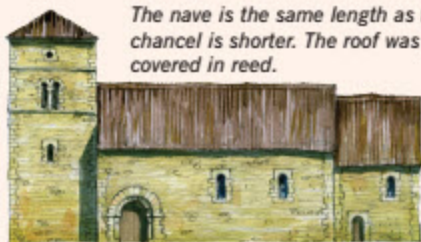


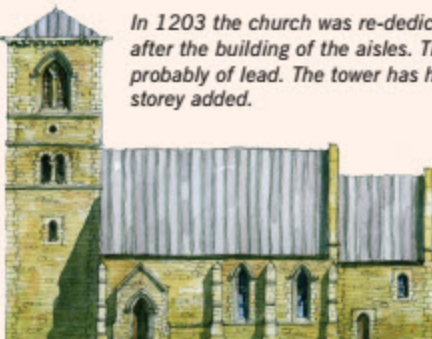
All Saints' Church - Through Time

The nave is the same length as today but the chancel is shorter. The roof was probably covered in reed.



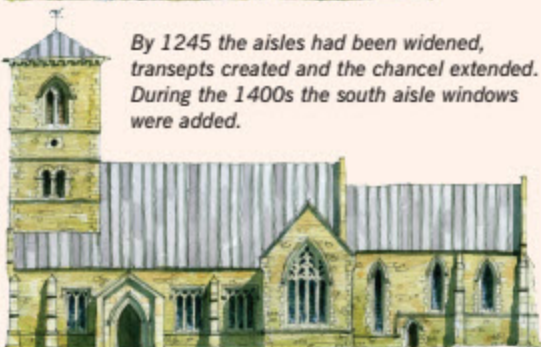
1100

In 1203 the church was re-dedicated, possibly after the building of the aisles. The roof was probably of lead. The tower has had a further storey added.



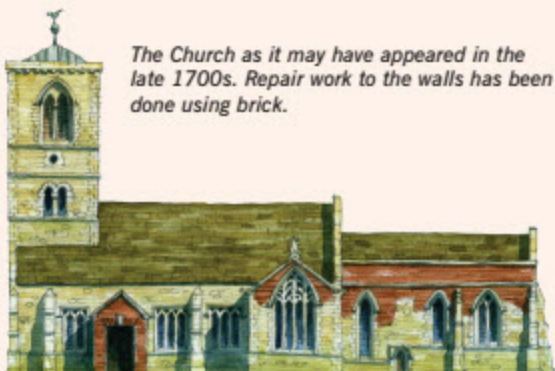
1203

By 1245 the aisles had been widened, transepts created and the chancel extended. During the 1400s the south aisle windows were added.



Late
1400s

The Church as it may have appeared in the late 1700s. Repair work to the walls has been done using brick.



Late
1700s

All Saints' Church in Churchside, Winterton

Location - O S Grid Ref. SE928186
Satnav DN15 9TU

The church is **open** for visitors
2-4pm Wednesday and Saturday.

Check the **website** for other opening times:
www.lincoln.ourchurchweb.org.uk/winterton/

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

Parking - There is some roadside parking which
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 and in the
Church



After
1904

*The Church as it has appeared since the 1904 restoration
when pinnacles to the tower and a clerestory to the nave
were added*

Design by Michael Oakford



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

A GUIDE TO ALL SAINTS' CHURCH WINTERTON



A CHURCH EXPLAINED

All Saints' Church, Winterton



All Saints' Church

For a parish church All Saints is very large. It is aligned East to West. Originally built by a rural medieval community it has been this size since at least 1245 although through the centuries it has undergone many changes.

South Porch and South Door

The door is made with timber from the 1500s and has re-used decorative ironwork from the early 1200s. In medieval times the church door had great significance as the entrance to the House of God. It would have been decorated with bright colours.

The large Porch provided shelter as parts of wedding and baptism ceremonies took place at the church door. The **Buttresses [16]** support the stone walls and heavy roofs.

The Nave

This central space between the pillars was probably the site of the small, stone Saxon church which pre-dated the present building.

The sides of the **Nave Arcade [9]** are marked by the **Arcade Pillars or Piers [8]**. These pillars were erected when the North and South Aisles were added in 1203. They support the widened roof. At the top of each pillar are carved faces. Can you find the face of King John?

The **Nave** has a high ceiling with a **Clerestory [10]** - windows which allow more light into the **Nave** and draw the eye upward. Records suggest that there may have been a medieval clerestory here until the 1770s.

The Aisles

In 1245 the aisles were widened and lengthened to surround the **West Tower** and the **North and South Transepts** were built.

The Crossing

At the eastern end of the **Nave** is the **Crossing** where the Nave meets the two transepts. During religious services the **Nave Altar** is here but it can be moved when the **Nave** is used for social events. The **Nave Altar** was a gift in 2015.

The Chancel

The **Chancel** or **Rood Screen [14]** fills most of the **Chancel Arch [15]**. On one side is the **Pulpit [13]** and on the other is the brass **Eagle Lectern [12]**. The screen, pulpit and lectern were all designed in the Arts and Craft style and installed in the early 1900s. The figures of Mary, Christ and St John on the **Screen [14]** were added in 1939.

Above the **Chancel Arch [15]** on the east side there are marks showing different **Chancel** roof levels which are below the level of the present ceiling.

Being nearer to the **High Altar [20]**, the **Chancel** is seen as a more holy part of the church. In medieval times generally only the clergy entered this area, which was accessed through a door on the south side known as the **Priests' Door [22]**. This door has decorative hinges dating from the early 1200s, although the timber is from the 1800s. The Chancel was probably extended in 1245 as the original Saxon **Chancel** would have been shorter.



The Church before the 1904 restoration

The Chancel Pews were installed in 1869 as private pews for wealthy families. These pews were closer to the **High Altar [20]** and so cost more to rent. In 1872 all pews in All Saints' were made free. These pews became Choir Stalls after the organ was moved into the **Chancel** in 1885.

Beyond the **Altar Rail [18]** is the Sanctuary around the **High Altar [20]**, the holiest part of the church. The Reredos (altar screen) behind the altar is from the 1900s. In the screen is an Aumbry, a small cupboard in which the consecrated elements from a communion service are kept. There is a Piscina (a small basin) in which communion vessels are washed after mass - on the south side of the Sanctuary.

The **Organ [17]** was moved to its present position in 1885 from the **North Transept** where it was from 1872. Before that it was at the west end of the Nave from 1840.

The painted pipes are only for show. The working pipes and the mechanism are hidden behind the façade.

The **Wall Tablets [19]** on the north wall of the **Chancel** are memorials dating from the 1800s but the tablet on the south wall of the Sanctuary is from 1590. On the floor are a number of ledger stone memorials which date from the 1700s and 1800s. The one close to the Priest's Door is from 1504.

The Windows

The **East Window [21]** is often the most ornate window in a church. This particular window, installed in 1913, shows the Dream of Jesse in which he is imagined as foreseeing the promised Messiah.

The Windows

The window openings date from different periods. The **West Window** openings [23&24] are from the 1200s - as are those on the east walls of both Transepts, though the one nearest the **Lectern** [12] may have been altered.

The window opening at the eastern end of the **North Aisle** wall is also from the 1200s. The one nearest the North Porch may be late 1200s or is reworked. The two large **Gable Windows** [11] in the transepts are both from the 1300s and those on the South Aisle wall are from the 1400s. Details of the **Stained Glass** [25] are on an information bat next to the main door.

The Fonts

At the end of the Nave next to the **Tower Arch** is the (**Baptismal**) **Font** [7], which dates from the early 1900s.

The **Medieval Font** is no longer used. It is now in the **South Transept** and stands on a 'Capital'- the top of a medieval Pillar.

The Niches

There are two **Niches** on the south wall of the **South Transept**. The one on the left is a Piscina. The other niche may have been used to store communion vessels or as an Easter Sepulchre - a recess in which the Eucharist and a crucifix was placed on Good Friday and removed on Easter Sunday in memory of Christ's entombment and Resurrection.

Another Niche in the west wall of the **South Transept** remains a mystery. It may be what is left of a squint hole through which a leper in the churchyard could watch the church service. There is another Piscina in the **North Transept**, on the north wall. The large **niche** on the east wall between the windows is probably ancient but it is not known what it was used for. There is also a piscina used on the South wall of the Chancel.

Chantry Chapels

The remains of two Piscinas in the transepts suggest that during the Middle Ages there were Chantry Altars at All Saints. Wealthy parishioners often left money to pay a priest to say mass at the altar in the belief that their soul would reach heaven sooner. There is evidence to show that at one time there were several chantry altars. Some of the windows have stone cut away from each side where an altar screen would have fitted. This can be seen on the window near the **Lectern** [12] in the **North Transept**. The need for more space for these Chantry Altars was almost certainly why the church was extended in the 1200s.



Romanesque belfry opening

The West Tower

High on the tower wall is a **Keyhole Window** [6] (in the Parish Room). When the tower was built around 1090, this room was part of the churchyard. Through this window the bell-ringers could see out into the churchyard so they could ring the bells at the right moment in the burial ceremony.

Today the bell-ringers stand on the ground floor to pull the bell-ropes. Originally the bell-ringers stood at Mezzanine level, above the modern (2015) ceiling. The ground floor was used for overnight burial vigils. When they are not being used the bell-ropes are looped into the metal Bell Spider, made in 2015.

The **West Door** is not the original door and is off-centre. On the outside the timber and iron decoration dates to the 1500s but on the inside the timber and metal work are from the 1800s. The window above may also date from the 1800s.

The **West Tower** has four sections each bounded by lines of stone known as String Courses. The first section includes the ground floor and above it the original ringing chamber [at a similar level to the current Mezzanine].

The second section has **Romanesque Belfry Openings** [1], behind which hung the bells when the tower was built around 1090.

The third section also had bells behind the round **Sound Holes** [2]. It is unusual to have two sets of bells in a church and why there were two sets remains a mystery. The **Tower Clock** [4] uses the Sound Hole on the south wall. The original tower stopped at this height.

The fourth section with pointed **Belfry Openings** [3] is the current Bell-Chamber, housing six bells. This section was added in 1203 when the aisles were built, making the nave roof higher. At the top of the Tower are the **Tower Pinnacles** [5] added with the parapet as decoration in 1904.



The Church during the 1904 restoration