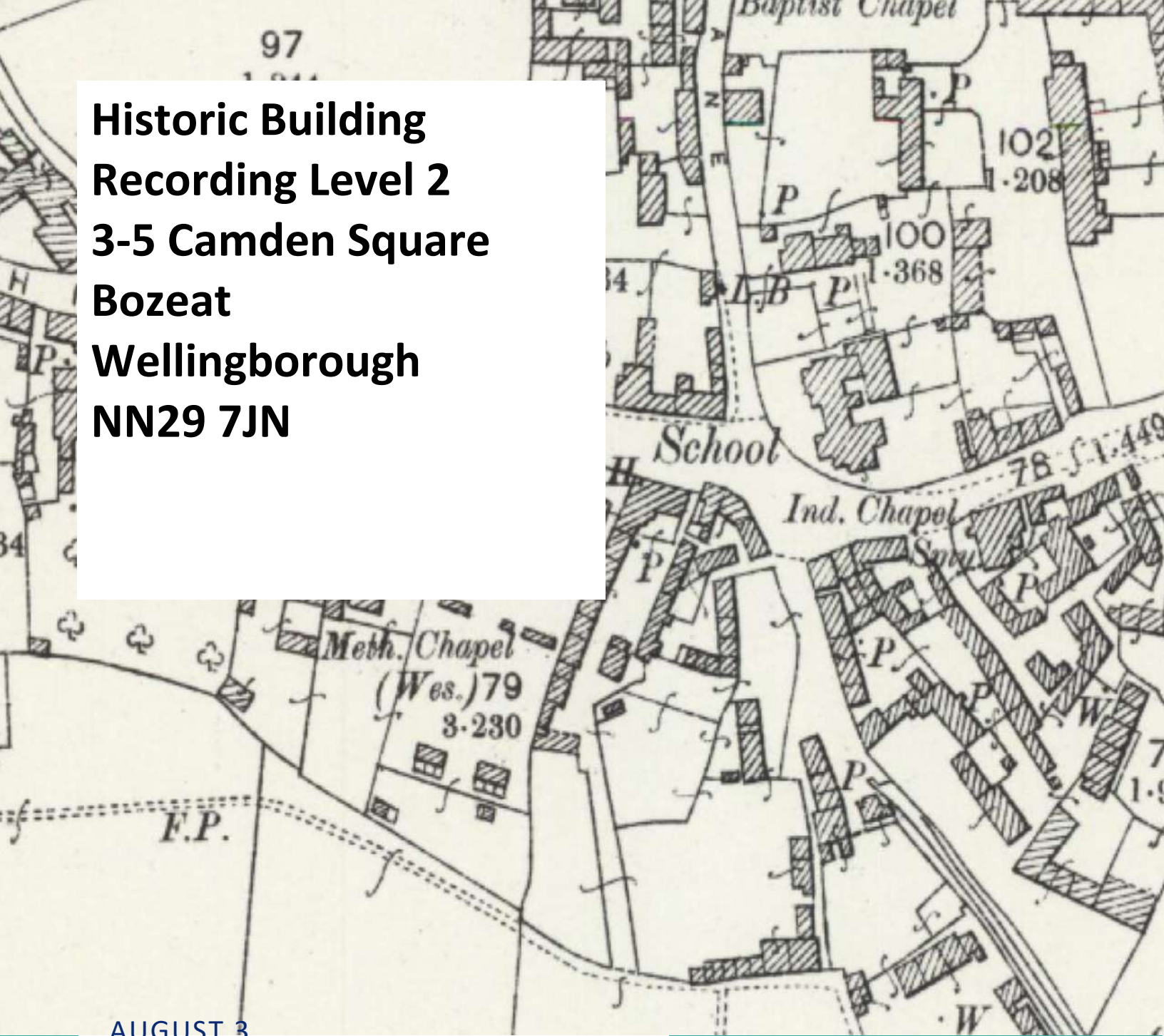


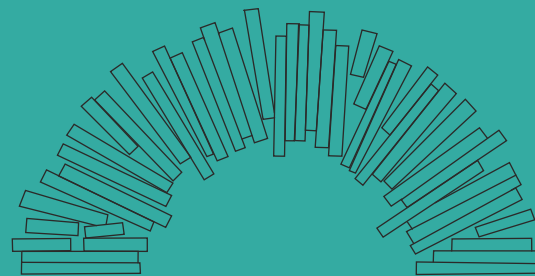
**Historic Building
Recording Level 2
3-5 Camden Square
Bozeat
Wellingborough
NN29 7JN**



AUGUST 3

Midland Archaeological Services

Authored by: Steve Williams BA (Hons) MCIFA



MIDLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERVICES

Project Information

Site Code: BOZE 21

Event No: ENN 110341

Project Manager: Steve Williams

Staffing: Steve Williams

NGR: 490758 258924

Local Authority: North Northampton Council

Civil Parish: Bozeat

Type of Intervention: Historic Building Survey (Level 2)

Undertaken for: Dipesh Surtri

Report No: MAS/615/21

Written Scheme of Investigation

Contractor: Midland Archaeological Services

Application: WP/20/00676/FUL & WP/20/00679/FUL.

Site: 3-5 Camden Square, Bozeat, Wellingborough, NN29 7JN

NGR: SP 490758 258924

Type: Programme of Historic Building Survey (Level 2).

Date: 3rd August 2021

Site Code: BOZE 21

HER Event No: ENN 110341

Client: Depesh Surti

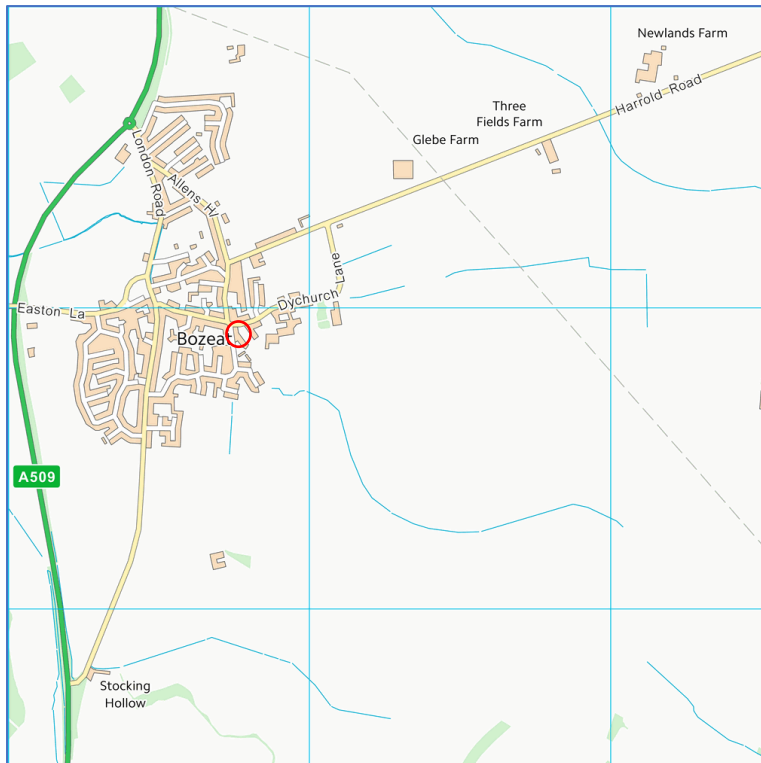


Fig.1: Location Map 1:25 000

1.0. Introduction

1.1 Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) have been commissioned by Dipesh Surti to undertake a programme of historic building survey (Level 2) at: 3-5 Camden Square, Bozeat, Wellingborough, NN29 7JN, hereafter called the Site.

2.0 Planning Background

2.1 North Northamptonshire Council has granted planning permission for; Conversion of ground floor from retail (A1 use) to 1 no. 1 bed apartment and 1 no. 2 bed apartment and conversion of first floor from 1 no. 5 bed apartment into 2 no. 1 bed apartments (C3). External alterations to replace/reinstate windows and doors and remove render (WP/20/00676/FUL) and Conversion of ground floor from retail (A1 use) to 1 no. 1 bed apartment and 1 no. 2 bed apartment and conversion of first floor from 1 no. 5 bed apartment into 2 no. 1 bed apartments (C3). External alterations to replace/reinstate windows and doors and remove render/ Single storey rear extension and external rear stair. Front elevation replacement window and door. Replacement door and window to rear (WP/20/00679/FUL).

2.2 Consent is subject to conditions, and by the recommendation of the Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA) that due to the historic nature of the buildings that a programme of historic building survey (Level 2) be undertaken prior to alteration/re-development.

2.3 This document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological conditions imposed.

3.0 Location and Description

3.1 Bozeat lies 21km south east of Northampton and is in the county of Northamptonshire.

3.2 The site fronts both Camden Square to the north and Chapel Lane to the west and consists of a row of cottages 3-5, part of No.3-4 being used as a small convenience store. The site lies at 83.5m AOD, centred on NGR 490758 258924 with the underlying geology comprises of Blisworth Limestone¹.

3.3 The Site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

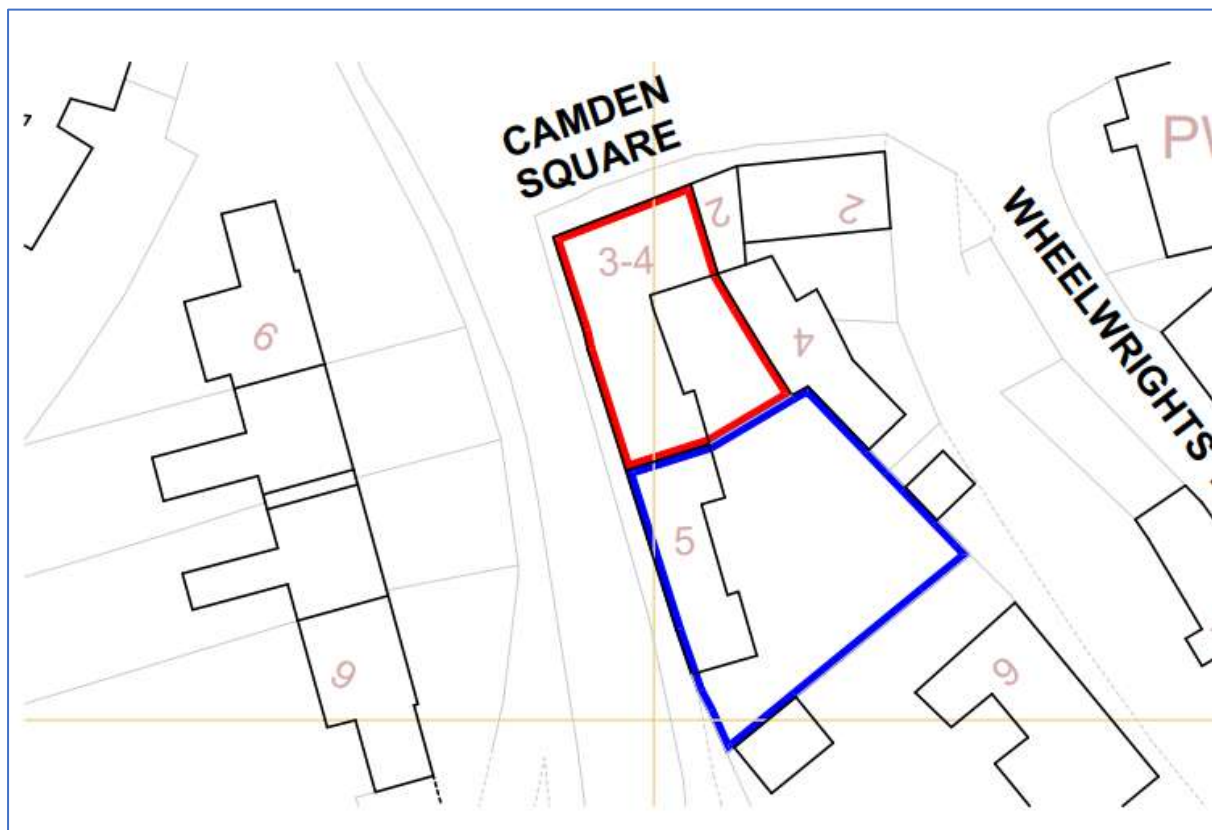


Fig.2: Location Plan. Not to scale.

4.0 Archaeological/Historical Background

4.1 The settlement (HER 3272) is believed to be of late Saxon origins, the name of Bozeat being first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086AD as *Bosiæte* and meaning 'Gate or gap of a man called Bōsa. Old English personal name + geat'²

¹ BGS 2006

² Mills, A. D., 1993

4.2 No known archaeology lies within the immediate area of the Site, although several listed buildings do. Just northwest of the Site at No.42 the High Street is the former Lord Nelson Public House (HER 110950), Grade II listed and dated to the mid 18th century. Southeast of the Site along Dychurch Lane is No.6 (HER 110945), also Grade II listed (1040797) and a former farmhouse dated to the late 17th century. The Site itself is not listed but a non-designated heritage asset which represents former 19th workers housing, along with former village shops and bakery.

5.0 Legislation

5.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019 *revision*) states: *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*³

6.0 Methodology

6.1 This document represents a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) and has been based on the guidelines set out in NPPF 2019 *revision*. The programme of archaeological building recording (level 2) will be carried out in accordance with current best practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

6.2 The AAA will be given ten days' notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site archaeologist.

6.3 The developers building contractor shall:

- Allow the site archaeologist who is undertaking the archaeological building recording (Level 2) at all reasonable times sufficient time, facilities and access to investigate the structure on the site, subject to Health and Safety considerations and to the requirements of the *Brief*.

6.4 The site archaeologist shall inform the AAA verbally or in writing of completion of the archaeological building recording within three calendar days of such completion.

6.5 Prior to the start of any fieldwork an OASIS III (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) online record will be initiated.

³ National Planning Policy Framework 2019 *revision*

7.0 Definition of Historic Building Recording

7.1 The definition of historic building recording is 'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specific building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.'⁴

7.2 *Level 2 This is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.*⁵

8.0 Recording Techniques

8.1 Programme of archaeological building recording Level 2 will be in accordance with regional and national guidelines.

8.2 All plans will show the relevant Ordnance Datum information and be clearly marked to show north. These will be accurately reproduced in the finished report.

8.3 Detailed recording of significant architectural features.

8.4 A full photographic record will be made, consisting high quality digital images. Vertical and horizontal scales, a directional north arrow and information board shall be included in exterior shots and when appropriate on internal shots.

8.5 Photographs will be taken of all elevations and interiors unless access is hindered due to stored materials and/or health and safety issues.

8.6 The elevations and plans will be at a scale of no less than 1:500 and be based on the architect's drawings.

9.0 Report and Dissemination

9.1 A report on the results of the fieldwork should be available within six months following completion of the fieldwork. A pdf copy will be sent to the AAA in the first instance for their comment and approval after having been initially provided for the client's comment.

⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020

⁵ Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice Historic England 2016

- 9.2 The report will follow MAS format, comprising a descriptive and analytical text, illustrations, photographs and catalogues in appendices as appropriate.
- 9.3 Appendices will be as follows:
- Photographic register
 - Summary of archive contents, location and date of deposition
 - Archaeological brief
 - Oasis form
- 9.4 A site plan, related to Ordnance Survey data, to include NGR reference points and OD heights along with any relevant reference points.
- 9.5 The aims and methods adopted during the course of the recording.
- 9.6 A phased plan of the recorded building if required to aid interpretation.
- 9.7 A comprehensive study of the building and its setting.
- 9.8 All exterior photographic elevations of the buildings will be linked to scale drawn plans of the building.
- 9.8.1 The text will address the aims and objectives of the project, the methodology employed, describe and analyse the basic nature of the building, any distinguishable building phases. It will then attempt to place the significance of the buildings in their local, regional and national settings if appropriate.
- 9.8.2 Illustrative material which may include historic plans and maps.
- 9.8.3 A full bibliography of all reference material used.
- 9.8.4 The report will include a front sheet providing the following information:
- Site name
 - Grid reference
 - Site activity
 - Date and duration of project
 - Site Code
 - Planning Reference Number
 - Oasis Reference Number
- 9.8.5 The illustrations will include:
- A site location map at 1: 25 000 scale
 - A site location plan at 1: 500 or 1:1250 scale showing the exact location of the site, showing roads, built up areas and also including relevant OD data and grid references

- Plans of the buildings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum Level, vertical and horizontal scales.

9.8.6 Digital files relating to the site will be saved in a compatible format for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record.

10.0 Archive deposition

10.1 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment 2015 (MoRPHE)*, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990 as revised), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and NAAWG (2021) *Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standard* (Standards Working Party of Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Working Group).

10.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASISIII (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for the project. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

10.3 With the agreement of the landowner the site archive of written, drawn and photographic elements will be deposited by MAS in the County depository, date of deposit yet unknown.

11.0 Project Management

11.1 The archaeological building recording will be managed, and site directed by Steve Williams who will be first point of contact.

11.2 It is estimated that on site time required for the building survey will take approximately 1-8 person hours, with a further 16-person hours for research/reporting.

12.0 Contingency

12.1 Contingency has been sought that is relevant to the costs involved should unforeseen discoveries be made; this contingency has been approved by the client. No element of the contingency funding shall be used without permission of the client following negotiations between the client company and Midland Archaeological Services. The contingency will cover additional site and reporting time.

13.0 Health and Safety

13.1 Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Risk Assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

14.0 Insurance

14.1 Midland Archaeological Services maintains Public Liability insurances of £5,000,000 and Professional Indemnity of £250,000.

15.0 References

ALGAO (1997) *Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings*

APP (2007) *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*: Archaeological Archive Forum (2007)

British Geological Survey 2006 Wellingborough: *England and Wales, Sheet 186*. Solid and Drift Edition. 1:50,000 Series. Keyworth, Nottingham.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.

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Cooper, NJ (ed), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda*, University of Leicester/ English Heritage

English Heritage (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

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Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines)

Knight, D; Vyner, B; Allen, C (2012) *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (University of Nottingham/York Archaeological Trust)

Mills, A. D., 1993, *English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press.

NAAWG (2021) *Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standard* (Standards Working Party of Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Working Group)