



The Navenby Trail Longer Walk (2 ¾ miles)

Thank you for downloading the shorter Navenby trail. We testing 2 versions of the trail, taking you on a historic walk around the village. This will lead to the creation on a permanent trail in 2021.

This leisurely stroll should take approximately 1 to 1 ½ hours to complete.

We hope you enjoy and please do give us your feedback by going to: www.MrsSmithsCottage.com

Any feedback we get will be used to create the permanent trail.

In the following pages you will find the information relating to each point on the map!

Practical Notes:

- Remember to take care when crossing roads
- Some of the ground will be uneven and unpaved
 - Please respect private property



1. Mrs Smith's Cottage

This worker's cottage is thought to date from the 1830s and many have once been 2 dwellings. The large window suggests that it may also have been a workshop. Mrs Smith lived here for most of her life and kept largely traditional and simple habits.

2. High Street

Navenby became a market town in C.11th after receiving a charter from Edwards the Confessor. The wide main street would have been used by farmers to drive sheep to market.

3. Navenby Parish School and Old School Cottage

Built in 1816 the school taught the poor children of the parish to reading, writing, arithmetic as well as sewing and knitting. The second story was added in 1821, reached by external stone steps. The Old School Cottage land was made available through the village's inclosure allotment in 1772, it was lived in by the school master until 1975.

4. St Peters Church

Grade 1 listed and with origins in the 13th century, the church has been altered and added to over time. The pulpit is Jacobean, and the Victorian font was shown at the 1852 International Exhibition in London. The original tower was replaced in 1859-60 after it fell down.

5. Cat Walk

This cut-through is made up of 2 sections. Originally a route from North Lane to the churchyard (accessed through the metal gate) was called Cat Lane. In 1852 an additional path was created to meet Church Lane. This join before the pathway widens is clear today and its narrowness is perhaps the reason for the name Cat Walk.

6. Dial House

In parts the house dates back to the C.16th and, at the time of the Civil War, it might have been an inn. Village folklore believed the building was haunted by a young man and his horse who met a sad end. In the 1950s renovation works discovered the remains of a young man with a bullet wound, and 2 ponies, underneath an earthen floor.

7. Ermine Drive

This modern housing estate was built in the 1990s on unused land, expanding out from the historic linear village towards 'Twenty Row', council houses built in 1929 as a result of the post WW1 Housing Act 1919. The names of the roads commemorate Navenby's position alongside the historic Roman road Ermine Street.

8. The naming of Navenby

Post-Roman, Navenby's Saxon name is unknown. The present name is derived from the Old Norse Nafni+by, which means "farmstead or village of a man called Nafni". In the Domesday Book of 1086, Navenby appears as Navenbi and Navenebi.

9. Ermine Street

High Dike is part of the Roman Ermine Street, which ran from London to Lincoln and York. Evidence of houses and shop fronts and a possible Romano-British temple (along with graves, pottery and coins) have been found at Navenby, suggesting that the village was an important trading and rest stop for Roman armies marching between London and Lincoln.

10. Saxon Remains

Cremations dated to the middle Saxon period have been discovered near the junction of High Dyke with Chapel Lane. Late Saxon remains have also been found under and around St Peter's Church, suggesting the original Roman village had moved from Ermine Street to Church Lane and North Lane by the late-Saxon period.

11. Domesday book 1086

Navenby is mentioned, under the Lordship of Durand Malet, replacing Rolf (son of Skjaldvor) as part of the wholesale redistribution of land ownership as a result of the French invasion. Navenby is only small at this point, consisting of two households with a small amount quantity of ploughlands, 2 ploughing teams and 8 acres of meadow.

12. Village Expansion

Navenby has continued to expand in the space between Ermine Street and High Street. Heath Road was developed in the early 2000s after Winton Road was created in the 1990s. When the market closed in the early nineteenth century Navenby lost its status as a market town, but it has continued to function as an important local centre with a wide range of facilities that serve a growing population.

13. Lion Head Hydrants

Navenby is a 'spring-line' village, which describes a settlement formed around a line of springs created where a ridge of permeable rock lies over impermeable rock. A series of water hydrants were installed in 1933 for houses not benefiting from mains water supply.

14. The Smoots

The word 'smoot' describes a narrow passage, and a water smoot is designed to permit the passage of water. The Smoots allowed for the runoff of surface water from Clint Lane at one end of Navenby and Maidenwell Lane and Church Lane at the other end.

15. The Viking Way

The Viking influence (9th & 10th century) on the landscape can be discerned from places ending -by (such as Navenby). The Smoots is now part of the Viking Way. Created in 1976 as a long-distance trail, it is 147 miles long and runs from the Humber to Rutland Water.

16. View across the Witham Valley

Navenby is one of the 'Cliff Villages', so called because it is situated on the Jurassic escarpment (Lincolnshire Limestone) which runs for 50 miles between Grantham and the Humber Estuary. Jurassic period spans 200 to 150 million years ago.

17. Why Maiden Well

The west end of Maidenwell Lane that runs down from the High street possibly relates to location of a Holy Well. Water features in many ancient beliefs and customs and a spring issues from the hill here.

18. Police & Excise

Between 1890 – 1937 the police had a presence on the High Street at No. 30, until moving to a purpose-built house on Boothby Road. Between 1784-1852 the Excise Officer was based close by, at 34 High Street. Based across the country, local officers were responsible for collecting duty on goods manufactured or processed in the UK.

19. Welbourne Bakery

The village bakery was founded c.1890 by Cornelius Welbourne, trading as Farmer, Baker and Corn Merchant. The original shop stood at 71 High Street, before moving to the present position at 38 High Street in 1907.

20. Village Pubs

Of the six public houses that are known, two still remain in use. The oldest is the King's Head (which is said to have connections with the Civil War) and the most well-connected is the Lion & Royal. So named because the Prince of Wales changed his clothing there after a day's hunting in 1790. The Butchers Arms, Dial House and the Chaplin Arms are now private dwellings and The Reindeer has become a fish and chip shop.

21. Chapel Lane

The 1830s Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, that gave this road its name, functioned until 1926, when a new chapel was built on the High Street. Although the chapel didn't survive, its (much altered) school-room still stands at No.3. Chapel Lane ended here, although temporary wooden searchlight buildings were erected during WW2. Immediately post-war they were providing ad hoc accommodation for families but by 1949 the council had replaced these with prefabricated Airey houses, still here today.

22. Primary School

In 1975 Navenby Church of England Primary School opened. It was built on the old stone pits quarried land, and this 'landscaping' is still evident today. The old school on Church Lane was built on the original village Pinfold (shown on the 1775 Inclosure map). It relocated to East Road and when the new primary school was built this was on the "new" pinfold land.

23. Navenby Fire Service

Navenby Fire Brigade formed in 1844. The fire station housed a horse-drawn pump engine and stood on the site of the old mobile library parking place. This engine was replaced in 1943 by a light-weight powered trailer pump, when the National Fire Service came into being. The station also housed a wheeled funeral bier, gifted by Dr Camp-bell 1924 which was stored there along with grave diggers spades.

24. Village Blacksmith

East Road was known as Blacksmith's Lane until 1965. An agricultural village smithy was much in demand and stood on this site from at least 1841. No.1 East Road was the home of the Master Blacksmith (just beyond Mrs Smith's Cottage). The two-storey extension on the eastern end was a typical 'apprentice house.' The ground floor housed the communal kitchen and the apprentice lad slept in a bedroom above, accessed via a trap ladder.

Thank you for taking part in our Longer Walk

Remember to leave us some feedback by following the link below:
www.MrsSmithsCottage.com

Your feedback will help us to make improvements and create a permanent trail, which will launch in 2021.

Want to share your walk with us?

Use #NavenbyTrail2020 or #walkinNK on Twitter or Instagram, we would love to see what you found on your walk.