

Elstronwick and Burton Pidsea



St Lawrence's Church, Elstronwick dates from 1324. This church is an example of how an original structure can evolve and change according to need and prevailing style. There have been two major reconstructions, one in 1795 and one in 1875. This development has continued into the modern era, with the addition of a northwestern annex. An example of modern building techniques being used in a sympathetic way to blend in with the original building. Unusual features like the wall with the date incorporated into it can also be seen on Bricklane in Burton Pidsea, the site of the old Edward Baxter's brickworks.

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Halsham

Halsham has a long and well established connection with the Constable family. The Mausoleum was designed by Thomas Atkinson, work started in 1792 and was completed in 1802. It is a beautiful round temple of stone with arches and panels. A Pantheon dome completes this impressive structure.



The Old School House and Almshouse is in the 'Dutch style' with its stepped gable end. The building dates from 1584. Other interesting features include an ornate cast iron wall Plaque highlighting the agricultural heritage of the area.

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Otringham

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In 1854 the railway cut its way through Holderness, from Hull to Withernsea. Although the railway line has long since gone. Many parts of its route can be walked. Giving glimpses of the architecture designed by Cuthbert Broderick.

Keyingham

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In medieval times Keyingham Creek was a significant trading port, especially in wool. Keyingham was a pilgrimage centre with its own Holy well and religious centre. Today buildings of note include St Nicholas Church, the Old Rectory and this beautiful example of a preserved tower Mill converted superbly into a private dwelling house.

Sunk Island

2



The broad and flat landscape of Sunk Island hold within its boundaries a collection of architectural features of surprising interest and quality. As part of a Crown estate there is a uniformity of materials and style in evidence as you travel the long stretches of turnpike roads that date from the 19th century. The School House is of note, with its Gothic Revival style bell tower. This and many of the farmhouses and cottages were designed by Samuel Teulon. Holy Trinity Church is situated directly opposite, it was built between 1876 and 1877 and was designed by Ewan Christian who was responsible for the National Portrait Gallery, London. The import and export of materials became a vital part of the economy. This led to the development of Stone Creek as a port. The Weigh House is one of the last architectural features from this important part of Sunk Island's past.



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Grimston, Hilston and Tunstall



This impressive structure with its four octagonal towers and castellated indentations is Arch Lodge, a gatehouse which was built in 1786 and marks the entrance to the parkland of Grimston Hall. Although there is no public access, Arch Lodge can be clearly seen from the road. The theme of 18th century buildings is continued at Hilston, where a 50 foot high octagonal tower made from brick was built in 1750. It was designed as a folly.

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Follies were an architectural fashion of this period. It was built by the father of an Admiral Storr and so gained its local name of Admiral Storr's Tower. Sailors have used this landmark as a navigation point.

The villages of Tunstall in the north and Easington in the south compete to provide the most perfect views of buildings built quaintly with cobbles from the sea shore. In both places this cheap, handy material in all shapes and colours has been skilfully framed and cornered by brick or dressed stone into houses, barns and churches by builders past and present.

Few building materials can be so picturesque yet so difficult to work with than these round stones. One of the most impressive cobble

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buildings in Holderness is All Saints Church, Tunstall. It was built in the 'Early English Gothic Style'. It was first mentioned in the year 1115 by Stephen, Earl of Albermarle. The church was restored between 1874 and 1877.



Roos

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Roos nestles in a magical rural landscape. The author J.R.R. Tolkien lived here for a short period. Roos has a number of noteworthy buildings. These include All Saints Church, with its two-storey vestry. Then there is the Memorial Hall dating from 1914, the memorial gates were added in 1922.

Withernsea

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21



Hollym

18, 14

The village of Hollym, although small, can claim to have its own architectural gems.



These include a restored cobbled Pinfold, a place that was used to keep any stray animals which were roaming the village. Another feature worthy of note is the Holiday Chalets, the very ones reputed to be mentioned in 'South Riding' by Winifred Holtby.

Patrington

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St Patrick's Church quite rightly tends to steal the attention of most visitors to this busy village. A more prolonged search around this ancient market town will reward the more observant with some pleasant views indeed. In the centre are some splendid public houses, including the Hillyard Arms (after a local Winstead family) and a bank and shops, including Vowles corner shop, which we show as a perfect example of the sort of shops that adorned most of our local high streets. In the wide main street the Manor House is prominent with several superb 18th and 19th century houses. Away from the centre are splendid examples of artisans' cottages and a finely fronted Methodist Chapel, dated 1811.

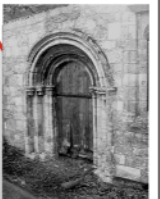


Easington, Kilnsea and Spurn Point

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At the very heart of Easington lies the 14th century Tythe Barn. Originally it was thought to have stood at Kilnsea. It would have been used to store the Church taxes given by farmers in the form of grain. The walls are made from hand made bricks. The thatched roof is typical of early Holderness buildings, with the main part of the roof being made from reeds and the top ridge constructed from straw. On the Western wall a horse engine shed has been added. We have shown the Hidden Holderness interpretation in Easington Church wall of the Kilnsea Bell now hanging inside the tower. When you look at the wall there are broken bricks placed between the cobbles to 'key' in the mortar. A Norman doorway stands in the north wall of All Saints Church. Elsewhere in the centre of the village are Coastguard Cottages, with their own lookout tower which are worthy of note, along with the nearby archetypal village hall. Farther out the quaint artisans' cottages with their small bricks form a contrast with the cobbles and some still have their 'privies' behind, though these now contain coal or gardening tools. The 'Crown and Anchor' at Kilnsea is typical of the inns and public houses in the area and opposite a splendid example of a World War 2 pill box is gradually sliding into the river. At Spurn Point and Kilnsea "Sandy Beaches" Caravan site are some excellent examples of military architecture from W.W.1 and W.W.2.



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