



West Street - the left turn is up to North Street, the thatched cottage was the last in Winterton. The thatch was removed in 1908.

17 Re-entry to medieval Winterton

The stone houses on the left at the end of North Street jut out and front the pavement, unlike the wide grass verge you have followed. This marks the point where the medieval open fields stopped at the edge of the medieval town. The 1772 Enclosure Award, which allocated the open lands for privately owned fields, also stated the width of the new public roads. North Street (then known

as Winteringham Road) was a new road which was made wide enough to drive animals along. However, the existing streets within the old medieval town were narrow and could not be changed.



Sandhall Farm 1947



Eastfield Farm, Winteringham. This classic Post-Enclosure farmhouse was built in 1796. It is on the Ferriby Road, just beyond the Winterton parish boundary. The large threshing barn has now gone.

Winterton has a long history, some fascinating stories and several lovely stone buildings. This trail gives you an introduction to the parish around the Town.

To find out even more visit the heritage centre in All Saints' Church

The trail starts at All Saints' Church in Churchside, Winterton

Location - O S Grid Ref. SE928186
Satnav DN15 9TU
O S Map - The 1:25,000 Explorer Sheet 281 'Ancholme Valley' covers this walk

Total trail distance about 6.1 miles, all on tarmac road, lane or stone track

Refreshments - Winterton has public houses, coffee shop, minimarkets and takeaways

Parking - Roadside parking is not time limited in West Street

Public Transport - The 350 Humber Fastcat bus (Hull to Scunthorpe) provides a frequent service via Winterton

Toilets can be found in Queen Street



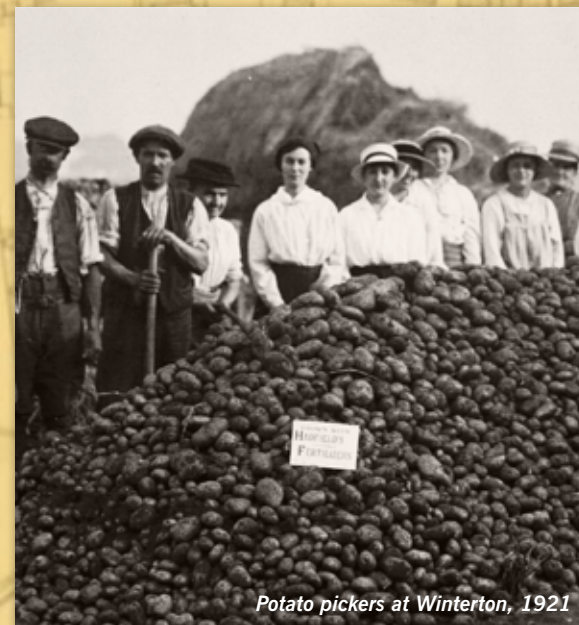
A Lincolnshire Ox by George Stubbs

Design by Michael Oakenfull



Leaflet produced by the Heritage Lottery Fund project 'All Saints: the story it tells of Winterton'.

A WALK AROUND WINTERTON PARISH



Potato pickers at Winterton, 1921

A Country Stroll



The Winterton Parish Trail



1 All Saints' Church

All Saints is a medieval, Grade I Listed, parish church. The oldest surviving part is pre-1100 and most of the rest was built by 1245. The fine Early Romanesque Lincolnshire Tower was built around 1100 for bell-ringing. Ringing bells was part of the new Norman burial liturgy. All Saints is unusual in having an original double bell chamber. A third chamber was added around 1203. The churchyard closed to new burials in the 1870s. Near the South Porch is a Churchyard cross stump, the remains of a medieval cross shaft. Next to it is the tall Churchyard Cross erected in 1906.

The church is often open for visitors and is well worth a visit. For details of opening times see <http://lincoln.ourchurchweb.org.uk/winterton/>



2 King Street and Park Street

This long street continues the line of Low Street further west. This was probably the first part of an Anglo-Saxon settlement established before 950AD. The long narrow plots on the south lead down to the beck running west-east. Many of these narrow plots still exist. To the north there was originally a large common green but by 1100AD much of this green had also been settled. Maps showing the development of Winterton can be seen in the Heritage Centre in All Saints' Church.



King Street, the Cross Keys Inn can be seen on the left

3 Dent's Cottage

The cottage and railings are Grade II Listed. The cottage, dating from the 1700s or earlier, was remodelled in 1830-5 in the 'Gothick' style. It was the home of a Winterton Quaker and eccentric, Jonathan Dent, who died in 1834 and reputedly left £500,000 in his will. He is buried in the garden. His tomb is also Listed.



Dent's Cottage is seen on the left

4 Winterton Show Ground

The site of the annual Winterton Show, the first weekend in July. It is a major event in the life of the town. The show ground also hosts several other events during the year.



Spectators at Winterton show in 1910

5 Holmes, Carr, Ings and Leys Lane

The area east of Ermine Street is the floor of the Ancholme valley and only just above sea-level. The roads are named after the former land types before drainage allowed arable farming. These include:

- Holme** - An 'island' of dry land surrounded by marshy land
- Carr** - Fen or swamp overgrown with scrub such as willow
- Ings** - Water meadows and marshland
- Leys** - Pasture for grazing livestock of the commoners

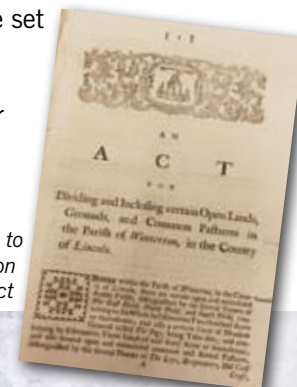
6 Ermine Street

This Roman route from London to the north mirrors the ridge top pre-Roman route at the west end of Winterton (Roxby Road/Top Road) which also led to the Humber ferry crossing at Winterringham. The Roman road linked this area to southern Britain and made it easier for the army and government officials to move around the newly conquered territory. It later became an important trade route. The original road was 13.7 metres wide and 1.37 metres high. It is 0.6 metres below the present surface.

7 1770 Winterton Enclosure Act

The field boundaries in much of Winterton parish have changed little since the 1770 Act and 1772 Award of lands for enclosure. Several new farmsteads were set up soon after this enclosure, including Sedgeworth Farm which still exists. Many other farms have been combined and the original buildings demolished.

Frontispiece to the Winterton Enclosure Act



Threshing day at Holme Farm, 1920s

8 Winterton Model Flying Club

This field is the location for the Club flying events.

9 Gentlemen Carrs and the Winterton Riots

The fields known as Gentlemen Carrs were enclosed before the 1770 Winterton Enclosure Act. It is very likely that they were taken and enclosed by Sir John Monson and his 'gentleman' partners as 'payment' for his Ancholme Valley drainage improvement scheme.

In the 1630s Sir John Monson suggested draining the Ancholme Valley which was prone to flooding. Winterton refused to agree though the scheme went ahead anyway. In 1662 Thomas Place led over 100 Winterton townsmen in what is known as the *Winterton Riots*. They constructed a dam to block one of the new drains and caused other damage. They argued that the scheme had made Winterton land drainage worse than before. The heritage displays in All Saints give more details about this.



Eel catching and wildfowling in fenland Sir John Monson

10 Old River Ancholme

The twisting line of the original river is followed by the parish boundaries between the villages to the west and east of the valley. Here the river divides Winterton from Horkstow. In medieval times the river valley flooded especially at spring high tide and much of this land would have been often under water. It is recorded that in 1288 Edward I ordered that the river be scoured to improve the water flow. Nowadays the old river course is used to catch and then channel water from the higher land in the west straight to the Humber Estuary.

11 New River Ancholme

This was cut in the 17th century by local landowners led by Sir John Monson, partly to allow river traffic up to Brigg. River trade was important before the railways and when road traffic was only by horse and cart. The new river was needed to allow navigation to Brigg but also to carry away water drained from the land either side. The original scheme was not wholly successful. In the 19th century the engineer Sir John Rennie, was employed to make further improvements. Winterton had a landing-stage on this river at the end of Holmes Lane.



Humber keels on the Ancholme

Horkstow Bridge by Sir John Rennie

12 Pump House

This small brick building is one of the pumping stations overseen by the Environment Agency to maintain the drainage of these lowlands. Alongside it is the Winterton Ings Drain, leading down to the Old River Ancholme.



Sugar beet harvest, Leys Lane, 1960s

13 Possible settlement site

There is evidence of various water channels and a small enclosure, which appears to be an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement or industrial site, surviving as an earthwork. There are at least six mounds with ditches which were thought to be the locations of prehistoric or Romano-British saltmaking. This area was well used in ancient times.

14 Site of a World War 1 airfield

This field was a World War I emergency landing ground for military aircraft from December 1916 to June 1919 used by No. 33 (Home Defence) Squadron.'

15 Eastfield Farm

The house and stable/granary is Grade II Listed. The farmhouse was built in 1770-72 (following Winterton's Enclosure Act) for John, Earl Mexborough, who was awarded land in this part of the parish. It is a good and largely unaltered example of a stone-built 'patternbook' enclosure farmhouse, and one of only three listed examples of such buildings outside a village in the open limestone landscape of North Lincolnshire. There are some C19 alterations.



Design for a 'Patternbook' farmhouse, from - General View of the Agriculture of Lincolnshire by Arthur Young, published in 1799

16 Newport Iron Works

This is the historic site of Winterton's ironworks, owned and operated by the Fletcher family for several generations since John Fletcher bought the works in 1872 from John Naylor.



Newport Iron Works, North Street, 1910

The Fletcher family built a strong reputation for agricultural machinery and still manufacture specialised farm equipment.