

## 5. Winterborne St Martin - Discovering the Ridgeway

04.04.18



### Key Features

The approach to the village is via Burnside (the B3159) from Rew in the west to Ashton in the east, the two significant gateways are at the junctions with the routes to Portesham and Dorchester. The village is laid out along the South Winterborne with rectangular plots of land along both sides of the main road – the three separate settlements all have their boundaries preserved by modern hedgerows.

### Settlement Pattern and Buildings North of the Watercourse



The Brewers Arms, Washing Pool Farm (listed as Church Farm) and The Old Smithy.

The village green was the former market place extending across the entire width of the road outside the Parish Church and its churchyard (with several listed monuments including one to Francis Eddison 1810-1888 and his family. He was a local engineer who invented the steam powered plough).



The churchyard bounded by rubble stone walls and double Roman tiles.

There is a wealth of vernacular cottages – two separate terraces on the south side of the road, 1-10 The Terrace and Hope Terrace a group of brewery workers' cottages.



The Terrace and Hope Terrace.

Single and semi-detached cottages date from C16 to early C20 including Barton Cottages, Church Cottage and The Old Smithy.

The tradition of sheep farming and grazing and the celebration of St Martin's Day fair were established in 1268 by Henry II. The fair was a leading horse market and amusement fair. The farming legacy is still evident today with Church Farm, Townsfield Farm, Steven's Farm, Park Farm, Manor Farm and Grove Hill. There was reputedly a mill at Rew upriver where the remains of the mill leat are still visible.

### Buildings South Side of the Watercourse



The walled garden to The Manor House, the birthplace of Vice-Admiral Hardy, the watercourse and Linden Lea.

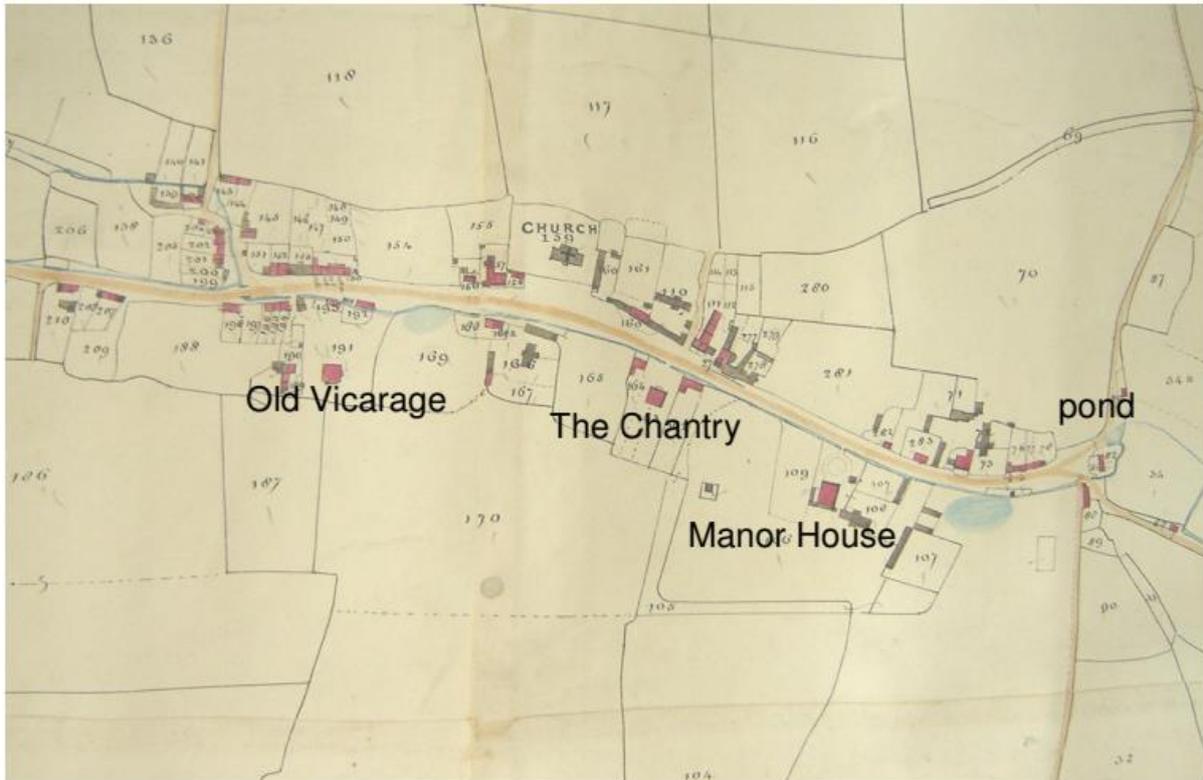
Many properties are accessed across stone and brick bridges and culverts associated with the South Winterborne river. Rubble stone walls and riverside revetments are conspicuous in the boundary treatment to properties on the south side of the road. The presence of hedgerows and trees provides abundant amenity while defining boundaries and supporting key views, panoramas, the gateways and the open spaces.



The Chantry and Chantry Cottage.



Isaac Taylor's 1776 map of Perkins Farm.



Tithe Map of 1844.

## Listed Buildings

The Grade I Parish Church of St Martin is of C13 origins with a C15 chancel and tower, C19 south porch and wall of nave. The church was restored 1896-1907.

Of the 17 Grade II listed buildings, two are monuments to the Balston and Stevens families in the churchyard, one is Rew Manor and another Ashton Farmhouse.

The early C19 sheep dip circular brick revetments with capstones 3m in diameter is associated with Church Farmhouse now Washing Pool Farm.

Rylstone, formerly Townsfield Farmhouse, was built by the Balston family in the C18 and attached front walls and railings refashioned 1840.



Rylstone and Old Brewery House, both historic buildings which appear on the Tithe Map.

The Old Brewery House is mid C19 and later and is a landmark building. It has three storeys with horizontal sliding sashes, ironwork porch and 'squinch'.

Stone Cottage, has stone chimney stacks and is distinctive for its hood moulds



Stone Cottage and Old Brewery House with a squinch detail.

Park House and its unlisted neighbour Park Farm Library Cottage were in the same ownership.

Linden Lea with its first floor in the roof is one of few thatched cottages whose eaves have not been raised.

Old Shepherd's Cottage marks the entrance to the village from the east.



Grade II listed bridge to The Old Vicarage and 1 & 2 Barton Cottages.

## Summary Of Other Quality Buildings

The Old Wesleyan Chapel, now a dwelling, stands at the western approach to the village. St Martins House, a Church of England school that closed in 1976, the Church School Room, which features a date stone 'built by subscription 1841'.



The former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (now a dwelling) dated 1891, The Old Vicarage and St Martin's House (former School).

The Brewers Arms – this villa style building was converted from a former girls' school in the 1870s.

The Chantry – a landmark building with brick relieving arches and stable building. The Smithy and associated (farm) buildings set back behind the sheep walling pool. The Manor, concealed from the road by high walls but visible from the right of way to the south of the garden. The Old Vicarage is a C19 neoclassical building set back behind frontage buildings are accessed across a listed bridge.

## Key Views

At the gateways into the village there are glimpses of the landmark buildings, in particular the parish church and on leaving the settlement, the group of barns at West End House, technically outside the village but an important collection of farm buildings.

## Palette Of Materials

Since the village is entirely founded upon chalk and gravel it is hardly surprising that Purbeck limestone is the most common material used, even though the church is of Portland rubble stone. There is some flint and also Broadmayne brick. Slate or combed wheat reed thatch roofs. Rylstone (Townfield Farm) is the only rendered house and it is lined out to resemble ashlar. There is evidence of stone slates used on roofs; at The Terrace and parish church as a porch covering. Stone slates were commonly used at the eaves of buildings and this detail has very likely been lost as a result of re-roofing. Good quality railings are seen at The Brewer's Arms, Old Cottage and at The Chantry with stone piers and with ironwork to the bridge approach.



Railings on Brewer's Arms looking, Old Cottage and Westward Ho and the Old Post Office.