The Old Maltings and Former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

for Linfield Ltd

by Jennifer Lowe
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MGN 05/112

November 2005
Summary

Site name: The Old Maltings and Former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton

Grid reference: SP 7486 6032

Site activity: Desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe

Site code: MGN05/112

Area of site: 0.29ha

Summary of results: The site is located within an area of high archaeological potential. The site is known to be located within the historic core of the town as previous work on and around the site has recorded Saxon and medieval defences in this area.
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Introduction

This desk-based study is an assessment of the archaeological potential of a plot of land located on Green Street, Northampton (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Henry Venner of The John Phillips Planning Consultancy, Bagley Court, Hinksey Hill, Oxford, OX1 5BS on behalf of Linfield Ltd and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

Site description, location and geology

The site is located on the south-western edge of Northampton town centre and is currently occupied by two disused buildings (Fig. 2). The former St Mark’s Church, which was a School for the Deaf, occupies the western edge of the site. Adjacent to this is the Old Maltings, which appears to have been in use as a restaurant prior to abandonment. Green Street forms a virtual crescent around the site to the west, and St Peter’s Way is the eastern boundary. The eastern side of the site is occupied by a Tarmac covered car park associated with the restaurant. The car park slopes down from north to south where it joins with the south arm of Green Street. Green Street itself slopes down from east to west and as a result the southern and western edge of the site is located higher (approximately 1-2m) than the road; the road level has been reduced. Green Street rises up from south to north again so it is level with the front of the site along its northern edge. A small car parking area occupies the northern boundary of the site.

The development area is centred on NGR, SP 7486 6032 and according to the British Geological Survey, is located on alluvium, overlying head deposits (BGS 1980). However during work on Green Street an orange brown sandy clay was encountered, as well as clean orange gravel and sand hardened by iron panning (Chapman 2000). The site is roughly 0.29ha and lies at a height of approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum.

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is being sought from Northampton Borough Council to redevelop the site for residential purposes. The details of the development are at present unclear.
Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990) provides guidance relating to archaeology within the planning process. It points out that where a desk-based assessment has shown that there is a strong possibility of significant archaeological deposits in a development area it is reasonable to provide more detailed information from a field evaluation so that an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on archaeology can be devised:

Paragraph 21 states:

‘Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer’s own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out...’

Should the presence of archaeological deposits be confirmed further guidance is provided. Archaeology and Planning stresses preservation in situ of archaeological deposits as a first consideration as in paragraphs 8 and 18.

Paragraph 8 states:

‘...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation...’

Paragraph 18 states:

‘The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled...’

However, for archaeological deposits that are not of such significance it is appropriate for them to be ‘preserved by record’ (i.e., fully excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor) prior to their destruction or damage.

Paragraph 25 states:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the development and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the
planning authority to satisfy itself ... that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.’

Further guidance is provided by the Northampton Local Plan (NLP 1997). Policy E37 states:

‘Planning permission will not be granted for development on sites which have a potential for being of National or County Archaeological Importance unless adequate information has been submitted to the Council demonstrating:

‘A) That no archaeological remains of more than local importance exist on the site, or
‘B) In relation to archaeological remains of County importance, that appropriate and satisfactory provision has been made either to preserve these remains within the development or for archaeological excavation and recording before or during development, or
‘C) In relation to archaeological remains of national importance, that appropriate and satisfactory provision has been made to preserve the remains within the development.

Policy E38 states:

‘Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect the character or setting of a nationally important ancient monument (whether scheduled or not), important historic landscapes or the site of the battle of Northampton.

According to the Northampton Local Plan, 1993-2006, the site lies within an area of ‘Acknowledged Archaeological Value’.

**Methodology**

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Institute of Field Archaeologists paper ‘*Standards in British Archaeology*’ covering desk-based studies. These sources include historic and modern maps, the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.
Archaeological background

General background

As attested to by a search of the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Records, prehistoric activity is not well represented in Northampton. However, in a wider context extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age flint scatters have been recorded to the north of Northampton and a Neolithic enclosure to the south-west of the town (Williams 1979). Iron Age settlements are recorded throughout the Nene valley, and a hillfort is noted to the south west of the town at Hunsbury.

An extensive Roman settlement has been recorded at Duston on the west side of Northampton. The site was identified during ironstone quarrying in the 19th century, so it is therefore difficult to gauge the full extent of the settlement but it is thought to have been a small town covering at least 40 hectares (Williams 1979). There is some speculation that the Roman road connecting Duston with Norton (Margary’s Route 17) would have continued on to Northampton to a crossing place over the River Nene, on the south side of the town, but this is yet to be substantiated (Margary 1955). Roman finds in Northampton itself are sparse, and comprise several stray finds, including coins, tile and pottery which indicate the presence of Roman activity in their vicinity.

Archaeological work has previously been carried out on and surrounding the site, in a two phase evaluation. The first phase, carried out in 1987, located two trenches on the south-west corner of what is now the Old Maltings car park. This work identified the remains of a stone wall 1.20m wide located on the edge of a ditch 13.40m wide. These findings were initially interpreted as evidence of the town’s defences but in light of the work later carried out on the site, it is clear that these trenches are located within the defences and must represent some other form of activity, perhaps buildings and quarrying (Chapman 2000).

During the second phase of work at Green Street, in 1995, the best preserved sequence of the town’s defences was recorded, providing a chronology beginning in the early 10th century, where the defences were initially represented by a clay bank and timber revetment. Soon afterwards stone replaced the timber revetment, and a gateway and metalled surface were constructed. This metalled surface appears to be an early precursor of Green Street. By the 12th century, the west gateway had been blocked, which seems to correspond with the construction of the medieval defences, enclosing a much larger area. The latest stage in the sequence occurs during the Civil War, when two ditches were cut through the top of the medieval defensive ditch (Chapman 2000). A subsequent watching brief during the construction of an access road noted that the area had been heavily disturbed by more recent buildings and cellars.
Almost adjacent to the site at St Peter’s Church, excavations in the early 1970s and again in the early 1980s uncovered evidence for Middle Saxon timber and later stone buildings interpreted as palatial (Williams et al. 1985) and this area has been Scheduled.

Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record

A search was made of Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) on 18th October 2005, covering a 100m radius around the site. This revealed 55 entries, some of which are multiple listings for the same site, within close proximity to the site, as well as several located within the site boundaries. The results from this search are listed in Appendix 1, and summarized below; their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric
There were very few entries relating to this period. The first records the location of possible prehistoric activity immediately to the west of the site [Fig 1: 1] where a ditch containing several stuck flints was recorded during the excavations at Green Street. Similarly a pit was also recorded to the north of the site containing a large assemblage of struck flints [11], the majority of which were Mesolithic but with Neolithic examples and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead.

Roman
There are no entries relating to this period.

Saxon
There are many references to the town defences in the SMR [14]. As mentioned above, the Green Street excavations recorded the presence of a late Saxon clay bank with evidence of a revetment [1] which may represent the earliest manifestation of the defences. Further evidence for Saxon activity was recorded during the works at Green Street where middle Saxon pottery was noted in association with several postholes and a pit. In addition, a Late Saxon metalled road surface was also recorded following the line of the present Green Street. [4].

Saxon occupation is also noted to the north of Green Street, at Black Lion Hill [11] where there is evidence of Late Saxon post built structures, a number of pits and a boundary ditch. Several stray Saxon and medieval finds were also recovered during the work in this area.
Medieval

The majority of events recorded in the SMR relate to this period, and several of the entries refer, again, to the town defences [2, 5, 17]. The work at Green Street recorded further evidence for the development of the defences indicating that a stone wall later replaced the timber revetment. A further wall was also constructed in front of the bank and the earlier ditch replaced by a more substantial one [1]. Several 13th century rubbish pits are recorded cutting into the top of the bank, in this area and the rear wall of a building and a stone lined well were also recorded during the fieldwork. A gateway is also thought to have been inserted into the western wall during the early medieval period [1, 10].

To the west of Green Street, the location of a hermitage is recorded [3], which continued in use into the post-medieval period and is recorded on Speed’s map of 1610. Green Street, formerly Bakewell Street, itself is recorded in the SMR as a medieval route [5], as is St Peter’s Street [9] and Coventry Road [16]. A medieval tenement group is recorded to the south of Green Street (Bakewell Street) [5]. Further tenement groups are noted south of Marefair and west of St Peter’s Church [6] and to the south of St Peter’s Church and north of Green Street [7].

Evidence for industrial activity is recorded in this area with 13th century tanning pits close to St Peter’s Way and dumps of animal bone on the riverside south of the Maltings [5]. Tanning appears to have continued in this area of the town into the post-medieval period [8].

The work carried out in the Black Lion Hill recorded not only Saxon activity but also extensive medieval occupation in the form of stone built structures with associated yard areas to the rear [11]. A possible property boundary was also recorded, as well as several pits and three large quarry pits which truncated earlier deposits.

Northampton Castle, located to the north of Green Street, is know to have been constructed in the early medieval period with evidence suggesting an earth and timber structure which was later replaced by a more substantial stone building [15]. Sources record several episodes of work on the castle throughout the 12th and 13th century however by the 14th century the castle was in a state of decay. The site had lost its military importance and now functioned largely as a county hall and prison. The castle is depicted on Speed’s map of 1610 but by the mid 17th century a portion of the castle had been demolished; the remainder being largely destroyed during the construction of the railway. The outer bailey of the castle is also recorded in the SMR [12]. It is known to have existed in the mid 13th century as sources record repairs to both castle and bailey. Fieldwork carried out in this area recorded a ditch approximately 14m wide and 5.5m deep. The site of the castle is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
Post medieval/Modern
A 19th century brewery located to the north of Green Street was destroyed during road works [4]. The SMR also lists several other buildings associated with the brewery. A post-medieval wall is noted close to St Peter’s Way [5]; a modern boundary wall and brick cottage were recorded during the work at Green Street [8]. Further post-medieval activity is noted by the presence of 19th century foundations fronting St Peter’s Street and the remains of buildings constructed on Marefair in the 18th century [11].

There are only two references to listed buildings within the vicinity of the site. The first is an 18th century house on Black Lion Hill which is Grade II Listed [11] and the other is for the castle postern gate [12] which was reconstructed in 1879 by the railway company. The gate was rebuilt into the station’s boundary wall to serve as a marker for the destroyed castle.

During the Green Street investigations two ditches were recorded close to the medieval wall and these have been suggested as Civil War Defences [1] although they are poorly dated.

Natural features
The SMR has an entry for the River Nene, which is located immediately adjacent to the site [18].

Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Although no Scheduled Ancient Monuments are located within the site boundary, two Scheduled Ancient Monuments are located within close proximity to the site. To the north is the site of Northampton Castle (SAM 89) and to the east of the site close to St Peter’s Church, is the site of a Middle Saxon palace (SAM 201).

Documentary sources
Northampton is first recorded in the early 10th century as Hamtun, and later Northantone in Domesday Book meaning ‘home, farm, homestead’ (Mills 1998). Interestingly, the earlier version of the town’s name was so similar to the name for Southampton (Homtun c 825) that the prefix had to be added to distinguish between the two, Southampton having the prefix added first (Cameron 1996). The town’s origins are known, however, to predate the 10th century, with several sites of pagan Saxon cemeteries noted around the town. By the 8th century the west end of Northampton is thought to have been the focus for the Saxon settlement which probably developed around the precursor to St Peter’s Church (Williams 1979). There is very little evidence for further activity until the early 10th century when the town is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles. In the year 913
a raiding-army is recorded riding out of Northampton and Leicester, and in AD918 a ‘Jarl Thurcytel sought him (Edward) out as lord, and all the holds, and almost all the principal men who belonged to Bedford, and also many of those who belonged to Northampton’ (Swanton 2000). By 1010 the Chronicles record that a raiding-army came to Northampton and destroyed the town, which is referred to as a market town at this time (Swanton 2000). Northampton was burnt a second time, in 1065, by the forces of Edwin and Morcar.

Northampton’s entry in Domesday Book records that prior to the Norman Conquest it had 60 burgesses, with 60 houses, 14 of which were waste. In addition to these by 1086, there were 40 burgesses in King William’s demesne within a much expanded borough; another 100 or so houses are listed, making it a considerable town by Domesday standards. It also notes that the burgesses of Northampton pay annually to the sheriff the sum of £30.10s (Williams and Martin 2002). Sometime after Domesday Book (1086) Simon de Senlis became Earl of Northampton, and is accredited with the founding of the Cluniac priory of St Andrew’s, the construction of the castle, the Norman churches of the Holy Sepulchre and All Saints and, apparently, the town walls (VCH 1970).

The town clearly prospered in the subsequent centuries. In the 12th century it is recorded that the town paid the sheriff £100, which is a significant increase from 1086, and the town is recorded as one of the most prosperous towns in the Kingdom (Williams 1979). This affluence may stem from its involvement in the cloth industry with 300 weavers recorded in the town at the end of the 12th century.

The development of the town walls is generally ascribed to Simon de Senlis I. The defences are mentioned in a Charter granted by Richard in 1189 and again by John in 1200. Repairs were made on the walls in 1224, 1251 and again in 1301. According to Speed’s map of Northampton in 1610, the south-western half of the town was not enclosed by a wall but seems to be delineated by branches of the river Nene. However in 1275 the town walls are known to have extended from the south gate to Mervyn’s Mill, (presumably the mill marked on Speed’s map to the south of the Green Street site) and a ‘King’s Ditch’ is recorded extending from the mill to west gate. In a rental of Northampton dated to 1504 the town wall is recorded as being in St Peter’s Parish (Williams 1979).

According to a petition of 1334 the town was in a state of decline which continued into the 15th century, with the town recorded as being in a state of ‘desolation and ruin’ in 1484; by 1516 large parts of the town had been destroyed by fire (Williams 1979).

Northampton’s later history was dominated largely by the church, as Northampton was one of the few towns to have houses of all the four major orders of friars. In the 17th century the town suffered set backs in the form of plague and a fire in 1675. However the town’s fortunes improved with the development of the shoe and
boot trade, as well as the development of the canal and railway systems which improved trade networks (Williams 1979).

**Cartographic Sources**

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at Northamptonshire Record Office in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site’s later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is Saxton’s map of Northamptonshire, 1576 (Fig. 3). By this time, Northampton is a well established town on the north bank of the River Nene. It is not possible to locate the site precisely on this map due to its scale. Speed’s map of Northampton, 1610 (Fig. 4) shows the town in considerable detail. The map illustrates the location of several prominent buildings throughout the town including the Castle and St Peter’s Church. It is difficult to locate the site precisely on this map but it lies somewhere to the south of the Castle, south-west of St Peter’s Church and north of the river. This locates the site in an area of open ground to the rear of some buildings. Also of interest on this map is the depiction of the town defences. The northern, eastern and most of the southern half of the town is enclosed by a wall, however the western half of the town appears to be enclosed by branches of the river Nene. Blome’s map of Northamptonshire, 1673, provides no further detail for the site or indeed the town at this time. Similarly, Harris’ map of Northamptonshire, 1712 provides no significant details for the site.

Noble and Butlin’s map of Northampton, 1746 (Fig. 5) is much more detailed. According to this map the street which eventually becomes Green Street is referred to as Bakewell Street; with St Peter’s Church and the Castle also both illustrated. Several buildings line the south side of Bakewell Street but it would appear that the site lies in an area of open ground at the west end of the road. Roper’s map of Northampton, 1807 (Fig. 6) provides a similar level of detail. Green Street is still not named and the site has remained an undeveloped plot. This map shows Northampton in its entirety and therefore illustrates the status of the defences at this time. The eastern half of the town is enclosed by a ditch, and what appears to be the remains of the town wall is noted along the south-eastern edge of the town, recorded as Old Wall on this map. Bryant’s map of Northamptonshire, 1827 provides no additional detail for the site.

According to John Wood’s map of Northampton 1830, (Fig. 7) Green Street is still not named but St Peter’s Street, which runs parallel to Green Street, is labelled. This map does highlight that by the early 19th century
Northampton had become well established, but despite the extensive development throughout the town the site has remained undeveloped.

By the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1887 (Fig. 8) the area around the site has undergone some significant developments. Most notably to the west of the site, the railway has developed, with the station (Castle Station) and a goods shed located to the north-west, in the area once occupied by the Castle. The site itself has undergone several changes. Green Street is recorded on this map but only covers the road to the east of the site which runs parallel to St Peter’s Street. A tannery is situated immediately to the south of the site, and Castle Brewery is located on the northern side of Elephant Lane. The site is located on either side of Elephant Lane and the south portion is occupied by a malthouse and St Peter’s School, a few buildings associated with the Malthouse are located on the eastern edge of the plot. The north portion forms part of the Castle Brewery and is wholly built over.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901 shows very little change with the exception of two additional buildings constructed to the east of the main malthouse building. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map 1925 shows no significant changes. Similarly no changes are noted on the 1938 Edition though the malthouse is now recorded as being disused. By the 1964 Edition (Fig. 9) the site and in particular the surrounding area has changed markedly. The road system surrounding the site has changed significantly. St Peter’s Way has been constructed to the east of the site, and what was previously Elephant Lane is now Green Street. A large building described as a works is located to the west and south west of the site. On the site itself, St Peter’s School is now recorded as Northants and Rutland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, as it is today, and the malthouse is now described as a warehouse. The northern portion of the site is within the large ‘works’ on the north side of Green Street.

Interestingly, the cartographic regression gives no indication of when the school building was ever called St Mark’s (or even a church of any sort).

**Listed buildings**

There are no listed buildings located on the site itself, and only two are recorded within a 100m radius of the site.

**Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields**

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.
Historic Hedgerows

There are no hedgerows, historic or otherwise, on the site.

Aerial Photographs

The site areas lies within an urban area which has been developed since before the advent of aerial photography.

No photographic collections have therefore been consulted.

Discussion

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

The survey of the Northampton Sites and Monuments Record highlights that the site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Green Street is located within the historic core of the town and indeed the town’s origins are believed to have developed around St Peter’s Church which is located immediately to the east of the site. Previous work carried out immediately adjacent to the site identified parts of the town’s defensive system and trial trenching within the site’s boundaries recorded medieval domestic and possibly quarrying activity.

The cartographic sources suggest that the site was largely undeveloped until the late 19th century. During its later history the site has been covered by buildings and it is difficult to ascertain exactly what impact they would have had on the below ground archaeology.

References

Cameron, K, 1996, English Place Names, London
Margary, I, D, 1955, Roman Roads in Britain, London
NLP, 1997, Northampton Local Plan, Northampton
Williams, J, 1979, St Peter’s Street, Northampton; Excavations 1973-1976, Northampton
Williams, J H, Shaw, M and Denham, V, 1985, Middle Saxon Palaces at Northampton, Northampton Development Corp Monogr 4, Northampton
**APPENDIX 1: Sites and Monuments Records within a 100 m search radius of the development site**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>SMR Ref</th>
<th>Grid Ref (SP)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8524/0/1 - MNN36263</td>
<td>7480 6033 Centre</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Possible prehistoric site</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MNN31315</td>
<td>7483 6032 Structure</td>
<td>Saxon</td>
<td>Late Saxon Defensive Bank and Revetment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1160/0/315 - MNN36264</td>
<td>7480 6034 Fieldwork</td>
<td>Saxon</td>
<td>Evidence of domestic occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1160/3/32 - MNN31314</td>
<td>7483 6032 Structure</td>
<td>Saxon/Medieval</td>
<td>Rampart, ditch and wall were all recorded during work to the west of Green Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1160/2/4 - MNN36266</td>
<td>7480 6033 Structure</td>
<td>Saxon/Medieval</td>
<td>Western gate of late Saxon defences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1160/3/33 - MNN31316</td>
<td>748 603 Fieldwork</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Evaluation trench located top of defensive bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1160/3/31 - MNN36879</td>
<td>7542 6061 Structure</td>
<td>Saxon/Medieval</td>
<td>Town Defences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1160/25 - MNN8794</td>
<td>7473 6038 Structure</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>West Bridge Hermitage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1160/0/316 - MNN36267</td>
<td>7486 6035 Road</td>
<td>Saxon</td>
<td>Major road surface recorded during excavations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1160/75 - MNN13328</td>
<td>7485 6036 Structure</td>
<td>Post medieval</td>
<td>19th century Brewery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1160/75/1 - MNN29037</td>
<td>7485 6036 Structure</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Brewhouse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1160/75/2 - MNN30374</td>
<td>7486 6036 Structure</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Building associated with Brewery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1160/216 - MNN13863</td>
<td>7490 6033 Road</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Road route (same as SMR entry 1160/42 – MNN13879)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1160/230 - MNN13877</td>
<td>7495 6034 Structures</td>
<td>Saxon/Medieval</td>
<td>Tenement group; medieval pottery sherds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1160/231 - MNN13879</td>
<td>7490 6028 Structures</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Tenement group; medieval pottery sherds</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1160/231/1 - MNN199903</td>
<td>7490 6029 Structure</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Refuse Disposal Plant</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>1160/231/2 - MNN199903</td>
<td>7490 6029 Structure</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Town Defences</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>1160/231/3 - MNN199903</td>
<td>7490 6029 Structure</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Medieval yard associated with buildings on St Peter’s Street</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1160/231/4 - MNN199903</td>
<td>7490 6033 Road</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Bakewell Street (Formerly Green Street)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1160/231/5 - MNN199903</td>
<td>7490 6032 Structure</td>
<td>Post medieval/Modern</td>
<td>A mortared ironstone wall was recorded during the digging of trenches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1160/230/1 - MNN30374</td>
<td>7490 6033 Road</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Tenement group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>1160/230/2 - MNN30374</td>
<td>7495 6034 Structures</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Tenement group</td>
<td></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>1160/230/3 - MNN30374</td>
<td>7495 6034 Structures</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>Tannery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1160/3/3 - MNN30374</td>
<td>7488 6028 Ditch</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>A modern boundary ditch presumably associated with SMR entry 1160/0/318</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1160/3/4 - MNN30374</td>
<td>7488 6028 Structure</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Brick cottage</td>
<td></td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>St Peter’s Street</td>
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<td>The West Gate</td>
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<td>Saxon pits</td>
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<td>Possible late Saxon Timber building</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>1160/0/109 - MNN30704</td>
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<td>5195/0/4 - MNN30705</td>
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<td>Fieldwork</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Pit containing Mesolithic flints as well as a tanged and barbed arrow head</td>
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<td>1160/224/5 - MNN30706</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Possible building located to rear of Marefair</td>
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<td>1160/224/6 - MNN30707</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
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<td>Wall set into earlier pit, possibly representing property boundary</td>
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<td>1160/224/8 - MNN30708</td>
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<td>1160/224/9 - MNN30709</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
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<td>Stone building with deep foundations constructed on Marefair street frontage in 18th century.</td>
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<td>1160/0/9 - MNN30711</td>
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<td>1160/224/7 - MNN33271</td>
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<td>Fieldwork</td>
<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>3 pits dug through the remains of buildings in early Post medieval period</td>
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<td>1160/224/10</td>
<td>74928 60400</td>
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<td>No 3 Black Lion Hill. 18th century cottage. Listed Building</td>
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<td>1160/224/0 - MNN30710</td>
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<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Saxon/Medieval</td>
<td>Unstratified stray finds including, coin, knife, jeton, staple, hinge, spur, horseshoe, nail, pendant, buckle, Jews harp, finger ring and several fragments of medieval roof tile</td>
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<td>12 1160/1/3 - MNN30857</td>
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<td>Bailey</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Outer Bailey, Northampton Castle</td>
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<td>1160/0/187 - MNN106723</td>
<td>74849 60413</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Medieval/Modern</td>
<td>Castle postern Gate and Walls. Wall and gateway medieval, Postern reconstructed in early 1880’s. Listed building</td>
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<td>13 1160/3/37 - MNN36270</td>
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<td>Civil War defences</td>
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<td>1160/0/317 - MNN36271</td>
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<td>13th century rubbish pits cut into bank immediately inside town wall.</td>
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<td>1160/0/318 - MNN36272</td>
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<td>Medieval/Post medieval</td>
<td>A building and stone lined well recorded during fieldwork</td>
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<td>14 1160/2 - MNN8778</td>
<td>7522 6058</td>
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<td>Town Wall</td>
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<td>18 2425 - MNN4714</td>
<td>958 711</td>
<td>Natural Feature</td>
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<td>The River Nene</td>
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**APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted**

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<td>1746</td>
<td>Noble and Butlin’s map of Northampton (Fig 5)</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>Roper’s map of Northampton (Fig 6)</td>
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<td>John wood’s map of Northampton (Fig 7)</td>
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The Old Maltings and former St Mark's Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 1. Location of site within Northampton and Northamptonshire.

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The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

Scale: 1:400
The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 3. Saxton’s map of Northamptonshire, 1576
The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 4. Speed’s map of Northampton, 1610
The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 5. Noble and Butlin’s map of Northampton, 1746
The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church,
Green Street, Northampton, 2005
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 6. Roper’s map of Northampton, 1807
The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 7. John Wood’s map of Northampton, 1830
The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 8. First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1887
The Old Maltings and former St Mark’s Church, Green Street, Northampton, 2005 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 9. 1964 Edition Ordnance Survey map