

in 1832. A Sunday School was started in 1807 to teach the three R's, with 59 pupils in the first year. It is now host to the Yelvertoff Ladies Choir and History Group Archives.

Yelvertoff continues a long history of Congregational worship going back as far as 1662. The present Church was built in 1792 and a new frontage built on

The Congregational Church

community. In recent years an environmental area has been developed to supplement the already extensive cultural activities.

The much-acclaimed Primary School is housed in an original Victorian building and has been expanded with the growing

Primary School

addition of a second south aisle, making three arcades in all, with the magnificent south doorway of the earlier aisle rebuilt onto the outside of the third.

Other outstanding features include a fine monument to a 14th c. Rector.

There has probably been a church on this site since Saxon times and a priest was certainly mentioned in the Domesday Book. No visible traces of that age remain but some existing parts are likely to date from about 1100 AD.

Yelvertoft Wil Saints Church W

the Trent and Mersey
Canal. To the south of
Crick is a notable tunnel
1528 yd (1397 m) in
length. At Crack's Hill, in
order to avoid the use of
locks or a further tunnel,
the canal takes a long wide
sweep to the west of the

Formed by amalgamations of once-independent canals, the 'Leicester Line' of the Grand Union Canal unc north from Norton junction for about 35 miles (56 km) until it reaches Leicester, where it joins the River Soar to provide a link to the River Soar to provide a link to the River Soar to provide a link

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splendid views over the surrounding countryside. The wood is managed by the Crick Millennium Wood Committee.

Crick Millennium Wood is planted on a large, previously farmed field. Benches have been provided in the woodland for people to enjoy the

Crick Millennium Wood

Meolithic period have been found on the hill. It has also been rumoured that the Romans used the hill as a sentry point. The hill is now managed by Daventry Countryside Services.

Crack's Hill was created during the last ice age when melt water deposited material underneath the ice. Once the ice sheet retreated it left this pile of silt and rock behind.

Worked flints from the

Crick to Yelvertoft Crack's Hill



Both Crick and Yelvertoft lie just inside the north west boundary of Northamptonshire where it adjoins Warwickshire along the Watling Street.

The line of this ancient road defined the border between the kingdoms of Danelaw and Wessex during the formative years of the villages. Since then, Crick, lying closer to the natural north south communication routes, has expanded at the centre of a major trading network. In contrast, Yelvertoft, enjoying a quieter progress, has independently preserved its rural character.

Northamptonshire County Council is committed to encouraging sustainable travel to become a cleaner, greener and more prosperous county.

Plan ahead - it may be easier to cycle or catch a bus to the start of your walk than to drive. Consider car sharing if you can - fewer cars means fewer queues. If you need to drive please consider the needs of cyclists, pedestrians and local access by parking considerately in the villages.





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Drayson who in 1806 bequested money for the education of the poor village children; Marsons Drive near the home of TE Marson, a Victorian landowner, farmer and artist; and Lauds Road remembering Archbishop Laud.

As you walk through the village you will see varied architecture, with old field and family names preserved in the house and street names. Rectory Close which marks the location of the old rectory; Drayson Lane which commemorates Richard

House and Street Names

school was demolished in 1847 and a new one erected, this is now the Crick Ex-Servicemen's Club. A new state primary school was opened in 1915.

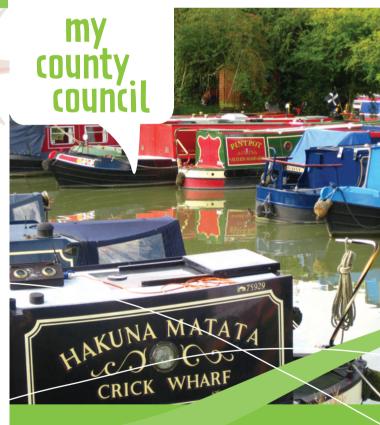
The outside of the Old School remains remarkably like the original girls school built in 1846. But the inside is quite different, now being a community hall and housing the Crick IT Centre. The original boys'

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church contains and still uses the organ built for the Chapter Royal at St. James' palace in 1842.
The most famous rector was William Laud who became Archbishop of Canterbury and was executed during the Civil War.

A church may well have existed before the stone building of 1077, the presence of a priest being recorded in the Domesday Book. The Church was extended in a westerly direction and the roof raised in stages from the 12th to 15th century. The

Crick Church of St Margaret of Antioch





Crick & Yelvertoft Countryside Walks







Crick

Crick is an ancient village, lying close to the gap carrying north south communication routes; from the Roman Watling Street to the modern M1, with Crick being the northern end of the motorway for a while. Between times the railway and canal also shared the same route, adding to the

prosperity of the village which in 1880 housed 45 weavers, 37 farmers and 91 tradesman. With settlements dating back to the Iron Age, today's distribution warehouses to the west of the village have replaced more ancient trading centres.

www.crick.org.uk

Yelvertoft

Yelvertoft is a quiet and friendly little village situated in the wilds of Northamptonshire. The quietness results from the absence of major through-roads and the friendliness from a close some 850 villagers. Its name derivation, obscured by mists of antiquity, is in two parts. The personal-name is Saxon in origin (consistent with many Saxon field names still found in the village) and

was probably Ceolfrith, possibly evolving later to Gelver. The name-ending, 'toft' denotes, in Danish, a small settlement. Yelvertoft is basically a linear village arranged along the High Street. This is approximately three quarters of a mile long, stretching from the Village Hall in the West to the Parish Church of All Saints in the East, the canal beyond. Please visit www.yelvertoft.org.uk for further information.

