

20

Simon's Wood

Now in the care of the Woodland Trust, this new wood was Winterton's Millennium Project. Many of the trees were planted by schoolchildren. Beneath some of the grass areas are Roman farm remains.



The Hall



The Wesleyan Day School

21

Winterton Hall

Behind the large stone boundary wall lies Winterton Hall. It is Grade 2* Listed. Now split into two dwellings. It is another grand house built in late C18-early C19 for William Marris using his lottery winnings. The side porch and minor alterations of 1833 were made for Lady Boynton.

Lady Boynton paid a large part of the cost of a new tower clock at All Saints, made in 1834 by local craftsmen. The clock is still wound weekly by hand and chimes every hour. She also had a town house in London at Connaught Square. When residing at Winterton she was carried along the street to All Saints in a sedan chair.

22

Winterton Junior School

Originally built in 1850 as the Wesleyan Day School. It later became the secondary school for Winterton. When the new comprehensive school (now Winterton Community Academy), opened in the 1970s, it became the Junior School.

23

Mary Clarke Almshouses

These three single storey, terraced almshouses were built in 1908 and funded by a bequest from Mrs Mary Clarke who lived at Winterton Hall. The charity founded still administers these houses.

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

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

The trail starts and ends 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

Distance just over 2 miles (less via shortcut along Cemetery Road). All paved except Simon's Wood.

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



Design by Michael Oakenfull



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

A WALK AROUND WINTERTON



Have you an eye for detail?

The Winterton Trail



Can you spot these details,
shown in the photographs?

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 The Old School Hall

This was the first school built in Winterton in 1841 by the Church of England at a cost of £400. This National School was designed by Joseph Fowler and paid for by subscription. The National Society, founded in 1811, was involved with the foundation of most Church of England schools. The building is now much altered and run as a community hall. On the left is the former schoolmaster's house, built in 1845 and now offices for Winterton Town Council.



Sketch of the Schoolmaster's House by Joseph Fowler

3 The Chains

53 West Street is a Grade 2 Listed, late C18-early C19 building with earlier origins. William Fowler (1761-1832) modified cottages already on the site. He was an architect, builder and engraver, and is famous for his architectural engravings. He received widespread patronage from scholars, gentry and royalty. The Chains remained the Fowler family home until the mid C20. The heritage displays in All Saints give details about William and other members of his family.



An 1810 engraving of William Fowler



The Chains and West Street

4 West Street

In the 1830s, and many years after, sheep and cattle fairs were held in this road, then called Back Lane. Sheep pens were set up in front of The Chains. An account states that "the whole of the highway from the Chains to Winterton Hall was congested with sturdy horses, trotting ponies, cows, and laughing, shouting farmers".

5 Wesley Cottage

Notice the plaque above the front door stating: 'John Wesley preached at Winterton on 8th August 1761'. Wesley wrote "... I preached at Winterton to such a congregation as I suppose never met there before."

He preached in the High Street as he had been prevented from using All Saints.



Wesley Cottage

6 The former Church Institute

It was opened in 1903 on land given by Canon J T Fowler and paid for by Mary Clarke of Winterton Hall. The architect was C Hodgson Fowler who was also responsible for the major roof alterations at All Saints in 1903/4. The Institute was an important community building for many years, until it was closed and sold in the 1980s.



Architect's drawing of the Church institute



Painting of Weir Pond, the Old Vicarage can be seen on the top left

7 Old Vicarage

Until the 1950s this was the home of the Vicars of Winterton. The long narrow medieval plot still stretches right back to West Street. Records for 1606 state that the building had eight bays built of stone covered with straw thatch. There have been many alterations to enlarge it. Next to the Old Vicarage is Norton House, Grade 2 Listed, and built in 1826. It was originally part of the Old Vicarage.

8 Site of Weir Pond

The tree in the middle of Market Hill marks the site of Weir (or Wire) Pond. For many centuries this large spring-fed pond was the central feature of Winterton. The original churchyard probably stretched down the slope to this pond and baptisms took place in it. In later medieval times the market developed around it. By the 1840s it had railings around except on the shallow south side where horses could be ridden in and washed. This pond was covered over in 1866, probably as a result of a serious typhoid outbreak, although a report made it clear the pond was not the cause. The water from the spring now flows in a conduit.

9 Blankney House

A fine example of a modest late Georgian townhouse, it is Grade 2 Listed. It was probably built by William Marris, a Winterton resident who won £10,000 in the national lottery which existed in 1790. He used some of the money to build several fashionable stone houses in Winterton.



Blankney House



The Cross Keys

10 Cross Keys

Now a Tesco shop, this building is Grade 2 Listed and was a public house. It was the base for the Corn Exchange, held on Wednesdays from 1826. The stocks were at the front of the Cross Keys. In 1860 there is a record of "an exhibition of a man in the stocks, where he was confined for six hours. He had been fined 12s.6d., and in default of payment was placed in the stocks. He seemed quite at ease, and enjoyed his pipe most of the time, a large crowd bearing him company."

11 The Old Courthouse

This large police station and courthouse was built in the 1850s when Winterton was the base for the area's police superintendent. He travelled by horse and the stables still exist. James Asling was one of these, and there are records of him placing intoxicated men in the stocks at the Cross Keys. The magistrates met here every two weeks and heard cases for the whole area including Scunthorpe. Wagon loads of offenders who had celebrated too well with their wages from the iron works were brought here to the magistrates. After their cases were heard and the fines paid, they often adjourned to the Cross Keys.

In 1895 the growth of Scunthorpe led to the Regional Constabulary moving there.

12 Trinity Methodist Church

This modern building replaced the old church formerly on this site. There used to be other Methodist chapels in Chapel Lane and Queen Street.

13 The Elms

A Grade 2 Listed house built in the late C18 for William Marris, with early C19 additions at the rear. The iron railings are Grade 2 Listed in their own right.

14 No. 6 Park Street

It is Grade 2 Listed as are the front railings. Built in the late C18-early C19 with alterations in 1984. It was the home of the Marris family.



Early Design for Marris by William Fowler

15 Site of Winterton's Old Hall

The house had distinctive tall tudor-style chimneys but was pulled down in the 1960s to make way for the housing at Crakedale Road. The Hall was the base for a sizeable farm and in the C17 it was the home of the Place family. There were several family members called Thomas Place who played a significant role in the town. One led the resistance of Winterton's commoners to the plans of Sir John Monson to drain the Ancholme valley. They claimed the works had a negative impact on Winterton land.

Towards the end of the C17 another Thomas Place repaired All Saints as it had 'scarce either a bit of glass in ye windows or of Lead upon ye Roof..'



The Old Hall, the north front

16 Site of Winterton's Gas Works

It opened in 1855 and was constructed by Mr Bailey of Retford. Now occupied by a motor repair company but some of the old buildings remain further back.



Dent's Cottage is seen on the left, on Park Street



Winterton Show, 1908

17 Dent's Cottage

The cottage and railings are Grade 2 Listed. The cottage, C18 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.

18 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.

19 Winterton Town Cemetery

It opened in 1876 when the churchyard at All Saints was closed. The left side of the cemetery, and its chapel, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln for use by Anglicans. Methodists and others used the right half and its chapel. This was the custom at the time. The plots were marked as first to third class, depending on how accessible they were from the path network.



The Cemetery Chapels