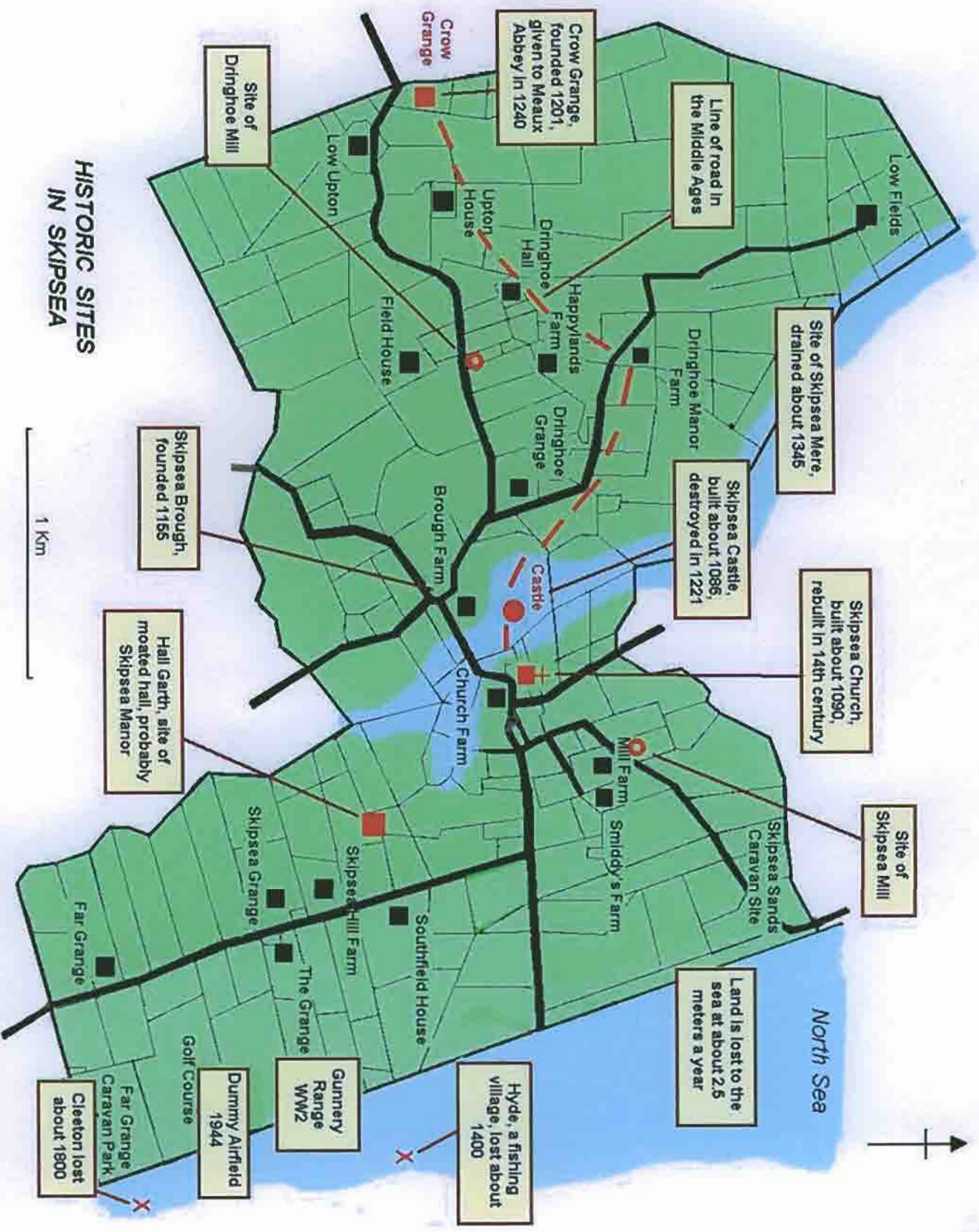


IMPORTANT DATES IN SKIPSEA'S HISTORY

13,000BC	Glaciers retreated leaving Skipsea Mere.	c. 1345	Skipsea Mere drained.	1763 to 1768	Skipsea, Cleaton, Driughoe and Upton enclosed by Act of Parliament.
1066	Cleaton Manor belonged to Harold, King of England.	1349	The Black Death, 57% of the monks at Meaux Abbey died.	1798	Skipsea drain was connected to the sea by Barnston Drain.
c. 1086	Skipsea Castle was built as seat of Lords of Holderness.	1396	The fishing village of Hyde was lost to the sea.	c. 1800	The village of Cleaton was lost to the sea.
c. 1090	Skipsea Church built.	1588	There were three beacons at Skipsea to warn of the Spanish Armada.	1839	A Rectahite "Tent" was built next to the Congregational Church.
1155	Skipsea Brough founded as medieval new town.	1644	The Manor of Cleton was given to the Constable family by Charles I.	1866	A local Benevolent Society was formed.
c. 1200	Seat of Lords of Holderness moved to Burswick, causing failure of Skipsea Brough.	1650	Ann Hudson of Skipsea was tried for witchcraft.	1915	A Zeppelin passed over Skipsea on the way to bomb Driffield.
1221	Skipsea Castle destroyed when William de Forz, II rebelled against Henry III.	1665	The Great Plague reached Skipsea; one third of the population died.	1918	Spanish Influenza hit Skipsea.
1292	Skipsea Church given to Meaux Abbey by Edward I.	1670	A Quaker meeting house was built in Skipsea.	1936	The first tractor was used locally for agriculture.
1327	Skipsea granted a weekly Thursday market and two fairs, on All Saints' day (Nov. 1st) and St. Thomas' day (July 7th).	1720 to 1730	One third of the population died in outbreaks of smallpox and typhus.	1950s	The last horses were used in agriculture locally.
				1954	The first caravan sites were opened.

HISTORIC SITES IN SKIPSEA



This noticeboard was funded by a grant from the Local Heritage Initiative