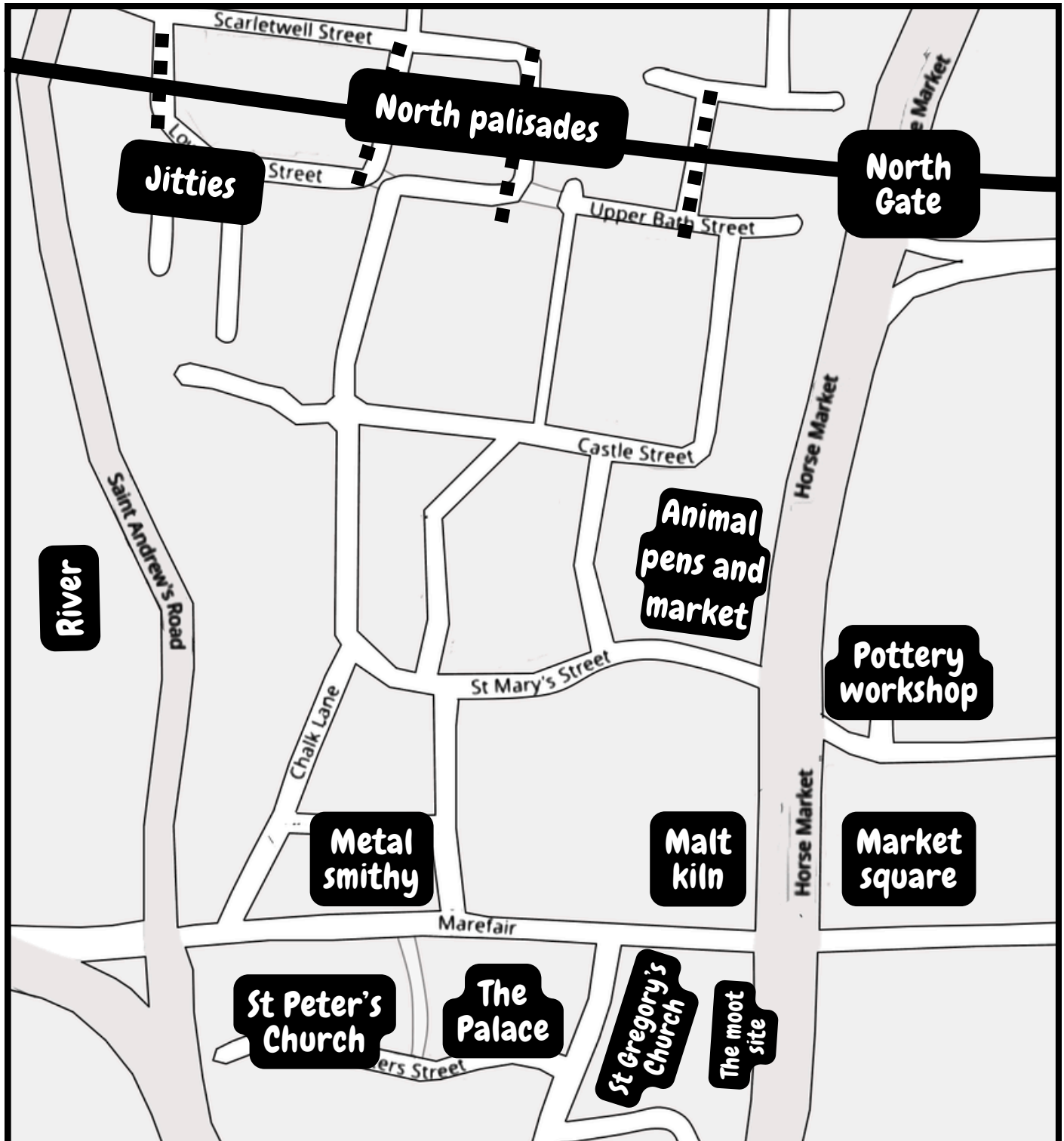


Northampton as an Anglo-Saxon Burh

A burh was a type of Anglo-Saxon town. They were specially built to help defend against Viking attacks.

Some were surrounded by palisades. These were walls of pointed wooden stakes.

This map shows the Spring Boroughs. It uses today's streets and roads, with important places from Anglo-Saxon times added.



Living and working in Anglo-Saxon Northampton



Use the map to fill in the titles for the info boxes.

Then colour me in!

Farm animals like pigs, sheep, and cows would have been kept in the pens.

They would either be sold in the market, or taken to a butcher.

The horse market which named the street came later.

Used to dry sprouted barley for making malt, an ingredient used for brewing ale.

A place where potters made clay pots, bowls and jars. These were used for cooking, storing food and everyday life.

Some of them would be sold in the market.

A workshop where a blacksmith heated and hammered metal to make and repair tools, weapons and everyday objects.

It's possible that coins were made here too. This would be interesting, as the site would later be home to a bank!

Farmers from nearby villages and land brought grain, livestock, dairy products, and other produce to market.

Defending Anglo-Saxon Northampton



Use the map to fill in the titles for the info boxes.

Then colour me in!

Narrow passages through the palisades. Only wide enough for one person at a time.

Tall, strong fences made from wooden posts.

They were built around the town to keep out attackers and help protect the people living inside.

The river helped to protect the town because it formed a natural barrier along the side.

In Saxon times, the river flowed along a different route to today.

Northampton's waterways were changed when the canal and railway were built.

There were at least three gates leading in and out of the town.

Running Anglo-Saxon Northampton

Use the map to fill in the
titles for the info boxes.

Then colour me in!



Also called "the
gildhalle."

This later replaced
the Palace.

May have been used
by the Anglo-Saxon
kings for important
meetings, feasts, and
celebrations.

It might also have
been linked to the
churches on each side.

Today, only a pile of bricks
and rubble are left.

In medieval times, this church
was known for the 'Rood-in-
the-Wall', a holy cross that
legend says was placed here
because someone believed this
was the centre of England.

Many years later, the old
church became Northampton's
Grammar School, which later
became Northampton School
for Boys (NSB).

St P

One of Northampton's
oldest churches.

It may have been a
'mother church', an
important church for
the area.