby, *Deneuwellehaie*
82. Smisby, *Hulhay*
83. Snelston, *Holdeyclonevede*
84. Spondon, *Lokhay*
85. Stanton & Newhall, *Wlfay*
86. Stanton by Bridge, *del Haye*
87. Stanton by Dale, *Hay*
88. Stanton in Peak, *Addeshaye*
89. Stanton in Peak, *Calverhay*
90. Stanton in Peak, *le Heye*
91. Staveley, *le Haye*
92. Tapton, *Millh[aya]*
93. Ticknall, *Schadawe*
94. Trusley, *Toxenai*
95. Walton, *Waltonhay*
96. Walton upon Trent, *Werburgh Heye*
97. Wessington, *Heya*
98. Wessington, *Cardley Hey*
99. Weston Underwood, *le Maney*
100. Wheston, *Heydale*
101. Wirksworth, *le Heynyges*
102. Wirksworth, *del Hay*
103. Wirksworth, *Haselhay*
104. Wirksworth, *Pit Hey*
105. Wormhill, *Hayes*
106. Yeaveley, *Bothaye*
107. Yeldersley, *le Heyes*
108. Yeldersley, *Oxhay*
109. Yeldersley, *Lyntewodehay*
110. Youlgreave, *del Hagh*

**Map 2
Surviving Hay Place-names**

Chesterfield

Ashbourne

Derby

Map 2 Key

1. Alderwasley, Haytop
2. Alderwasley, Little Hayes
3. Alderwasley, Milnhay Farm
4. Ashleyhay
5. Ashover, Ashover Hay
6. Aston, Hope, Kings Haigh
7. Ault Hucknall, Cockshut Wood
8. Belper, The Dalley
9. Belper, Swinney Wood
10. Birchover, Sabinhay
11. Boylestone, Meadow Hayes
12. Brampton, Moorhay Farm
13. Chapel en le Frith, Bowden Hey Farm
14. Chapel en le Frith, Cornheys Farm
15. Chapel en le Frith, Heylee Farm
16. Charlesworth, Hey Clough
17. Chelmorton, Bullhay Dale
18. Chesterfield, Hady
19. Chinley, Chinley Hays
20. Chisworth, Cowhey Farm
21. Chisworth, Fattinghey
22. Crich, Oxhay Wood
23. Dale Abbey, Boyah Grange
24. Derby, Bradshaw Way
25. Eckington, Birleyhay
26. Fernilee, Calfhay Wood
27. Foston & Scropton, Hay Lane
28. Froggatt, The Haywood
29. Furness Vale, Broad Hay
30. Furness Vale, The Haugh
31. Green Fairfield, Thorn Heyes
32. Hartington Middle Quarter, Parsley Hay
33. Hartington Nether Quarter, Cardlemere Lane
34. Hartshorne, Hoofies Farm
35. Hathersage, Oxhay Barn
36. Hatton, The Hays
37. Hayfield, Hallot Hey
38. Hayfield, Haywood
39. Hayfield, The Heys
40. Hayfield, Hey Barn Farm
41. Hayfield, Sandy Heys
42. Hayfield, Tom Heys Farm
43. Hayfield, Widdows Hey Wood
44. Heanor, Milnhay Road
45. Highlow, Broadhay
46. Hoon, Hoon Hay Manor
47. Hope Woodlands, Banktop Hey
48. Hope Woodlands, Blackley Hey
49. Hope Woodlands, Calfhey Wood
50. Hope Woodlands, Calfhey Wood
51. Hope Woodlands, Alport Castles
52. Hope Woodlands, Cow Hey
53. Hope Woodlands, Gillot Hey Farm
54. Hope Woodlands, Heyridge Farm
55. Hope Woodlands, Oxhey
56. Hope Woodlands, Wiseman Hey Clough
57. Hope Woodlands, Wrenhay Coppice
58. Idridgehay
59. Ilkeston, Cotmanhay
60. Kirk Ireton, Hays Farm
61. Kirk Ireton, Hays Lane
62. Little Longstone, Hay Dale/Top
63. Mapleton, Haywood
64. Marston Montgomery, Woodhay
65. Morley, Morley Hayes
66. New Mills, Feeding Hey
67. New Mills, Gibb Hey
68. New Mills, Hague Bar
69. New Mills, Will Hey
70. Ockbrook, Little Hay Grange
71. Outseats, Shawhay Barn
72. Padley, Hay Wood
73. Pilsley, Locko Plantation
74. Radbourne, Terrel Hays
75. Repton, Cokhay
76. Repton, The Hayes
77. Ripley, Lower & Upper Hartshay
78. Ripley, Marehay
79. Sandiacre, The Hewarths
80. Shatton, Wheat Hay Farm
81. Shirley, Peathays
82. Shirley, Wormsley
83. Smisby, Daniel Hayes
84. Spondon, Locko Park
85. Staveley, The Hague
86. Tapton, Lockoford Lane
87. Ticknall, The Scaddows
88. Tintwistle, Hey
89. Tintwistle, Hey Moss
90. Tintwistle, Upper Heyden
91. Trusley
92. Walton, Stonehay Farm
93. Walton, Walton Hay
94. Walton upon Trent, Borough Hill
95. Wardlow, Hey Farm
96. Wessington, Wessington Hay
97. Wheston, Haydale
98. Whitwell, Bondhay Farm
99. Wirksworth, Hannage Way
100. Wirksworth, Pitty Wood
101. Wormhill, Hayward Farm
102. Yeaveley, Booth-hay
103. Yeldersley, Lintwood

limestone upland area At Youlgreave a person was described in a charter as being *del Hagh*. Although included under Youlgreave by Cameron there is perhaps no other reason to believe this man was from that place.

Mid Derwent Valley and Gritsone Edges

The Derwent Valley north of Matlock has dramatic gritstone outcrops with well-watered and wooded valleys. The area to the east of the river would for a short period have been part of the Forest East of the Derwent (see below). There are a few **(ge)hæg** elements found in field-names, some with interesting prefixes: *Doggisheye* at Calver, *Oxheyes* at Baslow and *Gosehay* in Matlock for example. In Birchover *Morehay* and *Sabynheye* are both recorded in the reign of Edward 1; *Morehay* has not been located but Sabinhay is today still a small estate to the east of Birchover. In that record Robert de Waddisley granted Thomas, son of Henry de Stanton demesne land, a capital messuage and a wood called *Sabynheye* with free grinding at a mill called *Wodemolne*[33]. Sabin was a surname that most probably came with the Normans, a family with this name held land in East Anglia. This usage of a personal name and **(ge)hæg** occurs again in *Addesheye* in Stanton in Peak in 1290. Here Aeddi is an Anglo-Saxon name. Of the other hays in this area *Old Hay* at Darley is perhaps of note, only recorded for the first time in 1731 its name suggests an earlier date for its establishment. In the royal manor of Bakewell, where underwood rather than woodland pasture was recorded at Domesday and there was extensive ploughland, a *Heywode* was recorded in 1251.

Haga[1] is found in Curbar, at *le Haughe,* and in the field-name *Haw Piece* at Pilsley. The question arises here as to the origin of these features.

Hays in this area with names that appear later in the written record include a single reference to Haddon Hay in 1607. In 1386 a dowry was granted to Joan with land 'in the middle of the wood of Haddonfrith between two banks.' She then demised a parcel of land within the Park of Nether Haddon with the wood growing thereon to Richard Vernon for a period of 101 years[34]. Could Haddon Hay have been this plot ?

Area of Duffield Frith

The private, later Royal, Forest of Duffield Frith occupied undulating, wooded country to the south of the Limestone Uplands. In this area *Haselhay,* Ashleyhay, Idridgehay and Milnhay are all situated where woodland pasture was notably extensive in Domesday. The entry for Shottle and its berewick of Wallstone, recorded an area of woodland pasture 2½ leagues wide and 3½ long. This was all within the de Ferrers private forest of Duffield Frith from the late 11th century and no doubt the area had been suitable for hunting prior to the Norman Conquest. By the early medieval period a group of eight enclosed parks were established in this area[35], also a number of hays many of which are documented before 1500. Two settlement names contain hay, Ashleyhay and Idridgehay. The latter incorporates an Anglo-Saxon personal name, Eadric, with **(ge)hæg.** Cameron also lists a field name under Wirksworth, *Edrisale* (1415) and *Edersall* (1610) from a combination of Eadric and OE **halh,** a corner or nook of land. There does therefore seem to be an association with an Anglo Saxon named Eadric in Wirksworth and Idridgehay. As Anglo Saxon personal names fell rapidly out of fashion after the Norman Conquest, Eadric would not have survived as a personal name until 1230[36]. The enclosure must therefore have been formed before 1066 or very soon after that year. Fieldwork around Idridgehay has revealed an oval enclosure south of Idridgehay Green, cut through by the northern stretch of Cliffash Lane (Map 3). The internal boundary of this enclosure is curved

and for most of its length has no breaks. The bank and external ditch forming the boundary have been measured at various points. The bank has spread in places to a width of three metres with a height of a metre. Although altered by modern development on the north side the pattern is fossilised in the rear garden fences of the modern houses to the south of the Green. The features are most notable on the west of the enclosure. On the outside of the bank and ditch a public right of way follows it for 75% of the circumference. This perhaps represents a freeboard, or area giving access to the boundary for maintenance purposes (cf. park pales). The outer boundary of the freeboard is broken on each corner offering funnel entrances into the freeboard/green lane from the outlying fields for the easy movement of stock around the enclosure and into the outlying fields. Stone was noticed where each break in the bank formed an entrance. At Cliffash a possible dislocation of the boundary occurs similar to the off-set entrances found in parks where deer/stock could have been funnelled into the enclosure itself. Cliffash Lane is a deep holloway leading from the conjectured route of the Roman road from Buxton to Derby and Ireton Wood. It widens just before this off-set entrance and takes a slightly different line from this point. It is suggested that the continuation of Cliffash Lane into the village through the enclosure is a later extension. A public footpath follows the curve of the hay from Cliffash east and north east round to the present B5063. On the tithe map the road is much widened at this point, possibly incorporating the freeboard. A similar pattern of narrow fields then mirrors the pattern south of the Green.

Hilley beside Postern Park was annexed to the park by royal consent sometime before 1523[37], offering the possibility that this Hill Hay had started as a deer catching net or temporary fence. *Swinehay* (1334), now Swinney Wood between Belper and Heage, was an area of enclosed woodland for the pasturage of pigs and *Woodhegh* (1408), in the same area, a piece of enclosed woodland. The *hayam de Neubigging* (1262), near Hulland Ward, was perhaps an enclosure for the use of the villagers. It possibly protected meadow ground or a common hunting area with either a permanent or temporary hedge or fence. In the medieval period access was only allowed in certain areas for grazing or gathering estovers 'after the hay is cut,' or ' after the crop has been taken'. The hedge in these instances could have been simply made with brushwood, but a ditch could have still demarcated the area.

No record of **haga**[1] place- or field-name elements has been found in the area of Duffield Frith.

Area around and South and East of Ashbourne

The undulating, rich farmland based on Keuper Marls west of Derby contains a number of hays. *Toxenai* is recorded in the Domesday Survey and usually accepted to be present day Trusley. This suggests it was already enclosed by the early 11th century. *Oxhey* is also recorded in Yeldersley in 1435 together with *Lyntewodhay* and *the Heyes* in the same manor. All the early hays in this area lay in manors with woodland pasture measured in leagues. The exceptions are the *Hayam de Hoga,* relating to nearby Hoon, and *Holmehay* at Marston on Dove, both situated on the low lying flood plain of the River Dove. Both Kirk Ireton and Hognaston have parcels documented in the Chandos Pole Gell deposit at the DRO known as *Le Hey* or *le Heigh*. In Hognaston this is described as the 'town meadow' in c1300[38], whereas in Kirk Ireton the parcel was privately enclosed by 1421[39]. The name *Meduhay* at Boylestone suggests this same use. A further agricultural use is suggested by *Bothaye*, now Boothay Farm, from **bōth** meaning a temporary shelter or herdsman's hut (Map 3). The particular case of *Bradleyhay* is dealt with in detail in the Appendix.

Derby, the Trent Valley and the Area South

Both Dale Abbey and Darley Abbey have hays associated with their holdings in Derby; *Canon's hay* in Osmaston is an obvious example. *Coningehay* and *Palfreyhay* were no doubt to protect these animals and *Bradseahay* was described as a common pasture in 1524[40]. Some other hays found in Derby, *Superior* and *Inferior Heys* and *Schortheys,* have no definition of their use leaving open the possibility that these were connected to newly enclosed parts of the borough, as suggested by Hooke. They are recorded as containing tofts in the 13th century[41]. None of these were in an area of woodland pasture in 1086. *Lokhay*, now Locko Park near Spondon is believed to be unique in Derbyshire with a specialist purpose as a secure enclosure for lepers[42].

The area of clay lowlands and rich river valley meadows to the south of Derby has a well-distributed number of hays which all lay within an area recorded in Domesday as woodland pasture. Two of these are from the element **haga**[1]: *Bryghaghe* in Melbourne which was added to Melbourne Park in 1379[43] and *Schadawe*, now The Scaddows, in Ticknall. The first element in this name is from **scead** Old English for boundary and fieldwork in the area has identified a well-defined bank and curving hedge. A number of other hays are scattered throughout the area. At Smisby *Deneuewellhai*, an area of woodland in 1252, was described as a park in c1260[44]. At the same date and in the same area the canons of Repton were given permission to 'enclose their park of *Hulhay* within a ditch' and in Hartshorne[45] John de Hartshorne was allowed to 'enclose underwoods called *Forhaye'*, the first element possibly from OE **fôr,** swine or pig.

Area of the Forest East of the Derwent

There is a high incidence of hays in the area of the short-lived Forest East of the Derwent[46], possibly enclosed for similar reasons as those in the Forest of the Peak, but in this case to protect valuable timber as well as crops. One hay of note is *Bishop's Heys* at Hopwell. This manor was part of the land of the Bishop of Chester and continued into the early 18th century paying tithes to the Prebendary of Sallow, 'two fat bucks and two fat does in season'[47]. The cartularies of both Dale and Darley Abbey evidence early enclosure for monastic foundations[48]. In some cases this would have been to protect hunting rights, the obvious example being *Hartshay* near Ripley. From the Darley Cartulary we learn that an agreement was reached between the Abbot and Richard of Waingrif in 1230 over pasture and assarts in the woods of Ripley[49]. Richard agreed that he would not have any such rights in the Abbot's closes, East Wood, Little Wood and Hartshay. Fifteen years later in 1244 Ralph de Freschville of Crich gave up a right he claimed through the middle of Hartshay in order that the canons could enclose 'that wood with a ditch'. Unusually the canons allowed that 'if wild animals enter their close Ralph may enter by their gate and hunt them'. By 1275 the Hundred Rolls noted that the Abbot of Darley had two parks newly made, one at Butterley and the other at Hartshay[50]. There is no doubt the hay had effectively become a park. The description of Hartshay, first enclosed by a ditch, local landowners renouncing rights within it and then the provision of a presumably locked gate suggest the making of a park. *Marehay* in Ripley was an enclosure to protect mares, presumably with their foals but in the 17th century was known sometimes as Marely or Morely Park, causing confusion with Morley Park near Heage one of the seven parks in Duffield Frith.

Boyhag, from **haga**[1], and Littlehay both became granges of Dale Abbey. It is well recorded that these Augustinian canons were engaged in hunting. They were expelled from the House

at Deepdale in the late 12th century for hunting the king's deer and later made to pay fines for forest offences[51]. Boyah Grange has an adjoining coneygrey and is close to Stanley Park, another of the canons' possessions.

There is also a high coincidence of woodland pasture noted in Domesday with early hays towards the southern part of the Forest East of the Derwent. Ripley, encompassing Hartshay and the later, Marehay, had an area of 2 leagues by 1 league. However Sandiacre, a river valley settlement comparable to Hoon and Hatton, had three early hays but no Domesday woodland pasture. Conversely, in the north east, the king's manor of Newbold, with its 6 outliers, all fell within an area of extensive woodland pasture, but only Milnhay at Tapton is documented as an early hay.

A number of places scattered throughout this area have enclosures simply known as *Le Hay/Hey/Haya* all with 13th and 14th century documentary evidence for their establishment: Ashover, Dethick, Wessington, Kilburn, Mapperley, Walton (Map 3) and a hay somewhere in the Newbold or Dunston area. In the following places the plural form *heyes/hayes* is found: Pentrich, Risley and Mapperley. Della Hooke (following Adams)[52] suggests the term 'hayes' referred to a small hunting park 'usually in a woodland area closed for the retention of deer'. In both Risley and Mapperley these areas, known from 1230 and 1273, are adjacent to medieval parks. At Morley a similar plot is found alongside the park but it is not documented until the middle of the 17th century. There is clearly a relationship between these enclosed areas but they remained separate parcels, indeed in Morley until the present.
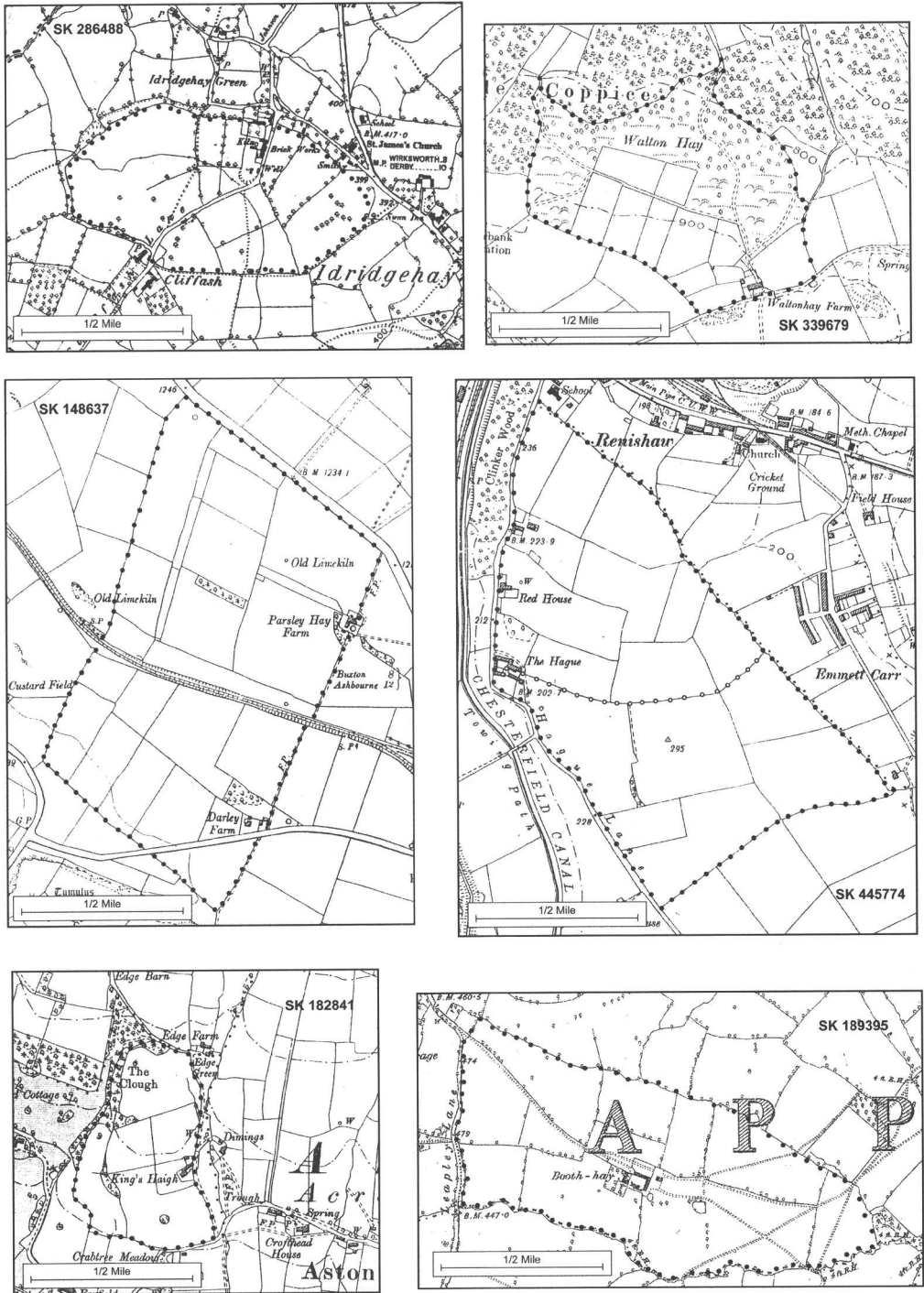
Further north *le Haye iuxta Staveley* is interesting. Apart from this first recorded spelling in 1330 it was subsequently spelt *le Haghe* (with variations) and survives to the present as The Hague (Map 3), not to be confused with The Hagg in Staveley Park. Cameron therefore suggests it comes from **haga**[1] and not **(ge)hæg**. The parish boundary follows a long field line northwest making an area very similar topographically to Hollinhay in Staffordshire where it is known deer were trapped.

There are no records of early hays on the magnesium limestone but there were a number of medieval parks.

Conclusions and Further Considerations

It is possible there were two separate features, *haga* and *(ge)hæg/haia*: the first for the trapping of deer or wild game and some other specific purposes, the second a secure enclosure to protect assets, of which deer was just one. Hooke suggests that *haga* were directly linked with reservation of land for the preservation and hunting of game, frequently where land was taken into the Royal Forest after the Conquest. Lords were allowed to officially enclose their deer parks there, sometimes on the site of the Anglo Saxon *haga*. Today woods can often be seen on sites of Anglo Saxon *haga*. The use of the word *derhage* in the will of Wine in 1045 for the area that is considered to become Ongar Great Park leads one to think of first a temporary hedge which becomes more and more permanent over time, until eventually forming a secure deer proof enclosure with bank, ditch and pale. In Derbyshire the fewer incidences of **haga**[1] make it hard to draw conclusions about these features but King's Haigh at Aston near Hope and *Personneshogh* at Shallcross near Fernilee could be investigated with this in mind. The documented evidence of the Assize of Woodstock suggests hays, deer catching nets or temporary hedging, were made ready for the King in advance of a royal visit. The wide use of the term **(ge)hæg** in Derbyshire allows a few common themes to be considered. It is possible that some of these enclosures are Anglo-Saxon in origin. Eadric and Aeddi are

Map 3 Examples of Hays

•••• Possible extent of Hay   ◦◦◦◦ Alternate extent of Hay

both Anglo-Saxon personal names and *Toxenai* is documented in the Domesday Book. Further examples start surviving in the documentary record in greater numbers from the 12th century. A number of these simply refer to *Le Heye* suggesting that this enclosure was something of note, a fixed feature in the landscape. In a number of cases witnesses to charters are referred to as *del Haye* offering the possibility of a dwelling within a hay. Others suggest ownership by a local landowner, *Robertshay* (c1300) at Bradley or *Carduilhay* (c1250) in Wessington. *Bishop's Hay* at Hopwell was perhaps an example of an obligation on the local population to make a 'deer hedge' on the Bishop of Chester's manor as suggested by Maitland. Monastic ownership of hays is well recorded and some of these were certainly connected with hunting. Other instances suggest a communal or manorial hay, as at Hognaston, Ashover and Walton near Chesterfield, possibly to protect meadow land.

Although there does seem to be a close association with hays and hunting or the keeping or trapping of deer it is perhaps sensible to think of them as just one of the manorial assets that needed protection. This has been shown to be the case in some of the medieval parks in Derbyshire. Early references also occur to hays attached to mills: Tapton in 1226, Heanor in 1258 and Alderwasley in 1291. Early charters sometimes describe a mill together with its associated leat, dams and watercourses. These would all need protection and an enclosure to provide this seems probable. It is also possible that these *Milnhays* were parcels of land enclosed for the use of the miller as part of his stipend. In Wirksworth in 1415 it was a pit that deserved protection, the name surviving to this day as Pitty Wood. It must be remembered that all these dates are the first recorded documentation that has been found for the names. How long prior to these dates they had been in use is impossible to ascertain.

Animals other than deer were associated with hays. As has been noted *Toxenai* probably meant an enclosure for oxen and Oxhay becomes more common in the surviving written record as both a place- and field-name from the 14th century, with nine examples occurring in Derbyshire. Horses, bulls, dogs, rabbits, swine, cocks and even peacocks in 1630 are associated with hays.

Enclosed woodland is a well-known feature of the medieval landscape. There are many examples of both Woodhays and Haywoods throughout Derbyshire and some particular species of tree are recorded: ash in Ashleyhay (1254), hazel at *Haselhay* near Wirksworth (1247) and limes in *Lyntewodehay* (1435) in Yeldersley. The presence of Domesday woodland pasture seems to strongly influence the distribution of early hays especially in central Derbyshire.

In some instances boundary banks around hays still survive in the landscape, Idridgehay and Danielhay perhaps being the best examples. With more field work others might be found and similarly further field work might reveal differences on the ground between *(ge)hæg/ haia* and *haga* features. There is here a consideration as to whether some of the deer hedge structures may have been temporary in nature and therefore not leave visible traces on the ground, even though their presence remains in the naming of fields.

Whilst several hays have taken their name from adjacent vills, e.g. Wessington, Walton and Ashover, there are cases such as Ashleyhay and Idridgehay where a later settlement has taken its name from a pre-existing hay. The hays in the latter cases have formed a nucleus for development.

The relationship between parks and hays is also of interest. As no *haiae* are recorded in Derbyshire Domesday it is impossible to know whether any of the later medieval parks would have been recorded as *haia* if the commissioners on circuit 6 had been more thorough or had had a different perception of their remit. In four recorded instances hays follow a progression

from woods to hays finally to become parks: Danielhay, Hartshay, Little Hay Grange and Bradley. This is a very small proportion of the total of early hays found in Derbyshire. These continued in a single ownership as a valuable asset and were therefore more likely to survive both on the ground and in the written record. In a number of other cases hays are found adjacent to parks: Morley, Hardwick, Cubley, Foremark, Repton, Whitwell, *Hilley* at Postern, *Brynghalgh* at Melbourne and *Terril hay* at Radbourne. Perhaps these smaller enclosures were connected to the parks and used in conjunction with them in some way. At Postern and Melbourne these were later added to the park but in the other cases the hays seem to have remained separate. Parks needed a Royal Licence or charter for their construction whereas presumably hays did not. Could the creation of a hay be a way of making a park without the need for permission?
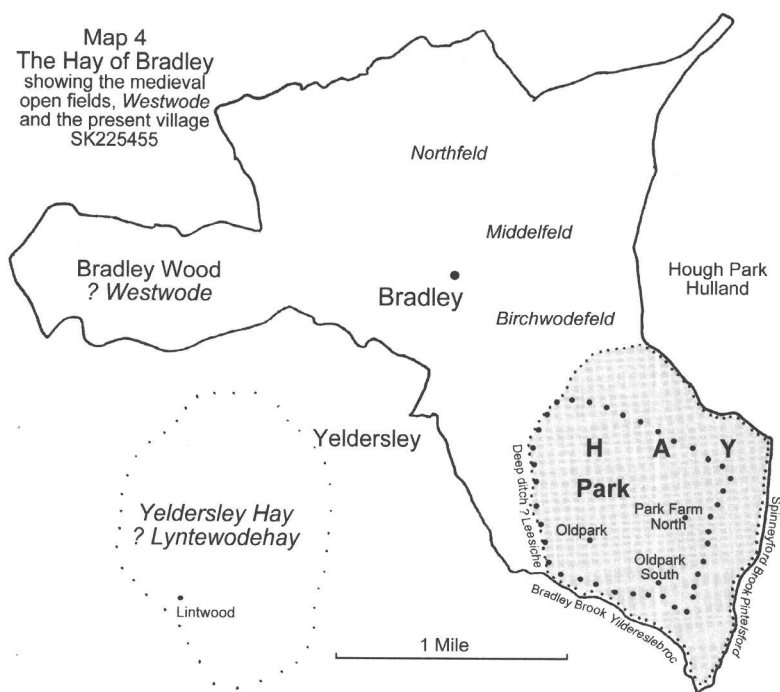
Whatever the case, it does seem that *haga* and *gehæg/haia* were among the earliest recognised enclosures and as such were important in the pattern of the pre- and post-Conquest landscape. They formed long-standing features unaffected by subsequent changes in the farming practices of the manor. The words seem to become interchangeable over time and their original precise meaning lost but the use of the term 'hay' for some sort of enclosure has persisted until the nineteenth century and still remains today.

APPENDIX

Bradley Hay

Although the name appears to have been lost, the hay of Bradley is well documented from the late 12th century. Within an area with extensive woodland pasture at Domesday, the manor of Bradley, four miles east of Ashbourne, was held by the ancestors of the Shirley family, subtenants under the tenants-in-chief, the de Ferrers. The de Grendon family were in turn subtenants under the Shirleys and their interest descended through heiresses to the Strettons and the Brailsfords. It was into this complicated hierarchy of feudal tenure that the Kniveton family appeared around the end of the 12th century. They had started from humble beginnings as peasant freeholders but from around 1250 they began to acquire interests in Bradley. Matthew II of Kniveton succeeded his father in 1240 and the centre of his activity was Bradley, which became the family seat. He had many dealings involving the dower of Hawisia, mother of Roger of Stretton, part of which was the hay of Bradley. Matthew's son Henry inherited after his death in 1285 and he was involved with the dower of his stepmother Elizabeth, part of which again was the hay. The Knivetons eventually gained total control of this whilst steadily acquiring overall power in Bradley. They were driven by ambition to increase their holdings and in the space of two generations the family had acquired landed interests in three counties. Henry eventually possessed enough land and income to be called a knight: he styled himself 'Lord of Bradley' and as such was granted free warren in 1290[53]. A grant of free warren has been noted elsewhere[54] as a pre-cursor to the establishment of a park and this was the case in Bradley by the end of the 13th century. It is from the Kniveton Leiger[55], a register of title deeds and other evidences of the family, instigated by Henry of Kniveton, that it has been possible to gain an insight into the way in which the hay of Bradley became an integral part of the life of the village at that time.

The hay was created around the end of the 12th century by William, son of Serlo de Grendon, after licence from Sewallis of the Shirley family, in return for 20s. and ½ a mark of silver to his wife. This licence is preserved in their register of deeds, the *Stemmata Shirleiana*[56], where it states that William could make an enclosed *haia* for the purpose of hunting wherever he

Map 4
The Hay of Bradley
showing the medieval
open fields, *Westwode*
and the present village
SK225455

liked in Bradley Wood. The hay was certainly in place in 1199-1216 when Serlo de Grendon granted land and wood in Bradley to Serlo, son of Ralph de Mungay, excepting his *hay* of Bradley[57]. The Leiger[58] makes it clear that Serlo de Grendon had one *haia* where the men of Yeldersley as well as himself could graze their animals. This is most probably *Lintewodehay* (see Table). He also had a hay in Bradley which he called a *dominica haia* or 'demesne hay' for grazing and feeding from mast for his own beasts and where agistment was allowed.

Until about 1256 the heirs of the Strettons and the Brailsfords held the lordship of Bradley. A grant of land in c.1216 from Henry de Stretton to Thomas, a one-time forester to William de Stretton, makes it clear that the hay was already being treated in a similar way to a park; it was an enclosed parcel of land which had an official custodian[59]. After this time the Knivetons began a rapid rise to prominence. They appear to have accumulated considerable wealth and quickly acquired both the Stretton and the Brailsford moieties in Bradley. In 1258 Matthew of Kniveton was granted by Roger, son of Walter of Stretton, his part of the manor of Bradley, except the capital messuage but including his portion of the *haye*[60]. It was at this time that estovers, the right to take wood for fuel and other purposes, were first mentioned. *Haybote,* the taking of wood for making fences, *hus* or *housbote*, wood for repairing buildings and *furbote,* wood for making fires, were allowed in the hay; they were to be taken with the 'view' or supervision of the custodian. In 1258, when Matthew acquired much of the Stretton dower land in Bradley, he allowed Hawisia, the mother of Roger of Stretton, *housbote, haybote et furbote* in the *haya* under the view of his forester, as well as in the *little wood of Bradley*[61].

By 1260, when much exchange of land had taken place between the under tenants, the Knivetons gained a hold on the hay of Bradley. At that date Robert de Ferrers, the tenant in chief, took an interest in the changing pattern of holdings. He had previously hindered the

transfers of land from the Strettons and had been taking timber himself from the hay; now he decided to regularise the situation and agreed not to take the timber from the *haya de Bradel'*, except *husbote* and *haybote by view of Matthew's foresters*[62]. The timber in the hay was obviously a valuable commodity, protected by the enclosure. Before 1269 Matthew II granted to his son and heir Henry his part of the wood of Bradley he called *Haya,* which he had had from Roger of Stretton[63] in 1258. There had been land of both Stretton and Brailsford inheritance within the hay and this is apparent in the further grant of 1280-5[64] when both the land of Henry of Brailsford and Roger of Stretton was said to be the wood of *Bradelehay.* There is a detailed description here of the location and extent of the hay which makes it clear that it covered a large area *in latitude between the watercourse of the Pintelsford on one part and the Leesiche below Bradley on the other part and in longitude between the park of the Hough and the watercourse which is called Yildereslebroc* (Map 4). The hay was sometimes used as a locating feature in the landscape, as in *an assart below the haye of Bradley*[65]. For the grant of *Bradelehay* Henry had to render to his father two tuns of good wine and a robe annually and Matthew was still to be allowed reasonable estovers there with the view of his son's foresters.

Money was earned from concessions granted to various people. This is illustrated by an agreement of 1281[66] which also gives an idea of the quantity of timber in the hay. This agreement was between Matthew and Thomas of Mapleton before the justices in Eyre at Derby, to determine Thomas' estovers in the *haye* of Bradley. He was to be allowed 16 cartloads in perpetuity, annually, each cart to be drawn by three horses, by view of Matthew's foresters. The foresters were to be summoned by blowing a horn three times after which, if no-one appeared, Thomas was trusted to take his cartloads without supervision at any time, so long as he did not exceed the agreed number. The fact that the foresters could not always be readily summoned points perhaps to the size of the hay and its well-wooded, undulating nature. This agreement lasted for 13 years, during which time a vast amount of timber must have been removed. In 1294[67] however the concession was revoked and Thomas of Mapleton quitclaimed to Henry all his rights in the *haya de Bradel'* which had been granted to him in 1281.

The hay was used as a bargaining tool. In 1281[68] Norman and Cecilie de Bingham, who held land in neighbouring Hulland, agreed to forgo certain rights of common of pasture in Bradley in return for 20 acres of land and wood from the wood of *Bradelehay.* This was to be enclosed and ditched at all times of the year, but Matthew and his men were to be allowed common of pasture in these 20 acres after the corn and hay had been carried. Amongst others who were granted parcels was a John le Roo[69] who had held 11½ acres of waste of Bradley called *le Heye* which he quitclaimed in 1289.

In 1285[70] there was an assignment of dower by Henry of Kniveton to Elizabeth, his stepmother, widow of Matthew: one third part of lands, meadows etc, including estovers in *Bradehay,* common of pasture there and one third of the sales of timber. In 1286, a complicated agreement between Henry and Elizabeth[71] serves to show the value and importance of the hay and its keeper. Elizabeth had sued the prioress of Grace Dieu and several other people, including extended family members, for her dower from her late husband Matthew. Henry granted her 36 acres from the waste of Bradley, made up of 30 acres of land in *le Westwode* and 6 acres within *hayam de Bradeley.* She was spared the payments of all rents and services to the capital lords of the fees that she had been assigned in her dower. She was, however, to give Hawisia, widow of Walter of Stretton, one third of a bushel of rye or flour every 3 weeks on account of her dower and one third of a bushel of corn or flour every 3 weeks to the

keeper of the *haye de Bradeley*. The keeper was to swear fealty to Elizabeth and to safeguard her interests under penalty of loss of the allowance and dismissal. In 1287[72], for certain concessions on the part of Elizabeth, Henry made an agreement to supply the allowances of rye to Hawisia of Stretton and the keeper of *Bradeleyhay*, in exchange for annual payments of 9s.8d.

In 1289[73] Elizabeth quitclaimed to her son Henry her right in 29 acres of waste within the *hayam de Bradeleg*. She still retained for her lifetime the right of common of pasture after the crops had been carried. A quitclaim of 1290[74] makes it clear that Elizabeth held waste elsewhere in Bradley, in scattered parcels of 4 acres and 10 acres, presumably enclosed for some period of the year. In 1299[75] Elizabeth further abandoned her legal action against Henry over the sale of timber in the manor of Bradley; whether all or any of this was from the hay, as in the original assignment of dower in 1285, is not clear.

In 1291[76] Norman and Cecilie de Bingham quitclaimed their rights of common of pasture in lands enclosed by Henry since the death of his father Matthew in 1285. This reference indicates that many enclosures had been made by Henry to consolidate his demesne land since he became the heir to the Kniveton estate. It was now his intention to create a private park made up of one or several of these, taken from within the *hayam de Bradel'*. This park was for the exclusive use of Henry and his heirs and was to be enclosed indefinitely for the whole year without any objections. Norman was still to be allowed common of pasture in Henry's other enclosed lands after crops and hay had been carried. It is clear that Henry's park did not stretch as far as the eastern boundary of the hay. In a deed of 1296[77] 10 acres of land were quitclaimed *between the park of the aforesaid Henry and the road which leads towards Pintelesford*.

Thus by the end of the 13th century a picture was emerging of how the hay of Bradley developed. From an enclosure for entrapping and/or hunting wild animals it became an increasingly valuable asset to the Knivetons. Timber was abundant and generated income both directly to the family and indirectly through concessions to other people. Crops were grown, animals pastured and payments were received for agistment. The hay was used as an assignment of dower and was a powerful bargaining tool in grants and exchanges. Part of it was eventually permanently enclosed to make a private park for the enobled Kniveton family, marking their newly acquired status. After 1289 there is no further mention of the hay in the Leiger, but several references to the park[78], emphasising its increasingly relative importance.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1]   Cameron, K., *The Place-names of Derbyshire*, EPNS, Volumes XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, 1959. By convention place- and field-name elements are shown in bold throughout this article.

[2]   Smith, A.H., *English Place-name Elements*, EPNS, Volumes XXV & XXVI, 1956. Further discussion of these elements are given and derivations are as follows: **(ge)hæg** OE a fence or enclosure; **haga**[1] OE an hedge, an enclosure; **hagen** OE an enclosure: **hege** OE a hedge, a fence; **hegning** ON enclosed land.

[3]   Gelling, M. and Cole, A., *The Landscape of Place-Names,* Stamford, 2000

[4]   Hooke, D., *Pre-Conquest Woodland: its Distribution and Usage,* Agricultural History Review, 37, II, 113-129

[5]   Liddiard, R., *The Deer Parks of Domesday Book,* Landscapes, 2003, I, 4-23

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Table showing Derbyshire **haga**[1], **(ge)hæg, hesa** and **heyning** place- and field-name elements

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Abney	Forkley hays		*Forkleyhayes*	(ge)hæg	1690	*KC SheffBC*
Alderwasley	Hay Top	333534		not in KC	1879	OS 6"
	Little Hayes	318532	***Lytulhay***	(ge)hæg	1345	KC *DuLa*
	Milnhay Farm	328505	***Mulnehay***	(ge)hæg	1291	Ipm
Alfreton			*Manheye*	(ge)hæg	1509-47	KC *StarChamb*
Ash	Madge Heys			(ge)hæg	1839	*TA*
Ashleyhay	Ashleyhay	292516	***Assellewehay***	(ge)hæg	1254	Ipm
			del Hay	(ge)hæg	1304	KC *BelCh*
Ashover	Ashover Hay	358605	***la Haya***	(ge)hæg	14c	KC *Felley*
			Haughfeld	haga[1]	1572	WC xi.103
	Swathey lands			(ge)hæg	1780	KC *Survey*
Aston, Hope	Hays Knowle			not in KC	1849	*TA*
	King's Haigh	182841	*Kingeshagh/hay*	haga[1] or	1509-47	KC *DuLa*
				(ge)hæg		
	Little Hay			(ge)hæg	1849	*TA*
	Wheat hay			(ge)hæg	1849	*TA*
Aston on Trent			*Hall Hay*	not in KC	1630	DRO D779B/T114
Atlow			***le Heywode***	(ge)hæg	1317	DRO D231M/T141
Ault Hucknall	Cockshut Wood	450641	***Cockshutehey***	(ge)hæg	1453	KC *HardCh*
			le Haghesike	haga[1]	14c	KC *NewsteadR*
			les Hayes	(ge)hæg	14c	KC *NewsteadR*
Bakewell	Hay Wood		***Heywode***	(ge)hæg	1251	KC *LichChart*
Bamford	Hay			(ge)hæg	1786	KC *Rental*
Baslow			***Oxheyes***	(ge)hæg	1386	DAJ 23 p7
Belper	The Dalley	335486	*Dal hay Close*	not given	1591	KC *FF*
	Hay Close			not given	1787	*Enclosure*
	Swinney Wood	354494	***Swynehay***	(ge)hæg	1334	KC *DuLa*
	Wood Close/Side		***Woodhegh***	(ge)hæg	1408	KC *For*
Birchover			***Morehay***	not in KC	1272-1307	WC ii.29
	Sabinhay	254622	***Sabynheye***	(ge)hæg	1272-1307	WC ii.11
Boulton (Derby)			***Heyam***	(ge)hæg	1237	Darley F55 p267
			del Haye	(ge)hæg	1330	KC Ass
Boylestone	Meadow Hayes	176367	***Meduhay***	(ge)hæg	1252	DRS FF No.233
Bradbourne	The Great hay		***la Heye***	(ge)hæg	1330	*TA*
			del Hegh	not in KC	1361	DbCh No.390

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Bradley			*Hay de Bradeleye*	(ge)hæg	1192	Kniveton
			le Hayscawe	(ge)hæg	1297	Kniveton
			Robertsheye	(ge)hæg	c1300	Kniveton
Bradwell			*Haw land*	haga[1]	1558-1603	KC *DuLa*
Brailsford	Bullocke hay			(ge)haeg	1837	*TA*
	Handra hay		*Andrewshay*	not given	1620	ROLLR 26D53
	Oxhay		*Oxhay*	(ge)haeg	1665	KC *Burdett*
Brampton	Moorhay Farm	312724	*Moorhay*	(ge)hæg	1698	KC *Terrier*
			del Haye	(ge)hæg	c1250	KC Hall iii
Brough	Ferny Hay			(ge)hæg	1852	*Enclosure*
Burnaston	Corsey hey			(ge)hæg	1848	*TA*
Caldwell	Mill knee		*Milln Hay*	(ge)hæg	1661	KC *Survey*
Calver			*Doggisheyis*	(ge)hæg	1250	KC *BelCh*
Castleton			*Brod Car Hey*	not in KC	1520	DbCh No.564
			Les Heyes	not in KC	1520	DbCh No.564
Chapel en le Frith	Bowdenhey Farm	064817	*Bowdenhay Mill*	(ge)hæg	1877	OS 6"
	Collinacre		*Collin Hay*	(ge)hæg	1647	KC Hall iii
	Cornheys Farm	067823		not in KC	1877	OS 6"
	Cow Hey		*Cowhey*	(ge)hæg	1713	KC Hall iii
	Danehay			(ge)hæg	1842	OS 6"
			Halleheye	(ge)hæg	1424	KC *BelCh*
			le Hegh	(ge)hæg	1428	KC *BelCh*
	Heylee Farm	036781	*Heyley*	(ge)hæg	1251	DAJ 5 p145
	Nick heye			(ge)hæg	19c	KC p66
	Shore hay			(ge)hæg	19c	KC p66
	White Heys			(ge)hæg	19c	KC p66
Charlesworth	Hey Clough	069939	*Ashey Clough*	ge)hæg	1685	KC *Ryl*
	Bankhay			(ge)hæg	1852	*TA*
	Benthay			(ge)hæg	1852	*TA*
	Bridgehay		*Bridgehay croft*	(ge)hæg	1685	KC *Ryl*
	Calf Hay		*Calfe hay*	(ge)hæg	1685	KC *Ryl*
	Cowhey Farm		*The Cowhe/ay*	(ge)hæg	1668	KC *Ryl*
	Greater Shaw		*Greate Shawe*	(ge)hæg	1685	KC *Ryl*
	Hay			(ge)hæg	1852	*TA*
	Moor Hay			(ge)hæg	1852	*TA*
			Oxhay	(ge)hæg	1670	KC *Ryl*
	Swine Hey			(ge)hæg	1852	*TA*

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Chelmorton	Bullhay Dale	103702		(ge)hæg	1812	*Enclosure*
	Stoney			(ge)hæg	1812	*Enclosure*
Chesterfield	Hady	397709	*Le Hady*	?(ge)hæg	1468	DbCh No.1342
Chinley	Calf hay			(ge)hæg	1842	*TA*
	Chinley Hays	043841	*Chinley hays*	not in KC	1791	Burdett
	Hay green			(ge)hæg	1842	*TA*
	Wat Hey			(ge)hæg	1842	*TA*
Chisworth	Cowhey Farm	977906		not in KC	1882	OS 6"
	Fattinghey	980916		not in KC	1882	OS 6"
Church Broughton	Wilkes's hay		*Wilkey*	(ge)hæg	1690	KC *AddCh*
Clowne	Woody			(ge)hæg	1840	*TA*
Codnor			*Hillockleheia*	(ge)hæg	1345	WC iv.11
Crich	Haywood		*Heywood*	(ge)hæg	1356	KC *Crich*
			Hobhay	(ge)hæg	1655	KC *Survey*
			Lefishay	(ge)hæg	1209-12	DRS FF no.47
	Oxhay Wood/	338554	*Oxhey*	(ge)hæg	1539	KC *AOMB*
	Woolhay Baulk	338554		not given	1835	Sanderson
Cubley	Brierhay			(ge)hæg	1844	*TA*
	Marlhey			(ge)hæg	1844	*TA*
	Marshhey			(ge)hæg	1844	*TA*
Curbar			*le Haughe*	haga[1]	1386	DAJ 23 p4
Dale Abbey	Boyah Grange	444382	*Boyhag(e)*	haga[1]	c1160	Dale No.30 p62
Darley Dale			*Old hay*	(ge)hæg	1731	KC Walthall NRA
Derby	Bradshaw Way	355356	*Bradseahay*	(ge)hæg	1524	DbCh No.1005
			Coningeshay	(ge)hæg	1261-75	Darley A63 p105
			le Heya/Lower & Upper Heya	(ge)hæg	1214-33	Darley C48a p163
			Schortheys	(ge)hæg	1450	KC *Rental*
Derwent	Hoe Hay		*How Hay*	(ge)hæg	1762	*Enclosure*
			The Hay/Hey	(ge)hæg	1759	KC *Derby*
	Marled Hay		*Marled hay*	not given	1780	KC *Fairbank*
Dethick			*Cowhay*	(ge)hæg	1779	*Enclosure*
			la Haya	not in KC	14c	KC *Crich*
			Stevensthorne-haie	not in KC	1202	DRS FF No.21
Dronfield			*Hagh*	haga[1]	1413	KC *Portland*
			the Hawe Meadow	haga[1]	1561	KC *Portland*

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Duffield	Hays		*Heyes*	(ge)hæg	1600	KC *DuLa*
	Laneshey			(ge)hæg	1839	TA
Eckington	Birleyhay	398804	*Birleyhay*	(ge)hæg	1787	KC *ExchKR*
			Bullhaughe	haga[1]	1570	KC *ExchKR*
			The Hay Milles	not given	1570	KC *ExchKR*
Edale	Calf Hey		*Calf hey heads*	(ge)hæg	1670	KC *Survey*
	Feeding hay			(ge)hæg	1839	*TA*
	Hays			(ge)hæg	1839	*TA*
	Stirk Hey			(ge)hæg	1839	*TA*
Elvaston	Goty Field		**Gothay**	(ge)hæg	1252	KC *BelCh*
Etwall	Oxhay			(ge)hæg	1827	KC *SaleCat*
Eyam	Green hay			(ge)hæg	1842	*TA*
Fernilee	Calfhay Wood	019766	*Calf Hey*	(ge)hæg	1791	Burdett
			Personneshogh	haga[1]	1345	DAJ 28 p79
Findern	Hays		*Fower/Town Hayes*	(ge)hæg	1575 /1691	DAJ 70 p26/ KC *Deed*
Foston & Scropton	Hay Lane & Farm	194325	*Hay Flat*	(ge)hæg	1819	KC *Derby*
			Ouldheyhome	(ge)hæg	1611	KC *DuLaSC*
	Rushy Hay			not given	1834	TA
Froggatt	The Haywood	249777	*Haywood Brook*	(ge)hæg	1721	KC *Clarion* xxv
Furness Vale	Broad Hay	999833			1842	OS I"
	The Haugh	018836	**Le Hagh**	haga[1]	1381	KC SR
Great Hucklow			*Peacock Heys*	(ge)hæg	1630	KC *Plan*
Great Longstone	Middle Hay			(ge)hæg	1828	OS 6"
			Longton Hey	not in KC	1617	*Senior Chatsworth*
Green Fairfield	Thorn Heyes	084762	*Hay Close*	not given	1846	*TA*
Haddon			*Haddon Hay*	(ge)hæg	1607	KC *MinAcct*
Hartington Middle Quarter	Parsley Hay	148637	**Pateshullhaye**	(ge)hæg	1247	Golob: Acta 98
Hartington Nether Quarter	Cardlemere Lane	170580	**Tardelhay**	(ge)hæg	1276	KC RH
Hartshorne			**Forehaye**	(ge)hæg	1252	DRS FF No.236
	Hoofies Farm	309219	*Hoofhay*	not given	1857	KC *White*
Hathersage			*Cowhay*	(ge)hæg	1708	KC *Hall* iii
	Oxhay Barn	243799	*Oxhay*	(ge)hæg	1659	DAJ 90 p54
	Thornhay		*Thorney*	(ge)hæg	1655	KC *Derby*
Hatton	The Hays	215306	*The Haye*	(ge)hæg	1617	*Senior Chatsworth*
			Hillshey	(ge)hæg	1617	*Senior Chatsworth*

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Hayfield			*Bente hay*	(ge)hæg	1600	KC *Rental*
			Byrchey	(ge)hæg	1600	KC *Rental*
	Hallot Hay	033884	*Elothey*	(ge)hæg	1714	KC *DuLa*
	Hey Wood	032885		not in KC	1842	OS 1"
	The Heys/Higher Heys Farm	045856		not in KC	1880	OS 6"
	Hey Barn Farm	030898	*Hey Barn*	(ge)hæg	1842	OS 1"
	Hey Bottom			(ge)hæg	1829	KC *Fairbank*
			Hodge/Hogg Hay	(ge)hæg	1509-47	KC *DuLa*
			Nether hay	(ge)hæg	1598	KC *Portland*
	Old Hay			(ge)hæg	1829	KC *Fairbank*
	Sandy Heys	073892		not in KC	1840	KC *DuLa*
	Tom Heys Farm	036895	*Tomheys*	(ge)hæg	1714	KC *DuLa*
	Widdows Hey Wood	033892		not given	1880	OS 6"
Hazelwood	The Hays			not in KC	1782	*Enclosure*
	Marehay			not in KC	1782	*Enclosure*
Heanor	Milnhay Road	452468	**Milnehay**	haga[1] or (ge) hæg	1258	DRS FF No.280
Highlow	Broadhay	228804	*Brodehay*	(ge)hæg	1552	KC *MinAcct*
Hilton			**Berkeshay**	not in KC	1449	DbCh No.1380
			Hillshey	not in KC	1617	*Senior Chatsworth*
Hognaston			**Le Hay**	not in KC	c1300	DRO D258/3/7/2
Hoon	Hoon Hay Manor	225299	**Hayam de Hoon**	(ge)hæg	1216-72	WC ix.47
Hope			**del Hayes**	(ge)hæg	1339	DAJ 11 p154
			le Hayes	(ge)hæg	1520	KC *Bemrose*
	Hallam Hay			(ge)hæg	1848	*TA*
	Harman Hay			(ge)hæg	1848	*TA*
	Nicca Hay		*Nicohaye(s)*	not given	1646	KC *ShefJC*
	Spen Hays			(ge)hæg	1848	*TA*
Hope Woodlands	Banktop Hey	153937	*Banck top newe hey*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Blackley Hey	148887	*Blackley hey*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Broad Hay		*The Broade hey*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Calfhey Wood	163915	*Calfhey*	(ge)hæg	1608	KC *StarChamb*
	Calfhey Wood	153896			1842	OS 1"
	Alport Castles	141917	*Castle Hey*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Cow Hey	164942	*Cowhey*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Gillott Hey Farm	145896	*Gillet haye*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Hope Woodlands	Heywood		*Nether Haywood*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Heyridge Farm	138896	*Heyridge*	not given	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Knoll Hey			(ge)hæg	1850	*TA*
	Oxhey	164947	*Roncksley Oxehey*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
	Wiseman Hey Clough	185857		not given	1850	*TA*
	Wrenhay Coppice	165910	*Wren hay(Wood)*	(ge)hæg	1627	*Senior Chatsworth*
Hopwell			*Bishop's Heys*	not in KC	1789	DRO D336/1/7/10
Hulland			**Hayam de Neubigging**	not in KC	1262	WC iv.48
Hurdlow			*The Haies*	not in KC	1614	Weston
Idridgehay	Idridgehay	286488	**Edrichesei**	(ge)hæg	1230	KC Pipe Rolls
Ilkeston	Cotmanhay	464438	*Cotmanhay*	(ge)hæg	1598	Notts DD/FM/81/1
			Hays	(ge)hæg	1798	*Enclosure*
Kilburn			**le Heye**	not in KC	1272-1307	WC iv.68
Kirk Ireton	Hays Farm	265485		not in KC	1879	OS 6"
	Hays Lane	255502	*le Heigh*	(ge)hæg	1421	DRO D258/40/23/8
Kniveton			**le Smetheheye**	(ge)hæg	1297	KC *BelCh*
Little Longstone	Hay Dale/Top	176725	*Hey, the Hay*	(ge)hæg	1611	*Senior Chatsworth*
			Hulleys hay	not in KC	1611	*Senior Chatsworth*
Mapleton	Brown Hays		*Brown Hay*	(ge)hæg	1654	KC *Portland*
	Haywood	176477	**Heywode**	(ge)hæg	1353	DbCh No.1644
Mapperley	Hays		**le Hay**	(ge)hæg	1273-87	Dale No.562a p387-8
Marston on Dove	Hayside Pingle		*Heyside*	(ge)hæg	1617	*Senior Chatsworth*
			Holmhay	not in KC	1254-78	WC ix.67
			Horsey	(ge)hæg	1552	KC *Portland*
Marston Montgomery			*Marehay*	not in KC	1652	WC xii.102
	Woodhay	144398		(ge)hæg	1836	OS 1"
Matlock			**le Hey**	(ge)hæg	1382	KC *DuLa*
			Gosehay	(ge)hæg	1531	KC *DuLa*
	Little Hay			(ge)hæg	1847	*TA*
Melbourne			**Brynghaghe**	haga[1]	1379	KC Gaunt
	Hall Hay		**Halle hey**	(ge)hæg	1415	KC *DuLa*
			le Heye	(ge)hæg	1361	KC Ipm
Morley	Morley Hayes	408425	*Morley Heas*	(ge)hæg	1669	DAJ 1 p88

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Newbold & Dunston	Hays		*le Heye*	(ge)hæg	1393	DbCh No.788
	Mason Hays		*Mason Heyes Close*	(ge)hæg	1724	KC Hall iii
			Meney Hey	(ge)hæg	1689	Notts DD/P/90/13
			le Overheye	(ge)hæg	1366	DbCh No.754
New Mills	Feeding Hey	016878		(ge)hæg	1842	OS 6"
	Gibb Hey	014893	*Gibb Hey*	(ge)hæg	1631	KC *Portland*
	Hague Bar/Fold	988857	*Haigh/Heauge Fold*	haga[1]	1641	KC *DuLa SC*
			Hawe	haga[1]	1461-83	KC *DuLa*
			The Haye House	(ge)hæg	1640	KC *DuLa*
	Will Hey	988855	*Will Hey*	not given	1791	KC *Map*
Newton Solney			*Swarthlinghay*	(ge)hæg	c.1230	WC x.34
Norbury	Oldey Meadow			(ge)hæg	1820	*Enclosure*
Normanton (Derby)			*Hesa*	hesa	c.1250	Darley G7 p299
			le Palfreyheye	(ge)hæg	14c	Darley G60c p325-6
Ockbrook	Little Hay Grange	433373	*Parvum Hayam*	(ge)hæg	13c	Dale No.29 p62
Offerton	Wildhay		*The Wildeheye*	(ge)hæg	1606	KC *Brookhill*
Osmaston (Derby)			*the Canon's Hay*	not in KC	13c	Darley F79 p267
Outseats (Hathersage)	Horse Hey		*Great/ Little Horsehay*	(ge)hæg	1708	KC Hall iii
	Shawhay Barn	218825	*Shaw Hay*	(ge)hæg	1830	*Enclosure*
	Wheathay			(ge)hæg	1830	*Enclosure*
Overseal	Hays			(ge)hæg	1842	*TA*
Padley	Haywood	255778		not in KC	1842	OS 1"
Pentrich			*Hays*	not in KC	1239	Darley H21 p345-6
Pilsley (Bakewell)	Haw Piece		*Hawe*	haga[1]	1296	KC *HardCh*
Pilsley (Chesterfield)	Locko Plantation	424634		haga[1]	1835	Sanderson
Postern (Cowers Lane)			*Hilley*	(ge)hæg	1417	KC *MinAcct*
Radbourne			*Cowhay*	(ge)hæg	1766	KC *Terrier*
			Hay Close	not given	1766	KC *Terrier*
	Terrel Hays	278349	*Terrill Haye*	(ge)hæg	1598	KC *Hard*
Repton	Cokhay	294262	*Kokhay*	(ge)hæg	1342	DAJ 36 p111
	The Hayes	308248	*le Hay*	(ge)hæg	1355	DAJ 36 p112
	Haywood Slade			(ge)hæg	19c	KC *WF*
			Sercehaia	not in KC	1199-1216	DbCh No.1948

Location	19th century or current names	Grid reference SK	Earlier name from Cameron: PND, or other source	Place- or field- name element	Earliest found date	Earliest reference
Ripley	Hartshay, Lower/ Upper	380510	*Herthay*	(ge)hæg	1230	Darley H7 p337-8
	Marehay	396488	*Marehaye*	(ge)hæg	1539	KC *AOMB*
Risley	Hayes		*Hayes/Heyes*	(ge)hæg	1230	KC *Middleton*
Rosliston	Hays			(ge)hæg	1840	
Sandiacre	The Hewarths	461369	*Heworhtheyes*	(ge)hæg	12c	Dale No.281 p208
			de Haya	(ge)hæg	13c	Dale Nos.297 p217
			le Flinty	(ge)hæg	c1250	Dale No.293 p215
Shatton	Wheat Hay Farm	201825		(ge)hæg	1852	*Enclosure*
Shirebrook			*Hay Close*	not given	1779	*Enclosure*
Shirley	Peat Hays	218398		(ge)hæg	1836	OS 1"
	Wormsley	221407	*Wilmyshay*	(ge)hæg	1281	DbCh No.2713
Sinfin			*Heyclose*	(ge)hæg	1542	KC *MinAcc*
Smalley	Dairy Hay			(ge)hæg	1840	*TA*
Smisby	Daniel Hayes	345207	*Deneuewellhaie*	(ge)hæg	1196	DRS FF No.1
			Hulhey	not in KC	c.1260	NA C109/86/34
Snelston			*Horshay*	(ge)hæg	1671	KC NRA report
			Holdeyclon-hevede	(ge)hæg	1232	DAJ 8 p30
Snitterton	the Hay			(ge)hæg	1847	*TA*
	Old Hay			(ge)hæg	1847	*TA*
	Saving Hay			(ge)hæg	1847	*TA*
Spondon	Locko Park	411386	*Lokhay*	haga[1]	c1250	Darley F101 p285
Stanton & Newhall			*Wlfay*	(ge)hæg	1307	KC Ipm
Stanton by Bridge			*del Heye de Stonystanton*	(ge)hæg	1414	DRS FF No.1042
Stanton by Dale	Meadow Hayes			(ge)hæg	1844	TA
	Hays		*Hay*	(ge)hæg	c1240	Dale No.225 p175
Stanton in Peak			*Addesheye*	(ge)hæg	1290	KC *BelCh*
	Calf Croft		*Calverhay*	(ge)hæg	1481	KC *BelCh*
			le Heye	(ge)hæg	1385	KC HMCVar
Staveley	The Hague	445774	*Le Haye iuxta Staveley*	haga[1]	1330	KC *Ass*
Stoke (Grindleford)	Cowhay		*Cowhey*	(ge)hæg	1630	KC *Plan*
Sutton cum Duckmanton	Cowhaws			haga[1]	1800	KC *Rental*
Sutton on the Hill	Mirey Hay			(ge)haeg	1839	*TA*

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Taddington			*Hay Knowle*	(ge)hæg	1773	KC *Fairbank*
			Hay side	(ge)hæg	1640	KC *Map*
Tapton	Lockoford Lane	392725	*Lockyford*	not given	1737	KC ShefBM
(Chesterfield)			**Millh[aya]**	not in KC	1226	DRS FF No. 91
	The Scaddows	339228	**Schadhawe**	haga¹	1312	KC *DuLa*
Ticknall	Hays			(ge)hæg	1821	*Enclosure*
Tideswell	Hey	083001				OS
	Hey Moss	077012				OS
Tintwistle	Upper Heyden	097035				OS
	Trusley	255354	**Toxenai**	(ge)hæg	1086	DB
Trusley	Haghe Dole			haga¹	1843	*TA*
Tupton	Hays			(ge)hæg	1842	*TA*
Turnditch	Rough Hay wood			not given	1849	*TA*
	Stonehay Farm	332675		not given	c.1880	OS 6"
Walton	Walton Hay	339679	**Waltonhay**	(ge)haeg	14c	KC *BeauObit*
	Astle hays			not in KC	1839	*TA*
Walton upon Trent	(War)Borough Hill	210170	**Werburgh Heye**	(ge)hæg	1365	KC *Extent*
	Hey Farm	182744	*Hay House*	not in KC	1845	OS 1"
Wardlow			*Wardeley Hey*	(ge)hæg	1550	KC *Portland*
	Wessington Hey	364574	**Heya**	(ge)hæg	1243	DAJ 16 p31
Wessington	Cardley Hay		**Cardley Hey**	(ge)hæg	c.1250	DAJ 16 p31 & 33
	Hayes Closes			not given	1846	*TA*
	Hayes Closes			not given	1846	*TA*
Weston Underwood	Haywood			not in KC		OS 6"
	Maney		*le Maney*	?eg or (ge) hæg	1322	DbCh No.2551
Wheston	Heydale	120770	**Heydale**	(ge)hæg	1251	DAJ 5 p148
Whitwell	Bondhay Farm	514789	*Bondhay*	(ge)hæg	1534	KC Ct
Wingerworth	Hayes Piece			not given	1843	*TA*
Winster			*Hay Mills*	not given	1763	KC *Terrier*
	Hay Bottom		*Hey Botham*	(ge)hæg	1593	KC *CPG*
	Hannage Way	288536	**le Heynynges**	heyning	1258-63	KC *RegAnt*
Wirksworth			**del Hay**	(ge)hæg	1316	KC *CPG*
			Haselhay	(ge)hæg	1247	WC i 29
	Pitty Wood	278529	**Pit Hey**	(ge)hæg	1415	KC *DuLaMB*

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Wormhill	Hayward Farm	115753	*Hayes*	(ge)hæg	1462	KC *ShefJC*
			The Hey end	(ge)hæg	1675	KC *Map*
	Hay Stile			(ge)haeg	1821	*Enclosure*
Yeaveley	Booth-hay	189395	*Bothaye*	(ge)hæg	1330	KC *Ass*
	Davy Hay			not given	1839	*TA*
Yeldersley	Cow Hays			(ge)hæg	1840	*TA*
			le Heyes	not in KC	1435	WC ix 70
			Oxhay	not in KC	1435	WC ix.70
	LIntwood	204440	*Lyntewodehay*	not in KC	1435	WC ix.70
Youlgreave			*del Hagh*	haga[1]	1403	KC *Belch*

Burdett: P.P.Burdett, *Map of Derbyshire,* 1767. Revised 1791

Cameron PND: *The Place-names of Derbyshire*, Cameron, Kenneth, EPNS Volumes XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, 1959, CUP

DbCh: I.H.Jeayes ed., *Descriptive Catalogue of Derbyshire Charters preserved in public and private libraries and muniment rooms*, London, 1906

DAJ: Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, continued as Derbyshire Archaeological Journal

Dale: A.Saltman, ed., *The Cartulary of Dale Abbey*, DAS Record Series, ii, 1966

Darley: R.R.Darlington, ed. *The Cartulary of Darley Abbey*, Kendal, 1945

DB: Domesday Book, P. Morgan, *Derbyshire*, Phillimore, 1978

DRO: Derbyshire Record Office

DRS: Derbyshire Record Society

Enclosure: Enclosure Maps and Awards

FF: H.J.H.Garratt, D.Crook and A.M. Hopkinson, eds., *Derbyshire Feet of Fines 1196-1324* (DRS forthcoming); H.J.H.Garratt and C.Rawcliffe, ed., *Derbyshire Feet of Fines 1323-1546*, DRS, xi,1985

Golob Acta: Golob. P.E., *The Ferrers Earls of Derby*, Unpublished PhD thesis Cambridge, 1985. The Acta is an appendix listing the de Ferrers charters.

Ipm: Inquisition post mortem

KC: *The Place-names of Derbyshire*, Cameron, Kenneth, EPNS Volumes XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, 1959, CUP with references as found on pp lv-lxix

Kniveton: A.Saltman (ed.), *The Kniveton Leiger*, DAS Record Series, vii. 1972

NA: The National Archives

Notts: Nottinghamshire Archives, Nottingham

OS: Ordnance Survey

ROLLR: Record Office for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland

Sanderson: George Sanderson, *Map of the Country Twenty Miles Round Mansfield*, 1835 reprinted Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Library Service, 2001

Senior Chatsworth: William Senior, Chatsworth Atlas, Devonshire Collection, Chatsworth House

TA: Tithe maps and awards

WC: Wolley Charters available on line at www.bl.uk/catalogues

Weston: Weston, Ron., *Hartington: a landscape history from earliest times to 1800*, p.102, DCC, 2000