



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Observation,
Investigation, Recording and Analysis at
Numbers 3 + 3a High Street,
Daventry,
Northamptonshire**

NGR: SP 57351 62566

Andrew Hyam

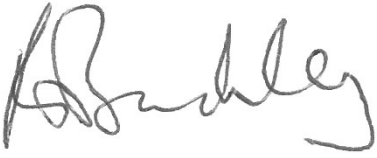


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A R Hyam

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CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction	1
Background	2
Objectives	6
Methodology	6
Results	6
Ground floor north facing elevation	6
First floor north facing elevation	7
The roof structure	14
Discussion	18
Archive	19
Publication	19
Acknowledgements	19
Bibliography	19
Appendix 1 Elevation drawings as existing	21
Appendix 2 Digital photographs	26
Appendix 3 OASIS Information	30

FIGURES

Figure 1 3-3a location	4
Figure 2 Ordnance Survey First edition 1885	4
Figure 3 Plans and elevations prior to commencement of work	5
Figure 4 Top of ground floor north elevation with shop sign attached	7
Figure 5 First floor, bressumer beam 1	9
Figure 6 First floor window cutting across timbers	10
Figure 7 Top of western inserted window	10
Figure 8 Timber-work near eaves above inserted window	11
Figure 9 Redundant mortice from probable earlier window	11
Figure 10 Decorative arch head between posts	12
Figure 11 First floor, eastern side	12
Figure 12 Close-up of groove for stones in timber post	13
Figure 13 Brick infilled panel close to top eastern corner of frontage	13
Figure 14 Stub of lath and plaster west wall	14
Figure 15 Roof space, east side of Truss 1	16
Figure 16 Servant's quarters in roof space	16
Figure 17 Truss 2 seen from western side	17
Figure 18 Trusses 1 and 2 from eastern side	17

Cover photo: the building after works had been completed.

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Summary

An archaeological observation, investigation, recording and analysis was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Number 3/3a High Street, Daventry, Northamptonshire in July 2017. The work looked at the north-facing street frontage of a mid to late 15th-century timber-framed building following the removal of modern fittings and render and prior to restoration and refurbishment. The timber-framing had been altered, and damaged during the late 18th or early 19th century when more fashionable wide windows were inserted into the late medieval frontage. Further damage has been caused to the original fabric by the use of modern and unsuitable building materials in the later 20th century. Despite this a large amount of the original structure remains and shows that this was a well-built and important building which was constructed in a key location within late medieval Daventry. In keeping with the high quality of the timber-framed frontage the roof structure was also built using substantial timbers which were designed to be seen.

The report will be archived under Event Number ENN109132

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document forms the report for an Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording and Analysis at Number 3 + 3a High Street, Daventry, Northamptonshire. Under planning application number DA/2014/0116 consent has been granted for conservation and repairs to a late medieval timber-framed property at 3/3a High Street, Daventry. As the proposed works would expose and possibly affect the historic fabric the Assistant Archaeological Adviser, Northamptonshire County Council and the Daventry District Council Conservation Officer requested that a programme of observation investigation take place.

The key parts of the conservation and repair of the building frontage comprised the removal of modern render to expose the rest of the original structure. Once the original fabric had been exposed and assessed essential structural repairs to the historic timber framing were then carried out. Damaged or lost timbers were repaired or reinstated based on archaeological evidence and the original infill panels were repaired.

The ULAS *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at 3 + 3a High Street, Daventry, Northamptonshire* (the WSI) produced for this site specified that a programme of archaeological recording work should take place once the historic fabric had been exposed. At the time of the archaeological work the modern coverings had been removed and much of the timberwork exposed. A protective screen of scaffolding and platforms covered most of the frontage onto High Street.

Background

Number 3/3a lies within the core of historic Daventry town centre on the southern side of High Street close to the corner with New Street (Figure 1). It lies within the Daventry Conservation Area and is close to the market place. The building forms a prominent part of the streetscape and is of high local significance.

Planning and listed building consent has been granted for conservation and repairs to Number 3/3a which is a late medieval timber-framed property. The key works which will affect the historic fabric comprise the removal of modern render to expose the rest of the original structure followed by essential structural repairs to the timber framing. Damaged or lost timbers are to be repaired or reinstated based on archaeological evidence and the original infill panels are to be repaired.

The building was given Grade II Listed status on 17 March 2004, with English Heritage Building Identification No.493408. Its description, is as follows:

Town house, now photographer's studio and shop premises. C15 with C19 and C20 alterations and extensions. Rendered and whitewashed timber-frame with rubblestone and brick to rear. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys, attic and cellar. Front is a 2-window range at first floor of C20 windows with a C20 shop front below. Doors to far left and centre right. Rear has a 2-storey C19 brick wing and a lean-to extension. C20 fenestration. Rear wall is of rubblestone with part rebuilt in brick and the rubblestone section has, set high in the wall, half of a moulded stone lintel with a depressed Tudor arch profile.

INTERIOR. Ground floor has C20 character but retains intersecting bridging beams with a wide flat chamfer which have slight ogee stops. The front to rear beam is probably in the line of the chamfered wall post on the floor above and one of the C15 roof trusses in the roof space. First floor is also mainly C20 in character but an old lintel is visible above a front window and also a part of a bridging beam. In the roof space there is close-studded framing on the upper part of the front wall and in the right hand (west) gable wall. There are remains of a lateral stack in the rear wall. Jowled wall posts and curved braces support the roof trusses. Roof is of two and a half bays of cambered tie beam trusses with two tiers of through purlins with curved wind-braces. The trusses are very unusual in that they are a king and queen post combination. Queen post with struts from the ties to the lower tier of purlins and curved braces from the collars to the upper tier of purlins, then in the centre is a king post rising from the tie to the apex of the principal rafters. The survival of so much structure of a C15 house in a Northamptonshire urban setting is of considerable special architectural interest.

A Design and Access statement providing information in support of planning permission, conservation area consent and listed building consent covers the key aspects of the background history of the site and contains an accurate assessment of the building's history and structure (D. Warren, 2013). A very detailed set of drawings has been produced by D Warren of Materia Mensura and are used within this report.

Number 3/3a is a three-bay timber-framed building of two storeys with an inserted attic in the roof space and a continuous jetty to the High Street frontage. Earlier inspection has shown that the building was originally two units constructed in a single phase in the mid to late 15th century. Warren's suggestion of a construction date of around 1450 seems entirely appropriate. Remnants of a timber-framed party wall indicate that the

original building was divided into uneven portions with 1/3 to the east side and 2/3 on the west of the building. Most of the dividing party wall seems to have been removed in the 19th century.

A map of 1571 shows that the building lies in the heart of early Daventry, opposite the now lost Moot Hall, and overlooking the Priory / Market Square. The map is reproduced in Daventry District Council's 2017 Conservation Area Appraisal. For copyright reasons it is not reproduced in this report but appears to show a rather generic rectangular building fronting onto High Street. Unfortunately the detail is not good enough to show any structural details. The map does however prove that there was a building present on the site by this date. Almost certainly it is the present structure which occupied the plot in 1571. Similarly, a hand drawn map produced by the Ordnance Survey in 1813 shows a building present but without enough detail to be of particular use to this report. The OS drawing is held online by the British Library. The first map with enough detail is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1885 (Figure 2). This map appears to show the footprint of the building much as it survives to the present day. However, there appears to be a possible structure to the rear of the building although once again the details are not too clear. Also apparent on the map is that the eastern half of the building does not seem to have a boundary between it and the public house next door. This may suggest that at this time this part of the building was owned or used by the pub as an annex to the main pub buildings.

In the later 18th or early 19th century wider windows (central sash with side fixed casements) were installed entailing the removal of central main structural posts and mid-rails and the insertion of new lintels and supporting side scantlings. Much of this conversion work seems to have been carried out either in a hurry or, as is often seen in this period, without too much consideration for the existing structure. A number of mortices have been identified where the rails have been levered and snapped off rather than being carefully sawn and removed. Similarly the insertion of wider windows paid little attention to the existing load-bearing timbers and to what loads the modified timbers would be required to take. This will be discussed further in the results section below.

The building appears to have remained relatively untouched throughout the Victorian era and through into the first half of the 20th century. Although there was a fire which is thought to have been associated with the bakery which occupied the building in the 19th century. At some time before 1974 it seems an attempt to modernise and refurbish the building was made. Unfortunately many of the materials and finishes used were inappropriate to such a building. It is also possible that some of the historic fabric was removed at this time. Of particular note was the replacement of earlier, breathable, lime finishes with modern cement render on the outer elevations and the use of modern plasterboard inside. Coupled with poor quality work around the eaves and gutters all of this appears to have combined to cause much of the damage seen at present. Around this time the inserted 18th/19th century Georgian windows seem to have been modified, if not partially replaced. Later on these too were replaced by modern uPVC windows. The ground floor facing onto High Street has some original structural beams but most has been modified to create a modern shop front.

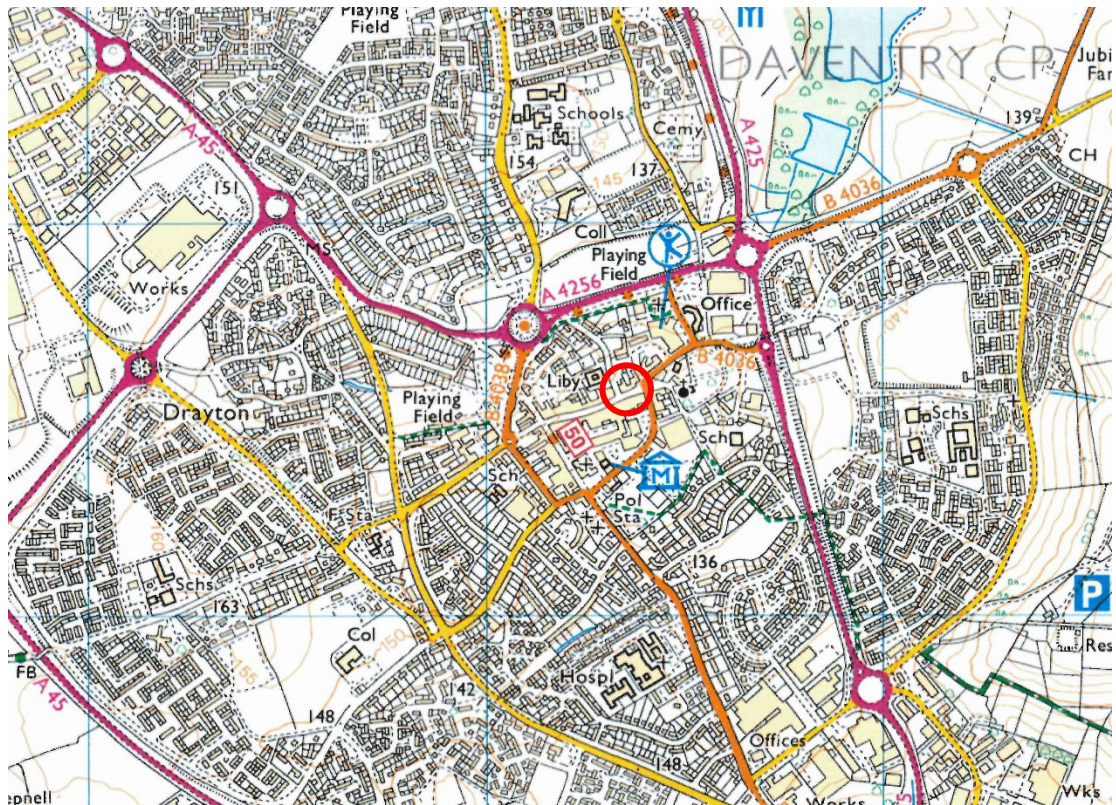


Figure 1 3-3a location



Figure 2 Ordnance Survey First edition 1885
Sheet XLIII.2 Northamptonshire (Daventry: Norton)

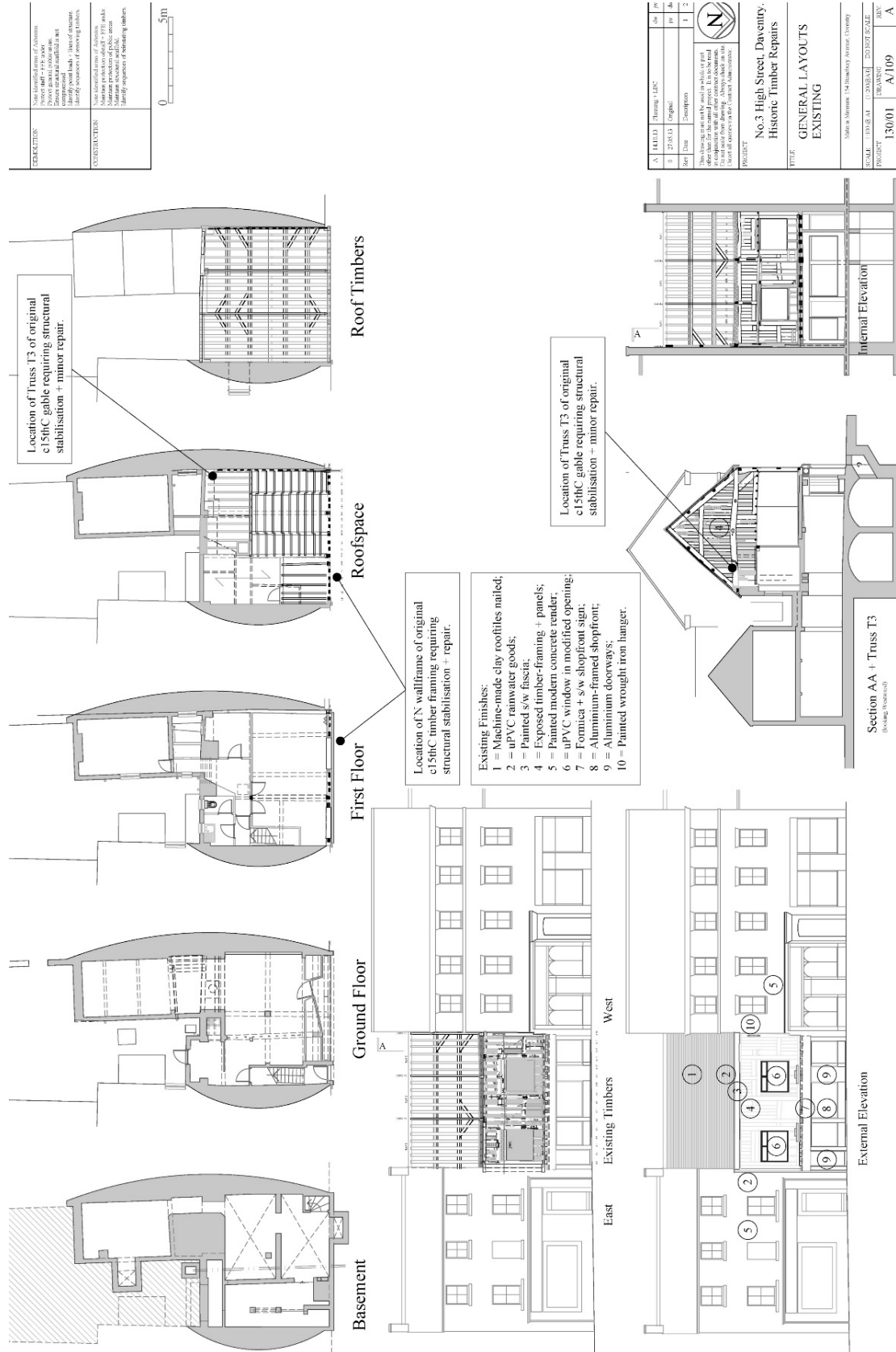


Figure 3 Plans and elevations prior to commencement of work

Objectives

Within the stated objectives of the ULAS Written Scheme of Investigation the purpose of the work was to record and advance understanding of the significance of the affected heritage asset:

The objectives of the historic building survey were:

- To provide a written, drawn and photographic record of the building during the works with specific attention given to those elements proposed for alteration. This work to be undertaken to a standard that will allow the future interpretation of the building within the context for which it was originally designed and into which subsequently evolved.
- To assess the impact of the proposals on fabric of architectural or historic importance.
- To ensure the long-term preservation of the information through deposition of the record and a summary written report with an appropriate depository.

Methodology

Digital colour photographs were taken throughout the survey. Notes and sketches were also made and scale site plans and elevations supplied by the client were used and modified to suit the purposes of this survey. The specific levels of detail used in the survey followed the ULAS WSI and the guidelines laid down in the RCHME (1996) and Historic England (2016) specification. The façade was screened from the road by scaffolding so could not be photographed from the street.

Results

Following the removal of the modern coverings and materials on the north-facing elevation a large amount of surviving timber-framing was readily apparent. What was also apparent was the quite poor state of survival of many of the timbers with rot and insect damage having caused significant damage and loss of outer surfaces of the woodwork. This was most noticeable at lower levels, presumably where water had penetrated and flowed downwards across the face of the building. Despite this damage, the quality of the original woodwork and the amount still surviving was obvious. As each element was exposed the timbers were recorded by D Warren and an identification label attached to each. During work for this report only the north facing elevation onto High Street was looked at along with a brief study of the better-preserved roof structure. The survey and report produced by D Warren (2013) was produced when virtually all of the modern render and other materials had been removed. A full set of drawings was also produced and are shown in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

Ground floor north facing elevation

Much of the ground floor frontage is now a modern shop front of metal and glass. The steel shutter across the top of the shop front is however attached to the original joists and beams. The exposed ends of the jetty joists above the shop front at first floor level are badly weathered and many have lost much of their original shape and definition. The shutter is causing structural problems due to its weight pulling the timbers outwards

and downwards. The shop sign also runs along a similar alignment and is fitted in a similar way (Figure 4). Behind the top of the shop sign the horizontal bressumer beam runs across the front of the building. This appears to have been modified several times as there are at least two sections which have been replaced (figures 4 and 5). A probable Georgian repair of the bressumer has been noted where a metal spike has been hammered into the repaired beam without pre-drilling a hole. The result of this repair has split the beam and probably weakened it.

Very little else other than modern materials can be seen at ground floor level. There appears to be no evidence of the original two doorways on this frontage.



Figure 4 Top of ground floor north elevation with shop sign attached
Note also the joints in the bressumer beam 1 behind the shop sign (right side of picture). Viewed from scaffolding

First floor north facing elevation

The insertion of the 18th/19th century Georgian windows appears to have cut across a number of vertical studs and horizontal cross-rails (Figure 6). This will have affected the structural integrity of the wall to a certain extent although most of the main posts appear to have been left in-situ and form the side frames of the inserted windows. Only two main posts have been cut through. Removal of the studs and rails will have reduced the façade's ability to withstand racking and sideways forces whilst the removal of the main posts will affect the load bearing ability of the wall. Later window modifications have used the existing openings created by the inserted Georgian windows.

The Georgian windows had new lintels added when they were fitted which again has had some adverse effect upon the structural strength of the wall. The original sawn-through posts rest on the top sides of the lintels which show remarkably little deflection

from this load (Figure 7). Above the windows is the best-preserved original timberwork which has not been quite so badly affected by water and rot as have the lower levels. In such places the pegged joints can still be seen quite clearly (Figure 8). Elsewhere on the façade many of the timber ends and joints have deteriorated to such an extent that a number of the dowels are visible along their lengths and the ends of the tenons have eroded away.

At a similar height to the inserted Georgian windows are a series of redundant long thin mortices on the outer faces of the posts (Figure 9). A number of the mortices still have their tenons still in place. The location and arrangement of these sockets are such that they have been identified by D Warren as evidence for the location and size of the original oriel windows. This seems to be quite a plausible explanation especially as the mid-rail is set quite low down and therefore may reflect the location of the earlier windows.

Removal of the modern render revealed two narrow arched boards of wood set between closely spaced posts (Figure 10). The underside of the arches are chamfered and were clearly intended to be seen from the street. The boards, which appear to be oak, are set into slots cut into the posts and appear to be part of the original building design. Lime plaster infill fills the space between the posts below the arches.

Remnants of lime plaster infill between the studs are still present in some parts of the elevation (Figure 11). The infill consists of a thin piece of stone wedged into a vertical V-shaped groove and covered with a layer of lime plaster. The stone appears to be naturally split or roughly worked ferruginous limestone similar in size and shape to Collyweston slates. The grooves cut into the sides of the studs are sufficient for the stone to be wedged firmly into the space which then provides a solid backing for the plaster (Figure 12). The grooves are fairly wide and around 5 to 10mm deep and would represent a significant amount of extra work to add such grooves to each side of every timber. A large amount of animal hair and some straw can be seen in the broken edges of the plaster. D Warren has seen similar examples in South Yorkshire but not in North Northamptonshire. It is possible that this building tradition was brought to Daventry by an itinerant builder. Limestone is a relatively easily available building material within the locality of Daventry.

There are small areas of brick packing and infill across the frontage. Most noticeable is a near continuous row of two courses of brick along the wall-plate. The wall-plate is mostly original timber but the bricks appear to be of probable 19th century date. Warren's report notes that there was a fire in the 19th century and it may be possible that the bricks are a part of a repair from this time. Other small areas of brick infill repair work are visible between the studs and posts (Figure 13). Such infilling may have been an attempted repair where the original stone and plaster had fallen away. Elsewhere single bricks appear to fill the gaps between joints and damaged timbers.

There are very few carpenter's marks visible on the timbers. This may be due to the degradation of the outer faces of the timberwork rather than a genuine lack of original marks. However, some deeper incised marks can still be seen in a number of places although most are unclear as to their purpose. One such mark can be seen running diagonally below the western arched board (see Figure 10). This cuts across the two

posts but does not mark the arched board nor does it mark the plaster infill. Its purpose or origin is unclear.

Along the joint between 3/3a and the adjacent building to the west is the exposed end of a lath dividing wall (Figure 14). The laths have a thick layer of render on their western outer face which may be a mix of earlier lime plaster with modern material over it. This seems to be a rather insubstantial wall unlikely to be an outside wall. It may therefore be possible that this was the dividing wall between another similarly sized and similarly dated building which pre-dates the present adjacent building.



Figure 5 First floor, bressumer beam 1
Beam arrowed. Note Georgian window opening cutting across earlier timbers



Figure 6 First floor window cutting across timbers
Window on left of picture



Figure 7 Top of western inserted window
Note truncated post supported by inserted lintel beneath Rail 2



Figure 8 Timber-work near eaves above inserted window
Noted pegged joint above closest stud



Figure 9 Redundant mortice from probable earlier window
Mortice is above the 0.3m scale. Inserted Georgian west window on left



Figure 10 Decorative arch head between posts
Westernmost arch. Note diagonal grooves in posts



Figure 11 First floor, eastern side
Remnants of plaster and stone infill between studs



Figure 12 Close-up of groove for stones in timber post



Figure 13 Brick infilled panel close to top eastern corner of frontage
The brick infilled panel is the centre panel



Figure 14 Stub of lath and plaster west wall
Adjacent property (Number 5) to right of picture

The roof structure

The roof structure is not being refurbished in the same way as the north facing frontage however a brief discussion is useful for this report. Initial inspection shows the roof structure to be a steeply pitched construction which uses high-quality timbers. Many of the timbers have chamfers which were clearly intended to be seen. The structure has three short bays of slightly differing widths: the eastern bay (Truss 1) is 2.72m wide, the central bay (Truss 2) is 2.32m and the western bay (Truss 3) is 2.35m wide. There was presumably a fourth truss at the eastern gable end of the building where Property Number 1 butts against it but this truss and gable has now been replaced with brick. The south internal wall of the building contains a mix of local ironstone and brickwork (Figure 15). The stonework in the south-west corner is well finished and of reasonable quality, the central section is less so and has been patched with stone and brick. Much of the south-eastern corner appears to be later brickwork although this was probably originally built with stone. The top of the north facing timber-framed wall, as noted, is suffering from the effects of water and infestation but it can be seen from the inside that

the main posts have jowled heads with slightly decorative chamfers and straight cut stops.

A number of carpenter's marks can be seen across the three trusses which appear to be setting-out marks. Later marks are also present too. There are also a number of burn marks. These take the form of distinct burn or scorch marks made by a candle or other flame. They are quite clear and are unlikely to be a result of the fire mentioned earlier. Where the marks occur there is generally no evidence of any attachment for a lamp or candle holder below them which are deep and clearly made. It is possible therefore that they may be apotropaic marks such as those often seen on roof timbers and openings and are made to ward off malign spirits.

Truss 1

Truss 1 was originally closed below the tie-beam as shown by a series of large and regularly spaced stave holes cut into the underside of the tie-beam. However, the space above the slightly cambered tie-beam appears to have been open to the ridge. The truss consists of both king and queen posts set between the tie-beam and the collar. Flanking these are a pair of raking braces or struts which support the principal rafters and underside of the chamfered and pegged purlins. Additional stability is given by sets of braces rising up from the collar to support the upper purlins. Also present are pairs of windbraces connecting the principals and the upper purlins.

Possibly during the 19th century, perhaps following the insertion of the Georgian windows, the eastern bay was separated off to form two small rooms for servants' accommodation. A plaster and lath wall was attached to the east side of the truss with a low plank and batten door in the wall leading to a ladder to the first floor. The space was further subdivided by an east-west boarded partition wall with a four-panelled door (Figure 16). Part of the bell-pull pulley system for summoning the servants still survives. There does not appear to have been any source of natural light in either room.

Truss 2

Truss 2, the central truss, is very similar in form to Truss 1 except that the braces above the collar are curved on this truss (Figure 17). Also there are no windbraces on this truss and no redundant sockets to show that any were ever present. Perhaps only the outer trusses were thought to need such additional stabilisation. The chamfered timbers and attention to detail especially around the clasped purlins and their joints suggests that this was all intended to be seen. This then suggests that this truss was across the centre of an open two-bay room when first built. The ceiling of the first floor is therefore a later, possibly Georgian, insertion.

Truss 3

Truss 3 is located on the western wall of the building and is a closed truss forming the boundary wall between this and Property Number 5 next door (Figure 18). Close studding is set above and below the tie-beam and collar with most of the infill between the studs still surviving. There does not appear to be a V-shaped groove to hold stones as seen on the north facing elevation. Where the infill has broken away the brick gable

of the adjacent property can be seen. This truss has large windbraces on both sets of purlins.



Figure 15 Roof space, east side of Truss 1

Looking south-west. Note difference in south wall building materials. The two upright timbers below the tie-beam show the sides of the door into the servant's quarters



Figure 16 Servant's quarters in roof space
Looking north-west



Figure 17 Truss 2 seen from western side
Looking south-east. Truss 1 can be seen behind Truss 2



Figure 18 Trusses 1 and 2 from eastern side
Looking north-west with Truss 2 in foreground

Discussion

Despite the initial appearance of the north-facing timbers the structure is remarkably well-preserved and is a rare survivor from the late medieval period. The construction methods and the substantial timbers used in both the frontage and the roof structure suggests that the building was commissioned by a wealthy person who could also afford to build in a prime location within the town. Exposure of the timbers has also revealed the presence of the original first floor window locations which appear to have been built as narrow oriel windows projecting out from the frontage. The choice of a projecting window may have been to allow more light into the rooms than would otherwise be achieved with flush windows. Flush windows between the closely-set posts would not allow in much light. Such windows are also an additional demonstration of the owner's status. Evidence of the owner's wealth is also seen in small decorative touches such as the small blind arches set between the posts. It is not clear what form the doors and windows took at ground level as all traces have long-since been removed. Only the remains of the jetty above the first floor survives.

Internally the building seems to have been constructed as two separate units on a 2:1 ratio with the widest unit being on the western side. This arrangement allowed the western unit to have a tall first floor room which was open to the rafters and which would allow the visitor to admire the expensive roof structure. The close studding still visible on the west-facing gable end wall might suggest that the outside gable of the building was once visible from the street. The use of closely studded walls would also have been an additional demonstration of the wealth of the owner. The eastern gable end has been rebuilt so it is not possible to suggest what may or may not have been present on the adjacent property plot. It does however seem likely that a similar close-studded gable would have been built.

This may have happened when the new wider windows were fitted and when the first floor ceiling was added.

During the later 18th or early 19th century Daventry appears to have undergone something of a transformation when many properties were either being built or modernised in accordance with the latest building fashions. The results of this period of rebuilding still dominate the local townscape to the present day. Number 3/3a was no exception and was also given a complete facelift. That the building was not demolished and rebuilt bears witness to its original high quality construction. In this case the attempt to modernise the frontage was achieved by adding up-to-date Georgian sash windows and removing the old-fashioned medieval oriel windows. Unfortunately the new windows were, it seems, added either by poorly qualified builders who may have been more used to building in brick or stone rather than timber-frame. It may also be suggested that the builders were in something of a hurry if the sawn-through posts and torn mortice and tenon joints are to be believed. In either case they ran the risk of severely compromising the structural integrity of the building. The updating of the outside of the building may also have coincided with some internal reorganisation. It seems likely that the first floor ceiling may have been inserted at this time in a move away from medieval open rooms to lower ceilinged rooms. The domestic accommodation and partition wall in the roof space possibly represents a modification from this period too. It is interesting however that the domestic rooms only occupied the space of the earlier eastern unit despite being reached from the western unit.

The recent use of modern and unsuitable materials has accelerated a longer-term process of deterioration of the frontage which has not been helped by poorly built or repaired guttering. Careful remedial work will however rescue the building.

The refurbishment proposals appear to be much more sympathetic with the fabric of the building and in line with modern methods of timber-frame building conservation. The extent of repair and refurbishment, once the building is stabilised, is to a certain extent a matter of choice. The prevailing impression of the historic core of Daventry is 18th/19th century but this building is significantly older and has clear evidence of its original window arrangement. Such an arrangement was an unexpected discovery and it may be that other similar discoveries are waiting to be found. On the other hand this may be the last survivor and in which case presents a unique opportunity to recreate a late high quality medieval building in the heart of the town.

Archive

The archive consists of:

This report,

1 DVD containing 123 digital photographs in tiff format,

4 A4 contact sheets containing the digital images,

2 A4 Photograph record sheets.

Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the appropriate local historical journal in due course. A record of the project will also be submitted to the OASIS project. OASIS is an online index to archaeological grey literature.

Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Dr R Buckley. The fieldwork was undertaken by N Finn and A Hyam. Thanks are due to D Brannigan the owner of Number 3/3a and to D Warren for useful background information and the use of his report and drawings.

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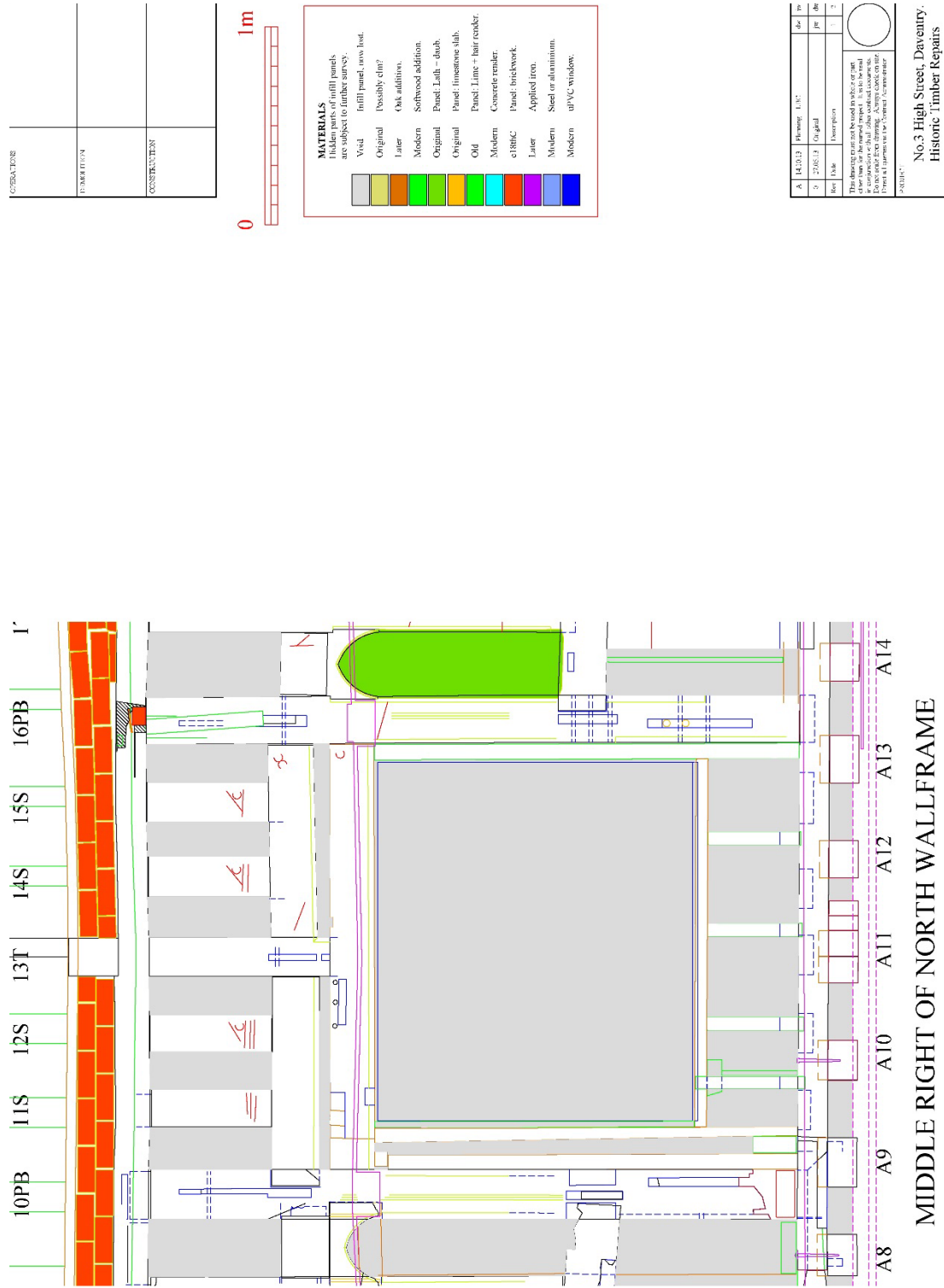
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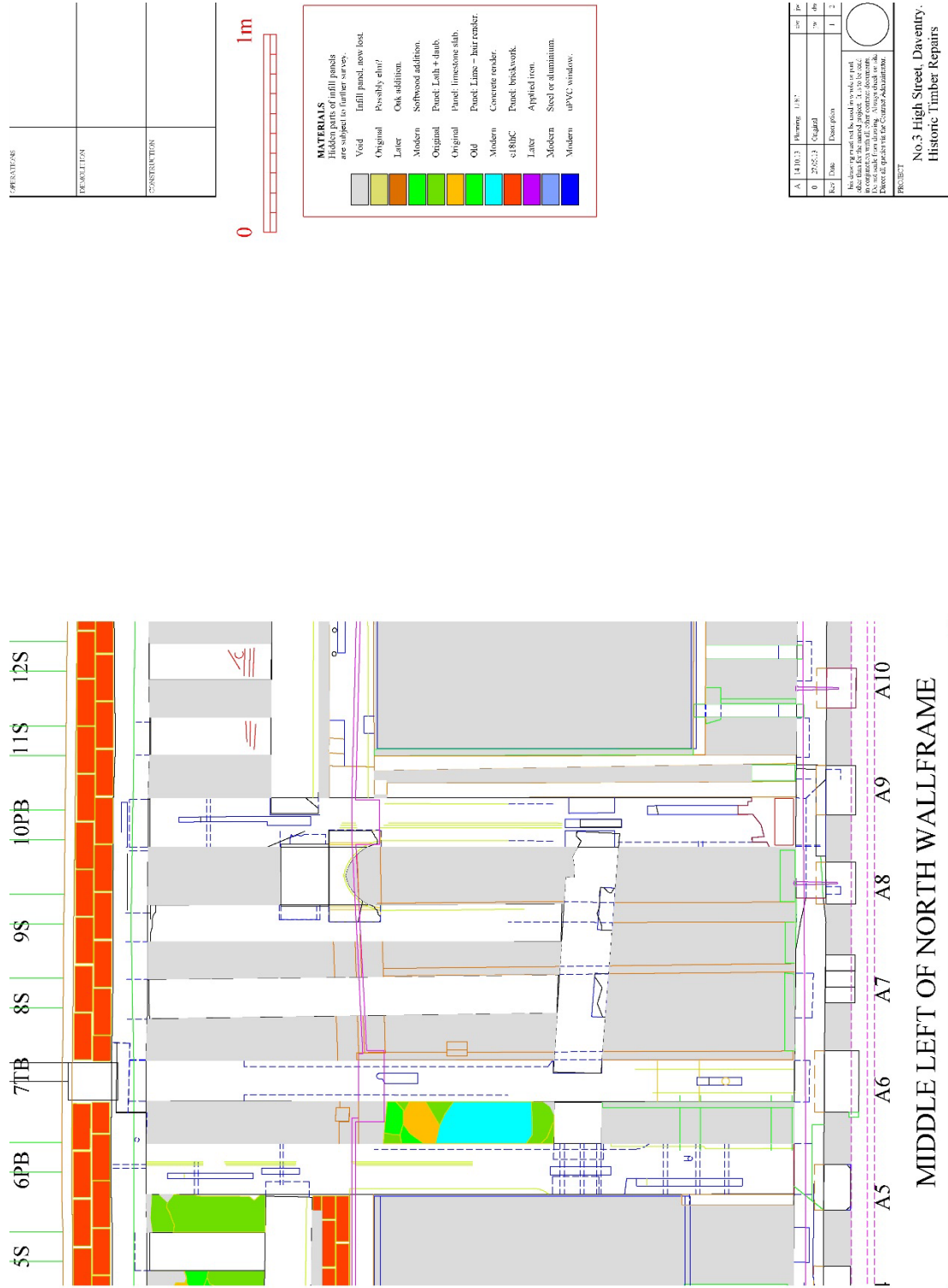
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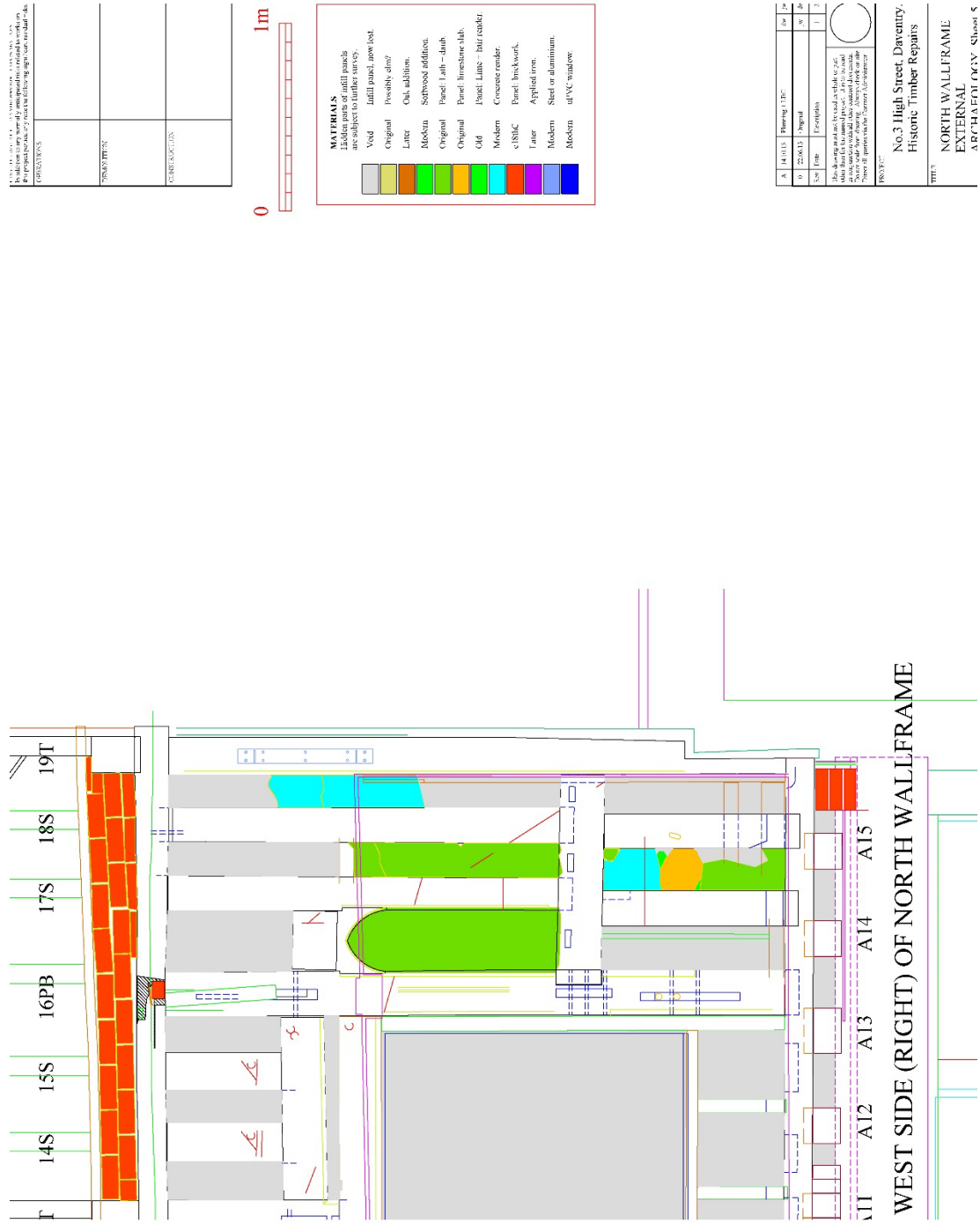
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First floor, east centre of north facing elevation as existing



First floor, west centre of north facing elevation as existing



First floor, west end of north facing as existing

Appendix 2 Digital photographs



3a High St, Daventry (1).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (2).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (3).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (4).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (5).jpg



3a High St, Daventry (6).jpg



3a High St, Daventry (7).jpg



3a High St, Daventry (8).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (9).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (10).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (11).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (12).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (13).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (14).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (15).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (16).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (17).JPG



3a High St, Daventry (18).JPG



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3a High St, Daventry (20).JPG



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Appendix 3 OASIS Information

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-319592		
	Project Name	Archaeological Observation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at 3 – 3a High Street, Daventry, Northamptonshire.		
	Start/end dates of field work	11-07-2017 - 11-07-2017		
	Previous/Future Work	No/ Not known		
	Project Type	Building recording		
	Site Status	Grade II listed		
	Current Land Use	Building		
	Monument Type/Period	Building/ Late Medieval		
	Significant Finds/Period	None/None		
	Development Type	Light commercial		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
Planning Ref.	DA/2014/0116			
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	3 – 3a High Street, Daventry, Northamptonshire. NN11 4BG		
	Study Area	50m ²		
	Site Coordinates	SP 57351 62566		
	Height OD	146m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority (Daventry District Council)		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	R Buckley		
	Project Director/Supervisor	A Hyam		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Developer / First Light Photographic		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	NA	NCC MusService	NCCMusService
	ID (Event No.)		ENN109132	ENN109132
	Contents		Photos Survey data	Field Notes
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	Archaeological Observation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at 3 – 3a High Street, Daventry, Northamptonshire.		
	Author	A Hyam		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2018-111		
	Date	2018		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		



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