

# South Humber HERITAGE TRAIL

## WINTERINGHAM



### The Edge of the Roman Empire

Soon after 43AD the Romans established a strategic base a short distance to the east of Winteringham Haven where Roman Ermine Street, the road from London via Lincoln, reached the Humber.

The Humber was on the northern frontier of the Roman Empire until 71AD. Old Winteringham was an important supply base for goods and people transported by sea. When the army pushed north, the base became a strategic location for crossing the Humber to Petuaria (Brough), the Roman town founded on the north bank. The site of Old Winteringham is of national importance and is a designated Scheduled Monument.

#### At Old Winteringham

A sizeable Roman civilian town developed beside Ermine Street and the crossing point. The land here was well-drained and there was a freshwater spring. The town was occupied until the Roman army and officials abandoned Britain in 410AD.



#### Where to Watch the Wildlife

With internationally significant numbers of birds, the Humber Estuary is designated for its importance to nature conservation. Shelduck, reed bunting and marsh harrier breed here and many wading birds, such as lapwing, golden plover and bar-tailed godwit, overwinter feeding on the rich mud flats.



### On the Heritage Trail

The South Humber Heritage Trail is split in two sections and can be walked in either direction between Burton-upon-Stather and Winteringham and between Barton-upon-Humber and South Ferryby. There are several car parks along the trail and regular bus services between the villages.

Along the trail are seven information panels at Burton-upon-Stather picnic area; Countess Close medieval earthwork at Alkborough; the Humber bank at Whitton; Winteringham Haven; River Ancholme Car Park at South Ferryby; the Old Cement Works at Far Ings; and the Waters' Edge at Barton-upon-Humber.

Within this pack are leaflets providing information about the South Humber Heritage Trail and each of the five villages along the trail, and details of local walks. As well as the fascinating buildings and historic sites to discover the villages offer a number of establishments to cater for a pleasant refreshment stop.



#### How to get there

The South Humber Heritage Trail is located along the South Humber Bank between Barton-upon-Humber (7 miles south-west of Hull), and Burton-upon-Stather (5 miles north-west of Scunthorpe).

#### Exploring the Humber's Heritage

Trail leaflets are available from tourist attractions and information centres across the region, and can be downloaded from the South Humber Collection website: [www.south-humber-collection.org](http://www.south-humber-collection.org)  
The Ordnance Survey Explorer 281 map covers the route of the trail.

#### South Humber Bank Wildlife and People Project

Far Ings National Nature Reserve Visitor Centre  
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust  
Off Far Ings Road, Barton-upon-Humber  
North Lincolnshire DN18 5RG



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## Wiveringham Village

Wiveringham has an Old English place name meaning 'the place of Wintra's people'. The village has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period and its history is closely linked to the Humber; a ferry is recorded here in the Domesday Book.

All Saints Church dates from just after the Norman Conquest and contains re-used monumental Roman stones in the tower. Up Hall Close Hill is the site of the medieval manor house. The hall had disappeared by the late 17th century, but some old wall lines are revealed as lumps and bumps under the grass next to the footpath.

The village is in two distinct parts; the early core is grouped round the church and is characterised by narrow, winding lanes. In 1371AD, the Lord of the Manor obtained a market charter and laid out a new planned town to the east. The straight grid of medieval streets lie around Market Hill with High and Low Burgage, Back Lane and Ferry Lane. The two parts of the village are linked by West End, which has some attractive pattern-book Georgian townhouses.

Wiveringham has a number of interesting buildings. The oldest house in the village, Gate End, stands at the top of Low Burgage and is a timber-framed late medieval hall of 16th century date, encased in stone and brick. Many early cottages were built of local ironstone and had thatched roofs. From the early 19th century bricks and pantiles were being manufactured locally. Spring Cottage has particularly pleasing mid 19th century gothic details.

The railway came to the village in 1907. During World War II, thousands of tons of cement manufactured at South Ferriby were shipped to Wiveringham Haven. The cement was then sent north by rail for use in the construction of Scottish naval bases.

## From Wiveringham to Whitton

A half-mile stroll down Low Burgage, north of the village, is Wiveringham Haven. The South Humber Heritage Trail can be accessed here. A section of the trail along the Humber bank leads to the village of Whitton, three miles to the west. A gentle walk here offers breathtaking views of the estuary and peaceful vantage points to enjoy large numbers of waders and wildfowl.

Through the ages waves of invaders have used the Humber as an entry point into the country. In 1066AD, Harold Hardrada's Viking army sailed up the Humber to meet King Harold at the battle of Stamford Bridge near York. A Danish Viking fleet of 240 ships overwintered on the Humber in 1070AD. During World War II, an old World War I gun carriage was deployed on the North Lindsey Light Railway line between the villages, to defend the Humber.

Situated in a quiet location on the edge of the Humber, Whitton offers hidden gems well worth discovering. For a circular route back to Wiveringham, follow one of the footpaths across the fields south-east of Whitton.

### Wiveringham Haven

During the 18th century land was reclaimed from the Humber marsh and a new road improved access between the village and the Haven. Corn, malt, coal and timber were the main cargos on the Humber barges. From 1907, steel and slag produced at the Scunthorpe steelworks was transported by rail to the Haven for shipping by barge along the rivers.



Parking	Wildlife
Refreshments	Church
Heritage Trail	Heritage Site
Information Panel	Industrial Heritage Site
Footpath	Roman Settlement Site
North Lindsey Light Railway	Viewpoint



### Saxon Settlers

After the Romans left Britain in 410AD, Anglo-Saxons invaders arrived from across the North Sea and settled here. In 672AD, Saint Etheldreda landed at Wiveringham after fleeing her husband, the King of Northumbria. She is said to have founded a monastery near here. From the late 9th century, Viking raiders sailed up the Humber to attack and plunder Saxon monasteries and towns.



### Big Skies and Great Views

A short walk east from Wiveringham Haven opens up broad vistas across the two-mile wide Humber Estuary. Downstream in the distance, the landmark Humber Bridge connects the South and North Banks.

### Silver Street

A number of the houses in Wiveringham have datestones, including the brick-fronted cottages on Silver Street dated to 1672, and the adjacent house to 1700. Further along this street there are good examples of 17th and 18th century stone farmhouses and fine brick houses.



### North Lindsey Light Railway

The railway between Scunthorpe and Wiveringham opened in 1907 and a passenger service ran until 1925. The goods line to Wiveringham Haven closed in 1951 and the tracks were removed. The station buildings off Low Burgage are much altered and the haven-side goods yard is now the Humber Yawl Club.



Heritage Sites around Wiveringham