



The Photographs.

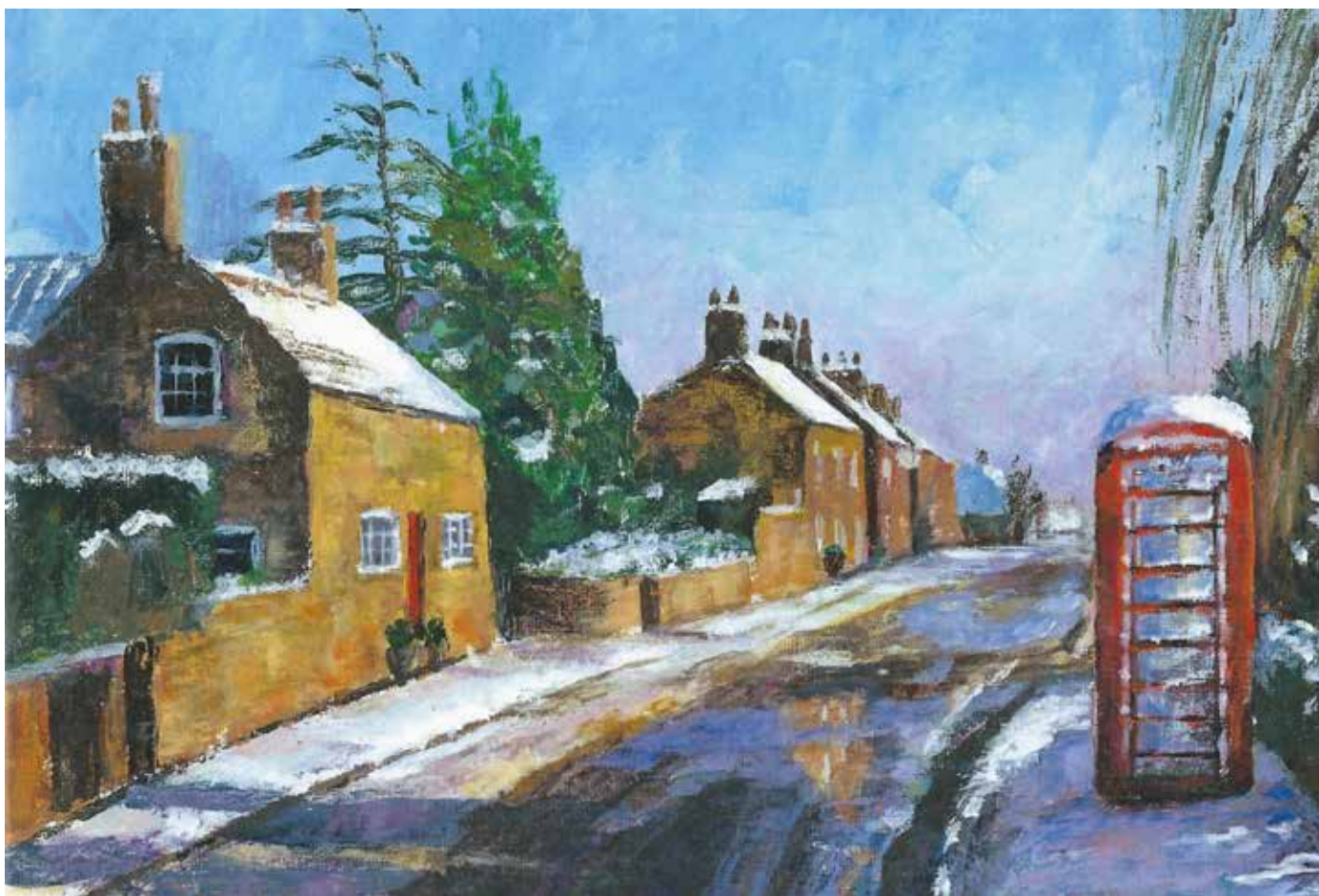
Most of them were taken by village amateurs with modest cameras such as the Warwick Number 2 used by Mary Greenheld (above). Others were poor copies, often from family albums. Some were copies of copies! We have used the best versions available but are conscious that the quality is below that which printers prefer. Rather than lose the photograph we have included all those which add to the story of Lockington.

We owe an immense gratitude to all those villagers who entrusted us with their precious prints and we hope that they feel we have made the best use of them to keep the memories of our village alive.

The Illustrations

Our very grateful thanks go to Debbie Grice for providing the pen and ink drawings, Mary Dews for the front and back cover paintings and to Professor Emeritus Ian Reid for his detailed work on the Last Glacial-East Yorkshire map.

Foreword



Front Street, Lockington: Painting by Mary Dews and used with her kind permission.

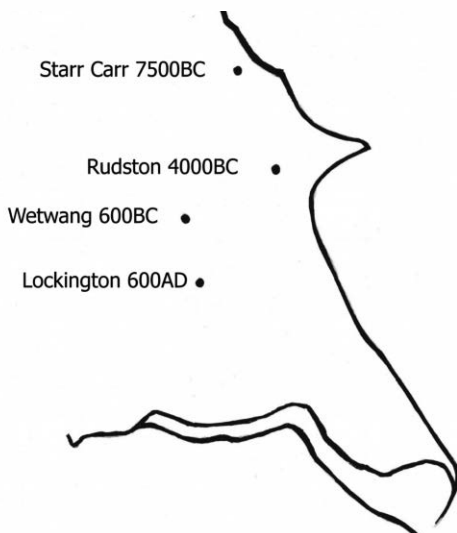
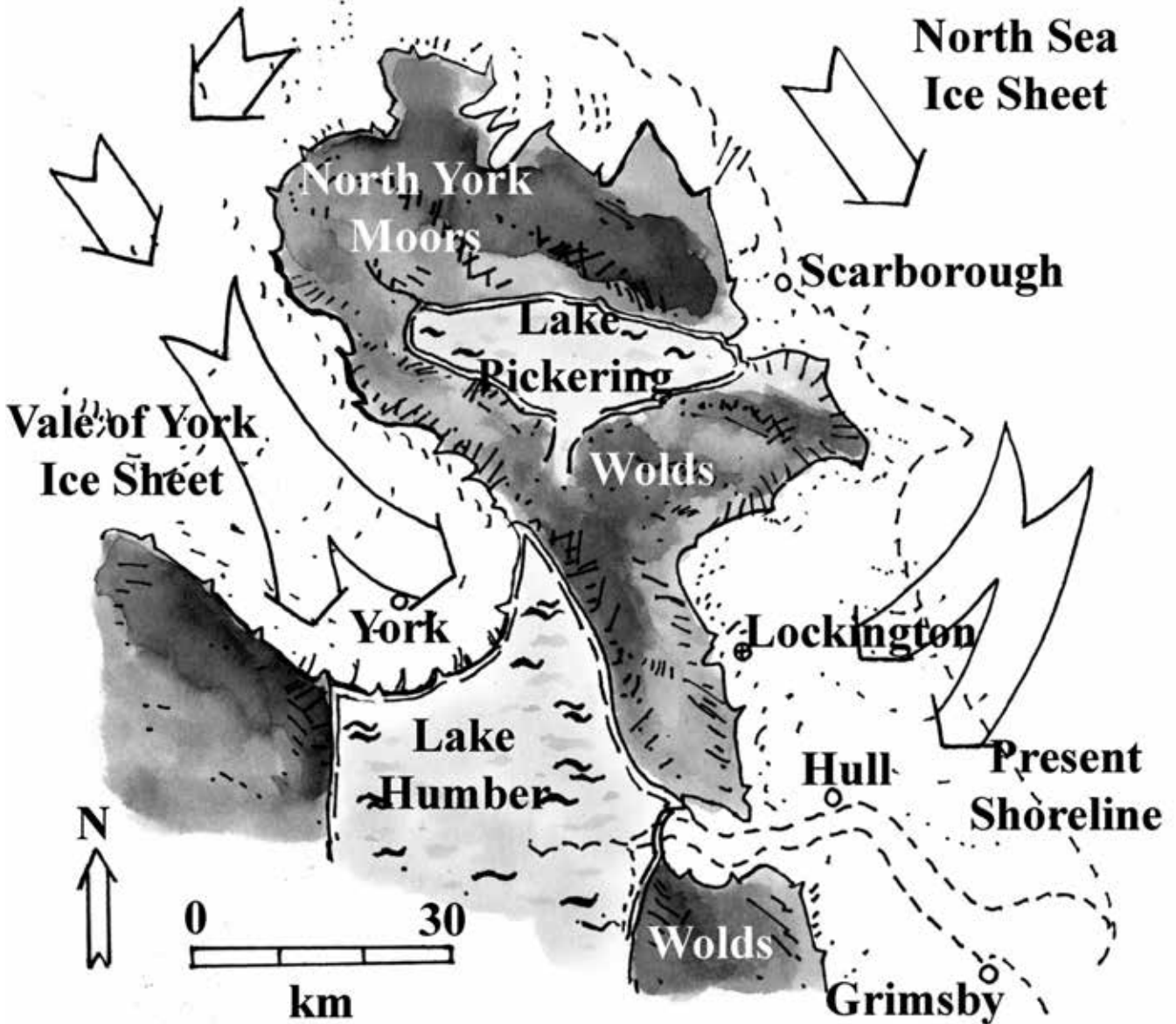
Lockington is a picturesque East Riding village on the southern edge of the Yorkshire Wolds, about 6 miles north-west of Beverley. The history and development of the village follows a similar pattern to many East Riding villages but its special character has been shaped by the local landscape, circumstances and people. Lockington has various historical and interesting features and the stream running through the village provides a strong axis and focal point.

The layout basically follows two long streets at right angles to each other - an inverted T shape - with most traditional development focused on Front Street and the Beck and then further development over the bridge along Thorpe. The village is largely unspoilt and presents a very green, pleasant, attractive place to visit and in which to live.

This book is intended to explain and illustrate these features together with the many interests and aspects of traditional contemporary rural village life. It is not a definitive history of the village nor a detailed research publication. Its primary aim is to present an interesting story about the village and its history, illustrated by many old and new photographs.

Both authors live in Lockington and have written other publications about it. This book is a culmination of various themes, village slide shows and ideas over the last 35 years that have come together in an interesting publication which they hope will be enjoyed by all.

Origins



Locations of early habitation sites

The last ice-age meant that the location of Lockington would have been under about 100 metres of ice, according to Professor Emeritus Ian Reid who very kindly provided the information from which Debbie Grice drew the illustration. He pointed out that not all of his fellow professional geographers agree and “Lockington” might instead have been on the edge of the glacier. The effect of the ice, however, was that as far as is known no-one lived in this area until about 7500BC, at Starr Carr near Scarborough.

The earliest evidence of occupation in our parish is a Romano-British pottery kiln excavated in a field west of Woodhouse Farm by the East Riding Archaeology Unit in 1958. It has been dated to between 150 and 250 AD. There is nothing of it above ground.

The best evidence is the Anglo-Saxon brooch found when the church boiler house was built in 1893. It has been dated by the British Museum to between 475 and 625 AD. The Curator of Early Anglo-Saxon Collections says it is of particular interest *“as it is so far north and must have been buried with one of the earliest settlers in what was to become Anglian territory.”*



The brooch and glass beads.
Photograph by kind permission of
Lockington Parochial Church Council.



A typical Anglo-Saxon house. Drawn by Debbie Grice.

The village name is Anglo-Saxon meaning “the estate of...” Presumably the leader of the group who gave us his name was called Loc or Loca or Locca... Since then it has been recorded as Locheton (Domesday Book), Lecheton, Lokinton, Lokyngton, Lokington, Lockenton... Similarly Aike (Anglo-Saxon “Ac” meaning oak) appears as Ak, Ake, Ack, Acke, Yake, Ayke, Aake...



What a motte and bailey probably looked like. Drawn by Debbie Grice.

“Coney Hill” is the colloquial name for the Scheduled Ancient Monument (“*Hall Garth motte and bailey castle, moated site and fishponds*”) located 500 yards from Lockington village centre and adjacent to the present day Hall Garth. It is the oldest structure in the village and as there are no longer any buildings in existence we have to rely on pen drawn sketches and imagination to visualise the scene.

It was built by the Normans in about 1100 AD and has the classic form of a flat-topped mound (motte, Old French for mound) measuring about 50 yards across and 4 yards high encircled by a ditch with an outer bailey (Old French for palisade) surrounded by a wooden wall. The earthworks for such a construction would have taken 100 men (villagers, not Normans!) about 40 days. The wooden keep (known to the Normans as a *turris*, Latin for tower) would have been built off-site and then assembled on the motte rather like an IKEA flat pack.

The Norman army was cavalry based. William brought with him across the English Channel about 7000 men of whom 2000-3000 were mounted knights. Their horses were stabled in the bailey and the local area patrolled regularly on horse-back to keep the population under control.

Whilst long abandoned and now overgrown the feature can be clearly seen from the nearby public footpath, but access is forbidden.

Church and Chapel



A typical Norman Church. Drawn by Debbie Grice.

The Church of Saint Mary the Virgin was built in about 1150 AD on the orders of the Norman Lord of the Manor, William Fossard. The work would have been carried out by local masons with labouring assistance from villagers.



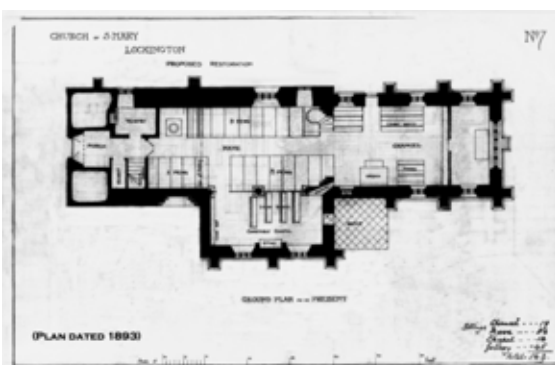
In about 1330 the small chancel was demolished and the Norman arch cut away to make an opening up to the new roof of the chancel. The stones of the arch were cleverly used to rise up the columns on each side of the opening.



At about the same time (1340 or so) the side chapel was added. A “squint” was cut through so that the priest in the side chapel could synchronise his ceremonials during Mass with those occurring at the altar in the chancel. It was not for “lepers” to follow services as occasionally suggested.



The 173 coats of arms were placed in the side chapel during 1634 by Sir John Estoft to support his (successful) claim to the ownership of Hall Garth manor in a long legal battle with the Stockdale family. The Estoft arms with its six sea shells also appear on the front facade of Hall Garth (of which more later).



Much necessary renovation and alteration was done during 1758-1761. The south door was blocked up and an entrance made in the tower. A gallery was added at the west end. This layout (shown in the plan) continued until another major re-ordering was carried out by Temple Moore in 1893 which gave us our present church.



The east window, the work of a York craftsman, was installed in 1340. During the Civil War or soon thereafter the glass was smashed by soldiers.. All that remained was collected and eventually pieced together to make one jumbled central panel. Together with a few small sections of tracery, this is all that remains of what was once a fine set of medieval stained glass windows.



A generous anonymous donation allowed the church to install a new window in 2010. This was designed by Helen Whittaker (pictured) and built by Keith Barley of Barley Studios, Dunnington. The theme, chosen by the donor, is the “Parable of the Sower”.

Photograph by kind permission of John Rowson.



The very fine pulpit dates from at least 1725 with its sounding board above and lay clerk's desk below from which he would have led the unaccompanied singing until the arrival of the organ in 1877.



A "green man" carved in the screen by James Elwell who was also responsible for the screen in Beverley Minster.



The Norman font is large enough to hold a baby as it was the tradition to totally immerse the child as part of the baptism ceremony. To prevent access to the holy water used in baptisms a lockable lid was added. Such water was highly prized in medieval times for a variety of unsuitable practices.



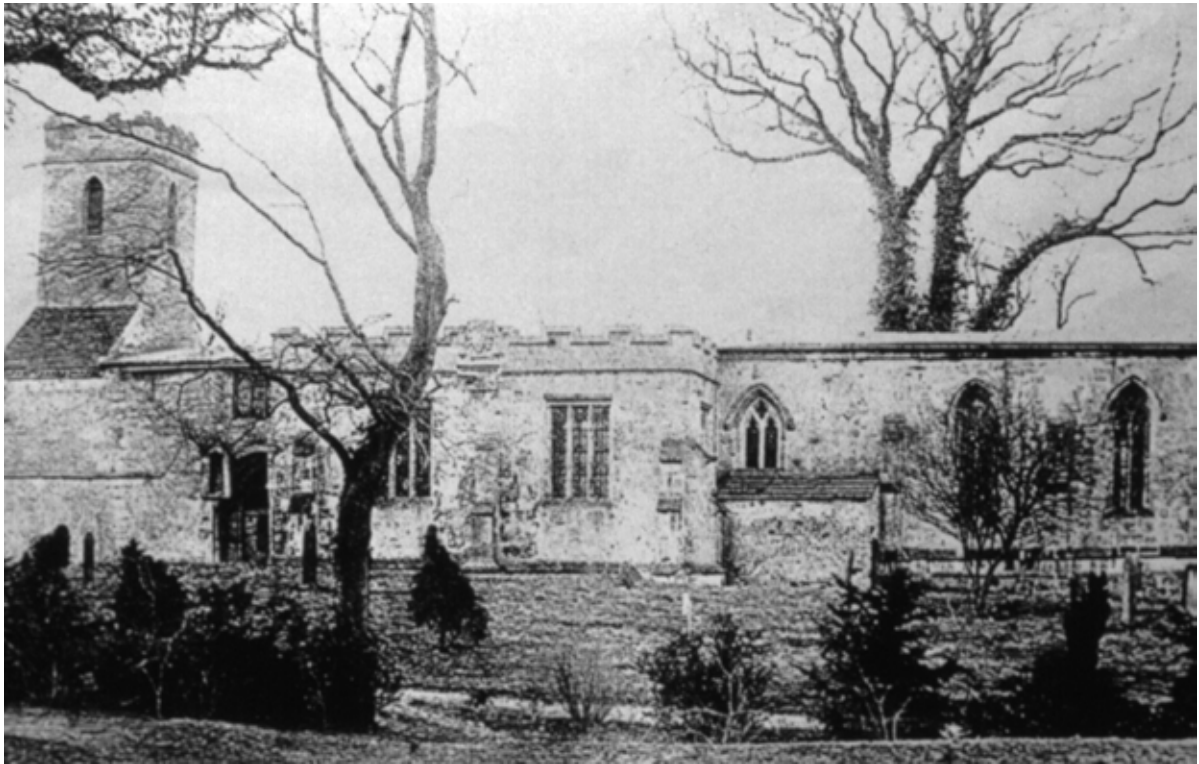
The west door was used until the renovation of 1893 when it was blocked up and the south door re-opened. The building is Grade 1 Listed, the same as Windsor Castle and Westminster Abbey.



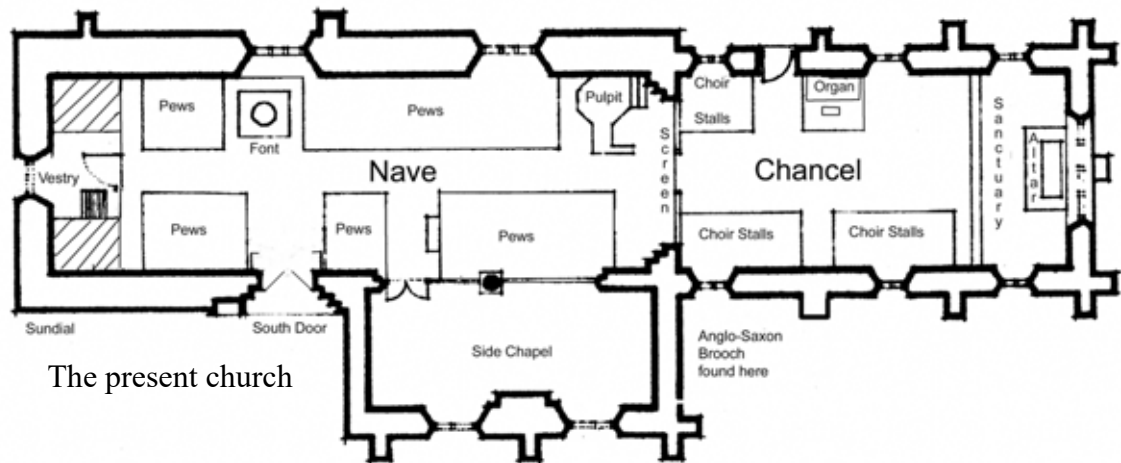
The original Norman south door. At a later date the niche was added which would have housed a statue of the Virgin Mary, the patron saint of the church.



The small north door was for the exclusive use of the priest as it led into the chancel. A path joined the door to the rectory. It has a metal grill and sliding cover, the purpose of which is unclear.



The church before restoration in 1893



The present church

Sundial scratched into the south wall.





The Rectory and church in 1830 drawn by Agnes Lundy, wife of Rector Francis Lundy. The house was rebuilt in 1758 and is rather large for a small rural parish.

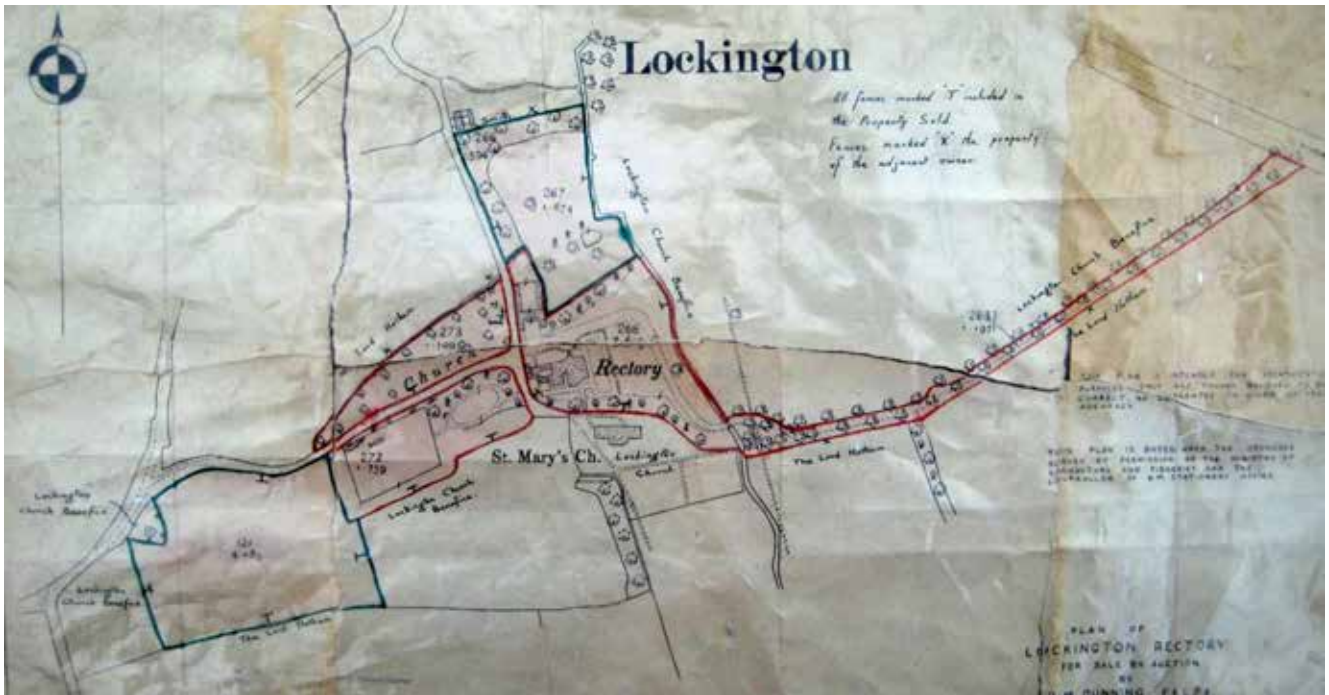


The coach house with two forms of transport used by the Rector. In this photograph he was the Reverend Arthur Griffith (incumbent 1889-1917) with his coachman Mr Warley, father of Alix.



The Rectory and walled garden in 1960.

1960 The Old Rectory, now Lockington House. Grade II Listed. The 1911 census records 20 rooms and four live-in staff.



This shows the extent of the Rectory land when it was sold in 1951. The purchaser was a churchwarden of the time, the architect Anthony Steel. He later designed and built many of the present-day houses on the site, originally named after trees by his wife Sylvia.



Carriage Drive in a rare 1946 colour photograph. So called as it was for the exclusive use of the Rector's pony and trap. It leads to a bridge over the beck shown in this copy of a 1912 painting by Olive Watson.





Around 1986. Newly built houses in Church Lane on land once owned by the Rector.



Up to the start of the Great War the Rector owned 250 acres of glebe land as well as Parson's House on Front Street, Ivy house, Rectory Farm, the land on which stands Rectory View as well as the three houses above (9-11 Church Lane).



Reverend A H Griffith, Rector from 1889 to 1917, was the last of the old style incumbents. Well liked, nevertheless he could do pretty well what he wanted, even putting a cascade in the beck so that he could breed trout for breakfast.



Garden Fetes were a regular feature, held in the grounds of the Rectory until it was sold in 1951.

Early 1900s



The upper cascade.



1950s



1940s



1980s



Lest we forget...
The last grave digger Joe Turner.

Methodist Chapels



Primitive Methodist Chapel. Built 1825, rebuilt 1862, enlarged 1913. Closed in 1930s when the Primitive Methodists joined with the Wesleyans. Building used as ARP Head Quarters during WWII. For some reason the cast iron railings were left in place when those around other buildings were removed for the war effort.



Primitive Methodist Sunday School and Harvest Festival.

The “Primitives” were very successful and even had their own monogrammed crockery.





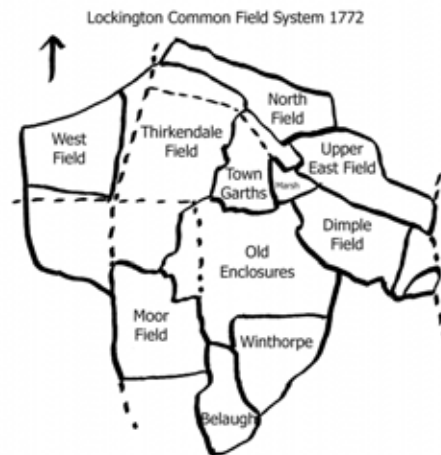
Wesleyan Chapel. Built 1812, extended at the front 1879. Wesleyans were considered by some to be “Middle Class” and socially superior to the “Working Class” Primitives.

Harvest Festival followed by a sale by auction of the produce for chapel funds.

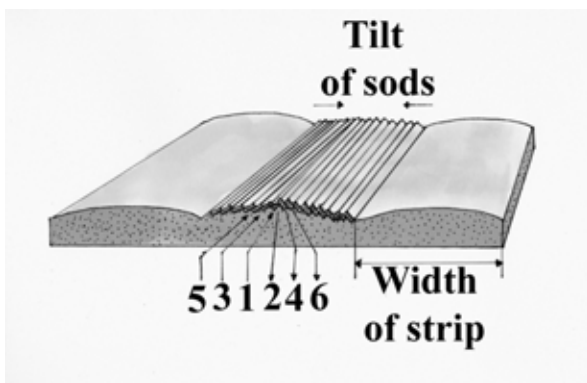


The Wesleyan Chapel closed in 2015 and is now in private hands for possible conversion into a dwelling.

Agriculture



After the Anglo Saxons arrived farming was carried out in large open fields filled with strips of land each one about 220 yards long (a furlong) and 22 yards (a chain) wide giving an area of one acre. Ploughing was done with teams of six or eight oxen in pairs and the long narrow strip made turning the plough easier. Such a strip could be ploughed in a day. The technique produced the familiar “Ridge & Furrow” pattern still often seen in fields.



How Ridges & Furrows occur. The plough throws to the right. Go up for furrow 1, come down for 2, go up for 3... This builds the strip until it would be about 6 feet high thus allowing good drainage. Illustration by Debbie Grice.



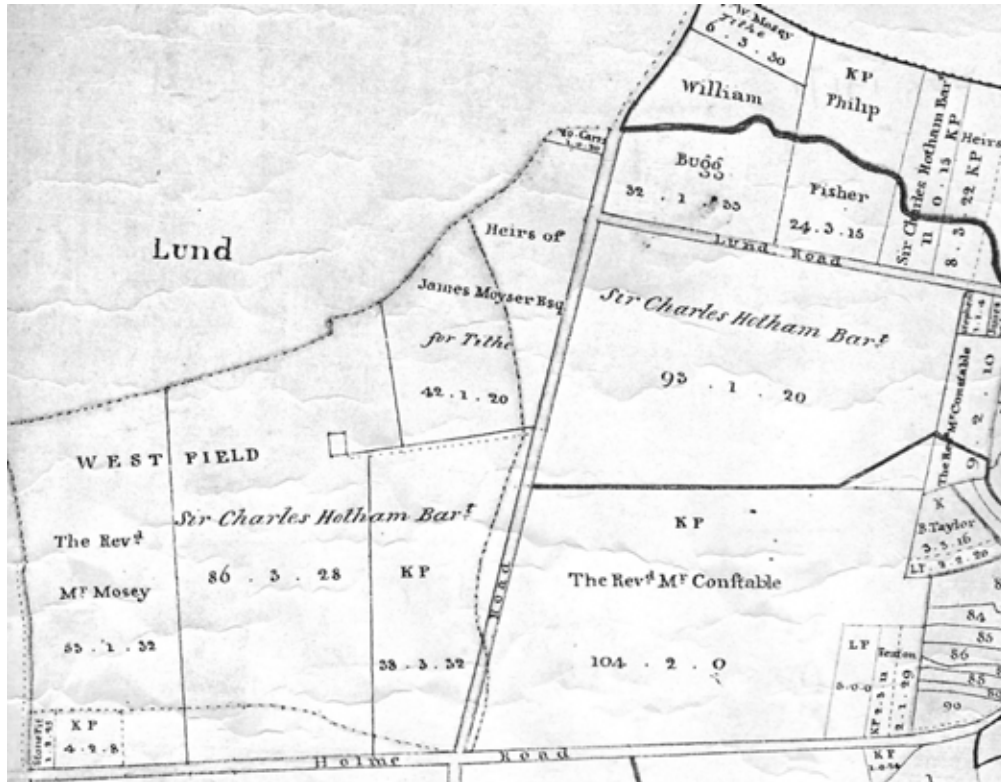
Ridge & Furrow off Church Lane

Coupled with areas of common land used for grazing, this method lasted for many years and is still in use in Laxton and the Isle of Axholme. Suggested disadvantages were that it discouraged innovation and allowed the common land to be over grazed. To overcome these objections, enclosure was slowly introduced whereby the land including the common was bought by individuals who would farm it more productively. This occurred from the 15th century onwards, reaching its final form during 1750 to 1850.

The pros and cons have been debated from the beginning.

For:- Improved food production was brought about by individual innovation. Lazy commoners could now be forced to work for wages instead of living at a subsistence level.

Against:- Common pastures were sold to already wealthy landowners, denying a livelihood to those less well off. The countryside would become depopulated.

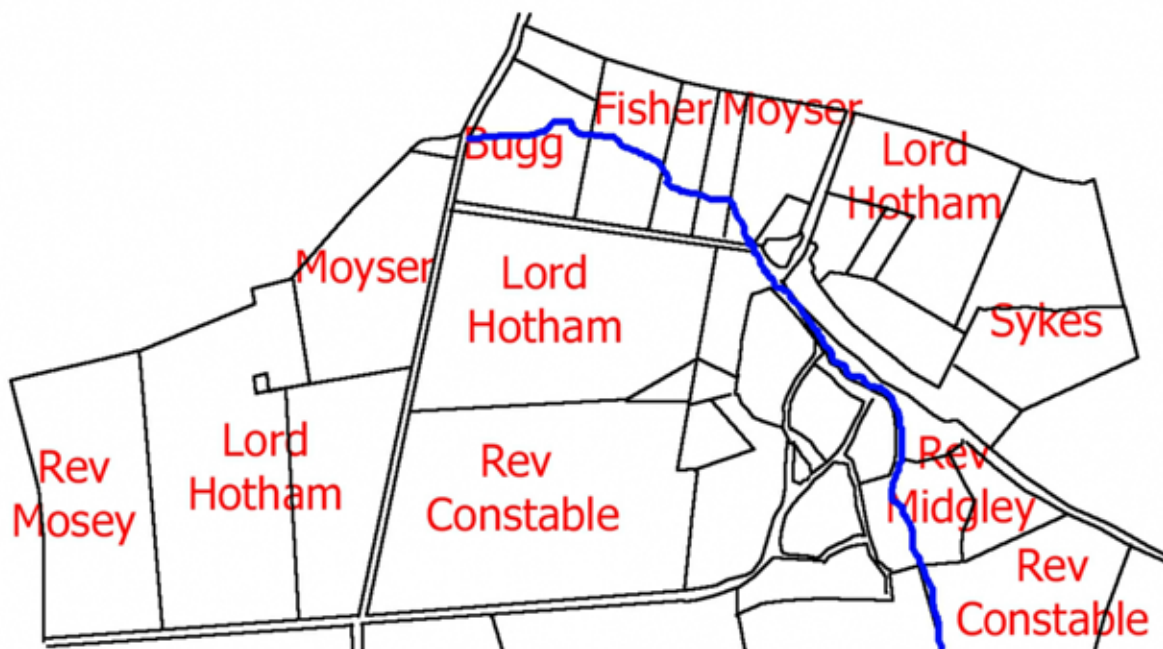


Enclosure awarded 9 December 1772

The 1772 enclosure in Lockington altered the landscape so that the large open fields were divided up into smaller areas using “quickthorn” (hawthorn) hedges. Four enclosure roads now radiated out from the village, each in a straight line and 60 feet wide. This was to allow for movement of livestock in and out of the village. The width meant that carts could weave around the inevitable pot-holes in the unmade surface and cattle could graze.



Enclosure road to Dalton Holme, originally just compacted chalk.



The fears of those who opposed enclosure can be appreciated when it became clear how unevenly the land was divided. Of the 2629 acres involved, Sir Charles Hotham received 1065 and the Rector 203. William Bugg, gent, was allowed 32 acres, George Fox, yeoman, 3 but the Parish Clerk, John Hudson, was left with 1 rood (one quarter of an acre).



At the time of the enclosure Sir Charles Hotham also owned 47% of the “Town Garths” (cottages with land attached). Later, in Victorian times and beyond, it became the tradition to paint front doors of the Hotham houses blue.



Rectory Farm is typical of those in this area. In 1851 it housed the farmer, his wife, two daughters three farm labourers and two household servants, one of whom was only 13 years old..

Plough Sunday (usually between 7 - 13 January) began the farming year. Plough Monday was traditionally a holiday and a day put aside for *“jollifications and the collection of moneys for church funds.”*



Service at Lund Bottoms with portable harmonium.



Harrows at Aike

Royal Commission on Agriculture 1895:- *“1879 sounded the death knell of a large number of farmers of all classes. The crops that year were miserable...the breeding flocks were rendered unhealthy by the watery state of the grass and roots...wool, beef and mutton depreciated in value...foreign competition was every day widening, the increasing imports from India and America steadily broke down the prices of home grown cereals...and it was not until 1885 that farming got over the dissipation caused by 1879.”*



Seed drill



Building a corn stack at Aike.

From *A Time to Reap* by Stephen Harrison. *"The Golden age of Farming ran from the 1830s to the early 1880s. Stimulated by increasing demand and a generally buoyant economy, agricultural prices rose to high levels, generating substantial profits for many farmers... and much of the profit was invested in suites of new farm buildings and in the purchasing of modern machinery and equipment."* It was from such profits that James Middleton Hall of Scarborough Hall was able to pay for the rebuilding of Saint Leonard's Church in 1859.



Having a rain proof top was essential to avoid spontaneous combustion in the stack.



Stacks at the farm on Front Street opposite Kilwick Lane.



Threshing at Aike.





Despite the introduction of steam power most of the work was done by horses until the start of World War II.



East Yorkshire horse drawn wagons owned by James Bloom of Scarborough.



The 1950s and 60s were always regarded as the heyday of traditional farming but those days are long gone and all that remains are photographs and memories.

Kevin Marshall helping with the harvest. 1950s.

A reaper/binder pulled by a tractor. 1950s.



Ellerker's threshing machine in the farm sale at 70 Thorpe. 1980s.

This machine was towed from farm to farm as required in the village for many years. It was powered by a belt drive from a tractor.



Margaret White and children on a 1950s Claas combine harvester at the family farm in Aike. Such machines signalled the end of the static threshers.



Holly Farm through the seasons. Photographs by kind permission of the Johnson family.





Ireland's milk cart from Bryan Mills Farm.



Outside Holly Farm, sitting on a milk churn stand. Every farm would have had one of these before bulk milk tankers were introduced.



11 gallon churn. The number on the lid identified the farm. The regular milk cheque was an invaluable source of farm income.



Sheep were an important part of farming. Sid Hull (top) and colleagues dip the flock. 1950s.



Arthur Marshall (left) with Lord Soames, Minister of Agriculture, at Whitehouse Farm 1960. He was inspecting a recent smallholding improvement scheme which provided new milk production and dairy facilities. Unfortunately the days of such smallholdings were numbered and proved to be unsustainable from the 1970s.

The last 50-60 years have seen the demise of the many small farms and small holdings in the village (listed below) and with it the last of the dairy cattle and any traditional milking. As with many villages, there is no longer any dairy milk produced in Lockington.

- White House Farm (Marshall)
- Chapel House Farm (Norris)
- Manor Farm (Ward)
- Belah Farm (Farnaby)
- Thorpe House Farm (Dale)
- Glebe Farm (Wilkinson)

By today's standards, these small holders were barely living above subsistence levels and were highly reliant on good crops and prices. The smallholding incomes were often supplemented by additional activities or jobs including publican, carrier, threshing, fish & chip shop, Post Office, etc. - in short, very similar to many modern small farm diversification schemes.



Normal farming activities were supplemented by hunting and shooting. Less familiar and now never seen was the use of a duck decoy to entice and then trap wild fowl. The open water attracted them but they were then snared in nets along the “arms” of the pond. This very rare example is at Decoy Farm, Scarborough., courtesy of the Bloom family.



The farming year ended with a Harvest Festival such as this in Saint Mary’s church.

Changes in agriculture have become more significant and speeded up, particularly post 1945, with the drive towards self-sufficiency and more latterly with mechanical, technical and crop developments as farmers strive to compete in a global market.

The Enclosure Award resulted in the field and road pattern in and around the village that has changed very little, except in terms of the size of fields. What has changed is the number and size of farms, the range of activities and the ever-increasing scale and speed of mechanisation. Today, there are only six active farms in the village:

- Rectory Farm (Grant)
- Village Farm (Walton)
- School Farm (Hunter)
- Holly Farm (Johnson)
- Lockington Grange (Stephenson)
- Moorfield Farm (Cawthorne)

This is fairly typical of the national picture and farming today provides around 60% of the country’s total food needs and agricultural land takes up over two thirds of total UK land area at 17.2m hectares (42.5m acres or 71%).

The arrival of Dutch elm disease in the mid 1970s to the mid 1980s brought about the loss of all our elms, once a magnificent part of the village landscape.



Going...



Going...



Gone.

Transport

East Riding Quarter Sessions for 1746 “...but the said inhabitants of Lockington...suffered and do suffer the said part of the said way to be very ruinous, very foundrous, broken and in great decay and out of reparation and amendment to the ill example of all others in the like case to offend and against the peace of our sovereign lord the King his crown and dignity.” The highway in question seems to be part of the present Malton Road which abutted the West Field on the pre-enclosure map. The King was George II.

Parishes were required to keep local roads in good order. This was done by paying local labourers.



Ford at High Bridge.

1811 Surveyors of the Highways for the Township of Lockington: Disbursements.

Paid John Robson for 3 weeks and 3 days work £1-11s-6d

Paid Joseph Dent for ½ ton of stones £1-0s-0d

Paid Thos Smith for 1 day with horse and cart £0-5s-0d

Ale for workmen £0-5s-0d

Paid Jno. Weatherall for repairing wheelbarrow £0-2s-6d



Charlie Donkin on his tricycle.



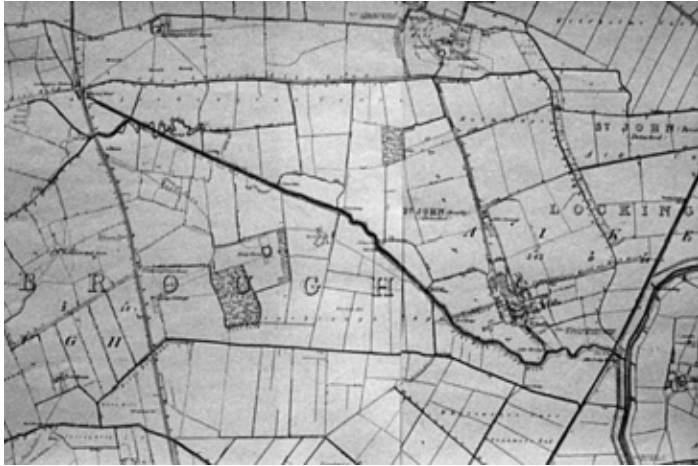
A cart at Stamford House.



The Wardell family at 70 Front Street.



A typical carrier's cart at what is now 1810 Cottage. There were regular carrier services to the local towns and their markets.



Site of the lock on the river.



All that remains of the landing.

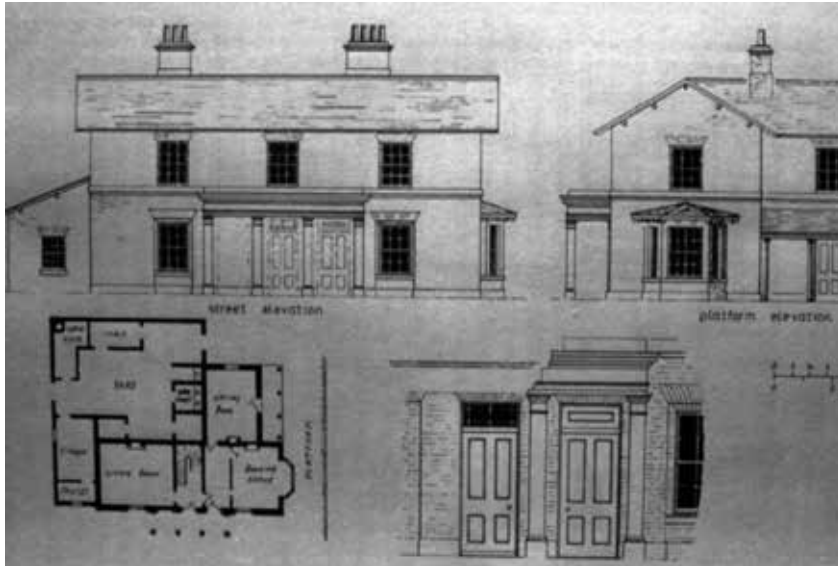
The Lockington Navigation built in 1799 by the Hothams to bring heavy goods to “Lockington Landing”, sited where the railway station is now. It had a lock at the junction with the River Hull and another about halfway along.



Yorkshire keelboats used on the river were too wide (15 feet) to be used on the canal so cargoes such as coal and fertilizer had to be offloaded onto narrow shallow-bottomed barges less than 8 feet wide, the width of the locks. These were poled or pulled the two miles to the landing.



Painting kindly provided by Mike Myers which first appeared in “Becks, Banks, Drains and Brains” published by the River Hull Valley Drainage Heritage Group. The enterprise lasted until the arrival of the railway in 1846. The whole canal was later filled in and no sign of it now remains.



1846 Lockington Station was designed by the famous railway architect George T Andrews. Grade II Listed.



There is a very fine Victorian Post Box in the wall, now out of use.



The building was finished to a high standard as shown by this staircase and window.





The Hull to Bridlington line, part of the York and North Midland Railway, opened on 6 October 1846. The station buildings were designed by G T Andrews and included an elegant veranda (right) to protect passengers from the rain.

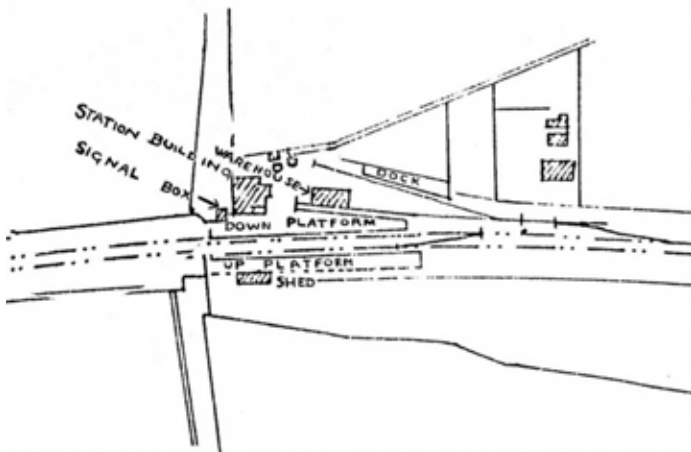


Line gangers responsible for track maintenance.

Lord Hotham required a carriage and horse box for his private use. He also insisted that the railway company did not deal in coal from the sidings behind the station as this would compete with his canal from Aike which was built to handle such freight. The final train was the 9.45pm from Hull which reached Lockington at 10.11pm on Saturday 11 June 1960 after which the station was closed to passengers and freight.



The signal box controlled the level crossing gates, which were later replaced by a set of warning lights. A Ford Escort van driven from the station yard failed to stop as it crossed the line and caused the crash on 26 July 1986 which killed 8 passengers and an 11 year old boy in the vehicle.



The sidings area is now used by a transport company.



Roads were surfaced with compacted chalk until Tarmac arrived in about 1930.



This road bridge replaced the ford in the 1950s. It was later deemed too weak to support the traffic using it so a new bridge was built of 16,000 red bricks in 1995.



Stuck in the ford. A common sight before the bridge was constructed.



Billy Fussey's Garage on Front Street. He was well known nationally in the vehicle rescue business with his collection of vintage equipment. He also ran a fleet of luxury coaches.



The Forge in Back (now Chapel) Street expanded its activities to become a very successful motor and coach business run by Gordon Miller.



One of many trips to the countryside organised by Gordon Miller.

Less common forms of transport...



Triumph Model H motor cycle at Acres Farm. Probably a war surplus machine. ~1918.

Lottie Boswell (later Mieville) on the Wawne Ferry. "Adults 1d. Cycles 1d". 1930s.



Bryan Mills Beck

One reason why the Anglo Saxons settled here would have been the flow of clean water in the beck. Since then the need to provide a dry crossing for villagers gave us “High Bridge”, a fanciful title now but of great significance in medieval times when it appears to have been built.



School log dated 14 June 1912. *“A very severe storm followed by a great flood occurred. At 1-30 p.m. the school was unapproachable, the beck having risen and surrounded it.”* Before and since that date the beck has overflowed its banks but only very rarely have any houses been inundated.





2010. Opening the cascade constrictions to prevent further flooding.





About a mile downstream from the cascade bridge lies a water-mill first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. It seems that there were two mills, hence Bryan Mills, but the date-stone of only one remains. In about 1250 they were endowed to Meaux Abbey by the Lord of the Manor of Lockington, Sir Peter de Mauley.

This building was constructed in 1854 with a breast-shot water wheel. The grinding wheels were 50 inches in diameter, made of grey millstone grit from the Pennines. It was active in 1907 when the miller was John Ireland but later went out of use as it could not compete with the new Joseph Rank mill in Hull.



When the A164 was widened in 1954 the mill was demolished.



2018. Bryan Mills Beck.

Houses



Photos
~1900



These single storey cottages with thatched roofs were probably the earliest brick dwellings. School Farm (left photo with two storeys), is Grade II Listed .



63 Front Street, one of the oldest houses in the village. Probably early 1730s, but much extended later.



Brickyard Cottages and a Lockington brick found by Kevin Marshall. A number of houses were built with estate bricks made in a brickworks near the Malton Road.



Ivy House built with unusually narrow bricks & tiled roof. Grade II Listed. Late 18th century. Originally the Curate's house.



Hall Garth



Descent of Hall Garth in the Manor of Lockington. Lords of the Manor in bold type.

(Information kindly provided by Dr David Neave)

1066 **William**. All property is owned by William the Conqueror who allows Robert, Count of Mortain to administer the land in this area who in turn gives manorial rights to Nigel Fossard.

~1150 William Fossard builds the castle and church.

1088-1194 **Fossards**. Heiress Joan Fossard married Robert of Thornton.

1197-1211 **Robert of Thornton**. Crusader with Richard I. Heiress Isabella married Peter de Mauley.

1214-1415 **De Mauleys**. Heiress Constance de Mauley married Sir John Bigod of Settrington.

~1400 Castle abandoned. New Hall built on moated site in castle bailey.

1415-1537 **Bigods**. Last Bigod executed. Estate held by Sir Francis Salvin who sold it to the Stockdales.

1547-1624 **Stockdales** gave (?) or sold (?) estate to John Estoft. Disputed in court by Moysers.

1624-1726 **Estofts**. Court case resolved 1641 in favour of Estofts who built Hall Garth in 1685. Heiress Rosamund married Yarburgh Constable of Wassand.

1726-1872 **Constables**. Sold Hall Garth to Hothams

1872- today **Hothams**



Estoft Arms. "Sable three escallops Or three two and one"

The 173 coats of arms were erected in 1634 by the Estofts in the church side chapel presumably to illustrate the importance of the family and in support of their claim of ownership of the hall built on the moated site of the castle and bailey. The ownership dispute lasted from 1624 to 1641. The coats of arms were re-painted in 1851 but with numerous errors.



Estoft memorial with skull showing the end of the family line.

Hall Garth (Grade II listed). There was a Manor House on or near this site in 1594. It was demolished and the present house was constructed by John Estoft in 1685. It is now owned by the Dalton Estate and was completely renovated in 2017. For permission to take these photographs grateful thanks are due to Simon Fairbank, Dalton Estate Resident Agent.



The house has some interesting features including very fine original staircases, shuttered windows, cast iron grates & bells to summon the servants.



“W Bugg 1742.”

William Bugg is listed on the enclosure plan as living on this site in 1772 but the house does not seem to be of that date.

Similarly George Fox lived in the same year in a dwelling where Shamrock Cottage (114 Front Street) now stands.



“ R Fox 1815.”



Parish Alms Houses, now 1810 Cottage on Thorpe.



Keeper's Cottage in Dead Lane is dated 1822 with its distinctive “cat slide” rear roof.



When 117 Front Street was rebuilt in the 1920s with a pantile roof, older 18th century brickwork was retained. Note the earlier steeper roof line needed because thatch required a sharp falloff to avoid rainwater being absorbed. Earlier bricks are also narrower than modern ones.





The Old Forge on the corner of Thorpe and Chapel Street is another example of adding a second storey with wider bricks.



Although the date plate of 70 Front Street suggests that the house was built in 1885 in fact the lower part dates from 1772 as can be seen from the change in bricks. Mr R L Wardell added the upper storey later.



More dated buildings



62-64 Thorpe.



108-108 Front Street.



Rectory Farm. Grade II Listed.

Buildings which have been demolished

What replaced them



Built 1822 and called "Parson's Cottages", owned by the Rector. Demolished and replaced with 110-112 Front Street in 1964.



East Thorpe Lodge on Thorpe.



Hemp Garth in 1953. Occupied by Ned Jackson who ran a coal delivery business. He had two delivery lorries (possibly army surplus) for taking out coal which he fitted with snow ploughs in winter. He also ran a corn mill where local farmers took grain for milling into cattle feed. The house was demolished ~1960 and Thorpe Leys built on what was the coal yard.



86-88 Front Street. Original cottages in ~1900, later demolished and replaced with a wooden shed.



Roy Norris (of Chapel Farm, now 94 Front Street) kept a mini bus here, used to bring schoolchildren from Aike.



86-88 Front Street, built 1980s.



Fussey's Kirkholme Garage demolished and replaced with two houses in 2017.



7 Church Lane
demolished and
replaced in ~ 2000.



98-100 Front Street.
The cottages were
condemned in the
1950s and the new
bungalows built in
the 1960s.



Cottages
demolished many
years ago.
Photograph dated
as 1906.



70 Front Street.
The small house
was demolished in
the 1950s.



41 Front Street.
Used by the Home
Guard in WWII,
demolished 1950s.,
replaced 1974, &
later enlarged.





9 Thorpe (centre of photo). Note the adjacent cottage which was demolished many years ago. Originally known as Belah/Beulah/Bealey/ Beeler Farm. Manor Farm is on the left.



Cottage demolished 1950s adjacent to Village Farm.



26 Front Street. Original cottage demolished and replaced with a modern house.



Much of the building during the 1930s was done by the Burgess family who lived for a time at 117 Front Street.



Building Bryan Mills Cottages.



Alterations



Loring House (24 Front Street) before the extra rooms were added on the western side.



Moorfields Farm is now a three storey dwelling.





High Houses, 40-46 Front Street. Originally there were 5 dwellings, now three but with four front doors. The loft is thought to have been used for weaving. The internal layout is odd with some bedrooms being over next door's downstairs rooms.



104 Front Street.
Built 1917,
enlarged later.



Primitive Methodist
Chapel. Built 1825,
rebuilt 1862, enlarged
1913, renovated 2017.



9 Back Street (now
Chapel Street). The girl
on the left is now the
lady on the right, Lottie
Young.



90-92 Front Street. Built as a single house by Lord Hotham in 1913 for the schoolmaster Mr Algar at a cost of £380. The annual rent then was £10. After he retired in 1923 the building was split into two residences.

Recent buildings



A new development of council houses was started by Beverley Rural District Council in 1950. Seeking a suitable name for the site the Parish Council invited members to make suggestions. *Canada Crescent, East End, Garden Village* and *Rectory View* were all proposed. The Council, being unable to decide, invited the chairman to draw the name out of his hat!

One major feature of Lockington is the existence of open spaces amongst the houses. In 2017 several of these were sold for building. It is to be hoped that the houses constructed there will be in sympathy with the adjacent properties.



Thorpe/Dead Lane.



Front Street adjacent to High Houses.

Population

The population of Lockington has varied relatively little over the years for which we have reasonably accurate figures.

1649 35 houses

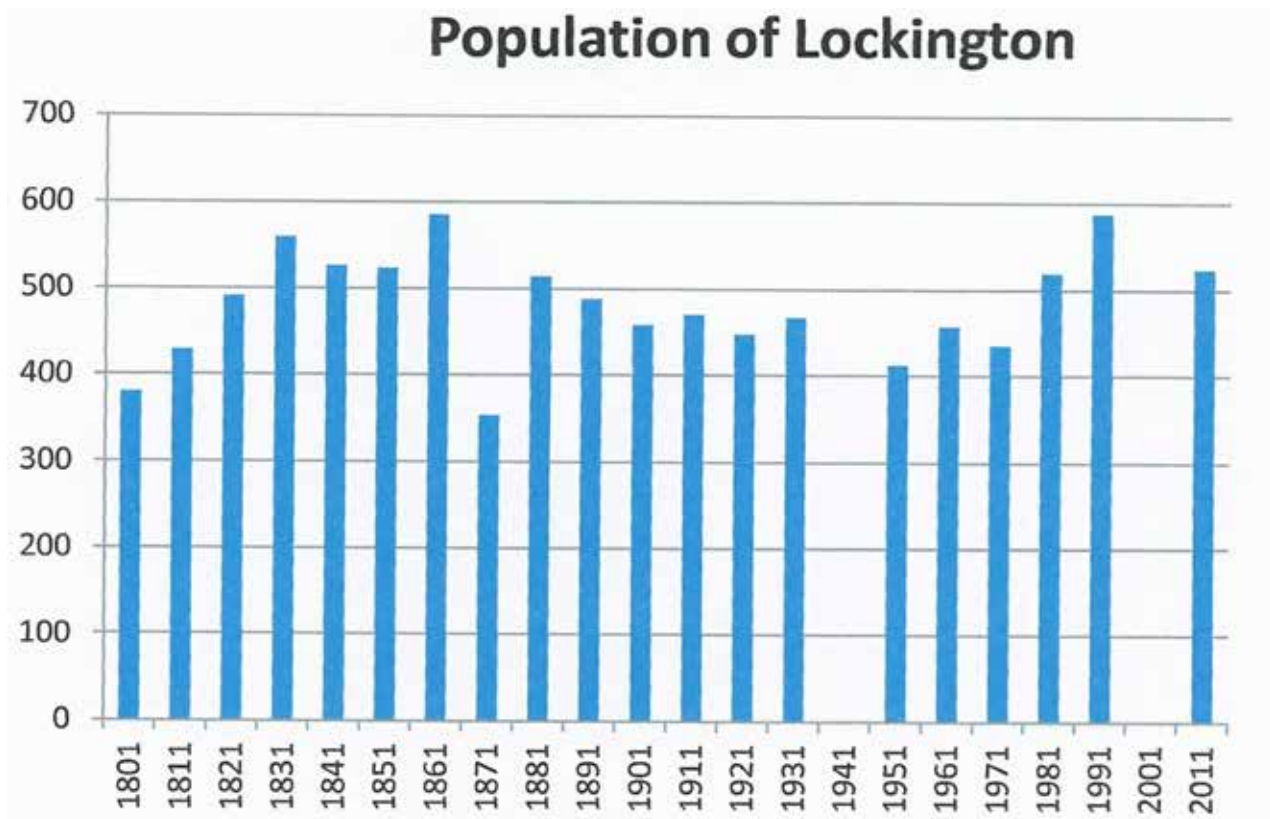
1672 ~320 residents

1743 45 families

1764 60 families

2011 247 separate households

The census of 1851 revealed that of 227 villagers in employment, 127 were in agriculture, 51 in trades and crafts (tailor, shoemaker, blacksmith, shopkeepers...) and 43 as servants.





Barf Hill is a scheduled Ancient Monument of national importance. It is a moated site dating from the 13th century which was a grange of Meaux Abbey with fish ponds and possibly a cattle farm (vacary). The moat which surrounded the whole site was 5 yards wide and 1 yard deep. A local tradition holds that it was used as a gun platform from which to bombard Watton during the English Civil War but there is no evidence for this.



“Sunnyside” in Aike with the Old Chapel at the far end. This is a Grade II listed building of the 18th century, the only one in the village. Aike means “oak” from the Old English *āc* (supposedly pronounced “yack”) and before the Barmston Drain was constructed in 1798 it was on an island. Up to 1865 Aike was part of the Parish of Lockington. Between then and 1935 it was a civil parish on its own, this being the lowest level of local government. In 1935 it once again joined Lockington Parish.

Water, Sewage, Electricity, Post Office.



High Bridge pump.

Mr Burgess getting water from the beck. Photograph by kind permission of Mary Greenheld who took, developed and printed it in about 1950.



Up to 1947 only 5 houses had mains piped water. 71 properties had their own well or borehole, 44 shared a well or borehole, 1 had to use a public well in the street, 5 had natural springs and 4 had no water supply at all. During 1947 piped water was laid on in all the houses.



Wells outside and inside houses.



The door on the left was the coal hole, the middle one with the glass pantile held the earth closet and the door on the right gave entry to the pig sty. Originally this door was split so that just the top could be opened without letting the pig escape.



Electricity arrived in 1937. Until then even the church had to make do with oil lamps and the organ was hand blown. Scrawled initials of some of the bored blowers are still visible on the organ case.



The organ hand pump once used in earnest when a power cut hit during the annual carol service.



Cooking was done on an oil burning range or a coal fed Triplex grate as found in 19 Chapel Street when the new owners arrived in 1986.



Main sewers were constructed in 1964. This is the site of the sewerage pump in Chapel Street. Before then (1948) 93 houses had pail closets and 33 made do with ash pits.

54 Front Street, now Stamford House. Probably the original Post Office. The replacement bricks (extreme lower left) show the site of the post box. Until 1930 the mail was collected from Lockington station by the post master in his pony and trap. After then a motor vehicle was used and the post town became Driffield instead of Beverley.



Another location of the Post Office at 61 Thorpe. The site of the box is visible under the nearest window. It was here that the first public telephone was installed in about 1930. The first private telephone was installed in the Rectory (where else!) in 1928 and was given the number 1.



Leslie and Eileen Wilson ran the Post Office in this cottage at 26 Front Street (left), since demolished and replaced with a modern house. They later moved to 12 Front Street (right), taking the post office with them.

LOCKINGTON POST OFFICE



When the village shop closed, and with it the Post Office, the Hunter family of School Farm converted an out building into a fully equipped one during 1990. Staffed by Margaret and Lynn Hunter it faithfully served the community until 8 May 2008 when a small room in the Village Hall became an outstation of the Leconfield Post Office.



The first day...

The last day...



The post box has moved around! Originally in Stamford House it went to 61 Thorpe, then to somewhere near 12 Front Street. It was further sited next to the Rockingham Arms (above) and finally near School Farm.



Stamford House post box (bottom left where the wire stops)



Colvin Williams re-siting the post box from the Rockingham Arms.

A painting (artist unknown) shows the telephone box which arrived in about 1936. The original exchange was Dalton Holme and the box was given the telephone number 209.



The box was constructed by McFarlane & Co, Saracen Works, Glasgow. The K2 (K for Kiosk) was designed in 1926 by the architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott who was also responsible for Liverpool Anglican Cathedral. In 1935 it was modified mainly by altering the windows to become the K6 which is our version. The Hull City white boxes lack the royal crown as they were not part of the national system.

In 2017 it was purchased from British Telecom for £1 by the Parish Council and refurbished by the Lockington Village Improvement Group, led by Graham Hill, in order to house a defibrillator.



Shops and Trades

SHOPS AND TRADE LOCATIONS

Not all of these existed at the same time but this list shows the variety of occupations and services available.

Animal feedstuffs	Loring House
Baker	31 Front Street
Blacksmith	Chapel Street
Brickyard	Malton Road
Builder	90 Front Street
Bus service	Rockingham Inn
Butcher (also wet fish shop)	Westfield Farm
Carrier	44 Front Street
Carrier	94 Front street
Carrier	Lund Hill Cottage
Carrier	19 Chapel Street
Carrier	Manor Farm
Chimney sweep	70 Front street
Coal merchant	32 Thorpe
Coalman	Whitehouse Farm
Cycle shop	Thorpe opposite Church Lane
Dressmaker	71 Front Street
Fish and chips	70 Thorpe (earlier at 62 Thorpe)
Garage	Front street
Joiner	30 Front Street
Joiner	54 Front Street
Miller	Bryan Mills
Police	90 Thorpe
Pub	7 Church Lane
Pub	Station Farm
Shoemaker	84 Front Street
Shop	40 Front Street
Shop	Rockingham Arms
Shop	70 Front Street
Shop	Thorpe House
Tailor	32 Front street

A village like Lockington had to be virtually self-sufficient, certainly until the early twentieth century when motorised transport slowly arrived.



Wardell's shop, now 70 Front Street.
It closed ~1945.

Bryan Mills before the A164 was widened in the 1920s. For a time there were two mills, water and wind.





Mary and Brian Hollingsworth who opened the shop in 1953 and the Post Office in 1983. Both closed when they retired in 1990. Photograph taken on their final day.



What few items the shop could not supply came in from Beverley or Driffield.





The coal fired Fish and Chip shop was originally at 62 Thorpe, run by the Brayshaw family. It later moved to 70 Thorpe and the Ellerkers. Closed ~1980.



Gordon Miller fitting an iron tyre to a wooden wagon wheel with John Boswell.



Gordon Miller (who worked 1931-1981) was the last blacksmith. He soon adapted to modern forms of transport!

The Village Pub:- “Rockingham Arms”



Like many pubs, the Rockingham Arms (previously the “Rockingham Inn”) derived its name from a successful local racehorse. In this case it was “Rockingham”, a 3 year old stallion that won the St Leger Classic at Doncaster in 1833. The St Leger Stakes is the World’s Oldest Classic race and first ran in 1776; it is the oldest of Britain’s five ‘Classics’ and is run every September. The race (originally called "A Sweepstake of 25 Guineas") was initially run over 2 miles but was later reduced (from 1813) to 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards (2937m). The race is open to 3 year old thoroughbred colts and fillies.

Rockingham in Squire Watts’ colours
Painting by John Frederick Herring Sr.



At the time of the 1833 St Leger, “Rockingham” was owned by Squire Richard Watts of Bishop Burton and was one of four St Leger winners owned by him – the others being Altisidora (1813), Barefoot (1823), Memnon (1825) and, as mentioned, Rockingham (1833). The horse was trained by Richard Shepherd and ridden by Sam Darling. The horse was described by his owners as a “beautiful rich brown horse...16 hands high, of great muscular power, bone and substance.”

Prior to its renaming as Rockingham Inn in the early 1830’s, the pub in Lockington village was previously known as the “Buck Inn” and the Innkeeper was Mary Brearley, possibly following on from her father (William Brearley) who was first recorded as a Licensee in Lockington in 1793. By researching various archival and census records, it has been possible to trace the various Licensees of the Buck Inn/Rockingham Inn from 1793 onwards (approximate dates only):

One of the licensees?



- 1793 Register - William Brearley.
- 1822 – 1841 Census – Mary Brearley.
- 1851 Census – Robert Wilson.
- 1861, 1871 & 1881 Census – William Wrides.
- 1891, 1901 & 1911 Census – William Dunn.
- 1913 & 1925 Kelly’s Directory – William Dunn.
- 1825 & 1929 Kelly’s Directory – George Lascelles, junior.
- 1932 – 1970 – William Gray Nicholson (until his death in 1954 and then his wife Jessie Nicholson). The shop was opened in 1953.
- 1970-1990 – Brian Hollingsworth and Mary Hollingsworth (nee Nicholson) until their retirement. They continued the shop and also opened a Post Office in 1983.
- 1990 – The Rockingham Arms was sold by its long-standing owner (Lord Hotham of Dalton Holme) and purchased by David and Sue Barker. Following refurbishment the property reopened as “The Rockingham” and developed a successful reputation as a renowned East Riding restaurant. Unfortunately the ‘pub’ element proved not to be sustainable and closed after about a year but the restaurant continued until David & Sue’s retirement a few years into the new Millennium.

The annual Ancient Order of Foresters Feast Day held in May at the Rockingham Arms.



Whilst “The Rockingham” became well known as a restaurant, the former “Rockingham Arms” achieved renown as one of the few pubs with only a six day Licence, being closed on Sundays. However for six days a week it provided a range of beers and spirits (no meals) together with a shop and Post Office.

The building itself is recorded as late 18th Century and a Grade II Listed Building. It also performed two other functions. Firstly, it was the place where tenants of Lord Hotham paid their rents twice yearly (Michaelmas and Lady Day) and secondly it was the quarterly meeting place for The Ancient Order of Foresters (Court “Wellington”) a Friendly Society which from 1840 onwards gave some measure of insurance against injury and illness to farm workers. At its height there were 329 members, typically labourers, carpenters, shoemakers, bricklayers, jobbers... There were still 12 members in 1984.

Photographs 1975.



Mary and Brian Hollingsworth,
the last licensees.



Very few photographs exist to show the wide range of social activities held in this much loved establishment.

Sold in 1990. Note the “Free House Six Days Only” sign on the end wall. Lord Hotham, the owner, objected to Sunday trading.



Rockingham House, 52 Front Street. Grade II Listed. Late 18th century. Why is there a painted window above the door?

The street scene in 2017 with Stamford House (54 Front Street, late 18th century, Grade II Listed) nearest the camera. Unusually it has two interior stairs, one for the woodworker apprentice and one for the owner, Charles Stamford. The latter was an excellent craftsman who built the case for the church organ in about 1870.





Wellington Inn, Lund, extreme right. Photo about 1900.



There were also pubs at the railway station (Duke of Wellington, above, closed in the mid 1920s) and in Aike (The Board) but no photograph exists of the latter.

The School



The National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church of England. Built in 1844 as School 106 it was enlarged in 1875 by adding a classroom at the western end.



The Head Teacher is probably William Algar who served from 1900 to 1922.

The school garden was opposite the Methodist Chapel. Girls did needlework inside!





Probably 1890 and the earliest known photograph. Names from the left:-

Back row:- Gordon Shaw/Len Norris/John Shaw/Harry Bradley/John Dunne/Bernie Bradley/Arthur Binnington/Herbert Marshall/Harry Wool.

Third row:- Beatrice Blakeston/Poppy Roberson/Cissie Ireland/Cissie Bradley/Dolly Rispin/Eliza Lawson/**Eva Robinson (Eva Marshall)**/Harry Rispin.

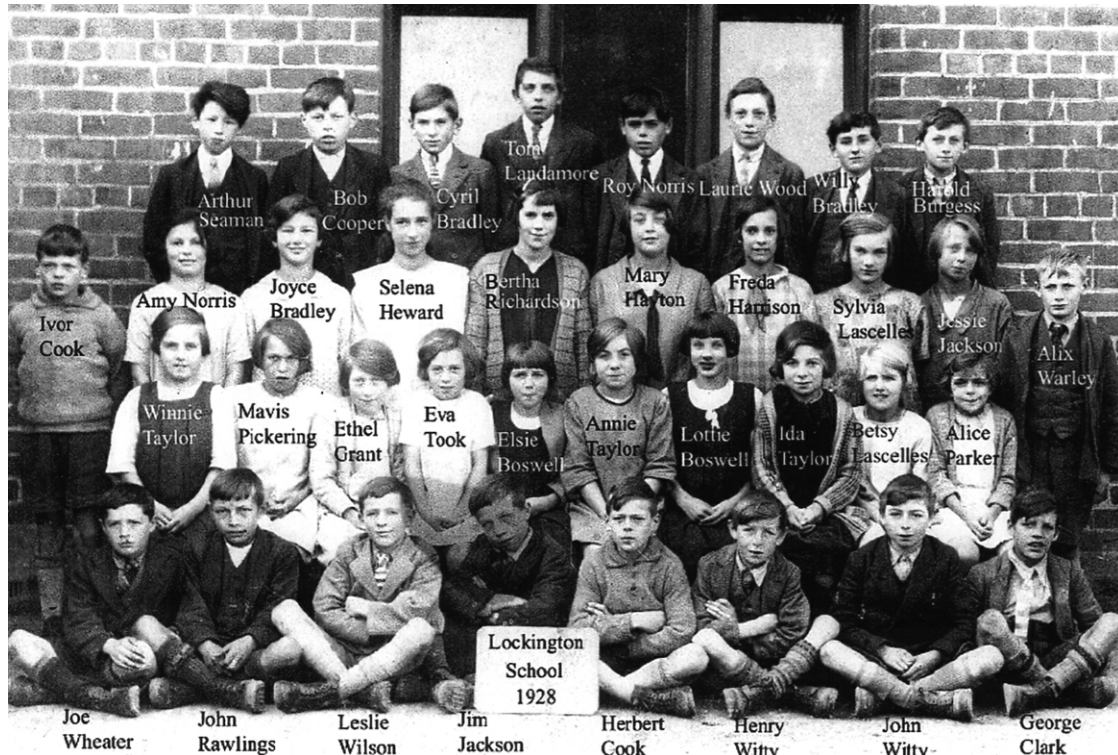
Second row:- Clara Hornsby/Ethel Shaw/Lily Grant/Frances Binnington/Mary Pickering/Mrs Oldroyd/K. Burton/Grace Lavrie/**Harry Marshall**/Mr Oldroyd.

Front row:- Jack Pickering/Frances Marshall/Jennie Ireland/Bob Rispin/Tom Blakeston/C. Lawson

Harry Marshall and Eva Marshall (nee Robinson) are Kevin Marshall's grandparents.



Other extra-curricular activities.



Note Alix Warley (standing extreme right) who wrote the first book about the village and Joe Wheater (front row extreme left) who competed in the Men's Trapshoot at the Summer Olympics in Melbourne, Rome & Tokyo.



The school under Mr Fisher not long before it moved to its new site in 1965. Note the wall dividing the sexes!



The buildings behind the school wall were the toilets. There were several references in the school log about the need for them to be emptied more frequently.

Girls entered by this western bridge across the beck.



Aike school was opened in 1839 with 16 pupils. This 1898 photo shows all the pupils and the single teacher. It was closed in 1904 and the pupils then transferred to Lockington daily in "The Conveyance".

The Conveyance, later replaced by a more comfortable motor bus.





The school from 1965 to 2000.



Head Teacher Malcolm Grice with the school orchestra and soccer team. He served from 1970 to 1983 and then moved to Cherry Burton school.



During Easter 2000 a catastrophic fire engulfed the building, started by former pupils. (Dramatic photographs taken by Denise and David Cornforth whose house overlooks the site.)



Thanks to the generosity of the Village Hall Committee and some nifty work by the Local Education Authority, temporary classrooms were lifted into the car park. Together with the inside rooms of the hall enough space was found to accommodate all the pupils and staff so that classes began again after the Easter holiday.



Regular Village Hall activities continued despite the difficulties. Here the Wednesday Club shares the space with the school equipment.



Stirrup Pump drill led by the ARP Warden. Part of a Second World War project.

Snippets from the school log

7 July 1899 Haymaking has commenced in the parish. Attendance has fallen off very much

21 May 1800 Holiday in honour of the relief of Mafeking

29 April 1902 Attendance has been low because of whooping cough

29 May 1903 Sanitary Inspector says earth closets must be emptied more often

6 November 1903 School is now a Free School

7 June 1909 End of school year. 96 on register

12 April 1912 No coal because of coal strike. Children gathered wood to burn in the stove

23 February 1944 A portion of the playground wall was knocked down by an army tank

18 October 1946 Much lower attendance due to Hull Fair

16 February 1949 A girl swallowed a button. I took her to the hospital to be X-rayed

24 July 1964 65 on roll. Last time the old National school will be used



A new school rose from the ashes and opened in 2002 The appropriate Phoenix logo was designed by a pupil, Frances Arksey.

Villagers



1907.
Holderness
Hunt in the
field and at
the Rectory.



Typical day trip to Bridlington by rail. Early 1900s



1902 Coronation of Edward VII. Celebratory meal held in the school.
Note the large window at the east end now blocked up.



Recreation Hall in Dead Lane. Bought from Beverley racecourse in 1937. In use from then to around 1967 when it was replaced by the old school which then became the village hall.



Fancy Dress Competition 1935

Dance 1950s





Tennis where South Glebe now stands.



Soccer team which played on a sloping field along Lund Road.

Maypole at the school.



Sword Dance team.



Country dancing.



May Queen parade during the 1950s.



Susan Smith as the May Queen 1950s.



A visiting folk group at the Wednesday Club.



Gordon & Anne Miller who provided music for many dances.



Three of a number of plays put on in the Recreation Hall during the 1960s and 70s.



Two of Gordon Miller's coach trips



Women's Royal Voluntary Service baking and cooking with their dustbin oven.



Bealey's Lane archaeology dig site, 1956. Head Teacher Geoffrey Fisher on the left, Churchwarden Anthony Steel in the centre. They found evidence near Gomary Hall Farm of a medieval manor house (Winthorpe Manor) from the reign of Henry III (1216-72).

Scenes from the 1977 Queen's Jubilee Celebrations.



Bill Quarmby, the local vet, on duty.



Three legged race.



Egg and spoon race.



Welly Throwing.

Dramatic finish to the sack race.





Village Hall lunch for the “Over Sixties”. These meals stopped when it was realised that all of those who prepared the food and served it were all over sixty themselves.

“Oklahoma” evening, the inspiration of Bill and Barbara Walter of Driffeld and Florida. They organised several such events in aid of Church funds.



The Half Marathon 2013. Lockington acted as host for the “Major Stone” half marathon, organised by East Hull Harriers and run annually for several years. Catering for this raised much needed funds for the Village Hall.



The Cricket Club.



~1960 Cricket on the Marsh.
All that remains of the sport is
the concrete roller which lies
neglected near the Cascade
Bridge gate.

The England and
Yorkshire cricket
captain, Norman
Yardley, at the
Cricket Club Rabbit
Pie Supper, 1954.





To raise funds for Saint Mary's Church villagers kindly opened their gardens in alternate years. Fortunately the weather was not usually as bad as in 2010.







Photo 2006.



The Indoor Bowls Club was in existence in 1988. No-one can remember when it was founded...



The Post Office, an outreach from Leconfield, moved to the Village Hall electricity meter cupboard in 2008. Thursday coffee mornings started (suggested by Stuart Grant, then Chairman of the Village Hall Committee) to coincide with the Post Office opening times.



Women's Institute and Yorkshire Countrywomen's Association



1957. The Founders of the WI. From the left:- Gladys Holtby, Elsie Taylor, Julia Laverack, Eileen Wilson, Enid Fisher, Mary Johnson. In 1983 the WI became the Yorkshire Countrywomen's Association.

1957. WI party in the Recreation Hall.





1975 Planting the WI tree. It has since come to light that the land on which it was planted belongs to no-one. This may lead to some legal complications when it needs to be lopped or cut down...

1984		1985		
May	8	'Modern Farming Methods and Food Production'	Jan. 8	Slide Show of Beverley and Yorkshire.
		Mr. Neville Thompson, Past Chairman East Riding N.F.U.		Mr. T. Carter, Beverley.
N.B.	June 10	Country Crafts Day at Burton Constable Hall.	Feb. 12	'Microwave Cookery'.
June	12	'Cake Icing'		Demonstration by Mrs. Dorothy Braithwaite (Beverley Microwave Centre).
		Mrs. Audrey Jamson, Market Weighton.	March 12	'The Hospice'.
N.B.	June 18	Evening Outing to George Smith's House & Garden at York.		Mrs. Ann Adeney, Dove House, Hull.
July	10	'Crime Prevention'		This is an open Coffee Evening, Cake Stall and Raffle for Hospice Funds.
		Talk and Film. Sgt. Ramsay, Community Liaison Officer.	April 9	A.G.M.
N.B.	July 10, 11, 12	Great Yorkshire Show, Driffield show.		'Herbs: Their Growing and Use'.
Aug	July 18	No meeting.		Mr. Dick Robinson, Beechwood Nurseries, Tickton.
Sept.	11	'Wot 4? an Antiques Quiz'.		
		Mrs. Mary Scailie, Beverley.		
Oct.	9	PARTY NIGHT.		
Nov.	13	'Chimpoody'.		
		Mrs. Janet Tate, Woodmansey.		
Dec.	11	'Cookery Demonstration'.		
		Mrs. Mary Wilding, Sutton.		

The Lockington branch of the Yorkshire Countrywomen's Association was founded in April 1983 with their first full year's programme beginning in 1984.

1984 YCA "Brunch."





YCA at the Village Street Fayre in 1984.



Tea for Marske YCA, 1987.



A visit to Marske YCA, 1986.



2017 At the “Mouseman” workshop in Kilburn.



2012 Christmas Decorations class.



2010 YCA Open Lecture on Woodturning.



2000. The Millennium Committee raised enough money to purchase the Village Hall clock and plant enough trees to make a Millennium Copse. From the left:- John Jenkins, Shirley Wilson, Morris Smith.



The Lockington & Aike Gazette was the brainchild of Barbara Robinson. It first appeared in 1986.

LOCKINGTON & AIKE GAZETTE	
Volume 2 Issue 63	April / May 2010
<p><i>Spring is here and we shall all be out and about again. It would be very nice if we didn't have to pick our way across piles of dog poo. Please pick up after you - although some of it is, we think, the result of dogs being allowed to roam about. By the author.</i></p>	
CALENDAR OF EVENTS	
APRIL	
Thursday 1 st	10am to 12 noon Coffee Morning in Village Hall (Both these events every Thursday) 12 noon to 2pm Post Office in Village Hall
Sunday 4 th	9pm Wake-up Methodist Church Service (just every Sunday). For information on preachers, see Church notice board. All welcome.
Monday 12 th	7.30pm Parish Council meet in Village Hall
Tuesday 13 th	7.30pm Y.C.A. A.G.M. in Village Hall Speaker: Ann Anderson on "Wine"
Wednesday 14 th	7.30pm A Night at the Movies (See Notes)
Thursday 20 th	7.30pm St. Mary's Church P.C.C. Annual General Meeting in Village Hall. Everyone welcome
MAY	
Monday 1 st	10am to 12 noon Coffee Morning at 7 Thorpe Lane (See Notes)
Tuesday 11 th	7.30pm Y.C.A. meet in Village Hall. Speaker: Clivey Rower "Life on a Market"
Thursday 20 th	7.30pm Village Hall Committee A.G.M. - Come along and support Your Village Hall.
Saturday 22 nd	7.30pm Concert in Village Hall - Edwards Noels. Flutes etc. (See Notes)
DATES FOR YOUR DIARY	
JUNE	6 th Lockington Open Gardens
	8 th Open Meeting of Y.C.A. Wood-coring demonstration. Raftie Cafe Hall. All welcome, especially men would find it interesting.
	26 th Methodist Church Coffee Morning
JULY	3 rd Church Fair
	17 th July Lockington Produce and Handmade Show



2010 Committee:- from the left, Margaret Jenkins, Shirley Wilson, Barbara Robinson, Denise Cornforth.



LOCKINGTON AND AIKE GAZETTE	
ISSUE 92 · APRIL/MAY · 2015	
Calendar of Events	
April	
Thursday 2nd	9.30am - 1.30pm Post Office in the Village Hall. 10.30am - 12 noon Coffee Morning in the Village Hall. Both these events every Thursday.
Friday 3rd	Good Friday
Sunday 5th	Easter Sunday
Monday 6th	Easter Monday
Thursday 9th	1.30pm - 5.30pm Line Dancing in the Village Hall and every afternoon Thursday.
Friday 10th	1.30pm - 3.30pm Games and Activities in the Village Hall and every Friday.
Tuesday 14th	7.30pm Yorkshire Countrymen AGM and Social Evening in the Village Hall.
Wednesday 23rd	9.30am Village Walk, meet at Village Hall. For details contact Christine on 01438 810211.
May	
Monday 4th	Bank Holiday
Tuesday 12th	7.30pm Yorkshire Countrymen meet in the Village Hall.
Sunday 16th	Whit Sunday
Monday 23rd	Bank Holiday
Wednesday 27th	9.30am Village Walk, meeting at Village Hall. For details contact Christine 01438 810211.
Dates for your Diary	
Saturday 1st	August Lockington Produce Show
Lockington Soup and Pud Lunch	
<p>The Soup and Pud Lunch in February raised £238 towards the upkeep of the Village Hall. Thank you to everyone who supported and helped with this event.</p> <p>Wendy Proctor</p>	

Friday Afternoon Activity Sessions

These sessions are going very well. Sessions from East Riding Council's Sport, Play and Arts Service comes along each week with her selection of equipment from which we can choose indoor archery, darts, table tennis, Frisbee netball or just sit and play dominoes, cards or work the old grey matter with the quiz cards. All very entertaining plus an excellent veggie and a biscuit. All are welcome and transport is available for anyone who would like to come along every Friday at 1.30pm.

For further details telephone Barbara on 01517 211965.



Thank You

Gloria, Ashley, Lisa, Debbie and family would like to thank the many old and new friends who attended Malachi's funeral and sent so many cards and letters supporting us through the difficult time.

For all who attended the service and generously donated £642 to Dementia UK and Diabetes UK we humbly send our gratitude to you.

What a memorable occasion showing love and respect for Malachi.

Gloria Grace

After the death of Barbara Robinson the Gazette continued in 2015 with a new format which also allowed colour photographs for the first time.



The Village Quizzes began in 1990 and continued until Len Robinson's death in 2015. He concocted a series of tortuous geographical questions which were followed by an annual table quiz run by Roger & Helen Hateley.



Barbara & Len Robinson, the instigators of the annual quizzes.

Lockington Twenty Second Annual Produce & Handicraft Show

In the Village Hall
Saturday 31st July, 2010 at 2pm.

Village Shows began in 1988, another initiative of Barbara & Len Robinson.







Winners...



...visitors...



and a Judge...





A popular introduction in 2013 was the Scarecrow Competition.





Started by Barbara Robinson and Christine Paling in about 2010 to raise funds for village organisations. It was an interesting and enjoyable, but short lived, project.

	<p><u>Soup</u></p> <p>Tomato or Chicken & Veg mix + Crusty Bread</p>	<p><u>Pudding</u></p> <p>Choc Chip sponge & custard Crumble & custard Fruit pie & custard Rice pudding</p>	 <p>Tea / Coffee Fruit Juice <u>Raffle</u></p>
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The Wednesday Club for the older generation. It began in 1959 and this is the earliest known photograph. 1980s?



1990 in the Village Hall.



1993. A coach trip to Newark and a boat ride on the Trent.



1996 Afternoon tea at 21 Front Street.



1996. Model Village, Bridlington.

1997. Lion Inn, Blakey Top, Rosedale.



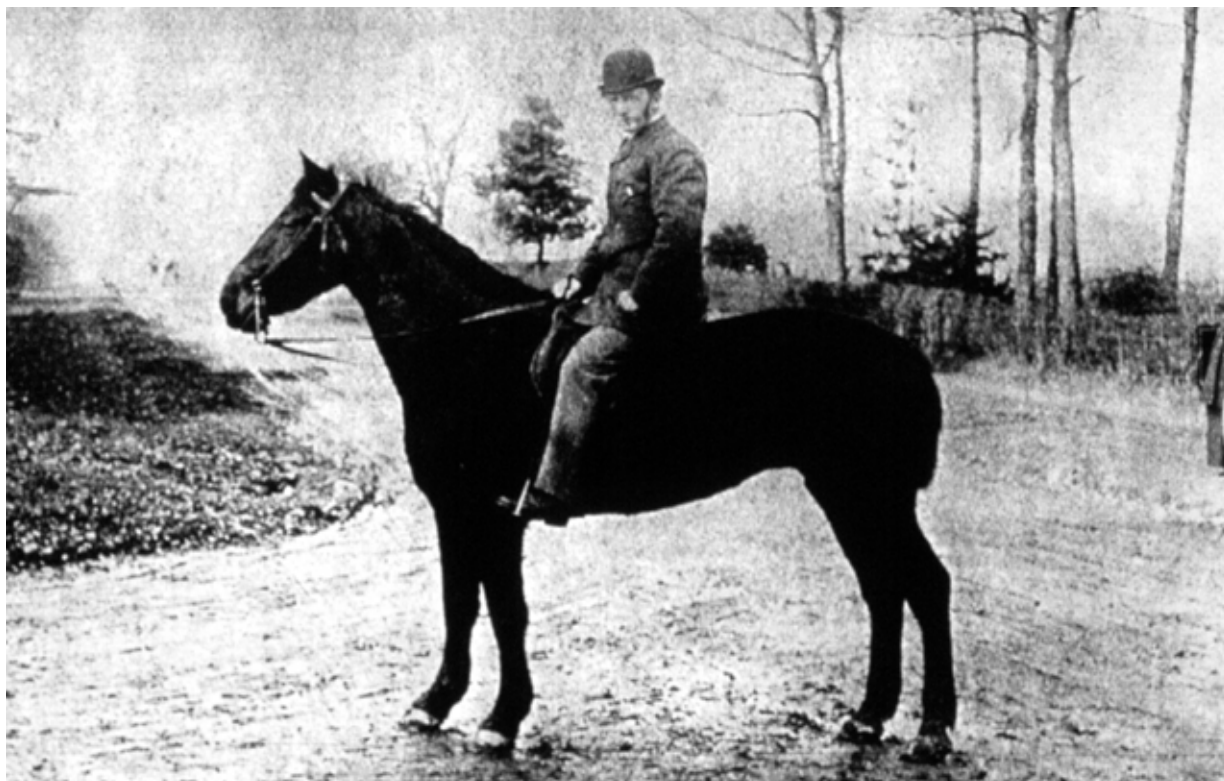


1999. Presentation to Tom & Vera Duggleby who provided newspapers in the village for 40 years.



2010. The final meeting in February with the last two leaders Christine Paling (left) and Barbara Robinson. The club was active continuously for 51 years:- surely a record?

Parish Council



Parish Councils were established in 1894. Lockington was quick to act and the first Council was in place by the end of that year with 9 members. The Chairman was Edwin Welborn of Moorfields Farm (above).

The Council was responsible for many aspects of village life, including two Parish Houses; one at what is now 1810 Cottage and the other on the site of Primrose Cottage on Kilwick Lane. The residents were a continuous source of worry and sometimes irritation by not paying their rent on time, using some-one else's pump, requiring some coal, not keeping a house clean...

Here is a selection of the work of the Council:-



1895 Resolved that the lanes be let in the usual way. The wide grass verges on the roads in and out of the village were leased to farmers to graze cattle. They are now maintained by farmers paid by East Riding Council.



1895 Resolved that the mole catching be done away or paid for by those persons who employ the mole catcher. Moles were a continuing problem, as were sparrows. There was a fund to pay villagers to catch these pests.





1895 Agreed that a kissing gate with oak posts, crooks, rails and poles be put down against the Canada going over to Beswick instead of the stile which has been a cause of annoyance for some time. This was the path between Fussey's garage and Rectory View. At the time Canada was a set of allotments owned by the Rector and so called because of nation wide emigration to Canada where new arrivals were given a plot of land. Spending time on your allotment was rather like going to Canada. It was on these allotments that Rectory View was built.

1895 Agreed that Mr Abram lay before the Council the dangerous state of Dead Lane. Mr Abram was a Parish Councillor. The District Council was responsible for road maintenance. Local Government was introduced in 1894 when Lockington became part of Beverley Rural District Council. In 1974 we became part of Beverley Borough, which later changed its name to the East Yorkshire Borough of Beverley (1981) and eventually the East Riding of Yorkshire (1996).



1896 Agreed that the Beck be properly cleansed out. Over a century later the same plea is regularly heard. It is now the responsibility of the Environment Agency.

1896 Agreed to put to the District Council the need for a guard on the other side of High Bridge for the better security of the public. Health & Safety in action even then!





1897 Agreed the District Council be asked to put in repair Belah Lane. This is one version of several for spelling the name the origin of which is unknown.



1909 Mr Gee the blacksmith has offered to keep the three pumps in order for 15/- per year. Amos Gee was both deaf and dumb and a highly regarded member of the community.



1923 Danger signals have been erected near the school. These were two warning signs placed each side of the fords adjacent to the school. They were the “Torch of Learning” variety which went out of use in the 1950s.

1924 Mrs Hudson sent a requisition to have her bridge widened so as to get over it with her pram.



1927 Mr Ounsworth said he thought that this was an opportunity to move in the matter of having a public telephone call office and telegraph installed. The first public telephone was placed in the Post Office, then at 61 Thorpe. The telephone box arrived in about 1935. It was purchased by the Parish Council and renovated by the Lockington Village Improvement Group in 2017 to house a defibrillator.



1927 Several requests from parishioners to get Thorpe End tarred.

1928 Rev Walker will repair Cascade Bridge on this occasion but not in future.



1931 Clerk to write to traffic commissioners in Leeds to see if a bus can be got to call periodically at the village. Eventually in 1962 the 142 bus was diverted to call at Lockington as it still does.

1936 Parish notice boards. There are one each at both chapels and at the church so we are all right. Erected in 2017 this notice board was funded jointly by the church and village hall.



1940 Clerk to see Mr Laverack concerning collection of scrap iron. He is to arrange a site and act as organiser. In this way the village lost most of its cast iron railings, except for some reason those at the Primitive Methodist Chapel. It was revealed after the end of the war that the scrap was of no use and it had all been ditched somewhere in the Atlantic.



Photograph taken in 1947.

1945 A movement is on foot with a view to having the Recreation Hall run as a parish concern. The Recreation Hall was bought in 1937 from the Yorkshire Show Committee, which held its show on Beverley Westwood in the summer of 1936. The hall was located in a field at the side of 42 Thorpe. The driving force behind the project was Mrs ('Grannie') Hudson who kept a shop at Thorpe Farmhouse, 52 Thorpe. The hall was used for a variety of village events including cooking meals for the school children, whist drives, wedding receptions and billeting soldiers after Dunkirk. Dances were popular, often led by Gordon Miller's band. The last recorded use was in 1961 but it probably remained available until the old school was converted to the Youth and Community Centre in 1972. It finished its life as the 'Social Hut' at Beverley Westwood Hospital in the 1980s before being destroyed.

1946 BRDC to be told that the roads were in a wretched state. Also to consider a bridge for traffic against High Bridge. This bridge arrived over the ford in about 1955 and was itself replaced with the present red brick one in 1995.



1965 BRDC has made a request to re-name Back Street as Chapel Street. There is no explanation for this action. There are still Back Streets in other villages.

1967 Teenagers were causing a nuisance by gathering at the telephone box to listen to recorded programmes from Hull. The Post Office eventually apologised and the practice ended.



1967 Motorists were using Dead Lane as a through road. BRDC to be asked to provide a "no through road" sign. The origin of the name is unknown. One suggestion is that the lane was used to carry coffins to the church. Another idea stems from the discovery of stones in an adjacent garden which might or might not be headstones of Quakers as there are references to such a burial ground in some documents. It never has been a "Dead End".

1981 Grips will be put along the rest of the road to Aike. A grip was dug from the road to the ditch and sloped so that the water drained away. Such a sensible practice seems to be unknown to modern road maintenance workers.



Parish Council in 2001. Left to right:- Jill Banks, Denise Cornforth (Clerk), Peter Johnson, John Stephenson, Ray Wilson, Colvin Williams, Bob Richardson, Graham Chapman, Mary Munro-Hill.



2010. From the left:- Andrew Proctor, Peter Johnson, Sheana Connon (Clerk), Graham Chapman, James Warburton, John Stephenson, Mary Munro-Hill.

The work of the Council continues with regular monthly meetings.



The biggest challenge faced by the Parish Council during the last forty years came after the level crossing crash in July 1986. With nine deaths and over thirty passengers injured it attracted national media attention - radio, TV, newspapers... The Parish Council led a three year campaign to get barriers installed on this and other “open” crossings. This was eventually successful, resulting in half barriers being installed on rural rail crossings not only on the Hull-Scarborough line but throughout England and Wales.



The stone is in Driffield Memorial Garden. A request to have it sited in our churchyard was turned down by the Diocese as no victim was buried there. The memorial was the idea of Richard M Jones who did a great deal to raise funds and persuade families to have the names of their loved ones recorded.

The shape of things to come?



Government policy indicates that we will see more electricity generating systems. Solar panels are certainly less intrusive than wind turbines although hopefully future design and materials will enable them to blend in better.



Houses built without modern high performance insulation and energy saving air or ground source central heating could well be replaced by modern equivalents as in South Glebe, on the left.



Instead of demolishing old dwellings more sympathetic modern additions could be added as here at the head of Dead Lane.