

LOCKINGTON

The story of a village

Roger Hateley

**Illustrated by
Deborah Grice**

DEDICATION

**To Helen, with more thanks than I can express
for the last sixty years.**

INTRODUCTION

At the end of one of my occasional talks about the photographs I have collected of village life, a member of the audience said "Why not write a book?". Until then the thought had not crossed my mind as I am neither a historian nor a long time resident of the village, having lived here for only thirty four years. However, inspired by the success of Alix Warley's book, I decided to try.

This short monograph is an attempt to sketch life here through the ages. I am acutely conscious of my shortcomings in the fields of archaeology and history but I have tried to give as balanced a picture as possible where even the experts disagree. Subjects that easily fill a book I have dismissed in one sentence. Whole chunks of time are passed over without mention. National events are ignored. The inevitable errors are all mine, and corrections will be gratefully received. I owe a massive debt to the countless Parish Councillors and their Clerks who have laboured so faithfully to keep the village in good order. I have called upon the Council minute books numerous times but fear that I have not done justice to their efforts.

My hope is that you will overlook any faults and find something of interest, as I did, in the history of our village and will be inspired (or infuriated) to discover more for yourself. The easiest way to begin is by visiting the excellent displays at the East Riding Museum in Hull. Entry is free!

Roger Hateley
Lockington
November 2002
(Revised up to December 2018 and reprinted)

CHAPTER ONE

FROM THE ICE AGE TO THE ROMAN INVASION

HUNTER GATHERERS

Continuous human habitation in East Yorkshire began after the end of the last ice age. Up to about 13,000 BC a thick sheet of ice covered the Lockington area. Global warming freed Britain of ice by about 8,300 BC and allowed dense forests of oak, elm and lime to grow. The earliest evidence for human activity near us has been dated to 7,500 BC when hunter-gatherers established a campsite at Starr Carr ("carr" means "marshy thicket") on the edge of the then Vale of Pickering Lake. The site is just off the A64 about half way between Staxton Hill and Seamer. Bone harpoons and a wooden paddle were discovered, now in the East Riding Museum. Bones from animals such as deer, elk, wild cattle and pigs showed that they lived in the woodland on the shore of the lake. The people used hides from some of these animals for clothing, as shown by the number of skin-dressing flint scrapers left behind.

Extracting cores from the mud floor of what was the lake and analysing the pollen gave the evidence that provides such a detailed picture of the vegetation. Any organic matter can be dated using the C14 technique, and animals are readily identified (if you are expert enough!) from their bones. Martin Jones gives an excellent account of the way this was done at Starr Carr, and illustrates how the inhabitants lived, in his book "England before Domesday".

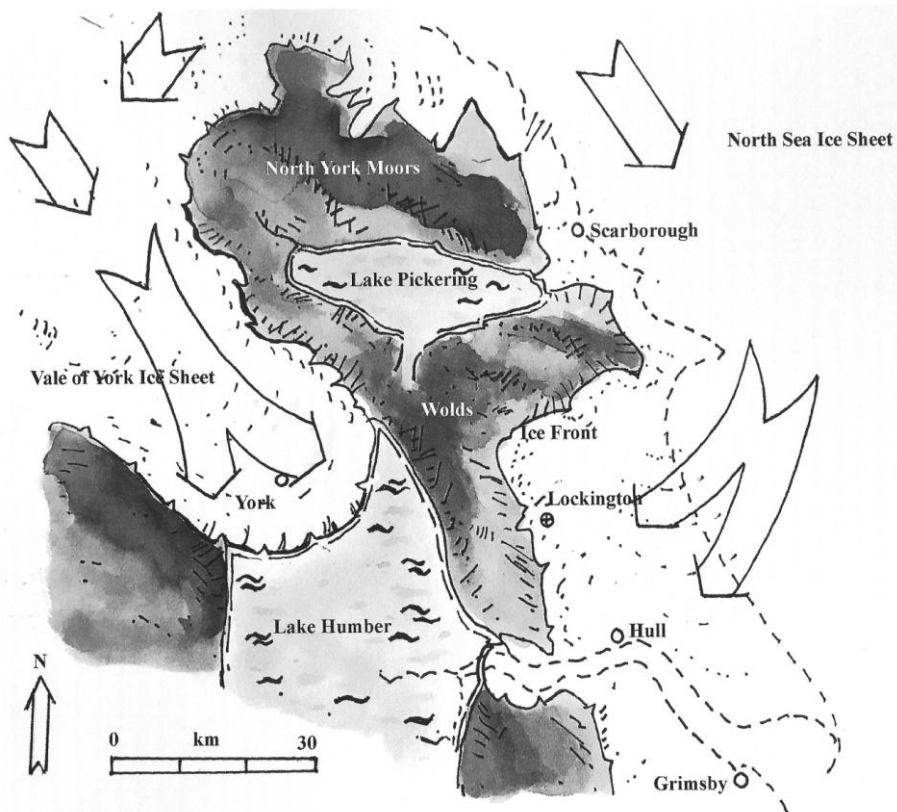
These first colonists reached our area across the land bridge that joined Britain to Europe. It stretched due east from where the Humber is now to southern Denmark. So much water was trapped as ice that the sea level was lowered sufficiently to leave a dry bed. We know this because modern fishermen near the Leman Bank (from whence comes North Sea gas today) dredged up a worked antler tip for a spear or harpoon, which must have been dropped by a traveller walking on land.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE APPEARANCE OF FARMING

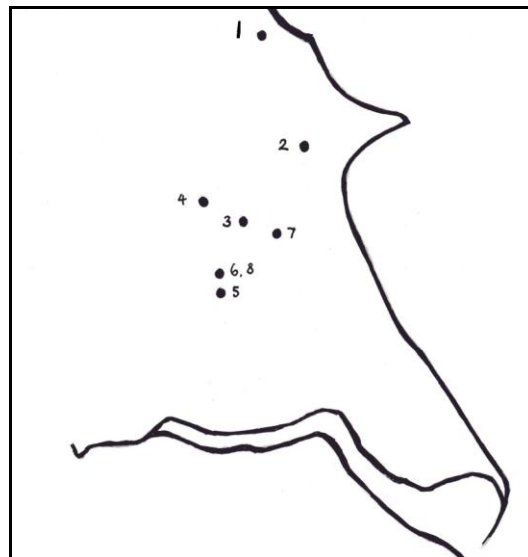
As a result of the ice cap melting and the consequent rise in sea levels, the North Sea covered the land bridge in about 5,000 BC, thus separating Britain from Europe. By 4,000 BC the area around the River Hull was marshy. West of the river, where the land began to rise (roughly where Lockington is now), forests of birch, hazel, pine, oak, elm and alder grew. Small people no taller than four feet six inches, who probably arrived in skin boats, inhabited this attractive spot. With stone axes they felled the trees, planted crops such as emmer wheat and barley, and introduced domestic animals including horses. Over 1000 axes have been found in Yorkshire, half of them made from greenstone, which probably came from the Lake District. A well-known axe 'factory' existed at Pike o'Stickle, one of the Langdale Pikes, and there was a very ancient track way which followed the present day route from Kendal through Settle, Skipton, Harrogate and York to here. Charred remains show that they had fire. They caught fish and harvested blackberries, sloes, crab apples, haws and hazel nuts:- quite a balanced diet! These Neolithic ("New Stone Age") men and women grew crops by clearing a woodland area of trees and planting until the soil became impoverished. They then repeated this in a new area, leaving the original clearing to revert to trees.

From the little evidence available it has been deduced that they lived in round houses with conical roofs of wood poles covered with straw thatch. The vertical sides were made of "wattle and daub". An open door faced south to catch as much sun as possible. Most houses were a few yards across but some reached 20 yards in diameter. Even if nothing now remains except postholes, the circular outlines of these houses appear on aerial photographs because the constant drip of rain falling off the edges of the roofs left a slight indentation, which is still visible to the trained eye. However, when such a house was rebuilt recently at

Butser Farm, Hampshire, no eave drip gullies developed. Also when two archaeologists were given the same plan of a set of postholes found on a site from this period, they provided two rather different reconstructions. There is still a lot we do not know about this period.



Lockington under the ice in 13,000 BC



1 Starr Carr	7,500 BC	5 Lockington	200 AD
2 Rudston	4,000 BC	6 Lockington	600 AD
3 Kelleythorpe	2,000 BC	7 Skerne	900 AD
4 Wetwang	600 BC	8 Lockington	1,086 AD

Evidence of continuous human habitation in eastern Yorkshire

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

Despite their primitive stone tools (imported from Cumbria, Wales and Cornwall over long-distance track ways) they moved a 26 ton piece of rock 10 miles from Cayton Bay to Rudston and erected it there. At 23 feet above the ground it is the tallest monolith in Britain. Interestingly the churchyard there is circular not rectangular, showing pagan influence. The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "rood stone" meaning "stone of the cross". Rudston must have been an important sacred site as four track ways (two at least a mile long) leading to the stone are visible from aerial photographs. They buried some of their dead in long barrows. Such a mound at Kilham has been dated to 3,670 BC and it is thought that this date applies to the Rudston monolith.

More locally there is a tumulus recorded as a crop mark in the corner of the field on the left as you turn into the straight stretch of road to Lund from Lockington, but the farmer whose land it is can find no evidence for it. Who built it, and when, remains unknown for now.

THE BEAKER PEOPLE

Around 2,000 BC an apparently different culture appeared characterised by pottery shaped like a beer mug with, or more often without, a handle. Such pottery has been found at Garton Slack and Flamborough and an example dated to 1,800 BC can be seen in Malton Museum together with stone and bronze axes. They buried their dead individually under small round barrows and most importantly seem to have introduced bronze (90% copper, 10% tin) in about 1,400 BC. This alloy is less brittle and therefore of more use than copper alone. The ore was known to have been mined on the Great Orme at Llandudno in North Wales from at least 1,860 BC as well as in Ireland. There was a well-established trade route across the country between Ireland and Europe so perhaps this source is the more likely. Tin could be found in Cornwall.

The Beaker people seem to have come from Europe, especially the Rhineland, and evidence exists there of a boatyard containing oak plank vessels dating to about 1,200 BC. How they lived is not known with certainty. Less than a dozen sites give evidence of houses, so it is possible they were nomads living in tents. On the other hand accidental impressions of grains of barley and wheat have been found fired into the walls of their beakers, so presumably they farmed and grew crops for part of the year. From a discovery made in 1851 at Kelleythorpe (on the track of the disused railway line to Market Weighton) of a 5 feet 10 inches tall man buried under a round barrow together with his 7 inch tall beaker, it is clear that these people lived in our part of the country. Found with him was a small bronze dagger and archery equipment, the layout of which showed that he was left handed. Whether his height, which was 10 inches greater than the average Stone Age man, indicates a different ethnic background is debatable as not enough skeletons of either culture have been found to make a sensible statistical analysis. Over 100 beakers, usually 4 to 9 inches tall, have been found in the Wolds along with flint arrowheads, knives, scrapers and axes as well as a variety of bone items. Most domestic items were not made of bronze despite the name archaeologists have given to the age.

THE CELTS

Conventional thinking has it that in 600 BC or thereabouts another wave of invaders arrived with chariots and, better still, steel swords and swept away the Beaker Folk with their inferior bronze weapons. The new arrivals were well known to the Greeks. Diodorus Siculus (a Greek historian of the 1st century BC) described Celts as *"tall with moist white flesh. Their hair is not only naturally blond but they lighten it by washing in limewater. They pull it back from the top of the head to the nape of the neck. Thanks to this treatment their hair thickens until it is just like a horse's mane. They wear amazing clothes: tunics dyed in every colour and trousers they call breeches... When they kill enemies in battle they cut off their heads and attach them to the necks of their horses... They soak the heads of their most illustrious enemies in cedar oil and keep them carefully in a chest and show them off to strangers..."*

We must remember, however, that the leaders of the forces that beat them in battle provided the descriptions of the Celts as fearless warriors. Who wants to conquer faint-hearted fighters?



Celtic round house

What seems to be generally accepted by historians is that they consisted of at least 30 independent tribes with their origins in southern and central Europe. They shared a common language similar to Welsh and Gaelic. The Druids were their spiritual leaders and the keepers of their oral tradition. From their burial sites, which are rare outside East Yorkshire, it has been shown that the men were on average 5 feet 7 inches tall, the women 5 inches shorter, both with a life expectancy of 25-30 years. Few lived beyond the age of 50.

Remnants of their language remain in the counting system still to be found in the Yorkshire Dales. Four is pethera (pedwar in Welsh), 5 is pimps (pump in Welsh, pimp in Cornish). The names Dee, Severn, Mersey, Aire, Derwent and Leeds are all Celtic in origin. A very fine example of a Celtic chariot burial was found on a new housing development in Wetwang in 2001. In the appropriately name Chariot Way a plaque on a wall reads:-

"In this place was found the Wetwang Iron Age chariot burial. April 2001".

The two-wheeled chariots would seem to be ceremonial rather than warlike and owned only by those of high status in the tribe, in this case a woman. Whatever their qualities were as fighters they were superb craftsmen in steel and gold. The torcs worn around the necks of the Druids are masterpieces of metallurgy. One of the finest Celtic swords ever found was discovered at Kirkburn.

They used boats, and the largest prehistoric vessel so far discovered was at Hasholme (near Holme on Spalding Moor). It has been dated to about 300 BC. A hollowed-out log of considerable size, it can be seen through a watery mist in a special preservation container at the East Riding Museum. On its final journey, propelled by 20 paddlers, it carried timber and beef before sinking in Wallingfen.

The Celtic tribe of the Parisi lived here. Their territory seems to have been almost the same as the present East Riding. They were named as such by Ptolemy who considered that they originated in the area where Paris is now. One author has decided that they were culturally superior to their neighbours the Brigantes. An excavation carried out in 1958 by Geoffrey Fisher (Head teacher of Lockington School at the time) and others along Bealey's Lane near Gomary Hall Farm revealed banks, ditches and pottery "*consistent with Parisi tribal occupation of the 4th century or earlier*". A similar settlement at Wetwang was constructed of circular huts with timber and clay walls (wattle and daub) covered by conical thatched roofs. South east of Scarborough Hall there is a Celtic cemetery consisting of about 120 small barrows which, most unusually, have not been ploughed out. A television programme in 2002 pointed out how rare such a burial ground is. The Celtic way of life must have remained much as it had been for 400 years until the arrival of the Romans.

WHARRAM PERCY

Although outside our immediate area, this site is well worth a visit as it contains evidence of continuous human habitation from about 3,500 BC through to 1,500 AD. Very few sites in the country have a pedigree like this.

INTERPRETING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Until the Roman invasion there is no documentary evidence to help interpret what archaeologists discover. Take as an example the apparently dramatic change between the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in about 2,000 BC (names, incidentally, given by us, not by those living at the time). It would seem that a new people bearing bronze weapons and beakers swept aside the Stone Age settlers. They buried their dead in round rather than long barrows. On closer examination cracks begin to appear in this simple picture. Not enough skeletons have been found to say whether or not they were a different race and anyway round barrows had been used before the Beaker Folk arrived. For a much fuller discussion of the problems in interpretation see the very readable "Blood of the British" by C Hills. The author's conclusion is that "*there is a great thread of continuity and a distinct possibility that some of us at least might be descended from the people who built the megaliths*".

CHAPTER TWO

ROMANS, ANGLO-SAXONS AND VIKINGS

THE ROMAN ARRIVAL

Although they landed on our shores in 43 AD, they did not cross the Humber until 71 AD despite having reached there 24 years earlier. The river crossing was from Winteringham, the terminus of Ermine Street, to Brough (Petuaria), certainly by ferry and possibly by fording. A military fort was established there in the year 48 but abandoned by the year 80 when Petuaria became a civic centre. This suggests that the Parisi accepted Roman rule without a struggle, unlike the Brigantes further west and north who vigorously opposed them and gained the title "Ancient Britons" from their eventual conquerors. Petuaria was probably then the tribal capital of the subjugated Parisi until the Romans left Britain in 411 AD. They built a road to Malton (Derwentio) that the B1248 now follows. Roman villas (agricultural estates) appeared at Woodmansey, Welton, Brantingham, Rudston and Bishop Burton. Mosaics from Welton and Brantingham are on display in the East Yorkshire Museum.

Outside these villas life went on much as before. If you gave them no trouble the Romans left you more or less alone! The locals still lived in their round houses speaking Celtic Welsh, not Latin. Clothes were home spun. Both sexes wore a loose fitting tunic called a Gallic coat. In bad weather a "byrrus britannicus" (hooded cape) was added which looked rather like our ubiquitous duffle coat. Historians agree that in East Yorkshire the "natives" almost certainly adopted Roman ways, so a kiln found in a field west of Woodhouse Farm (level with the road to Etton) in 1958 is best described as Romano-British. It was constructed by digging a trough in the clay about 4 feet deep, 15 feet long and 10 feet across at the widest part. One end served as the furnace and the pots were baked at the other end presumably covered with clods of turf. 38 fired dishes were found, all now in the East Riding Museum. The site has been dated to 150-250 AD. There is a photograph of a similar kiln in Malton Museum together with examples of pottery found in the area.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

The official Roman religion was Emperor worship supplemented by a multitude of other gods such as Jupiter, Mars and Mercury. The Romans tolerated the native Celtic deities such as Tiw, Woden, Thor and Eostre (from whence we get Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Easter. This latter derivation is now thought to be wrong. It seems to be more likely that Easter was derived from the Old English *eastan* meaning east or eastwards). Christianity replaced these by decree of Emperor Constantine in 312 AD but this had little immediate effect in the far reaches of the Roman Empire such as Britain.

THE BARBARIANS

During the 3rd and 4th centuries AD a series of attacks were mounted against the Roman Empire by Goths, Huns and Vandals among others. They knew no Latin and to the Romans their speech was reminiscent of the bleating of goats ("bar bar"), hence the title "barbarians". If this suggests that they were an uncultured band of savages then it is unfair, as a recent book and television series by Richard Rudgley explains. Their significance to us is the effect they had, along with the Picts and Saxons, in challenging Roman control of Britain. Such was this threat that a line of signal stations was built along our east coast, and forts were constructed from the Wash to Portsmouth. Five of these signal stations have been discovered spread out along the cliffs from Huntcliff (near Saltburn) to Filey. They all overlooked beaches that were possible landing places for sea-born invaders. The nearest military base was at Malton from where reinforcements could have been summoned by some

signalling method, possibly involving semaphore with flags or fires. They were probably built about 367 AD in the aftermath of an unsuccessful invasion by a coalition of Franks, Picts and Scots. As a result of internal strife and external attacks, including piracy, the Roman Empire was threatened to such an extent that their troops were progressively withdrawn from our island from 401 AD. By 411 AD no Roman forces remained of the original 40,000 who invaded 350 years before. The signal stations and other buildings were left to decay.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS

What can explain the arrival of the people who eventually became the English? This fascinating question is covered very readably in Richard Rudgley's book "Barbarians". They appear to have arrived by the middle of the 5th century and some of their graves dating from this time have been found at Sancton.

Where did they come from? The people settling in our area were the Angles who lived in southern Denmark/northern Germany in the region now delightfully named Schleswig-Holstein. An apparent desertion of settlement sites there in the 5th century suggests a large-scale migration, possibly to Britain.

How did they arrive? A boat found at Nydam (Denmark) has been dated to 320 AD. It is 75 feet long, 11 feet wide and clinker built (made of overlapping oak planks clenched together with iron nails). It had 15 pairs of oars so the crew probably numbered about 45. Such a vessel could have crossed the North Sea reasonably easily and computer simulations show that over a period of 9 years, 50 such boats could have transported 30,000 settlers to our shores. At Sutton Hoo (near Woodbridge in Suffolk) an even larger sea-going ship was discovered in 1938, along with a hoard of artefacts and jewellery. This vessel has been dated to about 625 AD and was 90 feet long. Experts estimate that it could have carried 100 people. A half size replica was built which handled beautifully and was sailed across the North Sea in 3 days. Undoubtedly the Angles, and their relatives the Saxons, were at home on the ocean. Ivory, cowrie shells, Arabic coins, oriental silks and even a small statue of Buddha have all been found in their settlements so they must have traded at least with continental Europe.

Why did they come? One reason might be that their homeland was subject to increasing inundation from the sea because of climate change. Another possibility is that some of them were already here, as mercenaries employed by the Roman army to protect our coastline. It seems odd that Anglo-Saxon troops were defending Britain from attack by other Anglo-Saxons, but tribal antagonisms might have been stronger than ethnic links. All the barbarians were attracted to the Roman way of life and wanted a share of it. Another authority declares that they were simply raiders looking for easy pickings after the Romans left. The Germans call this period of history, conventionally known as the Dark Ages in our literature, the Age of Migration (Volkerwanderung). That seems to be a much better description of the frequent movement of people occurring at this time.

How many came? A discovery in 1977 at West Heslerton (on the A64 near Staxton Hill) of an extensive Anglo-Saxon settlement showed that by the 7th century AD about 20% of the burials were of taller, slender men and women from southern Scandinavia (i.e. Angles). This suggests that a considerable influx occurred of non-native Britons during the few centuries after the Romans left. It is also significant that one feature of their culture which has survived is their language:- English, a name derived from Angle. Despite invasions by both Romans and Normans we speak neither Latin nor French (nor Welsh!). We would not understand Old English either, (for example the name Roger comes from Hrothgar meaning "fame spear"), but it is the origin of our mother tongue. There is almost no evidence of writing, and the little which has survived uses runic symbols borrowed from the Scandinavians. Spoken Old English and Old Frisian were practically identical.

What were they like? They had a fearsome reputation (possibly exaggerated) for killing a tenth of their captives after a battle. Half of the population did not survive beyond age 25 either through disease or fighting. Their work in iron and steel was magnificent. A typical

sword was built up from four different types of steel and could cut an opponent in half. Not all were bloodthirsty. Most were farmers who settled down to raise crops and breed livestock. A TV programme in 2018 describing the work of Professor Dominic Powlesland at West Heslerton (near Scarborough) made clear that there is no archaeological evidence for any sort of battle when the Anglo-Saxons arrived in the area.



Anglo-Saxon house

Where did they settle? Here! Our village site was the first area of dry land east of the River Hull and its adjacent marshes. It is not fanciful to suppose a boat being rowed or pulled along our beck by a tribal chief named Loca who decided to remain here. An enclosure was built and named as "land belonging to the descendants of Loca" or Lockington. Interestingly, the work done at West Heslerton and other Anglo-Saxon settlements reveals a considerable amount of uniformity in building design, almost as if there was an Anglo-Saxon Mr Persimmon with a book of standard plans from which you chose your home. This would have been built using wooden posts to support a thatched roof, with rectangular walls filled in using wattle and daub. Wattle consisted of stakes set in the ground with supple withies of willow woven in and out. The gaps were filled in with daub, a mixture of clay, cow dung and animal hair. When dry this is surprisingly tough and waterproof, as a group of enthusiasts at the annual Lincoln Show will be glad to demonstrate. The Anglo-Saxons were not interested in the buildings left by the now departed Romans which therefore fell into decay.

How did they live? House interiors were sparsely furnished. Only the elite had tables (called boards) and chairs. We retain the respect given to such people in references today to the "Chairman of the Board". Lesser mortals had to make do with benches and trestles, eating from wooden platters and cutting food with a knife used for all sorts of other purposes. The only sweetener was honey that could usefully be fermented into mead (potent stuff!). Bread was made from barley flour, and milk came from sheep, goats and cows. Food was cooked over an open fire in the middle of the building and the smoke found its way out through the thatched roof. There is a very full description of how the Anglo-Saxons lived and worked in "The Warrior's Way" by S Pollington.

When did they arrive here? A brooch and necklace beads of glass, amber and earthenware found at our church during building work in 1893 have been dated to about 500 AD so this seems a likely beginning for our village. With the artefacts were 21 skeletons, 12 being buried north to south so the church authorities assumed they were pagan. Some of the graves were partly covered by the foundations of the Norman building and thus pre-dated it.



Anglo-Saxon brooch found at Lockington church (8cm x 4cm)

The find was sent to the British Museum from whence came this letter dated 22 July, 1927.

Dear Reverend Walker,

Your specimens returned herewith are of considerable interest archaeologically as the brooch is comparatively early in the pagan Anglo-Saxon period, dating a little after 500 AD, and this dates the beads which I presume came from the same grave. The side knobs of the head are cast in one piece (the earliest were attached), but this foot is long in proportion, has a fairly naturalistic horse's head, and a long catch plate near the centre of the brooch at the back (only the stump remains). The broken lug at the back of the head was to hold the axis of a spiral spring in one piece with the pin, and you can see the exact stage of evolution in our Anglo-Saxon Guide, pp 23-7.

Should you at any time be disposed to part with them, this museum would be glad to have them in return (if desired) for a contribution of £5 to your church funds.

*Yours faithfully,
Reginald A Smith
Deputy Keeper,
Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities,
British Museum,
London.*

The Church declined the Museum's generous offer of £5, so the brooch and beads are still in the village.



How the brooch might have been worn

CHRISTIANITY

The residents of Lockington worshipped idols of wood and metal and buried their dead, as we have seen, on the site of our church, this being the highest land available. Although the Roman Empire was nominally Christian since 312 AD, the spread of the Gospel was patchy. Detail is hard to find but we do know that it was not until 627 AD that Coifi, the priest at Goodmanham, burned his pagan altar and became Christian. It is reasonable to suppose that the villagers in Lockington were likewise converted by about 700 AD when they probably built a wooden church where ours now stands, but so far there is no archaeological evidence to support this. They might have carried on using whatever building existed for their worship of Woden because Pope Gregory instructed the Church to destroy idols but re-use temples (suitably sanctified) because

"it is impossible to eradicate all errors from obstinate minds in one stroke".

Similarly the pagan festival of the god Eostre became our Easter and other similar pagan celebrations were transformed into Christian ones. Lent comes from the Anglo-Saxon word for spring.

Christians were usually, but not always, buried feet pointing east. One reason might be to distinguish them from pagans who were usually, but not always, buried north/south, but also because the Church believed that on the Day of Judgement the dead would rise facing the sun. The first reference to this seems to be in a sermon preached in the 12th century and it is still the practice today, as a visit to most churchyards will verify. However one graveyard in America has all of its graves oriented north/south. At Lund cemetery during the 1990s a body was accidentally buried facing "the wrong way", to the distress of the relatives. Interestingly, vicars are interred the opposite way round so they can face their flocks on the Day of Judgement. The author has come across one such grave in a churchyard near Mumbles.

Very few Saxon churches survive in Yorkshire, the nearest one being of stone at Kirk Hammerton. There is no evidence of Saxon construction in our Saint Mary's church.

THE VIKINGS

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records for the year 793 AD:-

"On the eighth of June the harrying of the heathen miserably destroyed God's church on Lindisfarne by rapine and slaughter".

Thus arrived the Vikings! The origin of the name is unclear. It could be derived from the Old Norse word 'vik' meaning 'creek' because a Viking would have kept his ship in a bay ready for raiding. Alternatively, the Old English 'wic' meant a trader so a Viking could be a trader, or warrior, or both. "Both" seems to sum them up well. The Vikings do not seem to have reached our area until 876 AD when they founded Lund in a wooded spot ("lund" means "a grove" in Danish). By this date they seem to have wanted to settle down without conflict and so chose a site between two established Anglo-Saxon settlements, namely Lockington and Middleton. Old English and Norse were at this time not very different languages, so by a careful selection of vocabulary (and speaking slowly!) Vikings and English could converse. (In the same way the author's Welsh father-in-law could make himself understood when speaking in Welsh to Breton onion sellers who knew no English.)

In 1982 the remains of the first Viking bridge ever found in Britain were discovered at Cleave's Farm, Skerne. A gravel causeway ran across marshy ground from Skerne to the river, with the bridge completing the link to Brigham on the other side. The wooden piles were 10 feet long and were dated to the late ninth or early tenth centuries. Other Viking items were also found such as an iron sword in a wooden scabbard, a spear, a hook and bone needles. The East Riding contains a mixture of place names. Those of Scandinavian origin are -by, -wick, -kirk, -beck, -thorpe, Riding, whereas Anglo-Saxon names include -ley, -ton, -ham and wapentake (from the Old Norse meaning "weapon-taking"). We are in the wapentake of Harthill. According to the booklet on Lund by R V Fenton, the Vikings were converted to Christianity within 10 years, but in one saga "*Aethelstan bade Egil take this initial signing with the cross because it was a great habit to do so among merchants who had a lot of business*

to transact with Christians. Those who had done this could then be in fellowship both with Christians and heathens and themselves believe what pleased them best.”

THE YEAR 1066

In January, King Edward the Confessor died. Harold Godwinsson was crowned king on 16 January in London despite apparently swearing an oath earlier to support the claim of William to the throne of England. On 18 September Harald Hardrada (Harald the Ruthless, King of Norway) and Tostig (brother of Harold Godwinsson) sailed up the Humber with a fleet of 300 ships and camped at Riccall, intending to attack Harold from the north. Meanwhile William assembled a fleet across the English Channel to await a fair wind in order to invade from the south. These attacks were independent of each other. Harold and William considered that they each had a claim to the English throne. Harold decided to deal with the northern threat first and the forces met at Stamford Bridge on 25 September. Harald Hardrada and Tostig were both killed and their army defeated.

At this point the wind in the English Channel changed in William's favour and Harold rushed south with only his mounted knights to face the Normans who had landed at Pevensey on 28 September. Unable to fully reinforce his weary army, Harold faced William at Hastings on 14 October (the site is at Battle) with the result known to every schoolchild (except that it is now considered that Harold died from a sword blow, not an arrow in his eye). Although the politics would have been beyond the ken of the villagers of Lockington, they must have at least known something of what was occurring only a few miles away and possibly some fought in the battle at Stamford Bridge. Even if they remained in ignorance of that, they would soon learn who their new ruler was. The Normans rapidly made their presence felt.

CHAPTER THREE

FROM NORMANS TO VICTORIANS

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH

By 1070 William was in control of England and part of Wales. A rebellious force of English, supported by the Danes, had tried to recapture York in 1069. William responded by cutting a swathe of scorched earth around the city and regaining it, but to teach the English a lesson he "harried the North" by killing villagers, driving away their livestock and burning crops and houses. Whether Lockington was affected we do not know. Beverley was attacked, as was Wetwang, but not Dunnington or Gate Helmsley. It took about a century for the wasted places to recover.

To make sure of his stranglehold, William ordered 500 castles to be built throughout the country. Soon after 1070 our motte and bailey castle was constructed. (No more motte and bailey castles were built after 1154 in England). This was almost certainly of wood, there being no stone castles in East Yorkshire. One authority suggests that for small castles a wooden tower was built on level ground and the earth mound (motte) was then thrown up around it from the ditch, which thus became a moat. This was a quick and cheap way of building especially as forced labour would have been used. Another author states that the first wooden castle at York was built in only 8 days. The Bayeux Tapestry (actually an embroidery) shows one such being built between the time that William landed at Pevensey and fought at the Battle of Hastings, a matter of about two weeks.

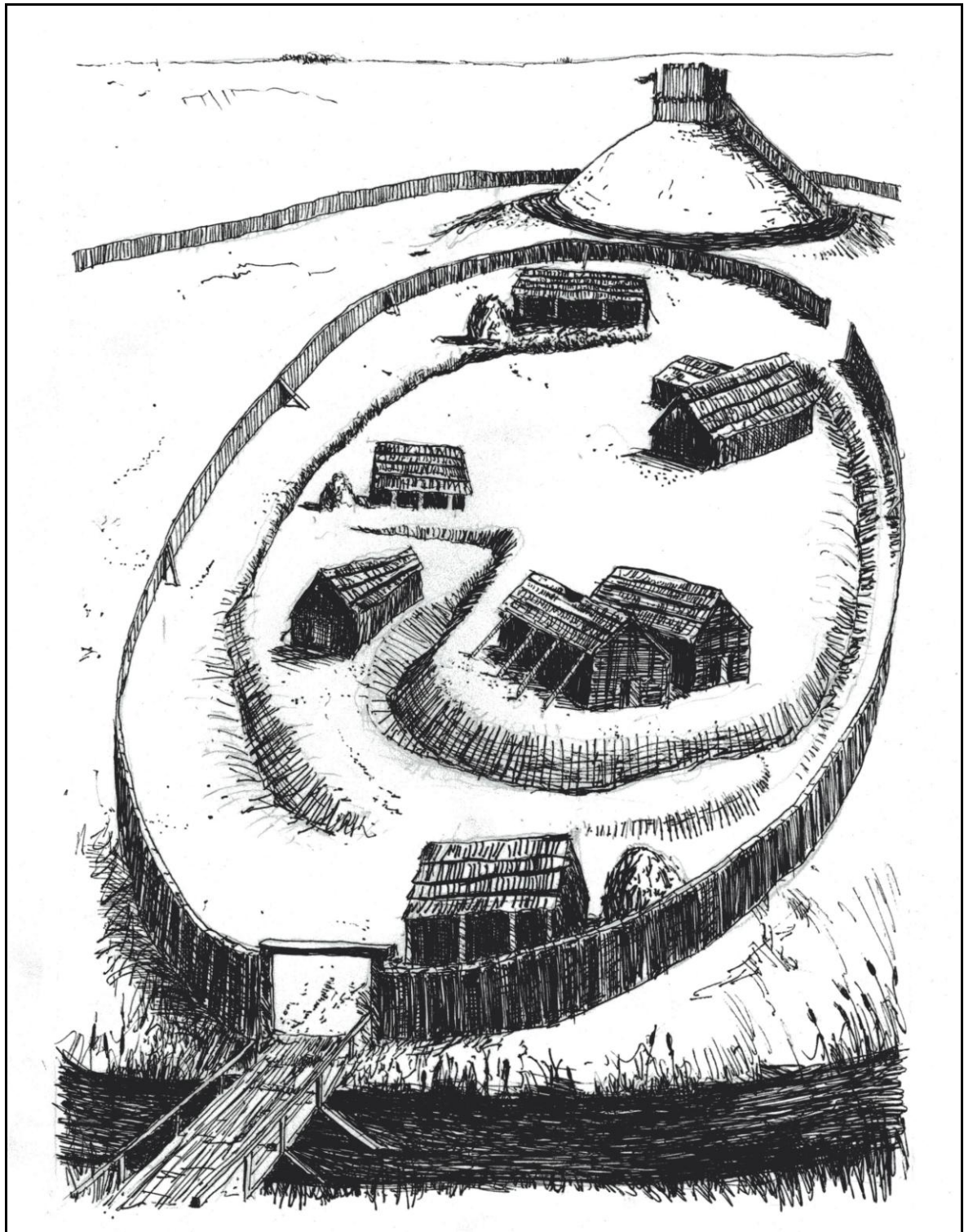
Our castle was a much more elaborate affair. As can be seen from the plan, the motte was surrounded by a water filled moat (the beck runs nearby) and there were substantial earthworks within which was the bailey where the domestic buildings were situated. The motte would have originally been 20-30 feet high and surmounted by some sort of wooden fortress. The outer earthworks would have been topped with a wooden palisade for protection. The whole site occupied an impressive four and a half acres. It is likely that the peasants of Lockington would have been conscripted to help build it under Norman supervision. A map in "The Castle in England and Wales" by D J C King shows only 9 castles in the area bounded by the Humber, the coast to Scarborough and the Rivers Derwent and Ouse, suggesting that Lockington was an important castle site.

THE DOMESDAY BOOK

At William's Christmas court in 1085 he commissioned a survey of his new kingdom. His reasons were to record what taxes were due to him, and what rents his lords could exact from their tenants. This was completed in 1086 and was so thorough it was said that no more could be known "even at the Day of Judgment". Although it is by far the most detailed list of villages and their properties available from that time, it is not complete. Some 20% of places then known to exist in East Yorkshire are not mentioned. Our entry in the Domesday Book reads (in translation from the Latin):-

"Locheton. Saint John's Church, Beverley, from Archbishop of York; Count of Mortain and Nigel Fossard from him. Mill."

William divided the country between 170 "tenants in chief". The landholders are listed in order of importance below the king. Robert, Count of Mortain, was one of the richest with land in several counties including about 215 manors in Yorkshire. He was the half brother of William, contributed 120 ships to the invasion fleet and commanded part of the cavalry at Hastings. Nigel de Fossard, who died in about 1120, was a follower of Robert who granted him most of the East and North Ridings.



How Lockington's Norman castle might have looked, based on the known ground plan.

THE BUILDING OF THE CHURCH

The grandson of Nigel de Fossard, William, built the original stone church on its present site. He died in 1169. It was probably constructed using local masons. One certainly lived in the village as there is a reference to William, son of James the mason of Lockington, holding 30 acres. For a fuller account see the booklet on Saint Mary's available in the church.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM

The tenants in chief (lords) each had to provide the king with about 4,000 trained and equipped knights. They favoured lesser lords with land and these landowners lived in manors. There was definitely a manor house dating from the 12th century at Winthorpe, a deserted village site between Bealey's Lane and Gomary Hall Farm, as excavations by Geoffrey Fisher and the Lockington Research Team showed in 1956 onwards. The manor house of Lockington was almost certainly on or near the site of Hall Garth but the present building dates from only 1685. The peasant farmers paid dues to their landlord, worked his land and provided him with some produce from their tofts. These were strips of land, with a house usually built on the roadside. The long field opposite 1810 Cottage at the end of Church Lane was probably a toft. (Historians are not happy with the use of the omnibus and anachronistic term 'peasant', which included *villani*, *bordarii*, *liberi homines* and *servi* but it will suffice for our purposes.)

The landlord's holding was worked using the open field system, which was in general use by 1,300 AD. This consisted of strips of land each a furlong ("furlong" or 220 yards) in length and 20 yards wide. A single furrow wooden plough pulled by an ox (a domesticated bullock) could turn over an acre in a day. Because of the way the soil was thrown, this gave rise to the ridges and furrows still visible to the expert eye in some of the fields around the village today. Typical crops grown were barley, buckwheat and oats.

Houses had a chalk rubble foundation quarried locally. The roof was supported by wooden tree trunks called "crucks" (dialect for "crooked") which curved together rather like the whalebone jaws at Whitby and were held in place by purlins running the length of the house. Rafters and laths held up the thatch. Walls were mud or wattle and daub. A central fire served for lighting, heating and cooking. The smoke escaped through the thatch or out of the "wind eyes" (from whence we get our "windows"). At one end would be a raised platform for sleeping. The opposite end housed the animals that were brought in during the winter for protection and also for the warmth they provided. Access was via a cross passage between the human and animal ends of the dwelling. A mud and cruck farmhouse still existed at Watton until the 1970s. There are several examples in the Ryedale Museum at Hutton-le-Hole.

The Roman Catholic Church played an important part in village life. Everyone had to give one tenth of his or her income (a tithe) to it. Local religious foundations such as Watton Priory (founded in 1150) owned much land but kept themselves separate and self-contained. Friars from Beverley Dominican Friary dressed in black (Blackfriars), took vows of poverty and begged for food in nearby villages, almost certainly including Lockington. They definitely visited Bainton.

The 14th century brought colder, wetter weather with poor harvests. Reduced food supplies meant the resistance of the population to disease was lowered, so dysentery, diphtheria, and smallpox became endemic. In 1349 the Black Death (probably bubonic plague) reached East Yorkshire. At Meaux 80% of the monks died and overall in Britain the population was halved, not to recover until the mid 18th century.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE

The disagreements between Henry VIII and the Pope led to Henry destroying the monasteries from 1536 onwards. These raids on the wealth of the religious foundations were greatly resented by the people, especially in Yorkshire. John Hallam, a yeoman farmer from Cawked, harangued a meeting on Beverley Westwood. As a result an uprising against Henry began, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, which eventually comprised an army of 40,000 peasants. Undoubtedly some of these would have been Lockington residents because Hallam's patron was Sir Francis Bigod, lord of the manor of Lockington. The rebel leaders were out-manoeuvred and later betrayed by Henry, and Sir Francis was beheaded in the Tower of London. In all about 600 of those involved were executed.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Elizabeth I established the Church in 1559, at which time attendance became compulsory and worship was prescribed by a new prayer book in English rather than Latin. Inevitably this led to disagreements regarding forms of worship, culminating in the rise of the Puritans and the Civil War. From 1647 to 1660 the prayer book was banned. Clergy loyal to Charles I were deprived of their livings, including the Vicar of Lockington, Robert Remington, who was originally appointed in 1638. His entry in the list of incumbents in our church reads:-

"Expelled as a Royalist under the Commonwealth, his nephew Richard Remington being intruded. Restored 1662".

The Vicar of Lund managed to hold onto his living until 1650. The Remington family was unique in providing our church with four consecutive priests, together with the donation in 1656 of the silver communion chalice. The village information board summarising the major historical events in Lockington suggests that the famous Remington manufacturer of rifles and typewriters in America was a member of the local family, but R V Fenton in his booklet "The Remington family of Lockington and Lund" comes to this conclusion:-

"There is no clear evidence either for or against the American connection".

The church building did not escape damage during this time because Protestant extremists destroyed all the windows. The little stained glass that can be seen today was assembled from the fragments they left behind. Whether any villagers were involved in the fighting is not known. Even after the restoration to the throne of Charles II in 1660 religious intolerance was still evident. The "Suffering Book of North Cave" kept by the Quakers reads:-

"Also in the year 1666 Thomas Hutchinson and Jeremy Barton of Beverley, Thomas Robinson of Lockington and Elizabeth Hurdsmann of South Dalton being with others mett to worship God in spirit and in truth at Lockington where Thomas Brownbrigg constable and divers rude fellows with him violently entered the house and haled them out, threw them downe and exceedingly abused them, then drove them out of the town and then after a while had the aforementioned to the priest's house at Dalton before John Hotham, Philip Monckton, Thomas Remington and Durand Hotham who remitt the aforesaid to York Castle upon the act of banishment".

The passenger list of the ship "Speedwell" which landed in America in 1656 contains the name John Copeland of Lockington, aged 28, along with four other Quakers. In 1680 there is an entry in the church records which reads:- *Francis Robinson a Quaker was buried in his owne yard*. Local lore has it that headstones were found in a garden at Thorpe Leys which suggest where a Quaker burial ground might have been located. The humps and bumps at the Chapel Street end of Dead Lane are almost certainly the remains of the manor house shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map and are not a burial ground.

At about this time most of the land in the village was owned by John Estoft, Sir John Hotham, Robert Remington and James Moyser. (The grandiose monument of 1633 to Thomas Moyser's wife is in the church.) When John Estoft's son died in 1726 a large part of Estoft land was bought by Sir Charles Hotham, which is why the Hotham family still owns a lot of property in and around the village. In 1670 there were 77 households listed in Lockington, although some were in Kilnwick parish. The houses would have been single storey wood framed cottages with wooden roof timbers (probably not very straight, as wood was now

scarce in East Yorkshire) supporting thatch of wheat or rye straw. Walls were wattle and daub initially, then chalk pieces and eventually brick. Photographs taken about 1900 along Front Street clearly show a thatched cottage. Rather surprisingly there is plenty of evidence that up to the middle of the 18th century many houses were built with mud walls consisting of layers of mud and straw about 2 feet thick and 6 feet high, covered with wooden rafters and thatch. The vicarage at Lund in 1724 was an old building with mud walls and thatch. In 1995 there were two examples of east Yorkshire mud walled houses still surviving, at Beeford and Roos.

Lofts were used for sleeping. Cooking was done on an open wood fire and rush lights or candles provided illumination. Floors were bare earth covered with straw. Coal was definitely used in 1757 onwards. The churchwarden's accounts for that year list a "*rate made for the relief of the poor and impotent in Lockenton*" which includes paying one shilling and sixpence for three bushels of coal. A fortunate villager was also bought "*a coat for 16/6, pair of britches 3/3, pair of new shoes 3/9*" and another received "*washing and lodging for 50 weeks 16/8*".

AGRICULTURE

A set of financial accounts from 1730-1747 relating to Hall Garth Farm gives us a brief insight into agricultural life then. Francis Estoft died in 1725 leaving his estate to his three sisters. This included 490 acres in Lockington of which Hall Garth Farm accounted for 131 acres, rented at £75 per year. The sisters employed a bailiff, John Bowman, at £15 per year and he supervised the tenants. Hall Garth was farmed by John Richardson who seems to have been continually in rent arrears from 1736 onwards despite selling timber from the woods. The village carpenter, Thomas Peacock, always managed to pay his rent so the only explanation is that there was a series of poor harvests. By 1740 the only sister alive was Rosamund, relict of Yarburgh Constable. Despite living in Beverley she kept a close eye on her property in Lockington. The accounts show that John Richardson was paid £1 8s 6d for keeping her donkey on which she presumably rode to visit (being rather too old for horse riding). She regularly donated 10/- at Christmas for distribution among the Lockington poor and gave £2 in 1746 towards the building of 'the hospital' (probably some alms houses). She made sure all her properties were well maintained as an entry in the accounts for 1736 reads "*Wm Waudby 2/- for drawing out the paines*". "Paines" is a corruption of "penalties", which Waudby extracted from those of her tenants who had not kept their hedges in good repair or cleaned out their ditches. Another of her properties is described as "*Farm with two closes attached, 4/- piece, 6/- piece with 6 oxgangs in the common field*". A close was an enclosure and an oxgang was a measure of land varying in area between 10 and 20 acres. The name "Four Shilling Piece" can still be found on a house in Church Lane. The resident owns a four shilling coin.

Although farming was still dominated by the open common field system up to 1722, changes were afoot. This communal method was too inconvenient because farmers had to work strips some distance apart. They began to buy or exchange pieces of land to acquire more compact holdings, especially around the village and along Bealey's Lane, and enclose them with hedges. The advantages of an enclosed farm worked by one family were seen in the improvements in livestock, for example. Stock on common grazing encouraged the spread of diseases and prevented selective breeding. The East Riding thus became famous for shorthorn cattle and the Leicester long wool sheep.

To protect the wool trade the government required burials to be "*in woolen*". Francis Estoft's funeral bill read in part "*To an affidavit for burying in woolen 1s 0d*". The Lockington church register of burials reads "*in woolen*" from 1678 to 1729.

The Parliamentary Act of 1678 "*for the lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufactures of the kingdom*" came into force. This prohibited the burying of any corpse "*except those that shall die of the plague*" in any material or clothing whatsoever except "*that what is made from sheep's wool only*". To ensure that this was carried out, relatives had to swear an affidavit within eight days of a burial in wool. Failure to do so resulted in a fine of £5 levied on both the relatives and those associated with the burial. The Act was repealed as late as 1814.

1679: This memorandum appears adjacent to the note of burial for Edward Brown:-
"Noe Affidavit was brought unto me within eight dayes that he was buried in woollen according to the Act of Parliament entituled an Act for burying in woollen. However, I returned my Certificate to the Churchwardens according to the time prescribed by the act. Witnesse my hand December 28: 79. Charles Remington Retr".

New crops were introduced such as turnips, clover and grass. Crop rotation replaced leaving a field fallow for a year to recover. The rising population required more food and farmers responded. Pigeons were reared in dovecotes such as the one at the Wolds Village Restaurant just beyond Bainton. Hall Garth Farm had a dovecote as the village carpenter was paid £1 13s 4d in about 1740 to repair it. Rabbit warrens became established in several areas including Kilnwick in 1718. The overgrown mound that used to be the motte of our Norman castle is called Coney Hill, so presumably a warren was there at one time. The last stage of enclosure occurred in 1772, when the pattern of fields seen today was established. This date was later than for most other villages nearby. As a result our enclosure roads have more generous verges.

BUILDINGS

The oldest brick building is Hall Garth (1685) with the Estoft coat of arms above the front door. From 1730 onwards the chalk and thatch single storey cottages were being replaced with dwellings built with bricks from the works on the Malton Road near the present Brickyard Cottages. White House Farm on Front Street has a brick with the name 'Lockington' hand written and fired into it. Our earliest house, listed in "Yorkshire: York and the East Riding" by N Pevsner and D Neave, is 63 Front Street (early 1730s), and the house next to the Wesleyan Chapel in Chapel Street has a wall plate reading 1742 but the building looks too young for such a date. The deeds of 70 Front Street are dated 1733. Here the lower front wall is built using the thin bricks typical of earlier houses and it has been "topped", presumably in 1885 when different bricks were used and the round wall plate installed. The addition of an upper storey to an existing house occurred quite often as can be seen, for example, in the different brickwork at 59-61 Thorpe. This pair was altered in about 1896.

The Rectory, now Lockington House, was built about 1790 or possibly a little earlier. The present owner considers that it is too large for a country rectory (it served just Lockington then) and that a former rector married into "trade". The bride's wealthy father presumably paid to have a larger than usual rectory built as a status symbol. According to a former tenant, the Rectory was the only house in the village to have piped water before the Second World War. In this case it was hand pumped daily by the butler from a well to a holding tank in the roof and distributed from there.

ANOTHER REVOLT

In June 1757 Parliament passed the Militia Act. This required all men between the ages of 18 and 50 (with a few exceptions) to hold themselves available for military service. They would be chosen by ballot and they could be away from home for up to three years. The only escape offered was to pay for a substitute. As the rich could easily afford this whereas the poor could not, a wave of discontent swept the country. A mob from Lockington broke the windows of Lund Vicarage and demanded liquor. During September a number of towns and villages suffered rioting and eventually the Lord Lieutenant called an end to the collection of lists of men liable for military service and the unrest faded.

CHAPTER FOUR

UP TO THE FIRST PARISH COUNCIL

A VIEW OF THE VILLAGE IN 1845

In a trade directory of that year, Lockington is described as

“ a considerable village and township in the pleasant vale of a small rivulet, mostly in its own parish but partly in that of Kilnwick, with 131 of its 559 souls therein. The two portions are confusedly intermixed and maintain their roads conjointly but their poor separately under the names of Lockington and Lockington in Kilnwick. At the enclosure in 1772 the church tithes were commuted partly for allotments and partly for a yearly modus decimandi. Here is a good school with a house for the master and a small parish library.”

A "modus decimandi" was a money payment in lieu of a tithe. The allotments are now the site of Rectory View. These activities are listed:- swine dealer, victualler (at Rockingham Inn), blacksmith, chief constable, corn miller, bricklayer, beer house keeper, schoolmaster and registrar, gentlemen, shoemakers (3), butchers (2), farmers (16), shopkeepers (4), tailors (4), wheelwrights (4), carriers (2).

ROCKINGHAM INN (LATER ROCKINGHAM ARMS)

Rockingham was a bay colt bred at Malton in 1830. He was bought for 1,000 guineas by Squire Richard Watt of Bishop Burton who also owned the horse Altisidora. Rockingham won the St. Leger by two lengths in 1833, the prize money being £2,325. Squire Watt then sold him to a London stud owner for whom he won the 1835 Goodwood Cup. He raced for the last time at Brighton in 1836.

THE POOR

Before Henry VIII destroyed the monasteries in 1536-40 the poor were dealt with by the Church, either by donations from tithes or with alms dispensed at the gates of the religious houses. Following the removal of this charity, the impoverished were left to fend for themselves. Bands of "*sturdy beggars*" thus roamed the countryside causing considerable trouble. This is possibly reflected in the nursery rhyme "*Hark ,Hark, the dogs do bark, the beggars are coming to town*".

A Parliamentary Act of 1572, during the reign of Elizabeth I, appointed overseers responsible for levying a parish rate for the poor. In every parish the official position of Overseer of the Poor was created. He was required to keep a record of money given to them, which was raised by means of a rate on property and land.

This entry appears in the Lockington record for 1649:-

"A Rate was made the 12th July for Reliefe of ye poor of Lockenton. Rated by Timothe Stable, Tho. Wilkinson, Rich. Petfield and Tho. Wallos with the consent of Jo. Dixson and Peter Fisher Churchwardens, Francis Craven and John Robinson Overseers of ye poore and to be collected monthly: Rated according to ye statute and according to daryct course for making assessment viz 1d a house, 1d an oxgang of land, 1d a score of sheep, ½ d a kyne, ¼ d a geld beast and ½ d p. pound rent for graseing: and to begin the first of August next".
(An oxgang was about 15 acres.)

In the record of accounts kept by the Overseer of the Poor for 1547-1680 there follows a list of over 30 villagers beginning with the Rector who paid 5s 10d and ending with Margaret Eshton who was rated at 1 ¾ d.

Funds were dispensed according to need:-

- 1650: *Pd for ye putting John Eshley prentice to Will Denmarke a butcher £3 10s 0d*
- 1653: *5 Jan. Marriage: John Gayle servant to Robert Nicholson of Wighton having neither parents nor guardian aged twenty and three years as he affirmeth - Dionis Gray servant to John Fisher of Lockenton aged twenty and fouer yeres as she affirmeth having neyter parents nor guardian*
- 1655: *To Thomas Kemp 4d a week so long as he continues swineheard*
- 1657: *Pd to Robert Bird for his house bought for the use of ye poor, £3
Memorandum: that it was taken out of ye Towne stocke with ye consent of Mr Hotham*
- 1660: *To old Ann Harryson being taken out of the Towne stocke, £2*
- 1661: *Recd of Will Denmarke concerning his prentice not staying, £1
To Marke Ward for looking to George Foster in his madness, 2s 6d
To Ann Girsby in her sickness and at other times, 8s 0d*

During the years that followed Ann Girsby was given:-
*a paire of shoes and other necessaries, 6s 0d
a waistcoate, 3s 0d
att several times, 3s 6d
for her housemending, 2s 6d
a bed covering and a sheete, 6s 0d
waistcoat mending, 6d
a smock, 1s 7d*

Finally 15 years later:-
*in her sickness and her burial, 6s 7d
Recd for her goods, 1s 6d*

Those who were found in the village and did not live here were harshly dealt with:-

Aprilis 1650: Robart Holmes of Eastrop was taken lying in the towne of Lockenton and then and there was whipped as a vagrant by Richard Leake one of the Constables and sent to Eastrop the place of his habitation as he affirmeth.

*18 Junii 1650: Wm Bielby an old man of 60 years or thereabouts with some gray hairs of lowe stature in a blacke hatt, a blewe coate and old boots was taken roaming and lying in the towne of Lockenton and was then and there whipped according to ye statute and is to passe the direct way to Lowthrop, the place of his habitation as he affirmeth. He came from Etton where he sayeth he lay the last night.
Signed by Rich. Remington ye Psr
Rich. Leake Constable
Timothe Stabler Pishoner*

*Octobris 1650: John Wilcox of Westowe a yong youth about 12 or 13 years was taken wandering and lying in the towne of Lockenton and there whipped according to the statute and is to passe the direct way to Westowe the place as he sayeth of his habitation.
Signed by Richard Fisher Constable
Timothe Stabler Pishoner
Chr. Wilkinson Pishoner*

Parishes were allowed to build "houses of dwelling" for such people. There were five of these houses in Lockington. Three are now 1810 Cottage and two were on the site of Primrose Cottage in Kilnwick Lane. Because of the cost, parishes were very unwilling to be responsible for more poor than was absolutely necessary, so parish boundaries were carefully delineated. Only Lockington parishioners could claim poor relief so why part of the village was in Kilnwick parish for this purpose is not clear. From 1834 Overseers of the Poor were appointed by the local Justices of the Peace as unpaid officials to collect parish poor rates, and this continued until 1925.

Surprisingly as recently as 1834 criminals were transported to Australia. Two un-named Lockington residents were sent there for stealing 60 lbs of bacon with other items and two years later Peter Lamb of our village was similarly dealt with for the theft of 10,000 needles and a few pieces of clothing (Records of the Quarter Sessions for Bainton Beacon Area, courtesy of Peter Chapman).

THE LOCKINGTON NAVIGATION

Local roads were in a poor state until the Turnpikes were established. Even then accidents were a regular feature of travel. In 1811 a summer storm swept away the Scarborough stage-wagon at *"the Bryan Mills ford on the main road to Beverley in the Parish of Lockington"*.

The River Hull had been navigable up to Beverley since 1300 AD. Beverley Beck was in use for boat traffic from 1344 onwards. By 1600 vessels called "keels" plied along the River Hull to Wansford and later to Emmotland. The name comes from the Anglo-Saxon "ceol" meaning "ship". They were most simply described as vessels with a single square sail on a single mast. The waterway was tidal and this, together with the sails, provided the motive power to move the boats.

In 1770 the Driffield Canal was opened as far as Emmotland, thus linking Driffield with the Humber. The Aire and Calder Canal joined Leeds to the Humber and in 1799 the Barnsley Canal connected with the Aire and Calder. In order to link Lockington with the coalfields and manufacturing centres of the Midlands, the North and London via the sea (Beverley had trade with London by 1750), all that was needed was a length of canal from the village to the river Hull. In 1799 Lord Hotham obtained permission to build such a waterway. The Lockington Navigation began where the railway crossing is now and followed the path of the Aike Beck for some of the way, the rest being a new "cut". Two locks were built, one at the river and the other somewhere behind Decoy Farm, the latter being necessary to allow for changes in the height of the land. Both locks were 40 feet long and 8 feet 10 inches wide. This was too small to accommodate the river keels which by now were 60 feet long and carried 100 tons of coal. Cargo had to be off-loaded into smaller barges, which were then poled or pulled the 2 miles to Lockington Landing. Goods, especially coal, could now be brought smoothly and safely from almost anywhere in the country to here via the extensive canal system. On the 1910 map the ditch along the road to Aike is named Coal Dike and the waterway is listed as Aike Beck or Coal Beck. Mr Charles Holt, in an 1892 trade directory, is listed as 'Station master and coal agent'. For a full account of keels and other related craft see the book by Fred Schofield.



Humber keel on the River Hull

A barge took three days to reach Airmyn from Leeds using horsepower so it is likely that a journey from Lockington to Leeds by water would require about a week. Everyone seemed to benefit from this enterprise except the farmers who complained that the locks raised the water level in the part of the beck not used for the canal and flooded the adjacent land. The canal remained in use for 50 years but became uneconomical when the railway arrived in 1846. It was shown on an Ordnance Survey map dated 1852 as being out of use. A local farmer remembers seeing the locks, but the canal was filled in during the 1950s. Now only a bulge in the river remains where the entrance lock was sited, together with the bridge over the Barmston Drain which carried one waterway across the other.

THE RAILWAY

The port of Hull was very important regarding trade with Europe and especially the Baltic from whence came masses of timber for pit props and building. The docks were enlarged in 1829 and a rail link to Leeds and industrial Yorkshire was planned. The Leeds to Selby railway was completed in 1834 followed by the Selby to Hull section in 1840. The North Eastern Railway Company had opened a line from York to Scarborough via Malton and Seamer in 1845. The Hull and Selby Railway Company then proposed a line from Hull to Seamer passing through Beverley, Driffield and Bridlington. Lord Hotham introduced the Parliamentary Bill for this in 1845.

The contractor was the firm of Jackson and Bean of Driffield who completed the Seamer to Filey line on 5 October 1846, followed by the Hull to Bridlington section via Beverley and Driffield the next day. The more difficult link between Bridlington and Filey was not finished for another year, and opened on 18 October 1847. One of the workmen employed to build the line was Samuel Elwell. Originally from the Black Country, he liked the area and settled in Beverley. One of his children was James who later became famous as a wood carver. The screen in our church is his work, as is much of the wood carving in the Minster. James also settled in Beverley and one of his sons became the famous local painter Fred Elwell.

The twin track, with its 37 crossings between Hull and Seamer, was equipped with the new-fangled electric telegraph. (In order to make travel easier across the country, Greenwich Mean Time was introduced in 1845. Before then there was a time difference of 10 minutes between London and Bristol, which caused havoc with train timetables). G T Andrews, a well-known railway architect, designed the station buildings. Opening day was 6 October 1846 when, in pouring rain, three locomotives named Aerial, Antelope and Hudson drew a train of 66 wagons out of Hull station in Railway Street, Paragon station being built later. Passenger coaches were in short supply so most guests travelled in small goods wagons. At Beverley the weather improved, allowing the Beverley Iron Works Brass Band to entertain the throngs. As the train passed through Nafferton a small boy named James Massey watched. He lived

to be 95 and just before he died in 1926 he gave an interview with a local paper describing the wagons the honoured guests travelled in as "bullock trucks".

After a procession around Bridlington, there was a huge feast in the goods shed for 1500 guests followed by self-congratulatory speeches, especially from George Hudson who by this time owned nearly half the railway companies in the country. The day ended back at Hull with an evening of tedious speeches and 21 separate toasts, according to a report in the local newspaper. Now open for use, there were 5 trains a day between Hull and Bridlington taking 2 hours each way. Tickets cost 3d per mile First Class, 2d per mile second Class and 1.5d per mile Third class (in open carriages). An 1839 book on running a railway advised that *"it would much conduce to the comfort of passengers, particularly ladies, if a decent female attended in the waiting room and had for sale pastries, biscuits or sandwiches, with lemonade and ginger beer."*

It is unlikely that Lockington Station offered such luxuries!

In its heyday, just before the First World War, the station served a population of 986. During 1911 the stationmaster issued 9131 tickets. The goods yard handled 390 tons of wheat and loaded 220 livestock wagons. There were six passenger trains to Hull each weekday with two on Sundays. The 11.40 a.m. train to Bridlington got you there at 12.25 p.m. Sadly the station closed on 13 June 1960 and the stationmaster's house is now owned privately but the interior has been lovingly preserved where possible.

THE SCHOOL IN BACK STREET (NOW CHAPEL STREET)

The National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church of England built our school in 1844. It was number 106 in the register of the Society. Originally it had one classroom but another was added in 1875, as the change in the exterior brickwork shows. (The street name was changed at some time in the 1960s). Very little can be said about school activities until 1894 when the Head teacher's logbook begins. If there was a record before this it has been lost. Snippets from the log will be quoted as each year goes by.

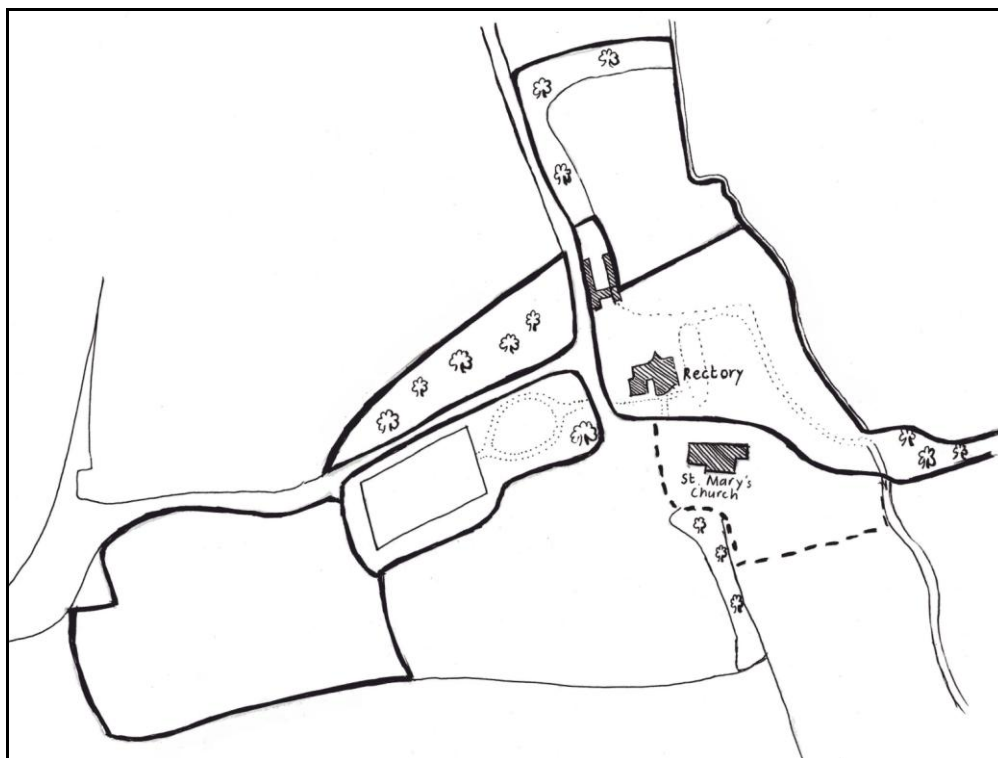
METHODISM

The Methodists were founded by John Wesley as a society within the Church of England but broke away in 1795. Methodism arrived in Lockington when a Wesleyan chapel was built in Back (now Chapel) Street in 1812 on land bought for two shillings. Not to be outdone, the Primitive Methodists built a chapel on Front Street in 1825. According to a map in the Sites and Monument Record office in Hull it appears that this building was away from the road but near the present site. Obviously it was not big enough as it was rebuilt on the roadside in 1862 at a cost of £220. William Petch, a wheelwright of Middleton on the Wolds, designed it. Similarly the Wesleyans had their chapel enlarged in 1879 for £250 by the addition of a vestry and kitchen. The join between the new and old brickwork is clearly visible from the driveway at the side of the building.

In 1913 the Primitives added a chapel to their 1862 building at a cost of £350. Various worshippers laid bricks including Miss Doris Raper the compiler of a scrapbook of village life. The 1862 building then became a Sunday School. The chapel remained very active in village life, so much so that according to a local newspaper report, on the 52nd anniversary of the Sunday School in 1924 *"the tastefully decorated chapel failed to accommodate the would-be congregation"*. We are given a long list of recitals by Sunday School pupils, informed that the organist was Miss Gee (daughter of the blacksmith Amos Gee), and told that the day ended with a cricket match followed by tea in Mr Fox's shed. Finally *"the children were regaled with sweets and bananas"*.

A local Church of England vicar remarked in 1865 that *"the Primitives came from the labouring classes and the Wesleyans from the class just above them such as shopkeepers, blacksmiths and smaller tenants of land"*. Such dedicated classes managed to build 306

Wesleyan and 210 Primitive chapels in the East Riding by 1919 in a total of 241 settlements. Of these 115 had both Wesleyan and Primitive chapels. The two branches merged to become the Methodist Church in 1933. Soon after this our Primitive chapel closed as a place of worship but continued to serve the community as the Air Raid Precaution headquarters during the Second World War and is now private house. The Wesleyan chapel closed in 2017 and has been sold to be similarly converted.



Lockington Rectory and its grounds in Victorian times

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH

A few years after the Wesleyan chapel was rebuilt our church was extensively altered. In 1891 the churchyard was enlarged by a gift of half an acre from Lord Hotham. Two years later the roof was raised to the present level and the musicians' west gallery removed. A Prosser pipe organ had already been obtained and its case was made by Charles Stamford for £12 2s 0d at his workshop attached to the appropriately named Stamford House on Front Street. The present pews were put into place and the very fine Rood Screen carved by Elwell of Beverley erected. The church has remained essentially unaltered since.

An insight into church life is revealed in a diary kept by the Reverend Francis Lundy, son of the Rector of Lockington also named Francis Lundy. Francis the younger visited his father in 1850 and left this record:-

Sunday 24 November. Up early, breakfasted and went to church at 10.30. I read the scriptures and preached. The congregation was very small. After dinner we walked to Kilwick where was a good congregation, the old morose Colonel Grimston and family there.

Wednesday 27 November. Some rain in the afternoon. Could not walk out so read aloud Trevoil's sermon on Papal Aggression.

Tuesday 3 December. We were off from dear house at 9.45 and at 11.00 were in Hull where we did much shopping. At 4.00 left Hull, crossed the Humber to New Holland and were off to London via 'Great Northern'.

Monday 23 December. At 10.00 set off for Middleton a pied with the dogs. Dined with Blanchards. After lunch walked to Bainton. Left there at 5.30 and walked to Lund. Took tea with Miss Eddie. Then came home and called in at the National school where they were practising Christmas carols.

Wednesday 25 December. The carol singers came round soon after 12.00 and put us in mind of olden times tho their singing was very mean:- too slow. I preached. There were 8 communicants only, a bad attendance very. After lunch walked to Scarborough to attend Vespers where the singing was loud enough to crack one's ears. The church in a state disgraceful to both Lord Hotham and the Rector.

Sunday 29 December. Up early and walked to Kilnwick with dear Papa. I preached and we administered Holy Communion which I am ashamed to say Colonel Grimston received with two large gloves on. I hope he had chilblains or some other valid excuse for that which seems very much like irreverence.

A LOCAL SURVIVOR

Stephen Bennington, born in Lockington in 1815, was one of the few cavalrymen to live through the famous Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854. He reached the rank of Corporal and was discharged with honour at his own request in 1859.

THE LOCKINGTON CLOTHING CLUB

An extract from the Beverley Guardian of 1856 reads:-

"The members of this club were, on Monday last, supplied with excellent warm clothing to the amount of above £30 by Mr Robinson, draper, of Driffield in the National School Room. Reverend T Raven and his churchwarden Mr Harland had in the previous week collected between £4 and £5 which was equally divided amongst the 57 members of the club, and gave great satisfaction".

BULMER'S 1892 HISTORY AND DIRECTORY OF EAST YORKSHIRE

The directory records that most of the land was under the plough, the crops being cereals, beans and turnips. The Post Office was at William Ireland's house (probably Stamford House on Front Street). The Ancient Order of Foresters (a friendly society involved in welfare for farm workers) met quarterly at the Rockingham Inn. It had 243 adult and 45 juvenile members.

This list of trades-people was given:-

NAME	OCCUPATION
Joseph Briggs	Pig jobber
Mark Burgess	Shoemaker and cow keeper
Thomas Burgess	Cow keeper
George Dunn	Cow keeper
William Ellerington	Police constable
William Elvidge	Marine store dealer
David Fenton	Pig jobber and cow keeper
Thomas Fox	Cow keeper
William Grant	Shop keeper and carrier
William Griffin	Joiner and wheelwright
Jeremiah Hance	Joiner
Charles Holt	Station master and coal agent
John Ireland	Blacksmith and cow keeper
Francis Potts	Tailor
George Richardson	Carter
Grace Richardson	Dress maker
Henry Sissons	Joiner and wheelwright
Robert Wardell	Grocer
David Weatherill	Joiner
Thomas Abram	Farmer and miller
Thomas Bradley	Farmer and butcher
Edward Farnaby	Farmer
Waterman Heron Hutchinson	Farmer
Henry Jackson	Farmer
John Medford	Farmer
Edwin and Alfred Welborn	Farmers

Aike receives a mention in the same book. The population was 63 in 1891. A school was erected in 1838 and had 16 pupils. Church services were held in the school, but the Primitive Methodists had their own wooden chapel built in 1885 for £113.

CHAPTER FIVE

1894 TO 1900

1894

THE FIRST PARISH COUNCIL

The Local Government Act of 1894 required parishes to elect a council, in our case of nine members. The first meeting of the parochial electors was held in the National School on 4 December 1894 at 7.00 p.m. Robert Wardell was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting. Electors put forward their nominations which were voted upon with these results:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
Thomas Abram	Miller	Bryan Mills	21	
Thomas Bradley	Butcher	Rectory Farm	44	44
William Dunn	Innkeeper	Rockingham Inn	26	
Charles Dunn	Labourer	Cottage at 86-88 Front Street	59	59
Edward Farnaby	Farmer	Manor House Farm	45	45
David Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	29	
Rev A H Griffith	Rector	Rectory	29	
W H Hutchinson	Farmer	Lockington Grange	50	50
James Holdroyd	Schoolmaster	90 and 92 Front Street	2	
Thomas Holliday	Shoemaker	115 Front Street	38	
John Ireland	Blacksmith	Chapel Street Forge	41	41
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	44	44
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street	18	
George Langdale	Farmer	Carr House Farm	17	
John Myers	Farmer	Acres Farm	18	
Alfred Shaw	Busman	Front Street Garage	6	
Henry Sissons	Joiner	30 Front Street	31	
William Smith	Labourer	?	39	39
Henry Ward	Shoemaker	Loring House	24	
John Wood	Miller	?	44	44
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	39	39

[The parish council minutes give only names, occupations and votes. Out of interest I have added dwellings, where known, using Alix Warley's book and his extensive memory. The

minutes, the school log and other sources are quoted word for word in *italics*. Occasionally I have omitted a Lockington name to avoid embarrassment!]

How the voting was done is not clear. It appears that names were put forward at the meeting and voting done by a show of hands, as there would not have been time to prepare a voting list on paper and then count up all the votes. A total of 664 votes was cast, so assuming each voter had 9 votes then about 70 villagers were present. All the candidates were male, so too presumably were the voters.

The school by this time had two classrooms. The large room held 9 desks each 9 feet long, and the smaller room had 6 desks. There was a head and two other teachers for a total of between 70 and 90 pupils.

The first meeting of the new Parish Council took place on 18 December in the school. The hire of the school cost the Council two shillings per night if coal was used and one shilling if not. All members being present Edwin Welborn was elected chairman, Henry Jackson vice-chairman, Thomas Bradley treasurer and Sam Burton clerk (School Farm). The latter is described in the minutes as 'the collector', presumably of rents from the poor in the parish houses that pre-dated the establishment of the council. In later minutes he becomes the Overseer of the Poor and was given a salary of £15 annually. Having sorted out the officials, the council made its first resolution.

Resolved that the public be not admitted to meetings of the council.

1895

Because the Council had to get to grips with a number of matters they inherited, meetings were held in March and April. One of the most pressing was what to do about the "Sparrow and Mole Account". This was in credit by £3 12s 0d. Eventually it was decided that all of the money should be spent on the destruction of sparrows, but the mole catching *should be done away with or paid for by those persons who employ the mole catcher*. Mr Hutchinson said he could catch his own. However at the next meeting, by a casting vote of the chairman, this decision was reversed and the £3 12s 0d was handed to the treasurer for other uses.

Resolved that the lanes be let in the usual way and the pond on Westfield Road be made to hold water for the use of the cows which graze the lanes.

Since the Enclosure Act of 1772 the local lanes were given wide verges. These were rented to allow animals to graze. Older residents well remember the string of cows leaving their outbuildings (along Front and Back Streets especially) and making their way towards Lund or Kilwick, to return in the evening. A man was employed to 'tent' (attend) the cows up to the 1950s. He called them out with a horn. A number of houses had pig sties and cowsheds, including the two pairs at 69-71 and 87-89 Front Street, both built in 1895 at a cost of £320 each. Behind 21 Chapel (Back) Street there is still a ring in the wall to which a cow was tethered.

Resolved that the field claimed by the parish of Aike be looked into and if there has been a mistake made in both claiming the wrong fields the matter be put right and entered into the Lockington Valuation List as soon as possible.

The parish could claim one halfpenny per £1 rateable value as income from the County Council, so it was important to know which field belonged to which parish. For the year in question this amounted to £7 11s 4d.

Resolved that two members of the Council approach the Vicar to inspect the public documents under his care and all such found exclusively to belong to the parish be passed over to the custody of the Council.

Until the parish council was formed, important documents such as the Enclosure Award were held by prominent citizens, in this case the Reverend A H Griffith who failed to be elected to the council. (He was not alone. No clergyman has ever been a councillor).

Resolved that a pump be put down for Lill and Malton, tenants of the parish.

This was the first of many jobs that had to be done for those villagers living in the parish poor houses 'up Thorpe' and along Kilnwick Lane, where Mr Lill and Mr Malton resided. A Property Committee was formed to deal with such matters.

Agreed that a kissing gate with oak posts, crooks, rails and pales be put down against the Canada going over to Beswick instead of the stile which has been a cause of annoyance for some time.

A committee was also appointed to deal with footpaths and bridges (and later, becks). These matters were extremely important as the local paths were in daily use. From now on there will be regular reports on the state of gates, paths, bridges, becks and roads.

Why the area where Rectory View now sits was called Parson's Canada is obscure. Perhaps it was a local joke, because at this time Canada was being opened up for settlement and these gardening allotments became villagers' own little pieces of Canada. The land definitely belonged to the church at one time.

Agreed that the lowest tender be accepted for the gates, posts, rails and pales with ironwork and to include painting, setting and hanging.

The council was always careful with public money. The footpath committee was allowed to spend no more than £1 without reference to the council and the property committee likewise only 10 shillings.

Agreed that Mr Abram the member of the District Council lay before the Council the dangerous state of Dead Lane.

Mr Abram had done so and reported that Beverley Rural District Council

cannot take over the said Dead Lane until they have proof that it is an Awarded Road.

This led to renewed efforts to discover the whereabouts of the Award as the latest clue leading to a solicitor in Ryde, IOW, had petered out.

The disputed field referred to earlier was shown to be Aike's by reference to *the new ordnance map.*

Agreed that the parish pump be taken over by the parish council and attended to when repairs were needed.

This was the pump still to be seen alongside High Bridge. At a time when there was no water supply other than wells and pumps, this was a vitally important matter. It was used by farmers to get water for stock as well as by parishioners for drinking and washing.

1896

The annual election of parish councillors took place on 9 March in the school.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
William Agar	Farmer	Rectory Farm	20	
Thomas Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm	38	38
John Baker	Labourer	106 Front Street	25	
Charles Dunn	Labourer	Cottage at 86-88 Front Street	42	42
David Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	22	
Edward Farnaby	Farmer	Manor House Farm	29	29
Rev Arthur H Griffith	Rector	Rectory	5	
W H Hutchinson	Farmer	Lockington Grange	30	30

Thomas Holliday	Shoemaker	115 Front Street	34	34
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	30	30
Francis Potts	Tailor	32 Front Street	13	
George Richardson	Cart man	Lund Hill	24	
William Smith	Labourer	?	24	
Alfred Shaw	Busman	Garage	14	
Thomas Storr	Tailor	?	13	
William Shaw	Labourer	113 Front Street	28	28
J Jordan Wood	Miller	?	43	43
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	39	39
James Lambert	Labourer	72 Thorpe	20	

The chairman for the purposes of the election (R Wardell) then read out the names of the nine candidates who had the highest number of votes and were duly elected *unless a poll was demanded.*

An interval of ten minutes was allowed for any elector to demand a poll. On this occasion Alfred Shaw demanded a poll *and the demand was not withdrawn.*

The statement suggests that on this occasion the voting was done by secret ballot and not by a show of hands, otherwise everyone would know the result without a poll.

Agreed that the repairs to Dead Lane be attended to and the open pond in the lane should be railed off or potted up.

At this time Dead Lane was a through road from Thorpe to Front Street.

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 and all the bridges belonging to them should be painted and kept in good repair.

High Bridge at that time was just the footbridge adjacent to the ford. A road bridge did not appear until the 1950s. The ownership of the various bridges was split between the parish, the District Council and Lord Hotham. No one wanted to paint or maintain someone else's bridge!

Agreed that the beck be properly cleansed out.

This was an ongoing problem. The beck was either due to be cleansed, or had just been badly done, or no one could be found to do it. At that time it seems to have been the responsibility of the parish, but more recently the ownership has been disputed. Now (2018) it is scoured by the Environment Agency.

At the annual parish council meeting in April, the officers were elected. Chairman Edwin Welborn, Vice chairman Henry Jackson, Treasurer Thomas Bradley, Overseer William Agar. Footpath Committee Agar, Farnaby, Jackson. Property Committee Bradley, Hutchinson.

Agreed that the Rector who holds the Award should be wrote to in the name of the council to ask him to hand over the same to them.

Presumably the Rector referred to is Rev A H Griffith who seemed reluctant to hand over a public document, as the next resolution shows:-

Agreed that a requisition be signed by the members present asking the County Council to decide who should hold the Award, the Rector who has it at present or the parish council.

It is difficult for us to appreciate just how influential were Rectors, and other major figures such as landowners, in Victorian times. Alix Warley's father was Rev Griffith's coachman. He used to tell Alix of demands made by the Rector which today's population would not tolerate. One such was a trick Griffith used to get money from villagers by saying that "Mrs So and So

had donated 5/- and you could well afford to give at least as much". It took a brave soul to deny him!

The Rector also caused offence in another matter.

Agreed the clerk write to the Rector and ask him to detach the wire fence he has put down from the parish council's post seeing that the wires were attached without consent of the council.

That was in July. At the October meeting:-

Agreed that the clerk write again to the Rector and ask him to detach the wires from the council's post or give a written guarantee that he will share the expense of resettling the post when necessary.

Back in July:-

Agreed the beck through the Town Street be thoroughly scoured and Wood and Dunn be appointed as committee to carry out the work at once.

Town Street was the name of the road from High Bridge to the top of Dead Lane, now known (incorrectly) as Thorpe. No road or place should be called just Thorpe, as it designated an adjunct to a larger settlement. If a name is needed for that part of the village near the church it should be Lockington Thorpe. Whatever the name, Messrs Wood and Dunn reported at the next meeting that the scouring was *very satisfactory.*



Three of the parish houses, now 1810 Cottage

On the other hand, the council was not pleased with work done on the pump in Kilwick Lane. *Agreed that J Ireland be asked to withdraw his bill of 2/- for the old grate and let that amount go toward repair of the well belonging the pump in Kilwick Lane which he put down, the council considering the work to have been done in a most unsatisfactory manner.*

At the May election the chairman read out the names of those nominated and put them before the meeting.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
William Agar	Farmer	Rectory Farm	23	
Thomas Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm	31	31
Charles Dunn	Roadman	Cottage at 86-88 Front Street	29	29
Edward Farnaby	Farmer	Manor House Farm	23	
David Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	24	24
W H Hutchinson	Farmer	Lockington Grange	24	24
Thomas Holliday	Shoemaker	115 Front Street	32	32
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	26	26
William Smith	Labourer	?	12	
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	34	34
Robert Wardell	Shopkeeper	70 Front Street	34	34
John Wood	Corn miller	?	28	28

No poll being demanded, the above were elected.

Officers were:- Chairman E Welborn, Vice chairman T Bradley. Footpath and Bridges Committee Jackson, Fenton, Holliday. Property Committee Bradley, Wardell.

Agreed the District Council be asked to put in repair Belah Lane.

We know it as Bealey's Lane but elsewhere it is Beeley, Beulah or even Bealough.

Agreed that R Fisher be requested not to plough over the bridle path which runs through his field being a direct road from Lockington to Beverley but that it should be left the same width as it was before.

The council had already requested this of Mr Fisher as he had previously ploughed up the path

to the great inconvenience of the public.

Agreed that a footbridge be put over the drain out of the Crake Marsh into H Clark's field, also a rail be put into the gate going out of Grasby Lane into Mr Farnaby's field.

Here are two names that have been almost lost. Crake or Crakie borders Dead Lane (which was again in the minutes as *in a very unsatisfactory state*) opposite Crake House. The name comes from the corncrake, a bird more common then. Grasby Lane ran alongside 37 Front Street to the Marsh.

The council's efforts to discover the whereabouts of the Enclosure Award were successful at last.

Rector be requested to loan the council the parish Award and a copy of the Enclosure Act to be returned in due course.

Despite being a public document, the whole council had to sign for the safe custody of the Award and then return it in nine weeks.

Agreed the foot bridge adjoining Dead Lane and Hemp Yard be put in order.

This path has now been lost as it ran through what is now Thorpe Leys but the name was partly retained in the house named Hemp Garth on Thorpe, now demolished.

1898

Mr Griffith be asked to pull down the notice boards at the ends of the carriage drive which do hinder foot passengers from walking down the drive, it being a public footpath as specified in the Award.

The Carriage Drive was a very fine entrance to the Rectory, lined with well kept trees and leading to a bridge (still there) across the beck and thence to the house. Whether or not it was a public footpath remained to be seen.

There was no need for an election of councillors in March as there were only nine candidates.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
William Agar	Farmer	Rectory Farm
Thomas Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm
Charles Dunn	Roadman	Cottage at 86-88 Front Street
David Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe
Thomas Holliday	Shoemaker	115 Front Street
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield farm
Robert Wardell	Shopkeeper	70 Front Street
John Wood	Miller	?

Officers elected were:- Chairman Welborn, Vice chairman Jackson, Treasurer Bradley. Property Wardell, Holliday. Footpaths Dunn, Fenton, Agar.

The expenditure limit for both committees was raised to £1.

Proposed that the half acre of land belonging the parish in Westfield be identified and Lord Hotham pay 10/- per year for right of road as formerly.

The land is the site of the cattle sheds along Westfield Road. This is the first mention in the minutes of Lord Hotham, the main landowner. The council thought better of this proposal and declined it, but passed one which asked that

Town Street Beck be cleaned out and Lord Hotham's agent be asked to clean out their portion at the same time.

The council also wanted

the cesspool grates in Town Street to be made secure by screws to prevent any accident.

This is a reminder that there was no running water or piped sewage disposal in the village until well after the end of the Second World War.

1899

The work of the Property Committee never stopped. One of the parish houses needed to be put into *tenantable repair* and required a shed.

Agreed that a good wood coal house be erected with a zinc roof and the placing of it be left to the Property Committee.

This time at the March meeting there was an election of councillors.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
William Agar	Farmer	Rectory Farm	23	23
Thomas Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm	23	23
Charles Dunn	Roadman	Cottage at 86-88 Front Street	12	
David Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	21	21

Thomas Holliday	Shoemaker	115 Front Street	26	26
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	23	23
Matthew Raper	Labourer	25 Front Street	17	17
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	22	22
John Wood	Grocer	Cottage at 31 Front Street	25	25
Robert Wardell	Grocer	70 Front Street	20	20
Robert Ward	Shepherd	?	4	

The chairman read out the names of those with the highest number of votes and no poll being demanded they were declared duly elected.

Officers elected:- Chairman Welborn, Vice chairman Jackson, Treasurer Bradley. Footpaths Agar, Fenton, Raper. Property Wardell, Holliday.

The sparrows made a comeback!

Agreed that sparrows being such pests should be destroyed and paid for as in former years.

The school log for July reported :-

Haymaking has commenced in the parish and school attendance has fallen off very much.

There were regular complaints at this time of year about the absences of older pupils for such activities as singling turnips, gathering fruit, leading the drill horse and bird 'tenting' (scaring). It was understandable as money was very short in most families and any chance to earn was taken.

Agreed the Property Committee have power to put the pump in Thorpe belonging the council in thorough repair.

This was sited near the parish houses that are now 1810 Cottage.

1900

In January William Dunn (Inn keeper at the Rockingham Inn) was elected to fill the vacancy on the Council despite not standing for election in 1899. Who had left the Council is not recorded, and it is surprising that Charles Dunn, who got 12 votes, was not appointed.

As the Council now had its full complement of nine there was no need for an election. Officers were:- Chairman Welborn, Vice chairman Jackson, Treasurer Bradley. Footpaths Agar, Fenton. Property Raper, Dunn.

At the April meeting:-

Sparrows be bought 3 months longer.

On 21 May the children had an unexpected day away from school.

Holiday in honour of the relief of Mafeking.

In July it was reported:-

A Parish meeting be called to take into consideration the sparrow question seeing that the District Auditor had disallowed the amount paid (viz £5) for sparrows during the year ending 31 March 1900, the said amount being taken out of the Parish Council's books.

Two weeks later:-

Resolved that a halfpenny per £1 voluntary rate be laid and collected from the ratepayers to refund the £5 surcharged by the District Auditor, which amount was expended for the destruction of sparrows, and that no more sparrows be paid for after this meeting.

The going rate for a sparrow was a halfpenny, which amount you could also claim for a rat's tail. Thus ended the sparrow saga, for the time being...

CHAPTER SIX

1901-1913

1901

Another era ended with the death of Queen Victoria. The Chairman moved a resolution that a letter of condolence be sent to the members of the Royal Family and a copy be placed in the minutes.

Copy as per letter sent on Jan 30th 1901.

To His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the VII.

We the members of the Parish Council of Lockington, East Yorkshire, representing the parishioners in meeting assembled on Jan 28th inst beg most respectfully to offer to your Majesty the King and the other members of the Royal Family their deepest sympathy in the much lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of blessed memory.

Signed Edwin Welborn, Chairman.

The annual parish meeting was held in the school in March. Voting was thus:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
William Agar	Farmer	Rectory Farm	20	20
Charles Bradley	Gentleman	Site of 98-100 Front Street	11	
Thomas Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm	20	20
Henry Clark	Farmer	Holly Farm	2	
William Dunn	Innkeeper	Rockingham Inn	15	15
William Fenton	Labourer	?	12	12
David Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	16	16
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	21	21
John Sandimore	Labourer	?	4	
George Richardson	Cart man	Lund Hill Cottage	0	
Matthew Raper	Labourer	25 Front Street	18	18
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	18	18
John Jordan Wood	Miller	?	17	17
Alexander Walker	Farmer	Village Farm	7	

No poll being demanded, those with the highest number of votes were declared elected.

Officers:- Chairman Welborn, Vice chairman Jackson, Treasurer Bradley. Footpaths Agar, Fenton. Property Dunn, Raper.

Another break from lessons:-

Holiday as a result of the Lockington Feast Day.

The Ancient Order of Foresters (Court Wellington) met at the Rockingham Inn for an annual gathering and feast on the last Friday in May. A parade passed through the village on decorated wagons. There were games and roundabouts on the Marsh. Similar school holidays occurred to celebrate the Methodist Anniversary Tea and some Anglican festivals. Possibly as a result of the festivities the Council was asked to add an extra plank to the footbridge over the Marsh to make it wider.

Usually bills were paid without any queries but in August the minutes read:-
Bills be paid excepting Mr Adkinson's as it looks an exorbitant charge for the old bricks used upon the Parish Council's property.



The Forge in Back Street about 1900

1902

There was no election as the Council was now on a three-year cycle. There was a change of officers as Edwin Welborn did not wish to continue as Chairman, so he and Henry Jackson exchanged offices.

New technology appeared on the distant horizon.

Thomas Bradley brought forth a resolution that the need of having Telegraph Communication would be a great benefit to the parish.

However the Council could not face the challenge, so at the next meeting:-

Proposition that the Council approach the postal authorities to establish Telegraph Communication was not seconded.

This was the year of the Coronation of Edward VII. A committee of residents was formed under the chairmanship of the Reverend A H Griffith (who else!) to arrange a suitable celebration.

Agreed that there be taken £12 from the funds of the Council, £10 to be used for tea etc., and £2 to be laid out in something permanent in remembrance. Also the whole village should be canvassed for subscriptions to provide a tea for every inhabitant, also sports and fireworks be provided.

A photograph shows the tea party in the school so we can assume the other festivities took place. Whether any permanent remembrance was made is not clear.

In August the school log reported:-

Attendance low because of the whooping cough.

Similar entries occurred regularly as infectious disease such as measles and diphtheria struck the children.

1903

23 January. H Jackson and T Bradley being the only members present no meeting for business could be held.

This is the first time a quorum was lacking.

The annual parish meeting took place in April when these officers were elected:- Chairman Jackson, Vice chairman Welborn, Treasurer Bradley. Property Dunn, Raper. Footpaths D Fenton, W Fenton.

The school log read:-

The sanitary inspector says that closets must be emptied more often.

A more significant entry was made on 6 November:-

The school is now a Free School.

Up to now the fees were one penny per week for farmer's children and a halfpenny for those of labourers. School lessons were very formal with great emphasis on religious education. The Rector would regularly call to question pupils on their knowledge of the Catechism (usually disappointingly poor). A favourite teaching technique was the "object lesson" where a particular item such as a flower or book would form the centrepiece of a whole lesson. Practical work was limited to gardening for the boys (the school garden was opposite the Wesleyan chapel) and knitting for girls.

1904

Triennial election for members of the Parish Council. Nominations and votes cast were:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
W James Algar	Schoolmaster	90-92 Front Street	6	
Charles Bradley	Gentleman	Site of 98-100 Front Street	11	11
Thomas Bradley	Farmer	Rectory Farm	17	17
William Burgess	Bricklayer	117 Front Street	4	
Henry Clark	Farmer	Holly Farm	15	15
Charles Dunn	Cottager	Cottage at 86-88 Front Street	16	16
William Fenton	Carrier	69 Front Street	9	9
David Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	6	
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street	13	13
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	19	19
Alexander Walker	Farmer	Village Farm	6	6
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	18	18

Officers:- Chairman Jackson, Vice chairman Welborn, Treasurer T Bradley. Footpaths T Bradley, Jobson. Property Dunn, Fenton.

The limit of expenditure for both committees was raised to £2 before reference need be made to the Council.

Clerk to see the two members who were elected but had not come to the meeting to ask if they intended taking office and become members of the Council.

It appears that they did not become Councillors, because at the next meeting there was a show of hands regarding applicants who were not among the original candidates. By this means at least one person, C W Ireland, became a member of the Council.

On 1 June the school log reported:-

Aike school has closed and the children are ordered to attend this school. They are carried to and from school in a covered waggonette.

Ryedale Museum has on show such a horse drawn vehicle rather like a small version of those used on the Oregon Trail during the westward expansion in America.

1905

In April, at the annual parish meeting, these were elected as officers:- Chairman Jackson, Vice chairman Welborn, Treasurer T Bradley. Footpaths Clark, Jobson. Property Fenton, Ireland.

The Council was having trouble obtaining rents from some tenants of the parish houses. Two were called to a special meeting to explain why they had not paid. From the minutes it is clear that the Councillors were sympathetic to their plight and agreed to allow extra time.

Chairman to see Mr Ingham (Steward to Lord Hotham) about the ownership of Palace Beck and to ask him about cutting the fences and cleaning it out.

Only old-time villagers will know that Palace Beck runs from the Village Hall to High Bridge.

Removal by death of Sam Burton who had been Assistant Overseer for about 30 years and clerk to the Council since its origination.

There followed a long and sincere appreciation of his work for the village. J J Bradley was chosen as the new clerk at a salary of £12 per year.

1906

Officers elected at the annual meeting were:- Chairman Jackson, Vice chairman Dunn, others as before.

Clerk to write to tenants stating that in future they would have to pay their rent at our Council meetings.

A typical rent was between £2 and £1 per year depending on the size of the house. Prompt payers got sixpence off!

On 29 October it was reported that the parish houses had been insured against fire for £300, raised later to £312. This was providential as the minute for December reads:-

Council regretted that a fire had taken place on parish property on 13 November and the house up Kilnwick Lane in the occupation of David Weatherill had been partly destroyed.

How the fire originated will remain a mystery. The tenant was found dead in the house at the time of the fire and an inquest held at which the verdict given was accidentally suffocated.

David Weatherill was a joiner who built Loring House in his spare time. The parish property was quickly repaired by accepting the lowest tender of £9 0s 0d (the other was 15 shillings more). The Council also claimed and received £5 in back rent from Mr Weatherill's executors.

1907

At the election meeting in March 15 nomination papers were handed in. Three were invalid, one was withdrawn and two were submitted twice. That left nine eligible candidates, all of whom were declared elected.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
W James Algar	Schoolmaster	90-92 Front Street
Thomas Bradley	Farmer	Rectory Farm
Henry Clark	Farmer	Holly Farm
William Fenton	Carrier	69 Front Street
Charles William Ireland	Rural Postman	10 Thorpe
John Ireland	Miller	Bryan Mills
Francis Potts	Tailor	32 Front Street
George Robinson	Cow keeper	Thorpe House
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm

Officers:- Chairman Bradley, Vice chairman Algar, Treasurer J Ireland. Property Fenton, C W Ireland. Footpaths Algar, Robinson. The clerk's salary was raised to £16 per year.

Among the usual bridges to be painted and ditches to be cleaned there is this entry:-

Resolved that the Council acknowledge no more stiles in the parish.

Presumably these were easily damaged and the Council has had enough of them.

1908

The same officers were re-elected from 1907. Assorted bridges, banks and ditches were dealt with, but the most important entry in the minutes was that of 13 August:-

Resolved that Parish Council meetings be thrown open to the public.

A new pump was bought for High Bridge as the old one could not be repaired. The cost must have worried some councillors as this minute shows:-

Proposed that the people who use the parish pump on threshing days pay half a crown a day till the debt of the new pump was paid off.

This probably referred to the use of the pump to fill the traction engine boilers that powered the threshing machines, as 2/6 was a lot of money. The resolution was not seconded.

1909

Water was still causing problems for the Council.

Clerk to write to the people who used the pump in Hance's garden and tell them not to fetch any more water without the permission of Mr T Taylor.

Mr Gee the blacksmith has offered to keep the three pumps in order for 15/- per year.

Officers elected at the annual parish meeting:- Chairman Bradley, Treasurer J Ireland. Property C Ireland, Fenton. Footpaths Algar, Robinson.

The school closed its year with a report that there were 96 pupils on the register.

1910

Triennial meeting for election of Parish Councillors.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
William J Algar	Schoolmaster	90-92 Front Street	13	13
Thomas Bradley	Farmer	Rectory Farm	22	22
Henry Clark	Farmer	Holly Farm	16	16
J Charles Dunn	Publican	Rockingham Inn	10	
William Fenton	Farmer	Lund Wold Farm	19	19
William Grant	Carrier	19 Chapel Street	12	
C William Ireland	Rural postman	10 Thorpe	11	
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	26	26
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street	13	13
George Robinson	Cow keeper	Thorpe House	25	25
Tom Taylor	Carrier	Parish House, Thorpe	21	21
Fletcher Taylor	Labourer	94 Front Street	5	
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	21	21

No poll being demanded the above were elected. Officers:- Chairman Bradley, Vice chairman Algar, Treasurer Robinson. Property Fenton, Clark. Footpaths Jobson, Taylor.

By now all the parish houses were rented out. Three cost 19s 6d each for a half year, one at £1 4s 6d and the fifth at £1 19s 6d. (Remember the 6d reduction for prompt payers!). Three houses constituted what is now 1810 Cottage and the other two were on the site of Primrose Cottage in Kilnwick Lane. It is now impossible to say which house cost which rent, but presumably they differed in size and/or facilities such as outbuildings.

In August the school broke up. Usually it was for 5 weeks but this year the pupils did not return until 28 November, a break of 13 weeks. This extended holiday was the result of remodelling and enlarging the building.

1911

Officers as last year except that Robinson replaced Jobson on the Footpath Committee.

Trouble with drains:-

Meeting called owing to the Sanitary Inspector objecting to the Council going on with the drain from Mrs Taylor's yard. He would not pass the drain until it was laid with sanitary pots with cemented joints.

The Council complained that they lacked the funds for this. Eventually it was resolved by a compromise.

The Sanitary Inspector has given us the privilege of doing half this year and half another.

There was disagreement between the Council and school managers over the cost of renting the school for meetings. The managers wanted 1/- per meeting plus an honorarium for the cleaner. By appealing to the County Council the Parish Council got the school free of charge.

Agreed the clerk write to the District Council stating that anything the Nuisance Inspector condemned in future he should acquaint our representative with the same, giving him a chance to defend the same before the Council.

Disappointingly we do not know what nuisance the inspector condemned.

1912

Officers:- Chairman Bradley, Treasurer Robinson. Property Clark, Jobson. Footpaths Robinson, Taylor.

School log entry for 12 April:-

No coal left because of the coal strike. Children gathered wood to burn in the stove.

A further entry dated 14 June reads:-

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.

In September the Council recorded with great regret the death of Thomas Bradley.

Despite an agreement with the County Council to use the school free of charge, the Parish Council decided to pay 1/- per meeting to the managers.

Beverley Rural District Council kept a close eye on financial matters.

District Auditor has written to criticise the Council regarding the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of the parish in which there irregularities in the entries. The clerk reported that he was sorry the books were not right but it was the first time that a special rate had been laid and people objected to pay. Council discussed the report and after hearing the clerk's explanation they were satisfied with it especially as he promised to try to do all right in the future.

1913

Triennial election of Parish Councillors.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ORDER
W Algar	Schoolmaster	90-92 Front Street	20	8
J J Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm	25	3
John Burton	Farmer	115 Front Street	17	
Henry Clark	Farmer	Holly Farm	15	
William Gray	Farmer	Acre Farm	7	
William Grant	Carrier	19 Chapel Street	23	4
John Ireland	Miller and farmer	Bryan Mills	Withdrew	
Ernest Ireland	Miller and farmer	Bryan Mills	27	1
C W Ireland	Postman	10 Thorpe	25	5
Henry Jackson	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	25	6
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street	17	
Harry Marshall	Gardener	30 Front Street	5	

Tom Taylor	Carrier	Parish house, Thorpe	25	2
Joseph Taylor	Labourer	58 Front Street	10	
Edwin Welborn	Farmer	Moorfield Farm	25	7
Harry Ward	Carrier	7 Chapel Street	18	9

No poll being requested, the above were elected.

The new clerk and assistant Overseer of the Poor, chosen from nine candidates, was George Robinson (smallholder) at a salary "*not to exceed £15 per annum*". (The Council had previously decided that Overseers did not need to be Councillors). His duties were *to assess, levy and collect the poor rate, to make any valuation lists of the parish and act as clerk to the Council.*

Officers:- Chairman Jackson, Vice chairman C W Ireland, Treasurer Ward. Property Ward, C W Ireland. Footpaths Grant, Bradley.

The subsequent meetings dealt with the usual round of beck clearing, gate replacing, pump repairing and hedge slashing.

CHAPTER SEVEN

1914-1929

1914

Officers:- Chairman Jackson, Vice chairman C W Ireland, Treasurer Ward. Property C W Ireland, Ward. Footpaths Bradley, Taylor, Algar. Footpaths expenditure was raised to £4 without need to refer to the Council.

27 November:-

The Chairman made some touching remarks about the present war and appealed to the members for their opinions as to raising some assistance in which it was unanimously decided to do something. This was agreed to be a house to house collection and concert, the collections to be divided between the Belgian Relief Fund and the East Riding Motor Ambulance Fund.

4 December:-

Results of the collections were as follows:-

COLLECTORS	AMOUNT RAISED
School children selling flags	£0 9s 0d
Algar and Taylor	£2 14s 6d
C W and E Ireland	£9 7s 6d
Bradley and Ward	£5 15s 6d
Jackson and Grant	£12 6s 3d
Received later	£0 11s 6d
Total	£31 4s 0d

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks for the kind way they had responded and hoped a blessing would rest with them.

Agreed to hold a concert and whist drive when convenient.

It was reported later that the Belgian Fund was sent £15 2s 0d and the Motor Ambulance Fund £16 2s 0d. The concert raised £6 10s 0d.

The school log commented:-

6 pairs of socks and 4 mufflers have been knit by the girls and sent to the soldiers at the front.

1915

Officers:- Chairman Jackson, Vice chairman C W Ireland, Treasurer Ward. Footpaths Taylor, Bradley, Algar. Property Ward, C W Ireland.

The dance and whist drive raised £8 8s 10d and this was sent to the Belgian Consul.

Tenants were obviously having difficulty in paying their rents.

Property Committee to remind him of his arrears.

This was followed by:-

Chairman stated that seeing he had paid no heed when reminded then he be written to and informed that it must be paid before the end of February to save further trouble.

1916

Officers:- Chairman C W Ireland, Vice chairman Jackson, Treasurer Ward. Property Grant, C W Ireland, Ward. Footpaths Algar, Taylor, Bradley.



Front Street about 1900

Some back rent had been paid, but not by everyone.
They promised to pay as soon as they could.

Meanwhile the usual round of repairs continued.
Mr Harrison had looked at the pump up Kilnwick Lane and found it was an expensive job to put it in thorough order, so he repaired the top bucket so they could get water for the present time.

1917

Officers:- Chairman C W Ireland, Vice chairman Jackson, Treasurer Ward. Property C W Ireland, Ward. Footpaths Welborn, Algar, Bradley.

Chairman reported that David Malton had been removed to the workhouse hospital by the Overseers and that his bit of furniture had been sold at his consent to help pay his rent.

A circular had come from the East Riding War Agricultural Committee regarding a scheme for the supplying of seed potatoes for smallholders, occupiers of allotments and private gardens in 1 cwt bags, not more than 5 cwt being supplied to each grower.

A further circular dealt with the destruction of rats and sparrows.
Councillors felt that the price suggested for sparrows was not enough to encourage people to kill them. Council proposed that the price should be 6d per dozen fully fledged, 3d per dozen for eggs and 4d per dozen for young ones. Agreed the clerk undertake to buy sparrows and

arrange the hours of sale to suit himself. Also that some of the £20 in the Treasurer's hands be used for the destroying of sparrows.

The Footpaths Committee (which also dealt with the becks) reported that they were having difficulty in getting a man to clean them out, presumably because so many able bodied men were in the armed forces.

The Property committee had received an unusual request:-
There was a pair of steps needed for Mrs Harrison to get up into her bedroom.
 The Council generously agreed to order steps and a handrail!

1918

Officers remained as last year.
 The lanes had been let for the sum of £12 to those who kept cows in the parish. It was suggested that
if let by auction, people that had to plough grass out could come and take lanes from other parishes as there was a shortage of grass.

The school log reported that Mr Algar would form a War Savings Committee with the children. Despite its sympathetic attitude to those who were having difficulty in paying, Council lost its patience with one tenant.
Clerk to write to him and inform him that if the back rent of 8s 6d is not paid at once the Council would have to take proceedings against him.

1919

Election of Councillors.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
William Algar	Schoolmaster	90-92 Front Street	12	12
John Bradley	Labourer	Westfield Farm	13	13
Herbert Ellerby	Labourer	29 Front Street	2	
William Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	92 Thorpe	1	
Bethel Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	12	12
William Grant	Fruit grower	19 Chapel Street	13	13
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street	11	11
Charles W Ireland	Rural postman	Stamford House	12	12
Ernest Ireland	Farmer	Bryan Mills	4	
George Lascelles	Farmer	Lockington Grange	9	9
George Robinson	Farmer	Holly Farm	14	14
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Acre Farm	10	10
James Wood	Small holder	?	2	

No poll being demanded, the election was declared complete.
 Officers:- Chairman Algar, Vice chairman Grant, Treasurer Robinson. Property Ireland, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Lascelles, Jobson.
 A new clerk was needed. Regret was expressed at Mr Robinson's resignation, as he had always been *most obliging*. Applications were received from H A Burgess and A J Wood.

Mr Burgess stated that through a gunshot wound in his thigh, he would not be able to take it of three months. He stated that his father would take it three months. After a vote, Mr Burgess was elected and his father also appointed to assist for three months. His duties are to assess and collect the poor rates and to have remuneration when making a new valuation list and act as clerk to the parish council at a yearly salary of £15 to be paid out of the money raised for the relief of the poor.

A gunshot wound is a weak description for a very serious injury, caused by a piece of shrapnel during the war that gave him a permanent limp. The family still has the offending missile. Harry Burgess served as clerk for nearly 50 years. His father William owned the first cycle seen in the village, and was a Methodist local preacher for 40 years. Mark, Harry's brother, founded the family ice cream business in Beverley soon after the war ended.

The final entry regarding the war in the minutes reads:-

Agreed to give the sum of £5 from Parish council funds towards the expenses incurred in the peace celebrations.

“THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE”

NAME	RANK	KILLED	AGE	SERVICE
N Algar	Private	1916	24	East Yorks Reg
W D Bradley	Private	1917	32	East Yorks Reg
J Boswell	Boy servant	1919	17	HMS Victory
A Fenton	Driver	1915	20	Service Corps
C S Ireland	Gunner	1916	24	Artillery
T Johnson	Private	1917	31	Fusiliers
C Landamore	Private	1916	25	East Yorks Reg
T Lawson	Private	1916	44	Canada Rifles
C Pickering	Private	1917	19	Machine Gun Cps
J Sanderson	Private	1918	40	RFC (Mechanic)
A S Seaman	Private	1916	23	2 nd Yorks Reg
A E Nalton	Private	1917	19	Machine Gun Cps

James Boswell survived the fighting only to succumb to influenza in the 1918 epidemic. Charles Pickering lived at 89 Front Street. According to a letter from a relative, he falsified his age in order to join up in 1914. He was in the 87th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, and was wounded on 3 December 1917 near Masnieres. Captured by the Germans, he later died of his wounds.

1920

Officers were appointed as for last year.

Lanes were let in the following lengths:-

- (1) From Mr Lascelles's cross roads to Mr Ness's gate
- (2) From village end to Holme chalk pit
- (3) From Mr Lascelles's cross roads to Lund bottoms
- (4) Lund Lane
- (5) Kilnwick Lane
- (6) Station Road and Beverley High Road

Clerk to write to the Fuel Overseer in Beverley stating that several people were without coal and ask him if he could release some of the coal already in stock at Lockington Station.

As a result of the war, unemployment rose to reach one million by 1920. This led to a series of strikes between 1919 and 1921 at the docks, on the railways and in the mines.

The train service was considered to be inadequate.

Clerk to write to the Railway Company, York, asking for an improved train service to include one to stop at about 11 a.m. in the direction of Hull and one at about 10 p.m. from Hull.

1921

Officers:- Chairman Algar, Vice chairman Grant, Treasurer Robinson. Property Ireland, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Lascelles, Jobson.

By 4 votes to 3 agreed that the £2 houses have their rents raised by 10s and the others in proportion.

This was the first rise in rents since 1906. Inflation must have been low!

The Award had disappeared again.

Clerk to do his utmost to find the Parish Award last known to be in the keeping of the late Rev A H Griffith. To write to his brother.

Arthur Hammond Griffith had recently died in a nursing home at Bournemouth.

A circular from the County Council proposing an increase in Lockington rates from £3666 to £3841 prompted this heartfelt response:-

At a Parish Council meeting on 9 December it was unanimously decided to oppose the increase in rateable value on the grounds that Lockington is a purely agricultural parish and agriculture is at the present time in a depressed condition.

1922

Election of Councillors.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ORDER
William Algar	Schoolmaster	90-92 Front Street	10	4
John J Bradley	Farm labourer	Westfield Farm	11	1
Bethel Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	11	2
William Grant	Labourer	19 Chapel Street	7	8
Charles W Ireland	Retired	Stamford House	9	6
John Jobson	Gardener	27 Front Street	8	7
George Lascelles	Farmer	Lockington Grange	7	9
George Robinson	Farmer	Holly Farm	11	3
Jonathan Saunderson	Butcher	Ivy House	5	
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Acre Farm	10	5

No poll being demanded the above were declared elected.

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Robinson. Property Ireland, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Lascelles, Algar.

The Property Committee reported that some tenants had arranged exchanges without informing the Council. They were also displeased with the condition of one house.

His house was so dirty the Committee had decided to allow Mr Dale, the new tenant, a little for disinfectant and lime.

The route along Bealey's Lane was the shortest way to Leconfield and Beverley, so when the farmer at Gomary Hall transgressed, the Council was quick to act.

Mr Osgerby has ploughed and sown across the bridal [sic] path at the end of Bealey's Lane. Clerk to write and request that after harvest he shall leave about 5 ft. unploughed.

1923

The officers remained as before.

Business was routine except for a request to the County Council to erect road signs regarding the school.

Danger signals have been erected near the school. Clerk to write to ERCC and thank them for promptly attending to the matter.

These would be the signs, visible on one old photograph, showing what looks rather like a full Mr Whippy ice cream cornet. It was actually supposed to represent the "torch of learning".

1924

The same officers were elected as last year except that Lascelles seem to have gone from the Footpath Committee.

Council was annoyed with the District Council to which the clerk was asked to write.

This council considers a needless expense has been incurred in repairing the culvert in Dead Lane. A new cut is needed to make a satisfactory job of it. At present a pot drain meets the water in the open drain and is forced back and choked up when there is an extra flow of water on. The council thinks they should have been consulted in the matter before work commenced.

Sparrow money has run out. Agreed that sparrow rate be discontinued.

Mrs Hudson sent a requisition to have her bridge widened so as to get over it with her pram. Mr Robinson said that if the council would buy three planks he would widen all three bridges free of charge.

A later bill showed that the planks cost £1 5s 4d from Mr Beal.

1925

Election of Councillors. As there were nine nominations, all were elected without further ado.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
William Algar	Retired schoolmaster	104 Front Street
Charles Henry Bradley	Labourer	69 Front Street
John Jackson Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm
Bethel Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe
William Grant	Labourer	19 Chapel Street
Charles William Ireland	Retired postman	Stamford House
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street
George Tom Robinson	Farmer	Holly Farm
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Acre Farm

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Robinson. Property Ireland, Fenton. Footpaths J J Bradley, C H Bradley, Algar, Jobson.

Lanes to be let by public auction as in previous years but owing to the heavy expenses incurred they be let at 5/- per gait. Application from Mrs Richardson for a gait on the lanes for her horse.

A gait is a measure of grassland required to keep a cow or horse, three sheep, two and a half goats etc. The area it occupies depends upon the quality of the herbage. The term is still in use on Beverley Westwood. To let them by public auction required the employment of an auctioneer. On several occasions the name of Mr Ulliot of Driffield is mentioned. Presumably his fees made the process financially hardly worthwhile.

1926

Officers were as last year except that Robinson replaced Ireland on the Property Committee.

What appears to be a well which has never been bricked out has given way at the sides and has let the top in. It is against the pump up Kilnwick Lane. Mr Burgess estimates that it will cost 7 to 8 guineas.

William Burgess was the father of Harry, the clerk. He worked as a bricklayer on the Hotham estate and lived in 117 Front Street.

This council offers no objection to the postmaster having a weekly half-holiday but suggests that it be on the Saturday, and change the post office half-holiday to Saturday.

For many years the Post Master's house and Post Office were in Stamford House, next to the Rockingham Inn. The location of the post box can still be detected in the wall of the house.

Lanes to be let as last year. Horses to be included and gaits to be 5/- per cow or horse. Highest tenders to be accepted.

List of cow keepers to go to Beverley RDC as a result of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926.

1927

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Robinson. Property Ireland, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Bradley, Algar, Jobson.

At the annual parish meeting this suggestion was made by a villager:-

Mr Ounsworth said he thought this was an opportunity to move in the matter of having a public telephone call office and telegraph installed. There were already two sets of poles leading into the village. One set might shortly become unused and the council had an offer from the Postmaster to rent one for £20 10s 0d per year guaranteed for 7 years. Agreed to form a committee to investigate consisting of Grant, Ounsworth and Saunderson.

However at a later meeting:-

Agreed to let the matter fall to the wall as there were no funds forthcoming for the guarantee and the committee had failed to get the guarantee reduced.

According to Alix Warley's book (page 59) the telephone arrived in 1927-8, along with the red kiosk which most villagers treated with suspicion. They preferred to use the instrument in the post office where there was some human assistance!

Gaits let on the lanes. Cows... W Jackson 1, J Baker 1, T Taylor 2, H Bradley 1, W Burgess 2, E Hall 1, J Robinson 2, A Wood 2, T Took 2, W Ellerker 1.

Horses... R Taylor 1, W Richardson 1.

Several requests from parishioners to get Thorpe End tarred.

Up to now all the roads were surfaced with crushed chalk. Harry Marshall had recently acquired the first motor lorry in the village, equipped with solid rubber tyres. Unfortunately the District Council had spent all the money available for tarring in the present year.

Clerk to enquire about a Free Library being installed in the village.

At the next meeting:-

County Librarian regrets he cannot proceed with a Free Library this winter but will attend to the matter as soon as possible.

New plank to be put up Queen's Lane leading to Hemp Garth as it had perished.

Queen's Lane was a rather nicer alternative name for Dead Lane.

1928

Election of Councillors. No voting was needed.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
William Algar	Retired schoolmaster	104 Front Street
Charles Henry Bradley	Small holder	69 Front Street
John Jackson Bradley	Labourer	Westfield Farm
Bethel Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe
William Grant	Small holder	19 Chapel Street
Charles William Ireland	Retired postman	Stamford House
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street
George Tom Robinson	Farmer	Holly Farm
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Acre Farm

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Robinson. Property Ireland, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Bradley, Algar, Jobson.

At the annual parish meeting there were complaints from the public about the wretched state of Cascade Bridge and Dead Lane.

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

Gaits let for cows.. Took 2, Jackson 1, Bradley 1, T Taylor 2, Bailey 1, Norris 1, Marshall 1, R Taylor 1, Robinson 3, Ellerker 1, Wood 1, Burgess 2, Witty 1, Richardson 1 horse.

Ministry of Transport replied to say that there were no funds available at present to widen the road at Thorpe. However, tenants, expecting the scheme to go ahead, had left their hedges unslashed which made it more dangerous to traffic.

The Recreation Club held a gala to raise funds for a Recreation Hall. A cricket match, sports and tennis on the lawn (by kind permission of Rev Walker) all took place, followed by fireworks and a dance in the school.

1929

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Robinson. Property Fenton, Walker. Footpaths Bradley, Bradley, Jobson.

Chairman reported the absence through death of Mr C W Ireland, who was a good friend and valued Councillor.

J Walker took his place.

Surveyor reports that Thorpe can be tarred if part of Station Road is left untarred.

Clerk with Grant and Algar to meet with County Librarian.

This meeting obviously bore fruit.

Agreed that local librarian enquire for the cost of a cupboard to keep library books in and request a small amount from each borrower to pay for it.

Dead Lane was giving cause for concern again, as was Mr Clark's chimney.

Mr Clark was nearly smoked out and the Committee should have something done.

Clerk to write to Postmaster in Beverley to get a pillar box erected near the centre of the village.

The Award was still eluding the Council.

Parish Award was not in Mr Godsall's office (Steward to Lord Hotham) but the map belonging to it was.

Payments from the letting of the gaits at 5/- per cow brought in £3 15s 0d.

CHAPTER EIGHT

1930-1945

1930

All last year's officers were re-elected.

At the annual parish meeting it was suggested that High Bridge be widened for motor traffic. Until this year the Royal Mail had come to the railway station from whence it was collected by the postmaster in his pony and trap and brought to what is now Stamford House. Now the main post office had acquired a motor vehicle. At the same time the postal address became Driffield not Beverley.

Auditor has pointed out that rents charged for cottages were not in accordance with the agreements and must be revised.

This was soon done and the annual rents became for No. 1, £5; Nos. 2,3,5, £2 10s 0d; No. 4, £3 2s 0d. At the same time the agreements were altered to calendar instead of lunar months.

Gaits allocated...

J Landamore 1 horse, H Marshall 2 cows, F Took 1 cow, R Taylor 1 horse, J Robinson 1 cow, F Bayley 1 goat, J A Wood 1 cow, C Jackson 1 cow, R Taylor 2 cows, H Bradley 1 cow, G Lascelles 2 cows.

1931

Election of Councillors. The names of those nominated were read out after 15 minutes had elapsed since the chairman took the chair. (Why there had to be a quarter of an hour's interval is not clear).

The numbers being exact, they were all declared elected.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
William Algar	Retired teacher	104 Front Street
Charles Henry Bradley	Labourer	69 Front street
Bethel Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe
William Grant	Small holder	19 Chapel Street
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street
George Tom Robinson	Farmer	Holly Farm
John Jackson Bradley	Butcher	Westfield Farm
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm
John Walker	Carrier	94 Front Street

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor. Property Walker, Fenton. Footpaths Algar, Bradley, Bradley.

Gaits applied for:- F Took 2 cows, W Richardson 1 horse, W Jackson 1 cow, R Taylor 2 cows and 1 horse, J Robinson 1 cow, J Wood 1 cow, H Marshall 2 cows, G Lascelles 1 cow.

Clerk to write to traffic commissioners in Leeds to see if a bus can be got to call periodically at the village.

Bulmer's directory of 1892 lists Dunn's bus to Beverley on Saturdays and to Driffield on Thursdays. William Dunn is recorded as a farmer, victualler and bus proprietor of the Rockingham Inn. Presumably his horse drawn service had been withdrawn, as at about this time Harry Ward used to carry passengers on wooden seats aboard his Ford lorry.

The Property Committee reported with evident pride that *all outstanding jobs on houses and pumps done.*



High Bridge and village pump about 1900

1932

Officers were re-elected from last year. At the annual parish meeting a villager suggested that

this parish do not supply Lord Hotham's tenants with water without some little payment.

At the next meeting we read:-

Clerk to inform Lord Hotham that 10/- per year is a reasonable amount to charge for water supplied by the parish to his tenants H Wilson and G Norris.

Later the Parish Council members obviously had second thoughts about charging their landlord.

Payment for Lord Hotham's tenants' water supply to be dropped.

Clerk to chase traffic commissioners about a bus service as the one we had was very much missed.

1933

Officers were re-elected from last year. An old gravel pit (the location is not clear) had been filled in and grassed over. There remained the matter of the £6 6s 0d back rent. After several meetings on the site and with Major Godsall (steward to Lord Hotham), a letter came from Mr Hobson (solicitor), which persuaded the Council *to give up on collecting the £6 6s 0d even though they feel they have a right to it.*

East Yorkshire Motor Services announced that the fare for the special bus service to Beverley would be about 9d.

1934

Election of Councillors.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
William Algar	Retired schoolmaster	104 Front Street	11	
Charles Henry Bradley	Labourer	69 Front Street	17	17
John Jackson Bradley	Labourer	74 Front Street	17	17
Bethel Fenton	Farmer	9 Thorpe	17	17
William Grant	Fruit grower	19 Chapel Street	17	17
John Jobson	Labourer	27 Front Street	16	16
Harry Marshall	Carrier	44 Front Street	12	12
George Tom Robinson	Farmer	Holly Farm	13	13
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	13	13
John Walker	Carrier	94 Front Street	17	17

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Robinson. Property Walker, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Bradley, Jobson, Marshall.

During this year the new Ordnance Survey maps arrived and were checked for rights of way which were

all marked to the best of our knowledge.

The Footpath Committee had to admonish two villagers for failing to keep rights of way open. *Clerk to write to Mr Jackson, Hemp Garth, stating that the path over Hemp Garth is public and requesting him to make it possible to use it as such. Also Mr Osgerby has again ploughed up the bridle path across his field.*

The EYMS representative came to a special meeting to discuss alterations to the bus timetables.

He expressed his pleasure in attending and hoped to run the buses as long as possible.

A circular arrived concerning military manoeuvres...

1935

The parish was now joined to Aike. Election of Councillors took place as usual.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING	VOTES	ELECTED
Charles Henry Bradley	Labourer	69 Front Street	Withdrew	
John J Bradley	Retired butcher	74 Front Street	14	14
Bethel Fenton	Retired farmer	89 Front Street	12	12
William Grant	Labourer	19 Chapel Street	14	14
John Jobson	Retired labourer	27 Front Street	13	13
Harry Marshall	Carrier	44 Front Street	11	11
William Norris	Carrier	Aike	12	12
George Tom Robinson	Farmer	Holly Farm	12	12
Albert Rose	Farmer	Aike	6	
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm	9	9
John Walker	Dairy farmer	94 Front Street	12	12

No poll was demanded so the above nine were declared elected.

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Robinson. Property Walker, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Marshall, Jobson, Norris.

£5 be allowed towards the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

This referred to King George V and Queen Mary. The amount was later reduced to £3.

The Property committee had some difficult cases to deal with at times.

Mrs Shaw has died but her daughter in law says she is not responsible for the rent of £1 15s 0d. Clerk to tell her she is.

An applicant for the late Mrs Shaw's cottage to be told it is not suitable as he has three children and the cottage comprises one living room and one bedroom. Also the cottage reported as filthy and the Committee is advised to try to get it cleaned and made sanitary.

Council was consulted about footpaths on the Dalton Estate. The path from Bealey's Lane to Moorfield Farm appears to have been a short cut but

there is no information to show whether it is a right of way.

The path from the railway station to Decoy Farm is out of the parish after crossing one field.

A photograph in a local paper shows villagers unsuccessfully trying to put rings dangling from strings over the necks of bottles at a fete organised by the Recreation Club to raise funds for the proposed Recreation Hall. They didn't seem to be enjoying the experience!

1936

Officers were as for last year except that the Treasurer is now Walker.

Council wrote off the late Mrs Shaw's arrears as irrecoverable (her daughter in law won!), but had trouble with another tenant.

Mr Wilson has left his cottage without paying rent or leaving an address. Clerk to attempt to trace.

[Someone has written in the margin of the minutes *Moonlight flit.*]

Eventually Mr Wilson was traced to Skerne and, after some persuasion, paid his rent arrears.

A parishioner had queried the number and siting of parish notice boards.

Parish notice boards. There are one each at both chapels and the church so we are all right.

1937

The same Councillors were elected as last year. No vote was needed.

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Walker. Property Robinson, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Marshall, Norris.

As well as the usual round of beck clearing and rubbish disposal, the Property Committee was advised to increase parish house insurance and include cover against motor vehicles and (rather ominously) aircraft.

Although not mentioned in the minutes, electricity arrived!



Recreation Hall

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 House. The hall was used for a variety of village events including cooking meals for the school children, 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.

1938

Two vacancies caused by the death of J Jobson and the resignation of J Walker were filled by Thomas W Burgess and James L Farnaby.

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Norris. Property Robinson, Fenton. Footpaths Bradley, Marshall, Farnaby, Burgess.

In January a circular arrived from the Chief Constable regarding the Village Protection Scheme and Air Raid Precautions. February saw a visit of PC Booth who outlined the scheme for Village Protection. The main points were the formation of an emergency party to include runners and car and cycle owners. A subsequent meeting provided these volunteers:- W Norris, J Blakeston, J Wilson, J Sanderson, H Burgess, J Burgess, G Brayshaw, Mrs T Taylor, Mrs E Cole, Mrs Illingworth, Miss J Griffin, Miss B Nicholson. Car owners (to use their vehicles as ambulances) were Rev W Illingworth, E Cole. Runners were J Smith, H Chittock. Mrs Nicholson offered a storage room if needed.

This was the first time that any ladies had been officially involved in parish matters.

Clearance Order from BRDC for Thorpe cottages.

Beverley Rural District Council. This meant that they were condemned for living in. A letter from the Ministry of Health confirmed this. The Parish Council was most concerned:- *This will halve our income.*

Housing problems continued.

Took requires a new fireside and Jenkinson needs attention to EC.

This reminds us that there was no sewerage system other than cesspits and earth closets (EC) which had to be cleared out by the "night soil men".

1939

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Taylor, Treasurer Norris. Property Fenton, Robinson. Footpaths Bradley, Marshall, Farnaby, Burgess.

The Council obviously felt safe from being bombed despite the fears expressed in Hull.
Bombproof shelter suggested and rejected.

School log for 11 September reads:-

38 evacuees received with 1 teacher.

There is no record of where they stayed or for how long. Presumably they were billeted with local families.

A Home Guard was formed (originally called the Local Defence Volunteers) with headquarters in a cottage opposite the Rockingham Arms. The ARP post was in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. The Auxiliary Fire Service (AFS) came from Etton but had a base here in one of the parish houses.

1940

Regular meetings continued to be held. The officers were the same as last year. Later in the year Mr Illingworth resigned and Frederick Robinson took his place.

The beck continued to give problems.

Committee could not decide what to do about Cascade Bridge, which was dangerous. Mr Taylor offered two old water pipes if the Council would buy three oak posts. Agreed.

Letter from BRDC about allotments and waste paper salvage.

Circulars arrived on Forming a Pig Club, Motor Cycle Messengers, Expenditure for Civil Defence.

Clerk to see Mr Laverack concerning collection of scrap iron. He to arrange a site and act as organiser.

Cyril Laverack lived at Village Farm. By accident or design the Wesleyan Chapel lost its railings but those of the Primitive Chapel are still there. The person responsible in the East Riding for decisions regarding the removal or otherwise of railings was the Lockington architect Anthony Steel.

1941

Officers continued from the previous year.

The Property Committee was peeved to discover that
one cottage was occupied by the AFS who pay no rent whatever.

A special meeting was called to discuss establishing a Parish Food Production Club. Council decided that

no useful purpose was served by this as everyone was doing their best to crop all available land with extra produce such as carrots and onions and as many pigs and poultry are kept as food is available for.

Another problem cropped up for the hard worked Property Committee.
Mr Fenton reported that Mr Alf Warley took possession of a cottage on 13 October. He also reported that Mrs Hodgson had been using the earth closet of Warley's cottage, as her own had no seat and this she used as a coalhouse. Council agreed that Mrs Hodgson be requested to move her coals and Property Committee see to having a new seat fixed.

1942

Election of officers. All officers remained as last year.

Committee has supplied Mr Warley with a little fencing to keep out stock, which he will fix himself. Also owing to wartime difficulties in getting work done Mr Norris had got materials for repairing his copper and had employed a local journeyman and bricklayer to do the work. Committee will reimburse for materials only.

Lanes to be let by auction. Field to be let to Mr Norris.

ERCC to be told that ditch down Laurel Walk was dangerous as well as being blocked, that the drain up Thorpe smells with soap suds and Dead Lane was in a bad state of repairs.

Clerk granted an increase in salary of 30/- provided he takes over the duties of the Treasurer.

14 May. A special meeting was held to consider the inefficient service at the village telephone kiosk.

Clerk to write and inform Post Office of the numerous complaints that after spending much time in ringing up, all the service you can receive is either wait 20 or 30 minutes or nothing but a wireless or gramophone to hear. Several of the councillors themselves have had the annoyance of wasting valuable time in ringing up on urgent business and have been compelled to spend further time in making the journey either to the place of business or to another telephone which strangely enough always appears to be reliable.

Clerk also to write to Weights and Measures Department about the waste of time in taking weights to Dalton to be tested and request a day be allotted to Lockington as in previous years.

Mr Norris wants his shed made waterproof but as the cottage is condemned it would be unwise to expend in repairs, so suggest to tenant he repair it as best he can.

On 17 October 1942 the Parish Council met at 1 p.m. owing to blackout difficulties (instead of the usual evening meeting.)

Two vacancies caused by deaths of H Marshall and G Robinson were filled by Victor Clark Farnaby, (Farmer), and Ernest W Cole, (Carrier), these being the only nominations.

1943

All officers as last year.

A special meeting was called to discuss 'Wings for Victory' week.

It was becoming increasingly difficult to get repairs done because of the shortage of materials and manpower.

Beck not cleaned out owing to shortage of labour.

Gate at south end of Grasby Lane to be repaired.

Lanes and pit to be let and field let to Mr Norris.

ERCC to be requested to fill pot holes in Bealey's Lane.

Beck still not cleaned out.

CC to be asked to mow thistles.

Parish pump out of order and water shortage for stock becoming serious. To get Mr Miller, blacksmith, to give an estimate if possible and see if a grant is available from BRDC.

On 16 October, Council met at 1.15 p.m. owing to the blackout.

No estimate yet for pump. To ask Col Godsall if the Estate will bore for water or whether he considers it advisable to wait and see if water is laid on in the near future.
This is the first hint that there might eventually be a piped water supply.

ERCC to be told of complaints about the barricades at the approaches to the village and ask if the parts built on the footpaths could be removed as they have been in other villages in the surrounding district.

These were the anti-tank defences, which caused more inconvenience to the villagers than they would have to any invaders!

1944

Officers:- Chairman Grant, Vice chairman Norris. Committees as before but add Taylor to Property.

Clerk to ask War Agricultural Executive Committee, St. Mary's Manor, Beverley, if they can send some Hostel men to clean out the beck.

Bridge over to Scorboro to be repaired with local labour likewise Took's front to his EC and Weldon's fireback.

The Lord Hotham's clerk of works asked the council to clean the drain up Thorpe as it holds all His Lordship's basins full.

23 February 1944. School log:-

A portion of the playground wall was knocked down by an Army tank.

The Footpath, Bridge and Beck Committee was disappointed to report:-

Beck has been cleaned but dead flowers from the school were daily thrown over the wall into it.

Parish pump needs repair and blacksmith has done nothing to it yet. ERCC to be requested to clear culvert up Lund Road as it holds the water back and floods at least 2 acres of new seeds.

1945

All officers were as at the last election.

A movement is on foot with a view to having the Recreation Hall run as a parish concern. It was commenced on public funds but no balance sheet was ever shown and the parishioners were desirous to know how things stood. Mr Neville Hobson (Clerk to BRDC) to be asked to assist.

No further information has come to light regarding the running of the Recreation Hall. It was obviously well used as we have plenty of photographs showing fancy dress events, dances, dinners and a wedding reception.

15 November 1945.

A special meeting was called regarding changes to the bus service.

Proposed that in order to catch the outlying farms and cottages and at the same time remove the annoyance of Leconfield passengers crowding the bus and leaving Lockington passengers in Beverley the route be circular, coming to Lockington via Cherry Burton Station and Lockington Grange and returning to Beverley via Scorbro and Leconfield. Times suggested are 4 buses on Saturdays and a new service on Wednesdays of 4 buses.

It is not clear whether these are the only buses to run or just alterations to a more frequent service.

Mr Wilson has offered the gates erected by him instead of paying the back rent amounting to 6s 8d. Agreed.

CHAPTER NINE

1946-1964

1946

Election of Councillors. Nominations were received as follows:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
John Jackson Bradley	Retired butcher	74 Front Street
Thomas William Burgess	Builder	West View Farm (117 Front Street)
Ernest William Cole	Carrier	Loring House
Charles Harold Donkin	Labourer	15 Chapel Street
James Leslie Farnaby	Farmer	9 Thorpe
Bethel Fenton	Retired farmer	89 Front Street
William Norris	Small holder	94 Front Street
Tom Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm
John Wood	Farmer	Grange Farm

All were declared elected. However, at the next meeting:-

T Taylor and B Fenton have declined to accept office. Two nominations were presented from Cyril Laverack, Village Farm, and William Edward Jackson, Hemp Garth. Both were declared elected.

The officers now were:- Chairman Burgess, Vice chairman Jackson, Treasurer the clerk. Property Farnaby, Wood, Cole. Footpaths Laverack, Donkin, Bradley, Norris.

Beck not cleaned out. Weeds have taken such a hold that a mechanical digger may be needed. Committee to get an estimate.

They did.

Quotation for use of mechanical ditch cleaner for the beck was £50 plus £20 transport there and back. Committee to try to get local labour to clean it out.

Complaint that Mr Wilkinson of Glebe Farm, Kilnwick, was allowing 20 cows and a bull to roam the lanes in our parish at will.

7 applicants for Warley's cottage. By a ballot vote Mrs Farnaby was chosen. BRDC to be asked to try to get some houses under way because of the number of applicants for the cottage.

Also to consider a bridge for traffic against High Bridge.

BRDC to be told that the water supply problem was most urgent, and also that the roads were in a wretched state.

The houses referred to eventually became Rectory View. The parish houses were all condemned by now.

18 October 1946. School log:-

A much lower attendance due to Hull Fair.

This was a regular cry each October!

Food gifts from the Dominions were offered to those on the old age and blind pensioner's list for the parish obtained from the post office. Gifts were evenly distributed to all on the list in paper bags kindly supplied by Mr Wood.

Finally:-

Victory Celebrations. Council to donate £3.

Only one bomb fell in the vicinity of the village. It blew in some of the panes of the Wesleyan Chapel. Identical glass could no longer be obtained, which is why the front windows differ in appearance.

Unlike the First World War when the dead were remembered by name on a plaque in the church, the village was fortunate that no resident died as a result of the hostilities. The parents of Corporal Robert Pears, RAF, lived in the village when he was killed aged 24 while serving aboard the aircraft carrier HMS Glorious in 1940. She was sunk by shellfire from the pocket battleship Scharnhorst. Although there were over 1000 men aboard, most were drowned because the Royal Navy was unable to find them. The 41 survivors were picked up accidentally by a Norwegian trawler after three days and nights in the Arctic Sea.

1947

All officers remained as last year.

Mr Took says he needs some repairs to his lavatory. After some discussion it was decided that he should be able to do the repairs himself.

Pump at Aike needs repair. To have done what is necessary.

ERCC says they cannot construct a bridge (for cars) but will repair the ford as necessary. Council to get support of the police for a bridge as the water renders car brakes useless.

A contract to lay water has been let and a commencement has been made on houses.

In a survey by BRDC of water supply in the district carried out 1947-8, these statistics were given for Lockington:- Houses supplied from mains 5, own well or bore 71, common well or bore 44, public well in street 1, springs 5, no supply 4.

12 March. School log:-

A road has now been cut through the snowdrifts and the Aike children attended school today:- the first time for 5 weeks.

ERCC to be told that roads to the west were bad and adjoining parishes have had theirs done.

Inconvenience reported caused by villagers walking to the cross roads and being left by one bus after another. BRDC to be asked that a bus be run through to Lockington daily at 10 am and 6 pm.

At the next meeting:-

EYMS reported a bus will run at 7.47 am and 6.09 pm.

ERCC to be told that numerous complaints have been received from pedestrians that now dark nights are here and as there is no lighting at High Bridge the stump posts recently erected are a real source of danger. Council suggests they be moved to the end of the brickwork with the bridge.

Committee can get no one to clean out the beck...

1948

Officers remained as last year.

Mrs Hudson's parlour ceiling has fallen in. Committee to visit and arrange repairs. ERCC to be told of bad state of roads.

Committee has failed to find someone to clean out the beck.

At a later meeting it was reported:-
Beck has been cleaned out.

One accident reported caused by dangerous culvert near Church Lane Corner, and lorries transporting chalk from Bracken to Hull are using Westfield Road which is unsuitable.

*Mrs Hudson in arrears by 5 months but repairs have not been done.
Clerk to visit and sort it out.*

Stile between Marsh and Little Marsh needs repairs. It was understood from Lord Hotham's steward of some years ago that it was the responsibility of the tenant Mr Ward as is the fence.

If BRDC will lay a service pipe to the boundary of both blocks of parish property the Council will supply 1 tap for each block.

Committee says that Mrs Hudson's parlour needs completely replastering. To be done by local tradesmen if possible. She has paid her arrears.

A survey by BRDC of toilet facilities in the village gave these results for 1948:- Houses with water closets 4, with pail closets 93, with ash pits 33.

1949

Election of Councillors. The following were elected:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
Thomas William Burgess	Builder	West View Farm
Ernest William Cole	Carrier	Loring House
Charles Harold Donkin	Labourer	15 Chapel Street
James Leslie Farnaby	Farmer	9 Thorpe
William Edward Jackson	Coal merchant	Hemp Garth
Cyril Laverack	Farmer	Village Farm
William Norris	Retired	94 Front Street
John Wood	Farmer	Grange Farm
Kenneth Wright	Station master	Station House

Officers were as before except that Wright was on Footpaths instead of J J Bradley.

Despite being condemned, all the parish houses were occupied.
Mrs Blowman says her chimney is very dangerous. Committee to inspect and deal with.

In the school log the headmaster reported:-
A pupil swallowed a button at playtime. I took her to the emergency hospital at Beverley to be X-rayed.

Readers will be glad to learn that the button safely appeared later during the normal course of events!

1950

All officers were as last year.

Mrs Hudson has asked for a new post and gate repairs but committee says enough has been spent on her for the present. Mrs Blowman can have a new earth closet.

ERCC to be told that Queen's Lane and Laurel Walk have been nearly impassable since the water main was laid.

Letter from BRDC asking if we would suggest a suitable name for the houses recently erected in the parish. Mr Wright suggested Rectory View, Mr Wood suggested East End, Mr Jackson suggested Garden Village and Mr Burgess suggested Canada Crescent. As no decision could be reached it was decided to put the names into a hat and draw, the result being Rectory View.

Queen's Lane practically closed with overgrown hedges. Clerk to write to secretary of Recreation Hall to have them cut back.

ERCC to be told of bad state of Bealey's Lane.

Street names to remain as they are.

No names are given in the minutes but older villagers recall these:- Town Street which is now called Thorpe, Grasby Lane which runs to the Marsh from Front Street opposite Rockingham Arms, Queen's Lane which is now Dead Lane, Hemp Garth path which ran from Thorpe to Dead Lane where 32 Thorpe now stands, Pit Lane which is now Kilnwick Lane and Back Street which was gentrified to Chapel Street. There are also two names of fields now forgotten:- Crobb's Field opposite Whitehouse Farm and Hought's Close between 42 Thorpe and Thorpe House.

1951

All councillors and officers were as last year.

Mrs Prince has asked for a ladder to get into her loft.

New one to be supplied providing it can be done for half a year's rent.

ERCC to be told that after cars have crossed the beck at High Bridge the brakes are useless. On average it is estimated that nearly 100 cars etc cross daily including a bus carrying school children. Letter from ERCC saying a bridge would be considered in the estimates for 1952/3.

Lanes to be let as usual.

Sinks to Culvert opposite Mr Jackson's house were giving way. Clerk to write to ERCC surveyor.

Mrs Hudson's pump to be repaired by Mr Miller.

Public notice board costing a total of £4 to be left for the time being.

Potholes at High Bridge and Bealey's Lane to be repaired also bridge across Bealey's beck.

ERCC to be asked to add Lockington Station to the signpost at the Beverley High Road crossroads as people come into the village looking for the station.

1952

The Old Rectory was sold to Anthony and Sylvia Steel. Until the start of the war it was Lockington's Rectory. It was then requisitioned by the RAF for the use of Canadian officer pilots based at Leconfield. To avoid the attentions of the Luftwaffe, the outside was painted in a green camouflage pattern, still visible in 1951. The Rector was moved to Lund from where he served both communities. In 1946 it was rented to the Hollingsworth family (for £85 per year) until it was sold. The present owner had Canadian war veterans still calling as recently as 1990 to say they were billeted there. The Carriage Drive was part of the property and had the distinction of being the only road bridge across the beck at this end of the village. When cars were few (one villager remembers only four car owners just after the war) and the beck at a high level, at least one car driver regularly came along Carriage Drive from Front Street, crossed the bridge, drove through the Rectory grounds and up Laurel Walk (Church Lane) to Thorpe.

The Property Committee was rather peeved to discover that *the new ladder provided for Mrs Prince and Mrs Hudson was being kept outdoors.* To avoid a repetition, Council stipulated *that a condition to keep it under cover be inserted into the new rental agreements*

1953

Officers were as last year.
The Property Committee continued to be busy.
Mrs Hodgson asked for repairs to her oven to enable her to bake.

Mr Billings to be asked to decide whether he is going to return to the cottage he has left unoccupied so long. If so request him to come and put a fire occasionally and keep it habitable.

1954

Officers were as last year.

Mrs Hodgson asked if the Council would relieve her of her garden.
The Property Committee pondered this and replied:-
Council has no objection to Mrs Hodgson herself letting someone else cultivate it but could not let it separately.

An enforcement order was read from ERCC for the removal of a bus body used as a temporary dwelling on land owned by the Council. However:-
It was found that the bus had been removed.
No further action was required!

1955

Councillors elected:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
T W Burgess	Builder	West View Farm
E W Cole	Carrier	Loring House
C H Donkin	Retired	15 Chapel Street
C Laverack	Farmer	Village Farm
W Norris	Retired	94 Front Street
J Wood	Farmer	Grange Farm
J Farnaby	Farmer	9 Thorpe
A Taylor	Farmer	Acre Farm
J Ward	Farmer	Manor Farm

Miss Ireland, secretary to the Recreation Hall in Queen's Lane, complained about flooding and the bad state of the lane. Suggestions were made about a bus shelter at the cross roads and a car park on the triangle of land up Thorpe where it meets Queen's Lane.

Council supported the bus shelter idea and thought that it could be built using surplus funds from the Coronation Celebrations.

Carriage Drive was queried as a right of way as it had been closed for 24 hours by Mr Steel, owner of the old Rectory.

On 18 July, Councillors signed a claim for it to be a right of way based on 30 years of undisputed public use. It was still closed by a locked gate when the year ended.

BRDC Sanitary Inspector asked that the ash pit privies in two of the cottages be converted to pail closets.

1956

Officers were as last year.

BRDC says that the parish houses up Thorpe were to be demolished as they become vacant. House up Kilnwick Lane is going to ruin. Tenant to be asked if she intends to continue, or to vacate and let someone else in need have it.

In May, Carriage Drive gate was still locked.

1957

There seem to be buses to Beverley only on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
A request was made to alter the bus times.

A deputation from the Recreation Hall Management Committee raised the matter of a bus shelter at the cross roads and a car park for the Recreation Hall.
The bus shelter is in hand but the car park requires ownership of the land to be established.

BRDC Public Health Inspector has looked at the parish houses up Kilnwick Lane and declared them to be beyond repair at reasonable cost. The houses are not to be let once vacant.

This article in a local paper dated 9 February gives an insight into village life in 1957.
Frank Potts has been the postman for 33 years. He covers the round on his bike which includes Scarborough and Aike. Charlie Donkin is secretary of the Cricket Club and the Football Club. Charlotte Boswell is a keen worker for the Tennis Club. The Women's Institute has 50 members led by the President Beatrice Hornsey. The bus service had been reduced because of the fuel restrictions but after the W.I. contacted Patrick Wall MP it was restored. The church is being renovated, the churchwardens being Ernest Cole and Harold Wilson. The head master of the school is Geoffrey Fisher who also runs a country dance class with 40 members. He is also an amateur archaeologist. The Mother's Union do much quiet work. The Rector is Rev L W Foster who lives at Lund, the parish being a joint one. George Brayshaw is a Methodist local preacher at the Wesleyan Chapel.

1958

At the election of Councillors, J Woodall replaced W Norris who did not stand.

The meeting was asked
to consider the cause of the beck being held up to near flood level and what steps to take to clear a passage.

One suggestion was to purchase a pair of thigh boots but the minutes are quiet on a decision regarding this or any other remedy.

BRDC issued a Closing Order on the parish cottages up Kilnwick Lane.

1959

The Youth Club was allowed to use one cottage temporarily as a changing room.
Council wanted the bus shelter to be made of corrugated steel rather than wood but ERCC rejected this. They also objected to the proposed closure of the railway station by British Rail, so for the time being it remained open.

Garden of parish houses up Kilnwick Lane let to Mr Mills for the purpose of keeping a number of hives of bees. 5/- per month.

1960

All but one of the parish houses were now used as stores. Lockington railway station will close on 13 June.

Lord Hotham offered a gift of land for sports use, but unfortunately the record does not say where it was. The estimated cost to lay out would be £200.

Approval of the name South Glebe was given by Council for the new housing area.

Caretaker's fee for school room raised to 4/-. Council to offer 2/6 and if not accepted then try to get a better deal at the Recreation Hall.



Lockington Station and signal box. The station closed on 13 June 1960

1961

Election of Councillors in the Recreation Hall. These were elected:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
Sylvia Steel		Old Rectory
Albert Grant	Farmer	Rectory Farm
William Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
Jack Farnaby	Farmer	9 Thorpe
Anthony Steel	Architect	Old Rectory
Thomas Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm
Ernest Cole	Carrier	Loring House
Arthur Taylor	Farmer	Acre Farm
Jack Ward	Farmer	Manor Farm

Mrs Sylvia Steel was the first lady to become a councillor.

A new school is to be erected.

Council objects to a new school which is unnecessary as the present school could be remodelled.

BRDC announced that it is considering a main drainage scheme for the village.

1962

In answer to a query, ERCC replied that the Church of England owns the present school building, and ERCC pays rent to Lord Hotham for the playgrounds.

Surplus money from the Coronation fund amounting to £34 13s 4d is to be used to provide a notice board and seat,
with £5 going to Aike for them to decide for themselves.

A new bus service via South Dalton and Lund is expected to start soon but main sewerage will not appear for two years.

The annual parish meeting declared itself in favour of a new school so Council dropped its objection. Mr Arthur Taylor was unable to continue as a Councillor so Miss Griffin (a teacher at the school) was invited to fill the vacancy.

A village poll about street lighting gave this result:- For 34, Against 48.

1963

At some point in the year Council exchanged its parish pit at Windmill Whin with the one owned by the Hotham Family Trust at the corner of Malton Road and Lockington Road, a site of two acres. It became a parish rubbish dump until closed when Kelleythorpe Recycling Centre was established.

A speed limit through the village to be requested of BRDC because of dangerous driving by motor cycles on newly tarred roads.

The Chief Constable later reported that

the offenders are mainly youths and he would give as much supervision as he could spare to deal with the problem.

A plan of the proposed sewerage scheme for the area was unveiled. It included Lund, Beswick and Kilnwick as well as Lockington and would cost £150,000.

1964

At the triennial election of Councillors, only nine nominations were received so all were declared elected.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
E Cole	Carrier	Loring House
W Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
J Farnaby	Farmer	9 Thorpe
J Griffin	School teacher	Stamford House
J Johnson	Farmer	Holly Farm
Anthony Steel	Architect	Old Rectory
Sylvia Steel	(Wife of Anthony Steel)	Old Rectory
T Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm
J Ward	Farmer	Manor Farm

The siting of the proposed sewerage works was discussed several times with a request that *it be put further east.*

The school log for 24 July reads:-

*65 children on roll. This is the last occasion on which the old National School will be used.
G H Fisher, Head Teacher.*

CHAPTER TEN

1965-1994

1965

BRDC decided to move the sewerage works to the south east. However after strong objections it recommended the old site to the Ministry of Housing. All of this might make sense if a map was available, but this is not so. We are left to wonder just where the works might have ended up if they had not chosen the old site (which is presumably the present one!).

BRDC has made a request to re-name Back Street as Chapel Street.

Why this happened is unclear. Wetwang's Back Street was also re-named at some time, but Langtoft still possesses one.

A sale of a dozen or more properties belonging to Lord Hotham took place. The lots realised what seem to us now as ridiculously small sums. Numbers 15, 17, 19 and 21 Chapel Street with all the land associated with them (where the three bungalows in Dead Lane now sit) went for £925.

1966

The beck was high at Holly Farm.

BRDC to be asked to provide a bridge.

BRDC responded to say that this was the responsibility of the landlord, the Hotham Trust. Eventually Peter Johnson (the farmer) constructed one himself.

Several applications have been received for the purchase of the two cottages up Kilnwick Lane. They are to be let for storage and not sold yet.

1967

Election of Councillors (back in the old school room!). Duly elected were the only nine candidates.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
W Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
J Farnaby	Farmer	9 Thorpe
Jessie Griffin	School teacher	Stamford House
J Johnson	Farmer	Holly Farm
A Steel	Architect	Old Rectory
Sylvia Steel		Old Rectory
Thomas Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth
J Ward	Farmer	Manor Farm
R L Wilson	Auditor	61 Thorpe

Harry Burgess, the clerk and treasurer, wished to resign because of ill health. He had been appointed in 1919, thus completing an unbeatable 48 years. At a later meeting he was presented with a "wristlet watch" and thanked for his many years of willing and courteous service. Mrs M Robinson became clerk for 12 months. The new clerk is to have a salary of £6 10s 0d per year plus £1 for attending an audit.

Motorists were using Dead Lane as a through road. BRDC to be asked to provide a 'no through road' sign and also to say whether it should be more correctly named Queen's Lane.

Carriage Drive still disputed as a right of way. Council supports it as such.

Teenagers were causing a nuisance by gathering at the telephone box to listen to record programmes from Hull.

*At a later date
the telephone manager at York apologised for this.*

This year saw the end of the Property Committee. The last tenant of the parish houses up Thorpe, Mrs Hodgson, had died. During its life the Committee had to deal with many practical and social problems at a time when the welfare state did not exist. Here is a random selection of examples the hard working members tackled.

Mrs Taylor to have a new oven range and boiler.

Hull's house has been spouted.

Request that H Jackson be given the liberty of cutting through the garden hedge for the taking in and getting out of his cart be denied.

Shed bought for Fox, 30/-.

Plaster is down in Boynton's bedroom.

Mr Marshall's boiler has been fixed and the scullery floor concreted.

To attend to a stoppage in the drain from Mrs Taylor's building.

Hance and Ashton to have material for fencing their gardens.

The Committee had to balance requests from tenants against available public funds, which were always inadequate. If occasionally they appeared somewhat hard-hearted, this must be seen in the context of the times when money was difficult to find. The Committee's final report reads:-

Clerk to see Mr Hodgson, brother, about back rent owing.

1968

It was agreed to sell the now derelict parish houses.

BRDC spoke at last:-

The name Dead Lane is to be retained.

They agreed to accept 'Thorpe Leys' as a suitable name for the new development and that the stretch of Church Lane from *the bungalow to the corner by the church* be known as Laurel Walk.

A village green was suggested on the land between Chapel Street and High Bridge.

Irritation was expressed because houses in Lund had been connected up to the new sewer before any were in Lockington.

A Youth and Community Centre management committee, chaired by Rev A Lawes, was set up to convert the old school.

1969

Kilwick Lane cottages were sold to Mr Hardaker for £120. The sale of the Thorpe cottages was held up because of a dispute with BRDC over ownership of land between the building and the road but eventually Mrs Hardaker bought the three dwellings for £600, including the pump.

Laurel Walk was re-named Church Lane after residents objected. [The name remains, but as that of a house in Church Lane].

The old school was converted by demolishing the outside toilets and the wall dividing the playgrounds, using volunteers mostly, the bricks being used to build inside toilets. The Youth Club used the new facility weekly. There were 28 members aged 14-21 led by Malcolm Grice. Activities included table tennis, snooker and playing records.

1970

Triennial election of Councillors. As only nine names were forthcoming, all were elected:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
W Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
W Fussey	Garage owner	Front Street Garage
J G Hunter	Farmer	School Farm
A Steel	Architect	Old Rectory
Sylvia Steel		Old Rectory
T Taylor	Farmer	Hall Garth Farm
J Ward	Farmer	Manor Farm
D White	Farmer	Aike
R L Wilson	Auditor	Front Street

BRDC announced that although Lockington was not about to be developed, there was provision for 60 extra houses in the next year or so.

ERCC included in its estimates for this year a bus-waiting bay.

Strong objections were raised about the proposed reduction in bus services by withdrawing the Beverley-Dalton-Lockington-Driffield route.

1971

Rights of way cropped up, including the status of Carriage Drive.

Difficulties arose over the transport of adults on school buses if there was room, one problem being who got the adult fares!

The Youth Club now had 38 members with an average age of 14.

1972

Carriage Drive was now agreed not to be a public right of way. Villagers who used it to go to church

did so by consent of the owner providing that at all times there was no nuisance.

The tender for the construction of the bus shelter at the cross roads for £112 from Messrs Sissons was accepted. It was finished by December.

A poll of villagers regarding the introduction of street lighting gave this result:- For 186, Against 128.

1973

Triennial election of Councillors. There being only nine nominations, all were appointed.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
G Eastwood	Lecturer	60 Front Street
W Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
W Fussey	Garage owner	Front Street Garage
J Henderson	Teacher	98 Front Street
J G Hunter	Farmer	School Farm
P Johnson	Farmer	Holly Farm
Sylvia Steel		Old Rectory
A Whalley	Teacher	112 Front Street
R L Wilson	Auditor	Front Street

No Councillor was from Aike so Mr Whalley represented them.

From now onwards planning applications became part of Council business. There were regular complaints about lack of plans, incomplete information and especially of the failure of BRDC to take notice of Councillors' comments.

Mary Munro-Hill was appointed as the clerk.

The new bus shelter was damaged by four youths at a cost of £5, but the Police acted promptly to deal with the problem and to such effect that the miscreants paid for the damage in full. However all was still not well, as people catching buses were leaving their cycles inside the shelter.

The village Conservation Area was designated as Front Street excluding Rectory View, Chapel Street and part of Thorpe.

1974

The bus shelter was now being used as a public convenience. To solve the earlier problem regarding cycle storage there, it was suggested that a lean-to shed be built for them.

The pump at Aike had been sold as scrap for £1 without permission of Council.

The Maypole and village bath chair had been discovered at Loring House. The pole was given to the school as a flagpole and the bath chair donated to Castle Museum, York. The chair was described by a resident as having three wheels, the front one steerable, and being made of wicker. When contacted in 2001, the museum was unable to trace it.

The Police presence in the village had declined recently and the Chief of Police was asked to provide a beat man, especially in the summer.

The fund set up for the Flixborough Disaster (an explosion at a chemical plant on the south bank of the Humber) raised £3.

1975

Concerns were expressed about Dutch elm disease. Little could be done to combat it. Most of our elms stood on estate land and were therefore the responsibility of the Hotham Family Trust.

People were parking cars on grass verges and leaving rubbish about.

Hull postmaster was asked to provide a third post box, but the GPO said there is no reason to, and anyway the postman will always accept stamped letters given to him.

1976

Triennial election of Councillors. As was usual by now, the exact number of candidates came forward.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
W Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
W Fussey	Garage owner	Front Street Garage
G Gowthorpe	Farmer	Aike
J G Hunter	Farmer	School Farm
P Johnson	Farmer	Holly farm
G Miller	Blacksmith	Chapel Street Forge
Sylvia Steel		Old Rectory
A Warley	Council technical services	23 Front street
R L Wilson	Auditor	Front street

RAF Leconfield is to be used as an Army Driver Training School.

The telephone box had been damaged by youths assembling there and causing a nuisance. The village Policeman will keep an eye open.

Village seats have been provided with funds from the sale of the parish houses.

Messrs Cooper, Hara and Brook to be approached with a can of teak oil and a small fee to paint the village seats.

The success of this ploy was not revealed!

Changes in local government meant that the County Council was now Humberside, and BRDC became Beverley Borough Council. The latter allocated £25,000 for a playing field in the village but no suitable land could be found.

The bus shelter has been defaced but the culprits are known to the Policeman.

The village pit at the corner of Lockington Road and Malton Road became available for rubbish disposal if villagers collected a key from a Councillor.

A village development plan was outlined consisting of three possibilities:-

- (a) Infill only.
- (b) Moderate growth over 10-15 years with an increase in population of 30%, which might then justify provision of a library and health centre.
- (c) Eventual doubling of the population with many new amenities.

Council supported plan (a).

1977

A cycle shed at the bus shelter had been built, mostly by John Mieville.

It was reported that rough people from Beverley had caused trouble at a disco in the village. There is apparently no solution to the problem of ruffians coming in from the outside.

Car rallies were also resented, as were rogue Army lorries.
Their numbers have been taken down.

An estate tree plan was being prepared. Ash and beech trees were ordered for villagers to plant on their properties.

A special meeting called on 16 November led to the formation of the emergency fire fighting team of volunteers. This was in response to the announced national strike of fire brigades.
In the event of fire, helpers are requested to congregate at the telephone kiosk unless the location of the fire is obvious.

There followed a list of villagers prepared to help, together with their telephone numbers. Residents with ladders were also listed. Helpers were asked to bring clothing, torches, wet cloths, buckets, ropes etc. The alarm would be Mr Miller's siren, a hand operated machine from the Second World War, and car horns sounded continuously.
As far as can be ascertained no rehearsal ever took place and the "fire brigade" was never called out.

1978

Chairman and Council wish to express their deep regret on the passing of Jessie Griffin, remembering with gratitude all the dedicated work and service she had performed for the Parish Council.

Miss Griffin was a teacher at the school for many years and became involved in practically every village activity. Later in the year similar regrets were voiced when Anthony Steel died. He had been chairman for 12 years.

Planning matters were becoming an irritation.

It was understood that the Holdsworth's application had been passed by BBC despite the PC's objections. Strong feeling was expressed concerning the way in which the BBC appeared never to take heed of the PC's opinions.

Council also regretted that young local couples could not afford the cost of houses here.

1979

Election of Councillors.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
G Eastwood	Lecturer	60 Front Street
W Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
G Gowthorpe	Farmer	Aike
J G Hunter	Farmer	School Farm
P Johnson	Farmer	Holly Farm
G Miller	Blacksmith	Chapel Street Forge
Sylvia Steel		Old Rectory
A Warley	Council technical services	23 Front Street
R L Wilson	Retired	Front Street

It was proposed that the whole village should be designated as a Conservation Area.

The Estate was asked who should look after for the four footbridges now in use along Front Street.

The reply was that the Hotham Family Trust retained responsibility.

1980

Council houses were now for sale.

Funding was available for a youth leader but at the moment there were not enough youths to support a club.

The Clerk's salary was now at a suitable level to compensate for all the hard work required.

HCC suggested a village emergency plan but no members of the public attended the open meeting arranged to discuss it, so the idea was dropped.

A villager was fined £280 for felling a cedar tree without permission. This led to a review of tree preservation orders applying to the village.

1981

Officers were as last year.

Grips will be put along the rest of the road to Aike.

These are the channels from the road sides to the ditch, allowing surface water to drain away.

The Bracken/Lockington sign post would be re-positioned correctly by the Highways Department who had placed it the wrong way round.

The PC has no enthusiasm for the Parish Emergency Plan and it is felt that the residents of Lockington would not be particularly anxious to volunteer for the jobs enumerated in the literature which the clerk had circulated.

What emergency the plan was designed to deal with is not revealed in the minutes.

1982

Councillor Gowthorpe resigned as he no longer resided in the parish and Mrs Jill Banks took his place.

The village seat saga seemed to be at an end now that the three village seats were sited at High Bridge, Lund Bridge and opposite 1810 Cottage. Regular doses of teak oil were applied by volunteers, who were paid a very modest fee. There were also 3 seats outside the village at Westfield Road, Kilwick Lane and near Rectory Farm.

1983

Election of councillors:-

NAME	OCCUPATION	DWELLING
J Banks	Farmer	Aike
G Eastwood	Lecturer	60 Front Street
W Ellerker	Threshing machine owner	94 Thorpe
G Chapman	Local government officer	56 Front Street
J G Hunter	Farmer	School Farm
P Johnson	Farmer	Holly Farm
G Miller	Blacksmith	Chapel Street Forge
A Warley	Council technical services	23 Front Street
R L Wilson	Retired	Front Street

The Footpath and Beck Committee continued to exist but there was now little for it to do. 'Trouble at the pit,' with unauthorised tipping and a mess left about, was recorded. The solution was to fit a lock and have a key available for villagers to borrow from a Councillor. Mrs Wilson resigned as postmistress and her role was taken by Mrs Hollingsworth in the shop adjacent to the Rockingham Arms. The lamp letterbox would have to go as it was within half a mile of the main box at the shop, thus infringing Post Office rules. BBC insisted on naming Kilnwick Lane as Pit Lane. It was pointed out that the last person to call it Pit Lane was a man who died in 1959 aged 90!

1984

In the Humberside County Council Structure Plan, Lockington was designated a non-selected settlement, meaning that there would be no major development for the foreseeable future.

Councillor Wilson resigned and was replaced by John Mieville.

The Victorian letterbox at the railway station had been bought by the Council as a historic feature and taken out of commission.

The Youth Club was meeting again.

The beck was flowing freely and the drains appear to be clear.

No-one wished to go on a visit to the Humberside Airport.

1985

A petition was presented asking for a 30 mph speed limit and streetlights. An HCC representative said that the policy now was to de-regulate rural roads, and the provision of street lights was a separate issue. Anyway, HCC had no funds available for lighting.

HCC carried out a weeklong 24-hour traffic count. This showed that the flow was light at 550 vehicles per day each way, which ruled out a speed limit. In any case the layout of the village led motorists to behave as if there was a limit. This point was vigorously disputed! A footpath-only lighting scheme was prepared by HCC but Council decided to drop the idea.

1986

The clerk reported on the state of the pit on the Malton Road.

Someone had dumped dead piglets, another miscreant had put several loads of wood shavings and manure over them, and hundreds of rats had taken up residence.

A combination of poison and shooting removed the rats, but it was this kind of anti-social behaviour, probably by people other than villagers, which eventually persuaded the County Council to close all the parish pits and open the re-cycling centre at Kelleythorpe.

The remainder of the year was dominated by the dreadful crash at the level crossing on 26 July.

An emergency parish meeting was held on 29 July. It opened with one minute's silence and prayers for the dead and injured. 60 residents and many councillors from adjacent parishes attended, as did the media. Six resolutions were passed, one of which drew attention to the reservations expressed in 1985 about the "warning lights only" crossings. There followed many meetings during the rest of the year, with the various bodies involved, to try to get a policy change at British Railways. In this effort Lockington Parish Council played a leading role. The outcome was that the whole line should have barrier crossings by the end of 1988.

At a mundane level the youth club gave trouble to residents by behaving badly, the culprits being mainly older youths from another village.

More positively, a small group of public-spirited villagers began publishing 'Lockington News' (soon renamed 'Lockington and Aike Gazette'). This was done on a worn out Roneo duplicator and with very little funding (£5 donated by the chairman of the Parish Council). In its first issue regular meetings were announced for Wednesday Club, Keep Fit class, Yorkshire Countrywomen and the Youth Club.

1987

Len Robinson proposed that PC should consider the purchase of a set of carpet bowls at the bargain price of £195. Seconded by Councillor Mieville.

Clerk suggested that the sum of £10 given to the people who maintained the teak seats be raised to £12.

Letter of complaint received regarding bad behaviour of young people in the village before, during and after the Thursday evening Youth Club meetings. It was considered that the trouble makers were from Cherry Burton who were not members of the Youth Club.

Council resolved that the Youth Club should in future be restricted to those aged 12 to 21 from the immediate area, despite resistance to this from the leaders.

Messrs Miller and Ellerker retired from the council to be replaced by Messrs K Marshall and B Shaw.

A "Mums and Toddlers" group began in the Village Hall.

Some elderly people were finding the two stiles along the Minster Way very difficult. Optimism was expressed that they would be replaced with kissing gates.

The two new kissing gates were now in place.

The carpet bowls had arrived. Councillors would be able to sample them after the meeting.

1988

Street lighting reared its head again. In response to a cogent request from a villager, a questionnaire was produced to go to all residents on the electoral roll asking for their opinions. A successful public meeting attended by 75 residents supported this idea. Results of the street lighting questionnaire showed 214 in favour and 182 against, but Rectory View was overwhelmingly in favour. A scheme for that estate alone would be pursued.

A seat in memory of Miss Fawley, sited opposite the Rockingham Arms, was added to the list of village seats for the teak oil treatment.

An increase in the number of low flying aircraft was noted and reported to MOD.

High Bridge seat was damaged in a current wave of vandalism.

Councillor Shaw resigned.

The Carpet Bowls Club bowled its first woods in the Village Hall.

1989

Robert Richardson was co-opted as a Councillor.

MOD assured us that

the low flying aircraft always did so with caution and consideration.

Voting in the Rectory View special poll gave 35 in favour and 27 against street lighting. By a casting vote Council decided to apply for such lighting.

The rustic seat was stolen from Kilnwick Lane.

HCC intended to close the village pit (and did so eventually).

The first Produce and Handicraft Show took place, organised by another enthusiastic group of volunteers. There were 43 entrants who provided 340 exhibits of a very high standard. Several individuals won cups or trophies given by fellow villagers or organisations.

1990

Lord Hotham, in a letter, said he could no longer continue subsidising village amenities so he was selling the Rockingham Arms. The Post Office based there would have to close, but an offer from Mrs M Hunter to open an office at School Farm was welcomed. It began business in June.

The bus shelter was damaged again but the Police intended to prosecute the culprits.

The new parish notice board was erected but had to be moved slightly as it impeded the view of Front Street for a villager.

A quotation for cleaning out the beck was £4500. A gang of volunteers did it for the cost of the petrol for a strimmer (£5).

1991

Parking problems at the Rockingham Arms, now it was a restaurant, were aired but were later resolved when the car park behind the building opened.

A Youth Club committee was formed and a leader appointed.

Mrs D Cornforth became Clerk as Mrs Munro-Hill had resigned after over 20 years of service, for which she was warmly thanked.

Deep regret was expressed at the death of Councillor John Mieville who had done so much for the village. Mr Graham Chapman and Mr Colvin Williams were both co-opted as councillors.

For some reason an enquirer wanted to know the sites of the old tennis courts. The answer was South Glebe and the Marsh.

Rectory View lighting scheme was scheduled for 1996-7.

The village hall was re-roofed.

Restoration began on the church. This was an extensive set of works including repairing the stonework, restoring the bells, treating timber, repairing glass and restoring chandeliers. The total cost was about £78,000 of which half was raised in the village by a variety of events and donations. Work would be completed in 1993.

The 1991 national census gave these details for Lockington:- Population 588, being 286 males and 302 females. Non-white population 0.2%. Unemployed 2.5%. Houses without central heating 47. Houses lacking or sharing a bath, shower or WC, 5. Households with more 3 or more cars, 11%.

1992

Councillor Marshall resigned. Mrs Mary Munro-Hill was welcomed as the new councillor.

Speeding through the village was raised again but HCC said nothing could be done without street lighting.

Two mink were spotted and killed at Bryan Mills.

Another seat was stolen at Westfield Road.

The present owner of Carriage Drive said that now and in future the Drive would always be available for use by villagers even if it was not a right of way.

The door of the telephone kiosk was stolen. BT wished to replace the red kiosk with a modern one but Council will fight this.

1993

Displeasure was expressed at the delay at getting the streetlights for Rectory View and envy at the fact that Kilnwick had got theirs first. Beverley Borough Council says the scheme is scheduled for 1997-8. At a meeting, the Borough Street Lighting Engineer explained the various options for styles of lights and standards which could be used. Council voted against using modern standards.

A road bridge to replace the present one, which is apparently unsuitable for heavy vehicles, is to be built starting in 1994.

1994

Yet more discussion on the streetlights took place after letters had been received from villagers following a notice in the village Gazette, but opinion was almost evenly divided for and against. Finally Council decided to defer consideration for the time being of streetlights anywhere.

The famous green cone composting devices arrived as part of an experiment to reduce waste collected by the Borough. These were followed by fly repellent packs to be fitted inside. Later models had an anti-raccoon device!

Recycling of waste paper and tins was encouraged by the provision of green sacks collected separately from the normal black ones. Eventually the whole experiment was stopped and replaced by a recycling centre at Kelleythorpe, at which point all the village rubbish dumps were closed.

The new non-resident Policeman was welcomed when he came to introduce himself.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1995 to 2018

1995

Various complaints received about the composting green cones including the problem of rats. A footbridge has been erected over the ditch on the public footpath across the marsh. A silver cup for the Lockington Show has been purchased for £50 (for Photography). The High Bridge road at will be closed from 27 November so the bridge can be rebuilt. Traffic will be diverted along Chapel Street. The road bridge next to High Bridge was rebuilt. According to one of the workmen over 16,000 bricks were used.

1996

Telephone wires in Chapel Street were brought down by a vehicle using the street as a diversion while the new bridge is being constructed. The height of the brickwork on the new bridge was considered to be excessive. There was a fiasco during Easter when black refuse bags were strewn about the village for a week. There were complaints about the smell from the sewage works. A resident is parking his car on the green Minster Way footpath. To be asked to desist. There were complains about the dirty roads. ERYC code of practice is that if a road is not dirty then it does not get swept. Hull Daily Mail reports that the 142 bus route is under threat of closure.

1997

Grit bins to be requested at High Bridge which is dangerous when icy. The 142 bus will cease its tea-time run due to the subsidy being cut on rural routes. Concern was expressed that the list of Parishes to be issued with grit bins did not include Lockington. County Hall to be sent a letter. There was extensive discussion on whether or not it was acceptable to spray Carriage Drive with weed reducing chemicals. It was eventually decided that this was a reasonable action to take. The bus shelter is still being used as a toilet. The Youth Club was re-started by a small group of dedicated volunteers.

1998

Construction work at 7 Church Lane was causing concern. On being permission to speak Mrs Jenkins stated that the builder had effectively stolen 5 feet of public highway. A site visit with the planning officers would be arranged. The Half Marathon arrived. This is an annual event organised by East Hull Harriers and until now had been run along Hull's roads. The runners prefer our quieter lanes and superior food supplied by the ladies of the village!

1999

Police Constable Froggatt suggested that possible action under the Harassment Act could be brought against the builder in Church Lane where violence had been threatened. He also reported an increase in burglaries in the area. This led to a suggestion that a Neighbourhood watch scheme be introduced. The siting of the High Bridge grit bin was causing difficulties. Beck cleaning was a continuing problem. A Neighbourhood Watch scheme was launched with great interest. Local co-ordinators were appointed with an enthusiastic Parish Councillor (Colvin Williams) in overall charge.

The legal position regarding ownership of the beck needs sorting out.
Concern was expressed regarding noise from bird scaring guns.
The grass verges were being cut too frequently.
The occupant of 1 Rectory view needs planning permission for his satellite dish unless he moves it to a side wall.
There was more unhappiness regarding bird scaring guns going off at 4.30am.
The PC minute books had been referred to and it was still unclear who is responsible for clearing out the beck.
John Jenkins (Chairman of the Lockington and Aike Millennium Committee) reported on plans to plant trees on the Parish Council land in Thorpe. PC would take over responsibility for the site in January 2000.

2000

The Millennium Committee had worked hard to raise £4000 to provide a coppice of small trees, a clock, 2 seats, 2000 daffodil & other bulbs and a collage for the church made by the school children.
Just before Easter a small group of youths set fire to the school, completely destroying it along with a large amount of pupil and teacher documentation. As a result of some very nifty footwork by East Riding Education Committee following an immediate offer from the Village Hall Committee of the use of the hall, the children were back at their lessons after a gap of only 5 days.
Obviously a considerable number of village events were affected and where possible social life continued, but at a reduced level.

2001

Despite sterling efforts by Councillor Colvin Williams, apathy from the village caused the demise of the Neighbourhood Watch scheme.
After much lobbying by the Parish Council, 30 m.p.h. signs were at last erected.
An election took place to fill a vacancy on the Parish Council. This was the first ballot to be held since 1935.

2002

The new school opened in January, symbolised by a Phoenix rising from the ashes.
There was long discussion on waste disposal. It was reported that Lockington would probably get wheelie bins in future.
Children attending the school from several villages including Tibthorpe, Eton and Kilnwick were giving rise to car parking problems.
The 30mph signs were not proving very successful in reducing speeding.
New drainage grips will be cut near the Lund junction but Councillors thought that a waste of time.
A window has been fitted to the bus shelter.
A planning battle began over an announcement that the Rockingham Arms was to be converted to a private house, thus depriving the village of an amenity first available in about 1840 when it was the Rockingham Inn. There was strong opposition reported to this proposal in a swift and overwhelming response to a village survey on the matter.
Dog fouling continues. New rubbish bins have been provided to avoid such a problem.
A solution to the dog fouling in Rectory View could not be found until someone was prepared to take action when they saw the offence being committed.

2003

There were complaints about the footpath to the A164.
Cars have been speeding through the village. A speed detector was installed but caught only one transgressor so no further action is contemplated.
Noise nuisance reported from the gun club.
There was concern about the plan to build stables at Firdale, Kilnwick Lane. It was felt that this was an unsuitable site for horses.

Field guns at night. Councillor Stephenson would have a word with the suspected farmer.
Village pumps are in need of attention.

A new minute book will be needed soon at a cost of nearly £100. Clerk to ask GRNLLCA if it is in order for minutes to be typed and kept in a loose leaf folder. [Eventually the answer came back as "Yes"]

Complaints about parking on the pavements near the school.

Much debate about the conversion of the Rockingham Arms to residential use. There was concern that a Councillor (not a Lockington Parish Councillor) might have exerted undue influence on the ER Planning Committee as he knew the applicant. It was suggested that the Ombudsman could be involved but on further enquiry PC learned that only an individual can make such a complaint, not a Parish Council. [The outcome of this protracted dispute was that the Rockingham Arms was eventually converted to a residence, now named Rockingham House.]

2004

Concern expressed regarding the future of the village newsletter. If necessary the Council will take over funding.

Rockingham Arms is due to open to the public on Friday and Saturday nights from the end of March and for private parties at other times.

Concern was expressed at the lack of gritting along Thorpe especially as this was a bus route.

Street lighting was discussed but in view of previous attempts where there had been no clear majority of villagers in favour the idea was dropped in view of the financial implications.

Ongoing dissatisfaction with the grass cutting.

The Millennium seat needs a good teak oiling.

Dual Wheeled Bin System. Green bin to be emptied weekly and the optional blue bin monthly. Bin System to start at the end of September

Bridge over the beck near the churchyard was falling onto disrepair.

No people had been seen "sleeping rough" on 3 November. This was in response to a request for information from East Riding Council.

Fly tipping was becoming an increasing problem. Asbestos has been left on the Westfield lay-by.

Bridge over the beck at the churchyard has been *well repaired*.

2005

A Councillor noticed that both blue and green bins were tipped into the same refuse wagon at the same time.

A new emergency committee will be formed at the May meeting. As a result of recent power cuts the need for emergency lighting and heating in the village hall was discussed.

The Environment Agency will take over responsibility for the beck in April 2006.

The village hall committee had discussed the suggestion for emergency heating and lighting but in view of the problems associated with storage of gas bottles and a generator it was decided to leave the matter for the time being. If an emergency arose the Community Spirit of villagers could be relied upon.

The Vicar had given the information requested by ERYC for contingency planning in case of a pandemic flu attack. The churchyard will be full in a few years and alternative sites were discussed.

2006

A summary of a meeting between the Vicar and the Archdeacon was given regarding the problem which could arise when the churchyard is full. The Parish Council is the burial authority and would be given advance notice if it had to take over responsibility from the Parochial Church Council.

As there were no records or memories of any houses in the parish suffering from flooding it was decided that a flood plan was not needed at present. [On 25 June 2007 the village suffered from a very severe storm in which approximately 25 houses were flooded. Water was waist deep on Front Street opposite the village hall.]

A seat donated by Yorkshire Water as a thank you for co-operation during work on the water main has been chosen to go opposite "Rockingham". The seat already there will be re-sited near the Millennium Copse.

Village Hall clock. This had been installed by the Millennium Committee but no arrangements had been made for its upkeep. PC agreed to formally take over the clock and it will become a Parish Council asset. Yorkshire Water has offered to pay for the clock repairs.

Inconsiderate parking at the school was discussed. The Headmistress to be asked to target the offenders.

2007

Bird scaring guns were going off again after dark and the milkman was causing a nuisance by delivering milk at unsociable hours. He will be asked not to deliver between 10pm and 6am.

The willow tree near the village hall was causing problems. Village Hall Committee to be consulted.

Bridge over the beck near the church has been dislodged by 6-7 feet during the flood and now needs repairing.

Impending closure of the Post Office:- proposed Outreach facility to be extended from 4 to 8 or more hours per week if possible.

2008

Post Office will close in March to be replaced by an Outreach service from 10am to 2pm in the Village Hall.

Possible removal of BT telephone box was discussed. It was later decided not to retain the box once the telephone had been removed.

Change of use from restaurant to residential accommodation at 52 Front Street ("Rockingham") discussed at length.

2009

Damage to the green lane beyond Bealey's Lane towards Leconfield reported. Deep ruts caused by 4x4 vehicles.

PC owns four pieces of land which should perhaps be registered if they are not already:- a field in Station Road, Old Pit at Malton Road, the Green at the top of Dead Lane and Millennium Copse, Thorpe.

Old Parish records to be taken to the Treasure House archives. They are to be held on deposit and not donated.

Red telephone box will be offered to the residents of Lockington for £1. BT will remove the telephone and the box will stay where it is.

2010

Environment Agency proposes to remove two redundant sluices ("Cascades") on the beck near the churchyard as part of a flood prevention measure.

Mini digger damaged by youths entering the building site used by the Environment Agency.

A parishioner has grown a dozen chestnut trees from conkers and hopes to donate them for planting in the Carriage Drive.

2011

Bird scarers discussed again.

White markings painted onto the grass verge on Front Street and Station Road were meant for another village and not for Lockington!

Kite flying on East Riding beaches will be banned.

The 16.10 bus from Beverley has ceased due to lack of funding.

EYMS proposed that the 15.35 school bus can be used by adult passengers but it only runs during term time.

No Smoking signs to be placed in the bus shelter.

The satellite dish on the front of 64 Thorpe has been removed by the ERYC Enforcement department.

Gypsies reported camping on Westfield.

Proposed erection of two 34.2 metre high wind turbines at Rectory Farm for the Dalton Estate. PC objects and will send a letter to all residents of Lockington and Aike.

On 26 October approximately 60 villagers attended a meeting in the Village Hall regarding the wind turbine proposal. After a somewhat heated discussion roughly 40 were against with 6 in favour and 12 not sure/abstentions. William Hotham is willing to meet the Parish Council and few residents to discuss the application. The matter was again discussed at the PC meeting on 14 November.

2012

The Dalton Estate has appealed regarding the erection of two 34.2 metre high wind turbines at Rectory Farm.

Issue of bird scarers to be discussed.

A public meeting was held regarding provision of broadband. 105 villagers have requested a better broadband service. Kingston Communication said it was not worthwhile for the company to bring the service to the village. The matter was raised in the House of Commons by Graham Stuart MP.

The Planning Inspectorate granted permission for the two wind turbines at Rectory Farm.

2013

The project to improve broadband access to the internet in the East Riding was due to start and take upwards of two years to complete.

Yorkshire Countrywomen offered to donate flower troughs at the entrances to the village to celebrate their 30 year anniversary.

Sid Hull was paid £100 for painting the village seats and notice board during 2012-2013.

Four salt bins complete with salt were purchased for Thorpe at a cost of £1580.

2014

A vintage vehicle was stolen from Fussey's garage.

Concern was raised about the state of the roads in the village, especially Station Road and in Aike.

Faster broadband was promised by December 2015.

There was a request for a dog friendly access at the stile near cascade bridge going south.

It was suggested that the Gazette should continue after the retirement of Barbara Robinson.

The defibrillator was first mentioned.

The Parish Council minutes should no longer read AOB (Any Other Business). The correct terminology should be AOM (Any Other Matter).

2015

Approval was given to the suggested plans to convert semi-redundant agricultural buildings into dwellings at Manor Farm and Hall Garth.

However great concern was expressed with the application by the Hotham Family Trust to build on four open spaces, namely east of Village Farm, south of 42 Thorpe, east of 40 Front Street and east of School Farm. It was pointed out that these proposals went against National and Local Planning Guidelines aimed at protecting heritage assets like Conservation Areas.

Two applications were approved:- two dwellings south of 70 Thorpe and at 84 Front Street as these were acceptable in-filling sites.

Sixteen members of the public attended when the Hotham Family Trust plans were discussed. No-one approved of the suggestions, especially with the loss of the open spaces.

[Sadly the carefully prepared objections put forward by the Parish Council were later over-ruled and construction began on all four sites in 2018].

Sid Hull is to retire from his task of painting the village seats and notice boards, with the thanks of the Council for many years of valued work.

An offer from BT to sell the telephone box for £1 was declined.

There were four vacant seats on Council.

Three members of the public were co-opted.

Kevin Deighton has kindly offered to paint the village seats in suitable pastel shades.
A community wind turbine was suggested for the village. Council considered that there would be little interest.

Formation of the Lockington Village Improvement Group led by Graham Hill was welcomed. Its members would seek to maintain and improve amenities such as seats, bus shelter, Millennium Copse etc. It was pointed out that such volunteers were not covered by Parish Council insurance.

Change of use of the Methodist Chapel in Chapel Street to a dwelling was noted.

Telephone box to be retained but not adopted by Council.

2016

Police random speed checks were suggested to deal with speeding vehicles.

Station Road footpath in need of urgent repair.

Andrew How co-opted as Councillor, thus filling the remaining vacancy.

Complaint made about the hunt riding along Minster Way footpath.

195 signatures received in favour of retaining the telephone box and using it to house a defibrillator.

Telephone box to be bought for £1. Funding for a defibrillator to be sought.

Laser speed gun training to be given to the three volunteers.

Telephone box renovation nearly complete.

Village notice board in place but hinge fittings are rusty and wooden frame has become patchy.

Council now owns the telephone box.

Witham Glass and Farball Coatings to be thanked for their generous contributions in kind towards the cost of refurbishing the telephone box. Lockington Village Improvement Group also to be thanked for carrying out the work within budget.

Defibrillator now installed at a cost of £1504. LVIG will maintain the facility until further notice and BT will continue to supply power for 7 years.

Sunday bus services will cease from April 2017.

2017

A new recruit to the Council (Kevin Marshall) was co-opted. Parish Council now at full strength (9).

Discussion on costs for the various options regarding glazing and painting the telephone box.

The defibrillator was ordered.

The defibrillator arrived.

Concern expressed about pot holes in various roads as well as the poor state of Station Road and its footpath.

Work on the telephone box has begun.

Telephone restoration work now complete. Defibrillator to be installed soon.

Council agreed to fund two colour pages of the Gazette twice a year.

Cost of telephone box refurbishment at £500 was well in excess of the £350 agreed by Council. Invoices to be inspected.

Telephone box costs sorted out satisfactorily. Message of thanks to those involved to go in Gazette.

Iain Gaydon agreed to replace screws in the notice board and maintain the wood.

Defibrillator training evening held.

Serious damage to the corner of South Glebe and Church Lane caused by careless driving of refuse vehicles.

2018

Refuse lorry movements changed to avoid further damage to kerbs.

Work now has begun on the Church Lane Flood Reduction Scheme.

Kevin Deighton kindly agreed to paint the remaining seats.

Satisfactory explanation received regarding damage to the wall at School Farm during construction work

Path over Marsh. Concern was raised about the defective condition of the footbridge and handrail across the ditch midway between Front Street and Carriage Drive. Agreed that this matter be reported to ERYC.

Work on the Marsh Path footbridge has begun.

Urgent complaint concerning flooding opposite East Thorpe Cottage in Thorpe and between 12 - 37 Front Street.

Failure of Environment Agency to remove vegetation from beck banks after dredging to be followed up.

Salt Bins. Discussion on cost of maintenance of the yellow bins for which ERYC charge the Parish Council for upkeep. The green bins are the responsibility of the Parish but salt levels are maintained by ERYC. The number, siting, colour and condition of all the village bins to be assessed.

Low Cost Rural Housing. David Siddle (Rural Housing Enabler from ERYC) stated that he was attending in response to the request from the Parish Council to explain the proposed survey of "Housing needs" in Lockington and the surrounding villages. He was looking for support from the councils of Lockington, Lund, Beswick, Etton and Dalton Holme. "Low Cost housing" is defined as Housing for rent or sale at 80% or less of full market value. Past experience was that the need was greatest either from either young families or older people looking to downsize but wishing to remain in the area.

The origins of the survey lay with the enquiry last year from Lockington Parochial Church Council (PCC) as to whether the Glebe land known as Amen Field on Kilnwick Lane could be considered for this use. This land was outside the Village Boundary so it could only be developed if it was defined as a "Rural Exception Site". For this to happen it has to be proven that a real need for this type of housing exists, hence the proposed survey.

In the event that a need was shown, then other landowners would be invited to put forward possible land in addition to that proposed by the PCC.

At a subsequent meeting Mr Siddle summarised his report which recommends that two small sites in two of the parishes surveyed could be developed for affordable housing. This was a complex issue which gave rise to a lengthy discussion. He agreed to summarise his findings in a letter to be presented to Parish Council and then published in the Gazette.

Gun Club noise. A resident complained about the noise as he worked from home. It was felt that the level of noise had increased in recent years but the club had been there for a long time. A letter will be drafted asking the club to take action to minimise its impact.

Speed Watch. There are enough volunteers to operate the device. The results will be passed to the Police Community Support Officer for further action.

The last entry on the Council website used for the publication of this book was the record of the minutes for November 2018.

However, the work of the Parish Council continues:-

Cars speeding, dogs fouling, too few grips being excavated, too many grips being excavated, trees needing lopping, trees nearly chopped down by mistake, trees that don't need felling, the beck needing scouring, plans to be approved, plans to be opposed (often overturned later by ERYC), reports to be considered, grass cutting not done, grass cutting well done, grass cutting done too often, roads not swept...

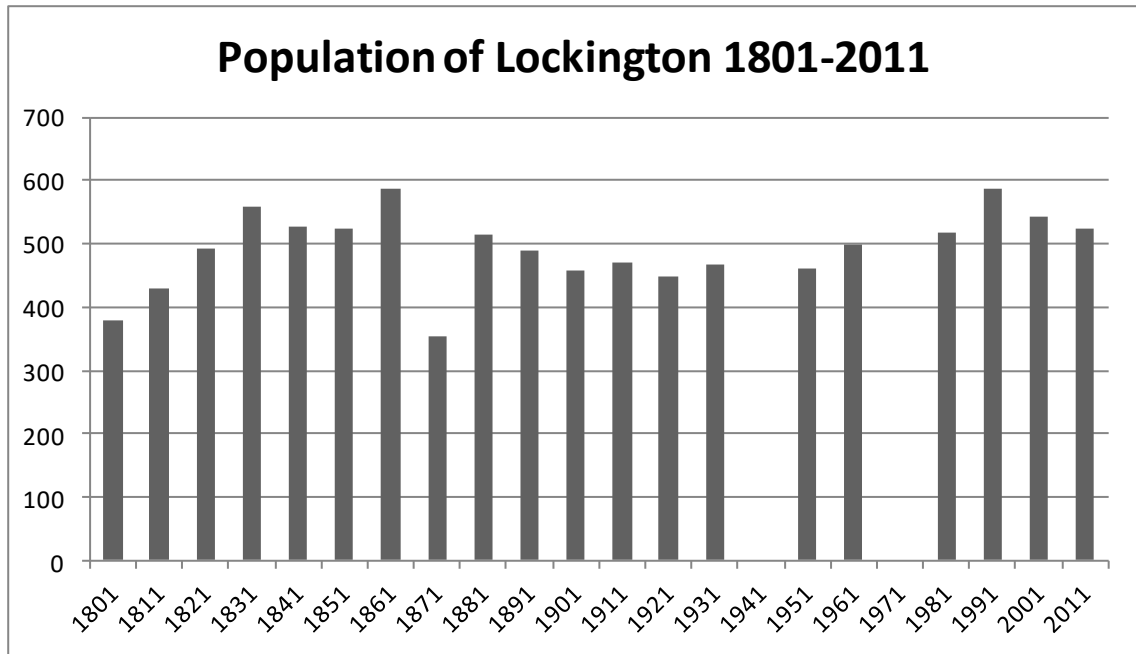
Parish Councillors at the time of writing (December 2018)

Amanda Clarke (Chair), Graham Chapman, Adrian Crookes, Andrew How, Kevin Marshall, Mary Munro-Hill, Janet Myers, Andrew Proctor, John Rowson

APPENDICES

A SUMMARY OF VILLAGE TRADES OVER THE YEARS

TRADE	LOCATION
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
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
Threshing machine contractor	70 Thorpe
Weavers	High Houses



In 2011 there were 247 separate households.

SCHOOL HEAD TEACHERS

1749-1784	John Hudson
1784?-1805?	John Hudson (son)
1899-1900	James Holdroyd
1900-1922	William Algar
1923-1927	Gertrude Findlay
1927-1945	James Wilson
1945-1969	Geoffrey Fisher
1970-1983	Malcolm Grice
1983-1994	Roger Shaw
1994-2000	Ian Merryweather
2000-2011	Susan Coyle
2011-	Julie Cattle

The Hudson dates were deduced from the Hudson Memorial on the east outside wall of the church.
The site of the school before 1844 is unknown

REFERENCES

PLACES TO VISIT

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The Humber region in Tudor and Stuart times.

Local records

Lockington Parish Council Minutes.
Lockington Village Plan.
Lockington Youth and Community Centre Minutes.
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Other books

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The Conversion of Europe by R Fletcher
The Coming of Christianity to Anglo-Saxon England by H Mayr-Harting
Churches in the Landscape by R Morris

VILLAGERS WHO HELPED

I am extremely grateful to all the villagers who loaned photographs and gave information so generously.

The Parish Council was most kind in allowing me to have access to the minute books, so faithfully kept by a succession of clerks. I am especially grateful to the now retired clerk, Denise Cornforth, for her invaluable and cheerful help. Councillor Kevin Marshall was particularly helpful in tracking down some missing items.

The Head Teacher of Lockington School in 2002, Susan Coyle, very kindly allowed me to have access to the school logbook and gave permission for the inclusion of quotations from it.

The illustrations were produced with great skill by Deborah Grice, born and raised in the village. She used maps, photographs and the original Anglo-Saxon brooch as the basis for her drawings. Those who know the area will attest to their accuracy. Where no originals exist, she used her artistic imagination based on known information. I am very grateful to her.

Special thanks are due to Barbara Robinson who read every word of the 2002 version and made many helpful suggestions.

I am also most grateful to Linda Marshall for her meticulous proof reading of the final version. Any remaining errors are entirely mine.

I would also like to record my appreciation of the assistance given by the following kind people.

In random order, they are:- Alix Warley, Mary and Brian Hollingsworth, Lynn Hunter, Len Robinson, Doreen Bailey, Lottie Young, Sue Stutt, Molly Elliott, Pete Fletcher, Peter Johnson, Alan Ferguson, Christopher Whitehead, Phillip Moate.

Roger Hateley
January 2019