

# The Borough of Havant Timeline



The Borough of Havant Timeline Mural at the Spring Arts and Heritage Centre.



**Havant**  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

£2

## Timeline at the Spring Arts and Heritage Centre.

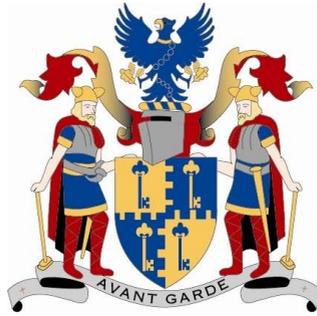
The Borough of Havant timeline is the first project to be completed as part of the grant received from the Heritage Lottery Fund. It celebrates the rich heritage of the Borough and is a visual feast for the visitor.

Working in Partnership with Warblington Secondary School And three artists, Kirstie Crout, Tom Bennett and Claire Collison a series of interative activities have been designed to celebrate the Siege of Warblington Castle, The Hayling Billy Line and The Victorian Workhouse.

The Spring would Like to thank the Friends of Havant Museum and our Museum Researchers for their help and patience with the research.

Kate Saunders  
Museum and Heritage Officer





### Havant Coat of Arms.

The Borough of Havant comprises the communities of Bedhampton, Cowplain, Emsworth, Havant, Hayling Island, Leigh Park, Purbrook, Warblington and Waterlooville. The coat of arms represents as many of these communities as is possible within the complete heraldic achievement whilst preserving the essential qualities of distinctiveness and simplicity.

The embattled quartering of gold and blue on the shield is an allusion to the old castle at Warblington. The keys have been taken from the arms of the monks of Jumiéges who at one time held Hayling Island. The fleur-de-lys and the colours of the quartered shield were prominent in the Arms of Roger de Montgomery, first earl of Shrewsbury, who at one time held the manor of Warblington.

The Supporters in heraldic terms symbolise the guarding and maintenance of the Arms and for Havant they are represented by two Saxon warriors. The name of Havant, or Havehunte as it was called in Domesday Book (1086), comes from two Old English words, Hāma and funta. Hāma is a personal name derived from hām, a farm or estate, and funta is an Old English word for a spring, and the place-name presumably refers to the artesian springs in Homewell. The hammers held in the hands of the Supporters are a punning allusion to the name Hāma to identify further that the Supporters represent Havant.



Leigh Park House, Havant, from the south-west, circa 1830  
by Joseph Francis Gilbert (1792–1855).

Courtesy of Portsmouth Museum Service.

Leigh Park House was bought by Sir George Staunton in 1819 on his return from diplomatic service in China. Staunton extended and landscaped the park creating artificial lakes and ornamental structures such as a classical temple and a Chinese summerhouse and also built the Gothic-style library in 1832.

Joseph Gilbert is best known for his images of racing at Goodwood, although he specialised in landscapes and pictures of houses like the one of Leigh Park. Like many of his contemporaries he also painted in Wales and the Lake District as well as the area around Chichester.

# "The Hayling Billy in 14 foot"

Tom Bennett – 2012

## Description of work

Having lived in this area since the mid 1950s the Hayling Billy line has always been a continuing presence for me. I rode on it a number of times when I was young and after the line shut explored the bridge and its surroundings as an art student. Later I would ride the line with my children on our bicycles or walk down it from Havant to Langstone.

To me the Hayling Billy meant going to the seaside. I remember the platform at Havant being thronged with excited families carrying all the paraphernalia needed for a good day out; buckets and spades, windbreaks and many bags food and spare clothes etc.. The little train would arrive consisting of one or two green carriages pulled by a small Terrier engine. We would all squeeze on board and then, after a short delay while the engine was moved to the other end, set off over the level crossing in New Lane and down through the woodland to Langstone. The highlights of the trip would be crossing the bridge over to Hayling Island and then arriving at South Hayling station where everyone would alight and take the long walk down Staunton Avenue to the beach.

The iconic image of the Hayling Billy for me is seeing the silhouette of it crossing the bridge on a summer's evening against a dazzling sunset as I was being driven home over the road bridge. This was main image I wanted when making this piece of work. That and the feeling of travelling to the seaside.

I started this piece by thinking of all the places and things that the railway line passed from Havant down to the sea at Hayling. There were many so it became a challenge to get all them into just 14 feet along a wall and with a train moving along it. The mechanics I solved with some experimentation the final effect being helped tremendously by the addition of sound effects.

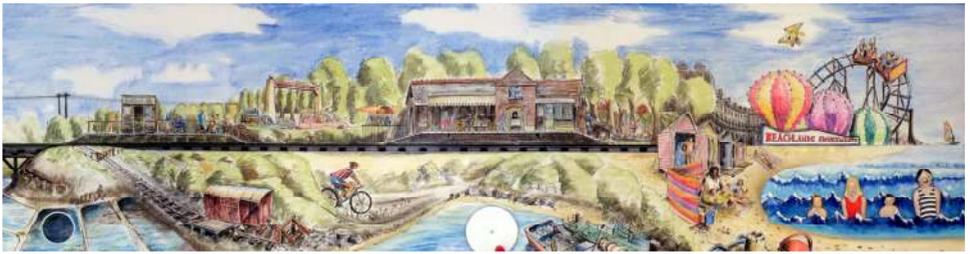
The passage of time was another important element of the work, as it needed to reflect the near hundred years of the railway lines existence. This I have done by starting with the first of three Havant stations and ending with a cyclist on the Hayling Billy Trail. Between these I have incorporated many other features which more or less move chronologically from left to right including:-



- Havant station which is the first of three stations.
- A late Victorian mainline train behind fence.
- Horse drawn taxi from about 1880.
- Warehouses which were in Waterloo Road.
- The Star public house just behind the taxi carriage.
- 1868 brake carriage in the station on the main line track.
- Shops and buildings in Havant including Streets ironmongery, The Bear Hotel, Dissenters Chapel, St Faith's Church, Gazebo Garden, Lloyds Bank and Old Town Hall (now the Spring Arts and Heritage Centre).
- East Street going over the bridge to Warblington.
- Langston station with the spelling used by the rail company throughout the life of the line.
- The weatherboard clad building, which still stands where crossing was located.
- The gates in 1928, which were pushed open and shut by hand,
- The car park at the Ship Inn at Langstone which used to be quay for the unloading of ship's cargo including coal, fertiliser, and building materials. In particular shingle that was collected from the East Head area of Chichester Harbour on the *Langstone* sailing barge. My elderly neighbour Bob told me of how he rode on this boat as a boy and watched the men climb into the shallow water and shovel gravel on-board.



- Langstone, whose windmill ceased operating before 1886.
- The strange boat in the foreground is SS *Carrier*, which was designed to carry railway trucks to Brading in the Isle of Wight. It only operated for a year including use on one occasion to carry passengers during Queen Victoria's review of the fleet. See ticket in grass. She was not amused apparently because of the smoke it gave out. The decaying remains of the jetty structure can still be seen.
- Warblington Castle and church in the background.
- The swing bridge in the centre the Langstone bridge. This was operated by hand to allow sailing vessels to pass between the harbours. The road bridge also had an opening section.
- Modern sailing boats around the North Hayling Marina.
- Train ticket on shore.

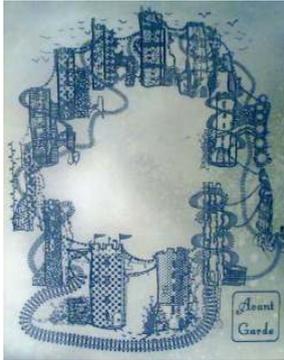


- Warners holiday camp entrance arch.
- Cyclist on the Hayling Billy Trail.
- Hayling oyster beds, which had its own sidings.
- North Hayling station which was often wind swept in its exposed position.
- Cars queuing with all their seaside paraphernalia.
- Wartime concrete anti-landing blocks on shoreline.
- Ferry to Eastney, Portsmouth, carrying bikes.
- South Hayling station with goods shed behind which is now Hayling Island Station Theatre.
- Family walking down Staunton Avenue with buckets and spades.
- Grand terrace.
- Beachlands funfair.
- Bathers in the sea and sailboarder.

I have also added other features including aircraft to depict time plus some rabbits!

#### Acknowledgements:

To Paul Bowden who designed and constructed all the sound components to such a good effect. Also to Bill Whiting for his assistance in making some components and information about the Terrier engines.



## The Siege of Warblington Castle - Mandala.

The brief was to create two plates. The first of these was to describe the history of Warblington Castle and in particular the siege of Warblington. We began by looking into the styling and mark making of brass frottage plates. I discovered line and textures are to be bold and weighty, and textures are utilised to create the illusion of tone.

The last bastion of Warblington Castle is an octagonal tower. An octagon is a regular polygon and thus lends itself to the form of Celtic knots found on historic brass frottage plates. We began by gathering images on the elements of the siege, such as the distinctive headgear of both the besieged Cavaliers and the victorious Roundheads, the fleur de lys that were fashionable at the time, and the old yew tree that bore witness to these events and still lives in the churchyard today.

The composition arranges these elements by alluding to the roundheads laying siege outside the castle with their pikes laid out in an anti clockwise direction, the traditional way to tighten a screw or tap, in order to illustrate the ever decreasing circle of attack. The castellated lines are solid and imprison the concentric and more decorative details within, making reference to the fortresses walls. The yew tree witnessed and took no sides and is in fact sitting within a fence (a visual pun). The concentric and decorative lines could be associated with the frivolity of the Cavaliers and looked upon negatively by the Roundheads. The central Octagon comprises of eight besieged Cavaliers with beards and plumes and fleur-de-lys swatches to boldly texturize and decorate their hats.

Kirstie Crout Artist 2012



### The Schoolchild's Legacy.

The second of these plates was to incorporate the legacy concept from the heritage part of the brief. On visiting the castle with a year seven art class from Warblington School we each drew and photographed Warblington Castle.

Having had two previous meetings with the group, we discussed and mind mapped the concept of legacy, and also line and its importance in drawing. In discussion with the class and from one particular conversation, the ideas of 'fun' and 'use' had arisen, as well as some talk of wealth and stability, health and agility, and shelter and safety.

Taking the 12 submitted drawings from the class and they were scanned into a digital document. Noticing that the tower resembled a lighthouse, and a helter-skelter, we imagined a fantasy carnival space involving slides and roller coasters, bunting and lights. I was satisfied with my avante garde approach to brass rubbings which fitted perfectly as 'Avant-Garde' is also Havant's motto.

Kirstie Crout Artist 2012



Original Havant Workhouse Bell.

Courtesy Hampshire County Museums Service.

After restoration by Hampshire County Council Museum Services the bell from the Havant workhouse has been returned to The Spire and installed on the timeline.

### Magnetic text.

Inspired by the workhouse in Havant, students from Warblington School and writer in residence Claire Collison produced a text based piece of work reflecting feelings of home and how they would be different to the workhouse.

They then produced acrostics using the words **HOME** and **WORKHOUSE**, e.g.

**H** – hope, **O** – own stuff, **M** – mum, **E** – excellent.

They also produced text based on the toll of the workhouse bell to reflect the fact that the original workhouse bell has been returned to the museum and installed on the timeline, e.g. the toll of the workhouse bell is like: *“A metal dish covered in an old spider’s web that makes me wheeze.”*

The magnetic text is laid out for visitors to produce their own interpretations of the workhouse.

## The Borough of Havant Timeline

This timeline is an attempt to chart the flow of events that have contributed to the development of the Borough of Havant we know today. Their selection is subjective and, to some extent, dependent on the interests of the contributors, but it is felt that the results will serve to indicate the broad currents that shaped our local communities in the past. Also, it is hoped that the timeline will prove to be a useful work of reference and a stimulus to further research.

The dates and events in the timeline have been gathered from a wide variety of documentary and printed sources and it would be inappropriate to give references for each entry. The contributors have been careful to check their facts, but it is inevitable that errors will have crept in. Readers are invited to send in their comments, corrections and suggestions for further entries.

### *Researched by Friends of Havant Museum*

John Briggs, Ralph Cousins, Lucy Flannery, Ann Griffiths, Steve Jones, Linda Newell, John Pile, Jenny Stringer, Robert West and others.

## HAVANT and BEDHAMPTON

- The springs between Havant and Bedhampton attracted early settlement
- 8000–4000 BC Mesolithic period evidence of nomadic settlement in the Havant area
- 4200–3000 BC Bevis's Grave Neolithic long barrow on Portsdown, Bedhampton
- c. AD 43 Roman road built between Chichester and Wickham
- AD 43–410 A settlement developed around the springs at Havant in Roman times
- 2nd–4th century AD Roman coins found beneath floor of St Faith's Church, Havant
- AD 410–1066 A Saxon settlement was founded at Warblington, the farm of '*Wærbliþ*' its female owner
- c. AD 600–900 Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Portsdown, Bedhampton
- AD 935 & 980 Two Anglo-Saxon charters record the boundaries of an estate *æt hamanfuntan* (at Hama's spring) at Havant

- 10th century Probable date of earliest part of the Church of St. Thomas a Becket, Warblington
- 1086 Havant is listed in the Domesday Book under the name of Havehunte
- c.1100 Bedhampton Deer Park enclosed from the Forest of Bere
- c.1140 Chancel arch, the earliest architectural feature of St Thomas's Church Bedhampton, built
- c.1150 St Faith's Church Havant built, perhaps on the site of an earlier one
- 1200 Monks of St Swithun, Winchester granted a weekly fair at Havant on Tuesdays
- 1208 and 1213 King John visited Bedhampton
- 1236 Leigh in Havant is mentioned in documents
- 1284 Monks of St Swithun, Winchester transfer the manor of Havant to the Bishopric of Winchester
- 1297 King Edward I visited Bedhampton
- 1320–21 Hugh le Despenser the elder's manor of Bedhampton laid waste by his enemies
- 1325 King Edward II visited Bedhampton
- 1338 Fulling mill at Bedhampton mentioned
- 1348–9 Black Death estimated to have killed up to half the population of Havant and Hayling Island
- 14th–17th centuries Cloth-making in Havant
- 1451 Havant's renewed charter allowed a second weekly market to be held on Saturdays and an annual fair on the eve and feast of St Faith (6th October)
- 1496 Documentary evidence for Hermitage Chapel of St James, Bedhampton
- c.1536 Sir Richard Cotton (c.1497–1556) rewarded by Henry VIII with stewardship of Bedhampton Park
- 1571 St Mary's Church, South Hayling parish registers of births, marriages and deaths began
- 1592 Queen Elizabeth I visited 'mr Carrells house' at Bedhampton

- Late 16th century. Petition by the inhabitants of Havant and Langstone to the bishop of Winchester to allow woad (used for dyeing cloth) to be unloaded at Langstone
- c.1600 Bedhampton Deer Park disparked
- c.1600 For three hundred years tanning and glove making were practised at Havant, involving the trade of fell-mongering
- 1631 St Thomas a Becket's Church, Warblington parish registers began
- 1632 Watermills in Bedhampton: a malt mill, fulling mill, paper mill and a wheat mill
- 1635 A national postal service instituted with an office in Havant
- 1653 St Faith's Church, Havant parish registers began
- 1665 Hamlet of Leigh mentioned in Hearth Tax returns
- 1656 Stocks and whipping post in Havant renewed
- 1667 Token bearing the legend 'Thomas Hildrop, Chandler' issued in Havant
- 1688 St Thomas's Church, Bedhampton parish registers began
- 1710 Earliest recorded school in Havant above the Market House in South Street
- 1711 Act of Parliament for Portsmouth & Sheet Bridge (London to Portsmouth Road) Turnpike Trust
- 1711 Earliest recorded baptisms at the Catholic Mission at Langstone
- 1711 Act of Parliament passed for Portsmouth & Sheet Bridge (London to Portsmouth Road) Turnpike Trust
- 1714 Five bells cast and tuned at the Whitechapel Foundry installed at St Faith's Church, Havant
- 1718 Independent Chapel opened in the Pallant, Havant
- c.1730 Langstone windmill built
- 1730s Belmont House, Bedhampton built
- 1734 Earthquake felt in Havant
- c.1747 Bear Hotel built, according to the deeds of the property
- 1750 A Friendly Society established in Havant

- 1750/51 A Catholic Mission established in cottages in Brockhampton Lane
- 1761 Part of Havant devastated by fire. The Old House at Home and St Faith's Church among the few earlier buildings still surviving
- 1762 Act of Parliament for Cosham to Chichester Turnpike Trust passed
- 1763 Earliest record of Freemasonry in Havant
- 1776 Formation of a Viduarian Society in Havant for the support of widows
- 1777 Havant parish workhouse had 50 inhabitants
- 1778 William Haines, engraver and painter, born at Bedhampton
- 1784 One brewer and five maltsters recorded in Havant
- 1789 Charles Wentworth Dilke, newspaper editor and writer, born at Bedhampton
- c.1790 Belvedere erected on Portsdown in the grounds of Belmont House, Bedhampton. Later enlarged as Belmont Castle
- 1795 Havant Company of Volunteers formed in response to threat of invasion from France
- 1797 The Manor House Academy opened in Havant on a site where Manor Close is today
- 1800 Market House in South Street, Havant, demolished
- 1800 Customs officers, with the assistance of the Havant Volunteers, seized contraband spirits and tobacco from smugglers near Bedhampton
- 1801 First census shows population of Havant stood at 1,670
- 1803 Loyal Havant Infantry and Loyal Emsworth Infantry Companies formed. United in 1804 under the title The Havant and Emsworth Loyal Volunteers
- 1806 Cricket match played between Havant and Horndean Clubs on Stockheath Common
- 1809 Havant Volunteers stand down
- 1810–1814 Forest of Bere enclosed
- 1815 Langstone watermill (Clarke's Mill) rebuilt by John Smith Lane

- 1816 Catherington Common enclosed
- 1819 Union workhouse opened in West Street, Havant
- 1819 John Keats wrote his poem 'The Eve of St Agnes' at the Old Mill House, Bedhampton
- 1820 Sir George Staunton purchased the lease of a house on the Leigh Estate
- 1821 Samuel Gloyne & Sons acquired the brewery site in South Street, Havant
- 1822 Homewell Brewery, Havant established
- 1822 Havant Town Mill rebuilt by John Crassweller
- 1822 Admiralty semaphore telegraph station on Camp Down, Bedhampton commissioned
- c.1826 National School opened in Brockhampton Lane
- 1827 Sir George Staunton purchased freehold land from the Bishop of Winchester for £2,075 and became lord of the manor of Havant
- 1830 British School opened in Market Lane, Havant
- 1830 'Captain Swing' rioters pass through Havant. Threshing machine destroyed in Emsworth
- 1830 George Burrows started a carrier's business from South Street, Havant operating vans to Portsmouth and Chichester
- 1832 Robin Hood public house opened in Homewell Lane, Havant. Brewing and malting had been carried out behind this site prior to this date
- 1834 Earthquake felt in Havant
- 1836 John Barton, missionary to India and founder council member of Ridley Hall Theological College, born at East Leigh, Havant
- 1842 The Little family founded a timber and coal depot at Langstone
- 1846–1860 Sir James Stirling, first Governor of Western Australia from 1829–1839, owned Belmont House, Bedhampton
- 1847 London, Brighton & South Coast Railway line opened from Chichester to Havant
- 1847 Camp Down, Bedhampton semaphore station decommissioned owing to the introduction of the electric telegraph

- 1850 The Old House at Home in South Street, Havant became a public house (and doss house). Previously it was the Laurel beerhouse
- 1851 Coastguards at the Langstone Station seized contraband spirits found floating towards the harbour
- 1852 Local Board of Health for Havant established
- 1854 Gasworks established in Havant and Emsworth
- 1854 Baptist Church opened in Chapel Lane, Waterlooville
- 1855 Thirty-three public gas lamps erected in Havant
- 1855 Sir John Acworth Ommanney (b.1773) naval officer, died at Warblington House
- 1854–6 Biscuits baked at Bedhampton for the Crimean War
- 1858 Civil Parish of Waterloo created
- 1858 Police station opened in West Street, Havant
- 1858 Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Purbrook consecrated
- 1859 Customs officials seized contraband spirits at the *Shepherds Hut* in Bedhampton
- 1859 London & South Western Railway line opened from Havant to Godalming, so connecting with Waterloo
- 1860 Havant pumping station opened by Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company
- 1860 Havant & Emsworth Volunteer Rifle Corps formed
- 1860–1863 The Admiralty purchased land at Langstone and built the Hayling Bridge Coastguard Station at a total cost of £2,404 10s 2½d
- 1861 William Henry Stone purchased the Leigh Park Estate
- 1861 Havant Branch of The Hampshire & General Friendly Society formed
- 1863 National School opened in Emsworth
- 1863 Hampshire Banking Company opened its Havant branch in West Street
- 1865 Havant & Hayling Coal Company Ltd supplied coal at Langstone Quay at 23 shillings per ton or delivered in Havant at 24 shillings
- 1865 Railway line opened to Langstone Quay and in 1867 it was

extended to South Hayling

- 1868 Construction of Fort Purbrook completed. Farlington Redoubt, to which it was connected, was probably completed shortly afterwards
- 1868 Havant Town Hall commissioned to be built by the architect Richard William Drew
- 1868 Bedhampton National School, designed by Richard William Drew, opened
- 1869 Purbrook Industrial School for 70 boys opened
- 1869 Anglican Chapel of St. Nicholas, Langstone built by Henry Williams Jeans
- 1870 Havant Town Hall (public rooms) opened
- c.1870 Havant Choral Society founded
- 1870 Havant's first state school is built under the Elementary Education Act
- 1870 Large areas of common enclosed in Havant and Hayling Island, including Havant Thicket, South Moor and Creek Common
- 1870 Havant obtained a piped water supply
- 1871 Havant Volunteer Fire Brigade formed
- 1872 Wesleyan Church opened in West Street, Havant
- 1872 Cosham, Havant and Emsworth Water Order empowered Portsmouth Waterworks Company to supply water to Bedhampton, Havant and Warblington, *et alibi*
- 1873 Havant's two annual fairs abolished
- 1874 Major General Sir Frederick William John Fitzwygram purchased the Leigh Park Estate
- 1874 Miss Mary Charge built Lymbourne, now part of The Spring Arts and Heritage centre
- 1875 Working Men's Club and Institute opened in West Street, Havant
- 1875 Soup kitchen and coal fund started in Havant
- 1875 Catholic Church of St Joseph opened in West Street, Havant
- 1876 Masonic Hall built in Waterloo Road, Havant
- 1877 'Lavants broke', flooding North Street, Havant

- 1878 Primitive Methodist Church opened in West Street, Bedhampton
- 1878 Havant Bonfire Boys formed to organize Guy Fawkes Night celebrations
- 1879 'Disastrous flood' reported, affecting North Street and West Street, Havant
- 1881 Hulbert Road opened, linking Havant and Bedhampton with Waterlooville
- 1884 Havant School Board formed
- 1885 Havant Bonfire Boys disbanded
- 1886 Approval given for a new court house (to avoid having to use the Black Dog and Bear Hotel) to be built adjacent to the police station.
- 1888 Havant Club opened in rooms at the rear of the Bear Hotel
- 1889 The new White Hart built on the corner of North Street and East Street, Havant next door to the old White Hart in East Street
- 1889 Havant Park opened
- 1890 Congregational Church opened in Elm Lane, Havant to replace the chapel in the Pallant
- 1892 The Havant Club moved to its present building in East Street, Havant on the site of the old White Hart.
- 1893 Committee appointed to provide street lighting in Waterlooville
- 1894 Fever hospital (Joint District Hospital) opened at Havant
- 1894 Havant Rural District Council formed
- 1896 Havant Board School opened in Fairfield Road, Havant
- 1898 Gloyne's Brewery and six public houses sold to Emsworth brewers Kinnell & Hartley
- 1899 X-Ray apparatus installed in the Victoria Cottage Hospital, Emsworth
- 1900 National Telephone Company opened an exchange in North Street, Havant
- 1902 Sewage polluted the oyster beds at Emsworth and the historic oyster industry declined
- 1903 Homewell Brewery and Samuel Clarke's other brewing interests, including 9 public houses, sold to George Gale & Co

- 1904 'Lymbourne' changed hands and was renamed 'Moorlands'. It is now part of The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre, Havant
- 1904 The new Wheelwrights public house opened in Emsworth Road, Havant replacing an earlier beerhouse
- 1906 Bedhampton Halt opened
- 1907 Branch of Barclays Bank opened in North Street, Havant. By 1911 it had moved to 18 East Street
- 1907 Warblington Halt opened
- 1907–8 Quay constructed on Langstone Harbour at the end of Pook Lane, Warblington
- 1907 Portsmouth Corporation opened a telephone exchange in Brockhampton Lane, Havant
- 1909 Emsworth Recreation Ground opened
- 1909 Mains drainage and sewerage provided in Havant
- 1910 Havant Gas Company gained public lighting contract with Bedhampton Parish Council
- 1911 Fred T Jane, founder of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, moved to Hill House, Bedhampton Hill Road, Bedhampton
- 1911 Rowlands Castle supplied with gas for public and private use
- 1911 John Marshall built the first privately owned Real Tennis court at Seacourt, Hayling Island
- 1912 Pavilion Cinema, Emsworth opened
- 1913 Havant's first Girl Guide Troop is formed under Miss Norcock
- c.1913 Fred T Jane started a Scout Troop in Bedhampton
- 1913 Empire Kinema opened in North Street, Havant
- 1914–18 Langstone Towers used as an Auxiliary Military Hospital during the Great War
- 1914 Waldron House (now Kingsway House) East Street, Havant opened as a Soldiers' Institute
- 1916 Stent's purpose-built Glove Factory established in West Street, Havant
- 1919 It is believed that the Treaty of Versailles was written on Havant Parchment

- 1919 1st Havant Scout Troop formed
- 1921 Home Ambulance Service started at Havant
- 1922 Biden & Co's Havant Brewery at the Prince of Wales public house closed. The last Havant brewery to close
- 1922 Havant War Memorial unveiled
- 1923 Havant and Emsworth supplied with mains electricity
- 1924 Royal British Legion, Havant Branch, opened with meetings in St Faith's Church House in the Pallant
- 1926 Havant gasworks closed, having become part of the Portsea Island Gas Light Company
- c.1928 St Patrick's Open Air School opened at Westfield, Hayling Island
- 1929 Havant War Memorial Hospital opened
- 1932 Langstone windmill purchased and restored by Flora Twort, artist
- 1932 Havant & Waterloo Urban District Council formed
- 1934 Havant Town Mill stopped working
- 1936 Outlying portions of the Leigh Park Estate sold to Parkleigh Investment Co
- 1936 The Homewell parchment works closed
- 1936 Empire Kinema in North Street, Havant closed
- 1936 Empire Cinema opened in East Street, Havant
- 1937 New post office built on the corner of East street and Beechworth Road, Havant
- 1938 Destroyer HMS Havant launched at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Sunk while evacuating troops from Dunkirk on 1st June 1940
- 1938 Havant railway station rebuilt to the west of North Street
- 1939–1945 Second World War anti-aircraft battery and searchlight emplacement situated in Langstone Road, Havant
- 1939–1945 Sir David Robert Bates (1916–1994) worked on countermeasures to the magnetic mine in Havant
- 1939 Civil Defence First Aid Post opened in St Faith's Church Hall, in the Pallant, Havant

- 1939 Havant Joint District Hospital (previously Havant Fever Hospital) closed
- 1940–1956 Leigh Park House requisitioned by the Admiralty for the Underwater Counter-Measures Weapons Establishment
- 1941 Francis Harry Compton Crick (1916–2004) molecular biologist, joined the scientific staff at the Admiralty mine design department at Havant
- 1942 British Restaurant opened in Parkway, Havant
- 1944 Portsmouth City Council purchased Leigh Park House and 1,673 acres of land in Havant
- 1946 ‘Moorlands’, formerly ‘Lymbourne’, sold to Havant Urban District Council and used as an addition to the Town Hall
- 1946 Leigh Park Gardens maintained by Portsmouth City Council and opened to the public
- 1947 Work commenced on building the Leigh Park housing estate
- 1949 The first families moved into Bramdean Drive on the Leigh Park Estate where weekly rents were £1 16s 4d. The target was to house 23,000 people on the estate
- 1949 Havant County Secondary School opened in South Street, Havant
- 1950 Former sick-bay of Belmont Naval Camp bought by Bedhampton Parish Church Council for use as parish rooms
- 1950 Leigh Park Tenants’ Association formed
- 1951 Havant Rugby Club founded
- 1954 Catholic Church of the Blessed Margaret Pole, Leigh Park opened
- 1954 Warblington Secondary School opened in Southleigh Road
- 1955 The Co-Operative Department Store was the first store to be opened in the new Park Parade Shopping Centre
- 1955 Fire Station opened in Park Way, Havant
- 1956 Production of Scalextric models started in the Havant factory
- 1956 Leigh Park Methodist Church opened in Botley Drive
- 1956 The rebuilt Hayling Island Toll Bridge opened

- 1957 Oak Park Secondary School opened in Leigh Road, Havant
- 1957 St Thomas More's Catholic Primary School opened in Hooks Lane, Bedhampton
- 1957 Leigh Park branch of the County Library opened in Stockheath Lane, Havant
- 1957 Bosmere County Junior School opened in Havant
- 1958 Methodist Church opened in Petersfield Road, Havant
- 1958 Havant Town Mill demolished
- 1958 Broomfield Secondary School opened in Middle Park Way, Havant
- 1959 Leigh Park House demolished
- 1959 Tampax factory opened in Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park
- 1959 Sanctuary of St Nicholas and hall, Bedhampton, built
- 1960s The watercress beds in the Lymbourne Stream in Havant closed owing to pollution
- 1960 Tolls abolished on Hayling Bridge
- 1960 Stent's glove factory closed
- 1960 Kenwoods factory opened in New Lane, Havant
- 1960 The Portsea Island Mutual Co-Operative Society opened a branch of its Funeral Director's business in Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park
- 1961–62 Market Parade, Havant built
- 1962 The parish of St Alban's, West Leigh formed with the Revd Michael Bourne as the first Priest in Charge
- 1963 Hayling Billy Line closed
- 1963 The Church of St Francis, Leigh Park was consecrated
- 1963 Colt Ventilation and Heating factory opened in New Lane, Havant
- 1964 The Havant Automatic Telephone Exchange opened in Elmleigh Road, Havant
- 1965 Havant By-pass opened by Tom Fraser, Minister of Transport
- 1966 Greywell Precinct, Leigh Park, opened by the comedian Sid James
- 1966 IBM announced plans to build a manufacturing plant at Havant

- 1966–1969 Extension of the Leigh Park housing estate at The Warren
- 1968 Regal Cinema, Hayling Island closed
- 1968 Colt International opened a factory in New Lane, Havant
- 1968 IBM opened a manufacturing plant at Langstone, Havant
- 1969 The ‘Sixpenny Six’ led by Havant Borough Councillors George and Betty Bell jailed after refusing to pay 1 shilling entrance charge to Leigh Park Gardens, increased from 6 pence by Portsmouth City Council
- 1970 Entrance charge to Leigh Park Gardens abolished when Havant Borough Council agreed to share the cost of their upkeep
- 1970 Coal gas replaced by ‘Natural’ gas in the Havant area
- 1970 Wakeford School opened in Wakefords Way
- 1970 The Homewell Spring ran dry for the first time
- 1971 Sir Alec Richard Rose (1908–1991) yachtsman, retired to Havant
- 1972 The disused Havant Joint District Hospital demolished
- 1973 Queen Elizabeth II passed through Bedhampton on her way to Portsmouth Dockyard
- 1974 Havant became a Borough
- 1974 Havant incinerator opened
- 1974 Havant Hockey Club won the first of four National Hockey Championships
- 1974 A swimming pool opened at Havant Leisure Centre
- 1974 Havant College opened
- 1977 Havant Civic Centre opened
- 1978 Havant Borough Council moved out of the Old Town Hall and the Havant Arts Centre was created
- 1979 Moorlands opened as the Havant Museum
- 1979 Lavant culvert burst, flooding North Street, Havant
- 1981 Langstone Village Association set up
- 1982 Havant Leisure Centre opened
- 1983 West Street, Havant pedestrianised

- 1983 Waterlooville inner relief road opened
- 1983 Sir John Whitaker Fairclough (1930–2003) computer engineer and public servant, given charge of IBM UK's research and development at Havant
- 1984 Kingscroft Industrial Centre opened at Brockhampton
- 1985 Bedhampton County Infants' School closed
- 1985 London Road, Waterlooville pedestrianised
- 1991 Meridian Centre opened in Havant
- 1994 Tour de France passed through Havant
- 1997 Havant incinerator closed
- 1997 Traffic calming measures introduced in Middle Park Way and Purbrook Way, Leigh Park
- 1998 Waterlooville FC merged with Havant Town FC to form Havant & Waterlooville Football Club
- 1999 Kenwood's ceased manufacture at its Havant factory and production was moved to China
- 2001 Catholic Church of St Michael & All Angels, Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park destroyed by lightning
- 2003 Tony Oakey of Leigh Park won the World Boxing Union Light Heavyweight Championship
- 2006 Oak Park Children's Hospital opened in New Lane, Havant
- 2006 A new bus station was opened in Havant
- 2006 A skatepark opened at Emsworth
- 2008 Havant & Waterlooville Football Club lost 5-2 to Liverpool at Anfield in the 4th round of the FA Cup after leading twice
- 2009 Havant Brewery, a microbrewery, opened in Cowplain
- 2009 Havant Arts Centre and Havant Museum merged to form the Spring Arts and Heritage Centre
- 2010 Havant Academy, formerly Staunton Park Community School, opened
- 2011 Havant's refurbished civic centre was re-named the Public Service Plaza

- 2011 Havant War Memorial Hospital closed
- 2013 Havant Brewery relocated to Havant

## EMSWORTH and WARBLINGTON

- AD 410–1066 A Saxon settlement called *Wærblith's tūn* (farm) was founded at Warblington, taking its name from its female owner
- AD 935 Charter of Havant granted by King Athelstan established western boundary of Warblington
- AD 980 Charter of Havant granted by King Æthelred confirmed the boundaries.
- AD 980–1066 Manor of Warblington held by Godwin, Earl of Wessex and his son Harold II together with estates at Bosham, Westbourne and Chalton.
- 1066 Manor of Warblington given to Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury as part of the manor of Westbourne.
- 1086 Domesday Book lists Warblington as being part of the manor of Westbourne with 2 churches and a mill. The whole Manor had 29 families and 2 slaves i.e. about 120 people. There were also 7 plough teams, meaning about 850 acres of land under cultivation
- 1216 King John reputed to have divided the manor of Warblington into two. William Aguillon paid rent of 'a pair of gilt spurs yearly' for the land at Emelsworth. First recorded mention of Emsworth as a separate entity
- 1231 In a charter dated 30th June, Henry III confirmed his father's grant to William Aguillon
- 1239 Grant by Henry III to Herbert Fitzherbert of a weekly market on Wednesdays and an annual fair on 7th July at Emsworth.
- 1341 Emsworth is one of only 5 towns in Hampshire considered big enough to provide a ship to carry the Keeper of the Channel Islands and his force to defend the islands
- 1343 Rent of Emsworth sold to Nicholas Devenish, a former Mayor of Winchester and successful wool merchant
- 1346 Richard Marshall appointed 'Gauger of Wines' (customs official) for Chichester and Southampton. Emsworth is listed as one of the landing sites for Chichester

- 1348 A special commission set up to investigate the smuggling industry in Emsworth
- 1251 Mention in the Patent Rolls of a hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene devoted to the care of lepers and maintenance of the ford over the River Ems in the Hermitage area of Emsworth
- 1527 Will of Simon Coates left an endowment of land, a house and a chapel to maintain the hermitage and leper hospital in Hermitage and to maintain the bridge.
- 1570 First mention of the Lord's Mill in Queen Street
- 1574 Emsworth could muster only 45 able bodied men for the Militia Roll, suggesting a town in decline.
- 1640 First mention of 'Slipper' from Old English *slipor* 'filthy, slippery', a muddy place
- 1664 The Hearth Tax returns listed 52 households in Emsworth, but 21 were too poor to pay the tax. About 230 people lived in Emsworth
- 1665 First mention of The Crown in High Street, as The Three Crowns
- 1670 Customs system reorganized and Port of Chichester's boundary is moved from west of Emsworth to the east to coincide with the county boundary
- 1670 First mention of The Ship public house on The Square
- 1700 John Smith is the first shipbuilder recorded in Emsworth with a yard on the Westbrook Stream
- 1702 Benjamin Holloway sailed from Chichester Harbour in the *Katherine & Mary* carrying sugar, cheese, vinegar, gingerbread, marble and tar. He sailed frequently to Oporto in Portugal.
- 1706 Thomas Hendy married Ann Manser, thus linking two main Emsworth families
- 1711 First mention of The Black Dog public house on The Square
- 1714 Thomas Hendy recorded as master of a vessel trading in grain from Emsworth to Chichester
- 1731 John Holloway married Mary Brett and part of the marriage settlement was Trentham House
- 1750 The Sussex Brewery built for the Miller family

- 1755 Emsworth lists 15 men as Master Mariners with several mariners and many fishermen
- 1760 Slipper Mill built by Thomas Hendy at mouth of River Ems
- 1760 Wadeway to Thorney Island diverted by Thomas Hendy to run from the bottom of Sweare Lane (King Street)
- 1760 24,000 oysters dredged on one tide and sold in Portsmouth.
- 1761 John King married his cousin and moved to Emsworth
- 1762 The Portsmouth to Chichester road turnpiked and Stakes Bridge built
- 1763 Emsworth Friendly Society founded
- 1770 John King settled in Sweare Lane (King Street) and set up a shipbuilding partnership with Mr Norris
- 1775 Joseph Holloway was presented with a silver salver by the owners of the *Charming Mary* for saving her from wrecking.
- 1790 Proprietary Chapel of St Peter built in the Square, Emsworth
- 1792 John King II was licensee of The Crown, which was a coaching inn and he rebuilt the frontage to include a large porch with a crown on top.
- 1792 Ropewalk at Hermitage is owned by Richard and Stephen Miller
- 1795 The Hut was built by John King. Known as the 'House that was built in a Day'. It was prefabricated in his ship yard and took 16 hours to assemble
- 1800 John King I died. There were 3 John Kings
- 1802 Cricket match played between Hambledon and Emsworth at Coldharbour, Emsworth, on site of present recreation ground
- 1803 Loyal Havant Infantry and Loyal Emsworth Infantry Companies formed. United in 1804 under the title The Havant and Emsworth Loyal Volunteers
- 1805 Caroline, Princess of Wales came to Emsworth for sea-bathing.
- 1807 Jack Pitt, who worked along the Havant Road near Nore Farm, was tried as a highwayman and hanged on Southsea Common
- 1808 Independent Chapel opened in Nile Street, Emsworth

- 1810 Robert Harfield built a purpose built bathing house at the end of the road, now known as Bath Road
- 1810 The first elementary school was opened in Emsworth
- 1811 There were 284 houses in Emsworth housing 1358 people
- 1811 Land which is now Recreation Ground in Horndean Road, was sold to William Bean Young, with special conditions attached so that it could be used for public recreation and the playing of cricket
- 1814 Coldharbour Green and Emsworth Common, in Warblington parish, enclosed
- 1817 A survey by Walter Butler found 30 fishing boats sailing out of Emsworth
- 1820 Emsworth Corn and Cattle Market started trading on The Square
- 1821 Four stage coaches a day pass through Emsworth from Chichester to Cosham.
- 1821 Adolphus Miller owned the ropewalk at Hermitage
- 1821 James Tatchell owned the rope works and sail making yard in Sweare Lane
- 1823 John King III took over the eastern part of ship yard as a timber yard, while his brother William retained the remainder as a shipyard
- 1823 Portsmouth to Arundel Canal opened, running through the harbour to the south of Emsworth and opening up inland waterways to London
- 1830 John Harris was the last man in Emsworth to be sentenced to sit in the stocks. He was a shoemaker who had got too drunk to work.
- 1830 'Captain Swing' rioters pass through Havant. Threshing machine destroyed in Emsworth
- 1834 Emsworth tithe map is drawn up with the apportionment in 1838
- 1834 The Poorhouse in North Street was closed and amalgamated with the Havant Union Workhouse
- 1839 Foundation stone laid for parish church of St James, Emsworth
- 1842 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert rode through Emsworth on their way from Arundel to Portsmouth. She was greeted at the County Border by the Duke of Wellington as Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire

- 1843 England and France signed a convention prohibiting the dredging of oysters between 1st May and 30th September. Fishermen of Emsworth were unable to dredge during summer months
- 1847 London, Brighton & South Coast Railway constructed and passes through Emsworth
- 1848 Baptist Chapel opened in North Street, Emsworth
- 1854 Gasworks established in Havant and Emsworth
- 1855 William Foster bought John King boat yard from David Palmer Walker
- 1858 James Duncan Foster born
- 1858 Henry Cribb took over sea-bathing business based in building at the end of Bath Road called the Bathing House
- 1860 Havant & Emsworth Volunteer Rifle Corps formed
- 1860 James Terry owned Lumley Mill
- 1861 William Foster built his first vessel the *Jane E Foster*
- 1863 National School opened in Emsworth
- 1867 New Slipper Mill built to south of main Slipper Mill where entrance to Emsworth Marina is now situated
- 1867 Elizabeth Holloway died at Saxted House. She was the last of the Holloway family. There are over 250 members of the family connected with Emsworth
- 1870 William Foster employed George Apps of Bosham to build his ships. The yard became known as Apps' Yard
- 1872 Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company empowered by The Board of Trade to supply water to Emsworth
- 1873 First iron conduit water pipes laid from Havant to Emsworth
- 1875 James Duncan (J D) started his oyster and scallop business
- 1881 Albert Tatchell (son of James) employed 10 men and 2 boys in the rope and sail works
- 1884 Last male member of the King family dies
- 1886 New Slipper Mill burnt down and its pond used for seasoning timber from Foster's Yard

- 1887 Hospital opened in King Street, but is moved in when new hospital is opened in 1898
- 1888 Emsworth Boating Club holds the first recorded regatta in Emsworth Harbour
- 1889 J D Foster built his first oyster smack *Thistle*
- 1894 Queen Street mill burnt down and rebuilt
- 1894 First medical report raised concerns about sewage polluting Emsworth Harbour
- 1895 The first sailing club is founded in Emsworth, but it had closed by 1902
- 1898 *The Ark* for sorting and storing oysters was in position in the Emsworth Channel. It cost £2,000
- 1898 Emsworth Victoria Cottage Hospital opened in North Street to mark Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.
- 1898 Gloyne's Brewery and six public houses sold to Emsworth brewers Kinnell & Hartley
- 1899 X-Ray apparatus installed in the Victoria Cottage Hospital, Emsworth
- June 1900 The Early Closing Movement suggested that trading in the shops of Emsworth should cease at 7 pm each day
- 1900 Warblington Urban District Council and the fire brigade moved into the new Council Offices in North Street
- 1901 J D Foster launched his first all steam powered oyster smack *Echo*. She was considered the most advanced fishing vessel to sail from a British port at that time.
- 1901 New steam fire engine provided for Emsworth Fire Brigade. Named *Edward VII*
- 1901 Albert Apps built a barge called *Langstone* for the Little family of Havant, who ran Langstone Quay.
- 1902 In December oysters served at four banquets in area are found to be the cause of a typhoid outbreak in which the Dean of Winchester died. 43 other guests became ill.

- 1903 In January, Emsworth Harbour is declared polluted with sewage and the sale of oysters from Emsworth is banned.
- 1903 Stakes bridge rebuilt
- 1903 Foundation stone is laid for a new permanent Post Office in North Street
- 1903 The Salvationists held their new branch meeting on Thursday in the Town Hall
- 1904 In October the case of J D Foster v Warblington Urban District Council came to court and found in favour of Foster. He wanted a principle established that made Local Authorities responsible for pollution of harbours and inshore waters.
- 1904 P G Wodehouse came to live in Emsworth, initially in Emsworth House School and then at Threepwood in Record Road
- 1906 Warblington Urban District Council appealed against findings of legal proceedings, but lost the appeal, although damages awarded to Foster were reduced.
- 1906 James Terry died and left Lumley Mill to his nephew Alfred
- 1909 Emsworth Recreation Ground opened
- 1909 4th October – Emsworth Council School opened in Washington Road with 102 infants and 222 older children. Mr Armstrong was head master
- 1912 Major storm damaged Slipper Mill and it had to be rebuilt
- 1912 Pavilion Cinema, Emsworth opened
- 1914 First sewer excavated across Slipper Pond
- 1914 P G Wodehouse left Emsworth to holiday in the U S A. He arrived the day 1st World War broke out and did not return to Emsworth
- October 1914 Football Club obtained permission to erect goalposts in the Recreation Ground
- 1914 Northlands (a private house at this time) was converted to a Red Cross Hospital providing refuge for Belgian refugees and treatment for wounded soldiers
- 1914 13th November – Bertie Goodall presented with The Royal Humane Society's Certificate for attempting to save the life of a

drowning boy

- 1915 All street lights to be shaded and only showing light downwards
- 1915 Alfred Terry sold Lumley Mill. Rumour suggested he sold in order to join the army
- 1916 A Zeppelin airship (L31) involved in a raid on Portsmouth flew over Emsworth to the great excitement of the population
- 1916 The sewage treatment works in Thornham Lane, built in conjunction with Westbourne Rural District Council, are finally opened.
- 1916 The ban on selling oysters from Emsworth was finally lifted with the opening of the new sewage treatment works.
- 1917 Isobel Silver made national news when she drove the horse team that pulled the first engine to the Blendworth House fire
- 1919 Water Carnival is revived as part of Emsworth Peace Celebrations at the end of 1st World War
- 1919 Jack Cribb sold the Bathing House in Bath Road to Miss Duffield, who then sold it to Major Whitaker of Stansted to found Emsworth Sailing Club
- 1920 Wolf Cub Pack started at Emsworth
- 1921 Emsworth Slipper Sailing Club founded
- 1923 Havant and Emsworth supplied with mains electricity
- 1924 Chichester and Emsworth Harbours formed a regulatory body to co-ordinate leisure sailing activities in the harbours
- 1926 The Anchor public house at the bottom of South Street, which was used as a customs house, closed
- 1927 Mr. Noel Kinnell left a donation in his will for the improvement of the mill pond wall, levelling the top and constructing a proper walkway
- 1927 Dr Lockhart Stephens retired from practice in Emsworth. He had served in the 1st World War with the Red Cross and was respected by war veterans
- 1927 Royal British Legion club building was constructed in North Street, behind the Baptist Church
- 1927 The oyster smack *Sylvia* was lost with all hands off St Catherine's Point, south of the Isle of Wight. John Parham was captain, with 5

crew

- 1928 *Windflower*, a luxury yawl, was launched in Emsworth from Mr. Kemp's yard for Dr H French. It was the first yacht of any size to be launched for 26 years
- 1932 Southern Railways published a leaflet 'Yachting on the South Coast' extolling the waters of Chichester Harbour and mentioning the Emsworth waterfront amenities and sailing clubs, to encourage Londoners to use the train to come sailing
- 1935 J D Foster's sawmill and sail loft were burnt down. Losses included scale models and plans of all the oyster smacks
- 1935 Slipper Mill purchased by Leigh Thomas & Co. Ltd and limited to self-raising flour.
- 1937 Basil Williams registered Hants & Sussex Motor Services Ltd with a share capital of £1,000
- 1938 J D Foster celebrated his 80th birthday by cycling 100 miles to the New Forest and back
- 1938 Chequers Garage opened by Ben Jones
- 1939 Hants & Sussex Motor Services obtained a licence to run a bus service between Emsworth Station and R A F Thorney Island
- 1939 Emsworth House School requisitioned by the Admiralty for the duration of the War. The school did not reopen on this site.
- 1940 J D Foster died
- 1941 Two magnetic bombs were dropped by German aircraft in Emsworth Channel. 100 houses were destroyed and many shop fronts were blown in
- 1943 Bombs dropped on Emsworth. One fell in Bath Road and destroyed houses, but did not explode. Residents were evacuated to Washington Road School until they could be rehoused
- May 1943 Wings for Victory event in Emsworth raised money to help fund 8 Spitfires from the Havant area
- 1944 5th Battalion, The King's Regiment embarked from Emsworth to take part in the D-Day landings
- 1946 8th June – Emsworth Victory Celebrations held to mark the end of 2nd World War

- 1946 Recreational sailing resumes in Emsworth Harbour and the Federation of Sailing Clubs is re-formed
- 1950 The covered seating and bus shelter on The Square is built and dedicated to the fallen of the 2nd World War
- 1950 Lillywhite Bros garage opened at bottom of Queen Street and still trading in 2012
- 1953 Water Carnival was part of Coronation Celebrations with over 30 decorated boats on the Mill Pond and 90 children taking part in the fancy dress competitions
- 1955 Warblington Secondary School opened and Emsworth Schools then taught only 5 to 11 year-olds
- 1958 Emsworth House relinquished by the Admiralty and Hampshire County Council rebuilt it as residential home for the elderly
- 1960 Horrocks Hardware shop and Beta Marine were burnt down in a major fire in the High Street
- 1962 Royal British Legion Hall in North Street burnt down
- 1963 Emsworth Marina construction began
- 1966 Slipper Mill Pond Preservation Association formed to look after the pond after milling ceased
- 1966 Bicentennial meeting of Emsworth Friendly Society held in October
- 1970 Emsworth designated a Conservation Area by Havant Borough Council
- 1970 The Town Mill in Queen Street closed for flour milling and became offices and workshops
- 1971 Chichester Harbour Conservancy took over control of Emsworth and Chichester Harbours
- 1972 Dittman & Malpas sell the Quay Mill at bottom of South Street to the Emsworth Slipper Sailing Club who refitted it as their permanent club house
- 1974 Emsworth inner relief road opened bypassing the Square
- 1975 St James' Church of England School moved from Church Path to a new building in Bellevue Lane

- 1978 *The Ark* and remains of oyster smacks removed from Emsworth Harbour
- 1979 Last member of the Miller family died and Sussex Brewery sold. Known as the filthiest pub in the area. 75 tons of rubbish were taken away to empty it
- 1988 A27 by-pass constructed and opened giving relief from large vehicles passing through Emsworth
- 1988 Emsworth Museum opened
- 1995 A jetty was built out from the promenade to give easier access to boats at high tide
- 2006 A skatepark opened at Emsworth
- 2008 24th August – Emsworth had Olympic Flag handover day with young athletes running around the town centre displaying the flag. Youth groups enjoyed tea and cakes in Baptist Church gardens

## WATERLOOVILLE and DISTRICT

- 1248 Purbrook is mentioned in documents
- 1807 George Keith Elphinstone, Baron Keith (1746–1823) Naval officer and politician retired to Purbrook Park
- 1808 Hester Maria Thrale (1764–1857) protégée of Samuel Johnson, married Baron Keith of Purbrook Park
- 1815 An inn called the Heroes of Waterloo built by the London to Portsmouth road. The new settlement around the inn is called Waterloo (later it was called Waterlooville)
- 1816 Catherington Common enclosed
- 1831 Parish church of St George, Waterloo consecrated
- 1843 Church of St John the Baptist, Purbrook opened
- 1851 Church of England School opened at Purbrook
- 1861 National census recorded 243 inhabitants in the Civil Parish of Waterloo
- 1876 School Board for Waterlooville established
- 1880 Board School opened in Stakes Hill Road, Waterlooville
- 1881 Hulbert Road opened, linking Havant and Bedhampton with Waterlooville

- 1882 Telegraph office opened in Waterlooville
- 1885 Catholic Convent of St Michael, Waterlooville, opened
- 1896 Summer service of horse-drawn buses ran between Cosham and Waterlooville
- 1900 Harold Wadham started making bicycles at Waterlooville
- 1901 Waterlooville had a population of 609
- 1901 Waterlooville Football Club formed
- 1903 Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway opened from Cosham to Horndean
- 1904 Gas street lighting introduced in Waterlooville
- 1905 Waterlooville Golf Club formed
- 1905 Wadham Brothers Motor Vehicle Distributors, Waterlooville established
- 1909 Beatrice (Tilly) Shilling OBE, PhD, MSc, CEng born at Waterlooville. Scientific Officer Royal Aircraft Establishment in WW2, modified Rolls Merlin carburetor to overcome negative g cutout problems during combat. Died 1999
- 1935 Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway closed
- 1935 Major James Edward Ignatius Masterson (b.1862) buried at Hulbert Road Cemetery, Waterlooville. Awarded VC for his 'unselfish heroism' at Ladysmith during the Second Boer War
- 1936 Curzon Cinema opened in Waterlooville
- 1958 Berg housing estate started at Waterlooville
- 1959 Curzon Cinema, Waterlooville closed
- 1965–66 Wellington Arcade, Waterlooville, is built
- 1998 Waterlooville FC merged with Havant Town FC to form Havant & Waterlooville Football Club
- 2000 Dukes Walk shopping precinct, Waterlooville, opened
- 2008 Havant & Waterlooville Football Club lost 5-2 to Liverpool at Anfield in the 4th round of the FA Cup after leading twice

## HAYLING ISLAND

- 2000–750 BC Bronze Age inhabitants on Hayling Island

- 1250–750 BC Later Bronze Age urnfield cemetery extended across the northern part of Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island when the harbour was dry land
- 750–450 BC Tournerbury Early Iron Age earthwork camp, Hayling Island
- c.100 BC–AD 100 Iron Age temple erected on Hayling Island
- 1324 Part of South Hayling and a church said to have been lost to the sea
- 1777 Hayling manor house rebuilt by the Duke of Norfolk on the site of an earlier building
- 1823 William Padwick purchased the manor house and title of Lord of the Manor of Hayling from Bernard Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk for £38,614 5s. 5d.
- 1824 Toll Bridge from Langstone to Hayling Island opened
- 1825 Norfolk Crescent, Hayling Island, begun but not completed
- 1840–1876 Commons and arable common fields in North Hayling enclosed
- 1865 Havant & Hayling Coal Company Ltd supplied coal at Langstone Quay at 23 shillings per ton or delivered in Havant at 24 shillings
- 1865 Railway line opened to Langstone Quay and in 1867 it was extended to South Hayling
- 1867 Common fields in Stoke Tithing, North Hayling, enclosed
- 1870 Large areas of common enclosed in Havant and Hayling Island, including Havant Thicket, South Moor and Creek Common
- 1883 Hayling Island Golf Club formed
- 1919 Foundation stone of Treloar Hospital, Sandy Point, Hayling Island, laid
- 1920s First Holiday Camp on Hayling Island established at Northney by Captain Warner
- 1921 British Mosquito Control Institute opened at Seacourt, Hayling Island
- 1925 Catholic Church of St Patrick opened in Manor Road, Hayling Island, following a bequest by Emily Louisa Coleman
- c.1928 St Patrick's Open Air School opened at Westfield, Hayling

## Island

- 1934 Ebenezer Cole, the last of the Hayling salt-makers, died aged 90
- 1938 Building started on Sunshine Holiday Camp at Mill Rytte, Hayling Island
- 1938 Regal Cinema opened on Hayling Island
- 1940 Three anti-aircraft gunsites established on Hayling Island
- 1940 'Little Ships ' left Hayling Island for Dunkirk in Operation Dynamo
- 1941 More than 30 landmines, 96 high-explosive bombs and thousands of incendiary bombs fell on Hayling Island on the night of 18th/19th April
- 1941 Congregational Church, South Hayling destroyed by a German landmine in an air raid
- 1944 Sections of the Mulberry Harbour, known as Phoenixes, built off Hayling Island, towed across the English Channel to the Normandy coast
- 1956 The rebuilt Hayling Island Toll Bridge opened
- 1959 Princess Catherine Yourievsky, daughter of Alexander II, was buried at St Peter's Church, Hayling Island
- 1960 Tolls abolished on Hayling Bridge
- 1963 Hayling Billy Line closed
- 1980 The Seacourt (Real) Tennis Club opened on Hayling Island
- 1993 Roman Catholic Choir School, Hayling Island, demolished



The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre, East Street, Havant.



One of a series of booklets on local history in the Borough of Havant.