A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling Scheme Archaeological Evaluation

26 November 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation

Version 2

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Contents

Introduction	
Project Background	2
Archaeological and Historical Background	3
Project Aims	5
Methods Statement	6
Excavation and Recording Strategy	7
Finds Recovery and Post-excavation Strategy	8
Standards and Guidance	9
Monitoring	9
Timetable	9
Project Personnel	9
Health and Safety	10
References	10

Appendix A – Summary CV Statements Appendix B – Trench Layout Plans

Introduction

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd as part of Connect LLP for Taylor Woodrow + on behalf of National Highways, to detail an archaeological evaluation of the proposed new dual carriageway. The Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment (HE551508-ARP-EHR-ZZ-RP-LH-000002) has recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation and recording should be instigated to inform the Environmental Statement (ES). A geophysical survey has already been undertaken (HE551508-MAG-VGN-ZZ-MS-XX-000044_MSST901A — A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling —) and anomalies that represent possible archaeological features have been identified.

The site of the archaeological evaluation ('the Site'; Figures HE551508-ARP-VES-ZZ-DR-LH-000004 to HE551508-ARP-EHR-ZZ-DR-LH-000012) is located east of the M5 from Taunton to the Southfield Roundabout. The Site is around 236ha of agricultural land. The project will involve evaluation trenching to characterise the geophysical anomalies shown in a geophysical survey of 187ha of the whole area and to test areas devoid of geophysical anomalies in both the 65.4ha area where geophysical survey was not possible or where there may be other factors may have obscured archaeological trends.

Project Background

Development Background

The A358 Taunton to Southfields Scheme is part of a programme of improvements planned along the A303/A358 corridor. The A303, alongside the A30, forms part of the strategic road network (SRN) and together with the A358, aims to improve connectivity between London, the south-east and the south-west.

The programme of improvements, as set out in the Government's Road Investment Strategy (Department for Transport, 2015: 17) made a commitment to, "...upgrade all remaining sections of the A303 between the M3 and the A358 to dual carriageway standard, together with creating a dual carriageway link from M5 at Taunton to the A303, as part of a long-term commitment to creating a new Expressway to the South-West".

Site Location

The Site is located to the M5 between Taunton (National Grid Reference (NGR): ST 2554 2478) in the north-west and Southfields Roundabout in the south-east (NGR: ST 3429 1533). The Site covers an area of approximately 236ha of agricultural land between these two locations.

Geology

The geology varies across the Site. To the north-west of West Hatch, the underlying geology comprises mudstone of the Branscombe Formation. Between West Hatch and Stewley it transitions to interbedded sandstone and limestone of the Blue Lias Formation, and to the south-east the bedrock is mudstone of the Charmouth Formation. A small portion of the Site around Ashill is set within an area where the underlying geology comprises calcareous mudstone of the Belemnite Marl Member.

Superficial deposits across much of the northern half of the Site (north of Hatch Beauchamp) consist of colluvial diamicton, while the rest of the route primarily overlies head deposits of gravel, or bands of alluvium containing clay, silt and sand where the survey crosses waterways (British Geological Survey, 2021).

Soils along the northern third of the route (north of Hatch Beauchamp) mainly comprise slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. Along the centre of the route, between Hatch Beauchamp and Ashill, this gives way to lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. From Ashill to Horton Cross, the soils are slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid, but base-rich, loamy and clayey. Smaller bands of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater are recorded all along the route, in areas just north of Horton Cross, around Hatch Green, and north of Henlade (Soilscapes, 2021).

Archaeological and Historical Background

There are no designated assets within the areas proposed for evaluation trenching.

Prehistoric Period

No early prehistoric archaeological evidence has been recorded in the immediate area surrounding the Site. The recording of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeological remains tends to be limited to lithic findspots and surface or sub-surface lithic scatters in the wider region as well as a focus on the cave sites in northern Somerset (Webster, 2008).

Neolithic remains have been identified during archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Site. Small quantities of worked flint dating to the Neolithic period were found during archaeological investigations at the Taunton Park & Ride site c. 50m north of the Site and during the construction of the Ashill bypass at the southern portion of the Site (National Highways, 2021; HE551508-ARP-EHR-ZZ-RP-LH-000002) indicating dispersed and transitory Neolithic activity in very close proximity to the Site.

There is evidence of Bronze Age settlement at both the north-western and south-eastern ends of the proposed scheme, with several roundhouses excavated at the Taunton Park & Ride site and Bronze Age burnt mounds identified near Hort Bridge, approximately 270m south of the proposed scheme boundary, north of Ilminster. Additional evidence comes from use of the area during the Iron Age, again from the excavations at the Park & Ride site and at the neighbouring Nexus 25 development site. This includes several further round houses alongside evidence of a more extensive agricultural field system (National Highways, 2021; HE551508-ARP-EHR-ZZ-RP-LH-000002).

Romano-British Period

There is evidence of Romano-British settlement, small-scale industry, and agricultural practices in the surrounding area. A small settlement has been recorded within 200m of the north-western end of the Site, just south of J25 of the M5 (National Highways, 2021; HE551508-ARP-EHR-ZZ-RP-LH-000002). Romano-British inhumation burials have also been recorded within 250m of the Site, where 30 burials have been investigated. Pottery sherds have also been recorded in the surrounding area.

Early Medieval Period

Archaeological evidence from the early medieval period is very limited. In the surrounding area only one heritage asset of this date is recorded which relates to a rectangular building found at the Taunton Park & Ride site, tentatively dated from a single sherd of early medieval pottery.

Late Medieval Period

The Site extends across land that was recorded within the Hundreds of Taunton and Abdick by the time of the Domesday Book in 1086. It appears that the area contained several small settlements with agricultural land in between and archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the Site includes traces of former field boundaries, earthworks potentially indicating areas of shrunken or deserted settlement, finds of medieval pottery and a small number of existing buildings thought to have medieval origin.

Post-medieval Period

Early mapping indicates that the Site includes land that was utilised for a variety of purposes during the medieval period. The landscape is shown to have been largely rural with dispersed settlement between Taunton and Ilminster. Archaeological evidence recoded in the surrounding area dating to this period includes traces of former field boundaries, planting ridges from former orchards, depressions and cropmarks from small-scale quarrying, estate parklands and the remains of the bold transformations brought about by 18th and 19th century infrastructure, including canal, railway and turnpike road networks.

Modern Period

There are a small number of modern heritage resources in the surrounding area, mostly dating from the Second World War. These include features from the Taunton Stop Line, part of the defences of Britain in the 1940s, as well as the site of a large military camp, possibly used during the staging for D-Day. There are also several early reinforced concrete bridges.

Undated

Further cropmarks, earthworks and documentary records which suggest the presence of archaeological remains are also recorded in the surrounding area; however, many have yet to be further examined so limited information is available at present.

Previous Investigations

A geophysical survey (HE551508-MAG-VGN-ZZ-MS-XX-000044_MSST901A - A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling) was previously undertaken and detected anomalies that have been interpreted as possible archaeological remains:

'Archaeological activity has been identified within the survey area in the form of three probable enclosures. Additional linear and curvilinear anomalies within a single Area have been detected and appear to form a

series of land divisions. No certain interpretation regarding date or usage can be given for these features.

Anomalies that correspond to mapped former field boundaries have been detected as well as several that are believed to be unmapped former field boundaries. An area of enhanced magnetic material falls within one of these former fields and likely represents a different land use. Anomalies suggestive of ridge and furrow cultivation have also been identified. There is also evidence of multiple networks of drains and modern ploughing. These anomalies reflect the extensive historical and modern management and cultivation of the survey area.

An area of strongly enhanced dipolar magnetic material has also been detected. The anomaly aligns with the path of a former railway recorded on historical maps.

Anomalies which have been classified as 'undetermined' in origin have also been identified. These are considered likely to relate to natural processes, agricultural and/or modern activity; however, an archaeological explanation cannot be ruled out entirely.'

The interpreted results of the geophysical survey have been used as the base map for the deployment of the trenches to target specific anomalies. This trench array has been discussed with and approved by South-West Heritage Trust's archaeologists. Raw data from the survey will be uploaded on to GPS equipment for use by the team in the field.

Project Aims

The aims are:

- To investigate geophysical anomalies that have been interpreted as of possible archaeological origins;
- To identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains within the areas affected by ground works associated with the proposed development;
- To establish the character, extent and date range of any buried archaeological remains that are encountered:
- To record any archaeological remains that are encountered;
- To interpret any such remains within the context of the known current and previous land use of the proposed development site and the wider area;
- To produce a report and archive of the findings of the project.
- To inform the final phase of archaeological mitigation, if needed.

Research Objectives

The Archaeology of South-West England: South-West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Webster 2008) identifies a series of research aims. In a similar fashion, The South-West Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012–2017 (Grove & Croft 2012) identifies a series of themes which are relevant to the evaluation area.

The principal research themes identified for the evaluation are:

Rural (Webster 2008): The South-West has always been predominantly rural and the changing patterns of land-use and settlement form a key component of any study of the past. The size of the source means that innovative techniques will be needed to study it at an appropriate scale. There is also a need to recognise activity that took place off traditional "sites", including the locations of boundaries and also understand the locational forces that produce settlement patterns in different periods.

Within this theme, several specific research aims are of particular relevance:

- Research Aim 15: Use innovative techniques and methodologies to ask sophisticated questions of Post-Medieval to Modern artefacts and buildings.
- Research Aim 28: Improve our understanding of Neolithic settlements and landscapes.
- Research Aim 29: Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.
- Research Aim 30: Develop and test methodologies to identify Early Medieval rural settlement.
- Research Aim 31: Address the long-running debates about Early Medieval landscapes and territories.
- Research Aim 32: Investigate and identify the locations of Early Medieval religious buildings monuments and landscapes.
- Research Aim 33: Widen our understanding of the origins of villages.

Trade, Transport and Communications (Webster 2008): The movement of objects, people and ideas is most widespread in the more recent periods but, obviously, began with the with the first humans to explore the region. Ports, from the Roman period onwards, and the fast disappearing remains of modern communications are identified as important areas to be considered.

The following research objectives derived from Grove & Croft are deemed particularly relevant at this evaluation stage:

Theme A: Settlement Sites and Landscapes (Grove & Croft 2012): Where possible, examine the interaction between settlement and landscape by looking into the changing patterns of land use and settlement between the Iron Age, Romano-British period and early medieval period.

Theme C: Environment and Dating (Grove & Croft 2012): Where possible, contribute to further analysis on human and animal bone to identify key changes in human diet and the domestication of wild animals.

Methods Statement

The archaeological evaluation will undertake the excavation and investigation of 823 archaeological trial trenches, as follows:

- 56 trenches, measuring 25m long x 1.75m wide
- 123 trenches, measuring 30m long x 1.75m wide

- 642 trenches, measuring 50m long x 1.75m wide
- 2 trenches, measuring 5m long x 5m wide.

Trenches within each landownership are set out in Appendix B. Trenches which formed part of the original scope are numbered 001-556 and additional trial trenches are numbered 1000-1265.

The trench locations are shown on drawings HE551508-ARP-VES-ZZ-DR-LH-000004 to HE551508-ARP-EHR-ZZ-DR-LH-000012. The trenches have been located to investigate anomalies identified by geophysical survey, and also areas not yet subject to geophysical survey. Where geophysics has yet to be undertaken, trenches have been placed randomly. These are indicated as 'targeted' and 'random' trenching on the accompanying drawings. Exact trench positions may vary due to site constraints such as services or ecological issues.

Trenches will be positioning using Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment. The topsoil, subsoil and non-structural post-medieval and later deposits will be removed by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate. The topsoil will be removed first and bunded separately from the subsoil and other deposits. This work will be carried out under archaeological supervision. Once the evaluation has been completed, the trenches will be reinstated using the as dug material, with the topsoil replaced uppermost and lightly compacted.

The machined surface will be cleaned by hand sufficiently to identify and establish the extent of archaeological features, if present.

Excavation and Recording Strategy

Linear features will be sample excavated. Sections excavated through linear features will be at least 1.00m wide, pits and post-holes will be half-sectioned. Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and it is envisaged that not all archaeological features within each evaluation trench will be sample excavated at this stage of work. Any substantial remains, such as kilns, buildings and other domestic or industrial structures will be investigated sufficiently to date, characterise and determine their principal dimensions. Full excavation will not be conducted and the larger portion of the feature will be left in situ pending a more suitable excavation strategy. Archaeological features will be systematically scanned by metal detector prior to excavation and spoil routinely scanned for finds.

Environmental samples will be taken as necessary from significant archaeological deposits in accordance with relevant guidelines (AES 1995, Dobney et al. 1992, Murphy and Wiltshire 1994 and EH 2011). Generally, samples will be undertaken from representative features and from securely stratified primary deposits along with any other deposits identified as showing palaeoenvironmental potential. This will be informed by the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site in conjunction with Connect (CFA and AOC) environmental specialists, the Historic England scientific advisor and SWHT.

All archaeological remains will be recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (2020c) and CFA's quality manuals. All features will be planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). All plans and

sections will be related in height to the ordnance datum. The photographic record will consist of 35mm B&W film supplemented by digital photographs.

Any human remains encountered will be reported to SWHT and the client and appropriate authorities and left *in situ*. If removal is necessary this will comply with the relevant Government, licence, regulations and guidance.

Finds Recovery and Post-excavation Strategy

All finds of pre-modern date will be retained for analysis; modern finds will be retained should they be from stratigraphically critical deposits or be intrinsically significant. All finds which come under the purview of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the coroner and relevant procedures will be followed. Environmental samples will be processed and assessed.

All finds will be treated in accordance with relevant guidance (UKIC 2001 and CIfA 2020a). Ferrous and nonferrous objects will be x-rayed as appropriate.

The report will describe the methods employed and outline the results in sufficient detail to enable the results to be interpreted without recourse to the site archive. It will include tabulations of contexts and finds by context. It will also include a non-technical summary and the results will be interpreted in relation to the archaeological and historical context of the surrounding area. An archival pdf of the report will be sent to SWHT.

A post-excavation assessment will be undertaken on all finds categories indicating proposals for further analysis and reporting. Pottery reports will refer to the appropriate type series. A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS and the OASIS reference will appear in the report.

The report will contain:

- a concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- the site location given as an 8 figure grid reference;
- a location plan of the site at a scale of at least 1:10 000;
- a location plan showing the locations of the areas of watching briefs within the site at an appropriate scale;
- plans and sections of archaeology located at a scale of 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate;
- a statement and analysis of the results;
- An assessment of the significance of any findings and recommendations for further analysis and publication that may be required;
- a table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered;
- spot dating of significant finds, and;
- Copies of specialist reports e.g. environmental assessments

Should there be significant results appropriate press releases or outreach will be considered (subject to the approval of the client).

Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology and AOC Archaeology are registered organisations (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work will be conducted in accordance with relevant CIfA Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2021) and Historic England guidance (HE 2008, 2010, 2011, 2015a, 2015b, 2017, 2018a, 2018b, 2019). The WSI will be issued to site staff and will help inform the work. Recording of all elements will be done following established Connect procedures.

Monitoring

The Planning Archaeologist will be given at least one week's written notice of commencement of the archaeological work.

The work undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor will be monitored by the client and the Planning Archaeologist. Monitoring includes reviewing site work, the progress of excavation reports, archive preparation and final deposition.

Before the commencement of the project the Archaeological Contractor must inform the Planning Archaeologist, in writing, of the timetable of proposed works and ensure that the Planning Archaeologist is kept regularly informed about developments during site and subsequent post-excavation work. Any significant variation to the agreed programme should be notified to the Planning Archaeologist with appropriate justification or explanation.

Timetable

It is proposed to begin the evaluation on 6th December 2021 with up to 3 teams of archaeologists. It is intended that the fieldwork will be complete by the end of May 2022.

Project Personnel

Resources

Phil Mann (BA ACIfA) is CFA's Senior Project Manager.

Rosie Howard (BSc MSc ACIfA) is CFA's Project Officer.

Appendix A contains the summary CV statements.

Shelley Werner (BSc MPhil PhD MCIfA) is CFA's Graphics Manager.

Post-excavation will be managed by CFAs post-excavation manager Christina Hills; CV's for CFA's 'in house' specialists or external consultants can be supplied on request.

List of Specialists

Osteoarchaeology / small finds	Sue A	Inderson	BA	MPhil	PGD	oip N	MCIfA	(CFA
Lithics	Ann Cla	arke						
Prehistoric pottery /briquetage	Melanie	Johnson	MA	PhD	FSA	Scot	MIfA	(CFA
Prehistoric pottery	Melanie	Johnson	MA	PhD	FSA	Scot	MIfA	(CFA
Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery	Paul Blinkhorn							

Roman pottery	Dr Phil Mills							
Saxon and Medieval pottery	Paul Blinkhorn							
Samian	Dr Phil Mills							
Querns	Ann Clarke							
Conservation Laboratory (Lead	The Scottish Conservation Studio (Will Murray BSc							
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers							
Palaeoenvironmental Scientist	Diane Aldritt							
Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc							
Archaeozoology	Mattie Holmes							
Small finds/metalwork	Christina Hills							
Soil Micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MIfA							
Mollusca and fish remains	Dr Hannah Russ							
Post-medieval pottery	Phil Mills/Paul Blinkhorn							
Ceramic Building Material	Dr Phil Mills							
Industrial and domestic waste analysis	David Starley BSc PhD							
Osteoarchaeology / small finds	Angela Boyle							

The above list is not exhaustive; should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered; appropriate specialists will be sought on the advice of the Historic England's Regional Science Advisor. CVs for all proposed specialists will be supplied to SWHT, for agreement.

Health and Safety

All staff have been inducted into CFA's or AOC's Health and Safety Policy, which can be supplied on request. All site staff have current relevant CSCS cards. A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to the start of works.

References

- ADS, 2011, Guides to Good Practice, Archaeology Data Service / Digital Antiquity.
- CIfA, 2020a, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
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- HE (Historic England) 2008, Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England.
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- HE (Historic England) 2011, Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd ed.), Historic England.
- HE (Historic England) 2015a, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Historic England.

- HE (Historic England) 2015b, Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record, Historic England.
- HE (Historic England) 2017, Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2nd ed.), Historic England.
- HE (Historic England) 2018a, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project, Historic England.
- HE (Historic England) 2018b, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation, Historic England.
- HE (Historic England) 2019, *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to Archive*, Historic England.
- Historic Environment Service, "Somerset Archaeological Handbook," South West Heritage Trust, 2017NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012.
- Watkinson D. and Neal V., 1998 (eds), First Aid for Finds.
- Webster, C. J. (ed), 2008. South-West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda. Somerset County Council.

Appendix A - Summary CV statements











 CV

PHIL MANN BA ACIFA Project Manager

Current Position

Project Manager 1 November 2017 - present

Phil's primary role is for CFA Archaeology, managing and directing field work and commercial projects across the country. Phil's key skills and experience include project management for commercial developments and long-standing project management and site direction of the excavation, recording, analysis and interpretation of sites from all periods across Britain. Phil is currently involved with the management and delivery of work packages across the HS2 construction scheme.

Phil has a good knowledge of the legislative framework of archaeological practice in Britain and has a good knowledge of health and safety and environmental legislation and is well practiced in the creation of risk assessments and developing health and safety policy. Phil regularly liaises with local and national government officers, consulting with curatorial authorities, heritage environment record officers and working as part of a multi-disciplinary team in the creation of environmental impact assessments and programmes of archaeological assessment and investigation.

Education and qualifications

1997-2001 BA Archaeology, Bradford

Affiliations

Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists since 2015.

Additional Qualifications

Phil has a Red Cross First Aid certificate, Duty Access Manager (DAM) training, Site Supervisor Safety Training Scheme (SSSTS) qualification, Construction Skills Certificate Scheme (CSCS) card, 4x4 training, CAT utility detection training and a full UK driving licence.

Career summary

2012-2017 Senior Project Officer, CFA Archaeology Ltd — Key duties included: the onsite direction of all types of archaeological projects from watching briefs to major excavations on large infrastructure projects; reporting and the editing of reports and publications.

2011-2012 Self-employed Archaeological Surveyor - Self-employed and carrying out survey projects including laser scanning and topographical surveys. Also undertook watching briefs and monitoring jobs as a sub-contractor for other archaeological companies.

2007-2011 Surveying Officer Birmingham Archaeology – Key duties included: onsite direction of commercial archaeological projects from watching briefs to large excavations; carrying out site











CV

survey on all types of sites including landscape and walkover surveys; reporting and editing of reports and publications.

2001-2007 Assistant/ Site Supervisor Birmingham Archaeology – Key duties included: directing small scale archaeological fieldwork projects onsite and reporting on these projects.

Examples of recent key projects

HS2 Construction Project - Management and delivery of work packages across the HS2 construction project involving work on both the central and northern sections of the London to Birmingham line. This has involved work on both trial trenching evaluation and large-scale excavation/mitigation projects and has encompassed all stages of planning from preparation of initial documentation, management of fieldwork, through to delivery of a completed report/s. Including;

- Curborough to Armitage Trial Trenching: Trial trenching evaluation of 476 trenches across arable landscape to the north-east of Lichfield in advance of mitigation works.
- Mercote Marsh Farm: Archaeological mitigation of 3.0ha of land identified during trial trenching evaluation. Involved the strip and excavation of a large Iron Age/RB enclosure and associated features.
- Kingstanding: Archaeological mitigation of 1.5ha of land identified during trial trenching evaluation. Involved the strip and excavation of a purported barrow burial mound and associated features.

West Cumbria Water Supplies Pipeline Project – Preparation of heritage statement and management of archaeological mitigation strategies across the length of a new water pipeline in Cumbria, including the excavation and recording of a roman/medieval multi-phase building at Bridekirk.

Sovereign Street, Leeds – Strip and map across the site of a former mill complex in the centre of Leeds involving complicated urban stratigraphy and deep, buried deposits.

Select Bibliography

Phil has written desk-based assessments and heritage statements as well as written and edited numerous grey literature reports for a range of clients from simple trial trenching and evaluation reports through to complex and in-depth large mitigation reports.











 CV

ROSIE HOWARD BSc MSc ACIfA Project Officer

Current Position

Project Officer November 2021 - present

Rosie's primary role is for CFA Archaeology, supervising field work and commercial projects across the country. Rosie's key skills and experience are in the supervision of excavation, recording, analysis and interpretation of a wide range of archaeological site across Britain. Rosie has been responsible for the safe delivery of projects within financial and time constraints in accordance with archaeological and health and safety legislation.

Education and qualifications

2014-2017 BSc Archaeology, Reading 2017-2019 MSc (part-time) Bioarchaeology, York

Affiliations

Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists since 2020.

Additional Qualifications

Rosie has a Red Cross First Aid certificate, Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) England Certificate, Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH) managing safely certificate, Duty Access Manager (DAM) training, Site Supervisor Safety Training Scheme (SSSTS) qualification, Construction Skills Certificate Scheme (CSCS) card, European ATV Safety Institute (EASI), SbS Driver training, training, CAT utility detection training and a full UK driving licence.

Career summary

- 2019-2021 Archaeological Supervisor, CFA Archaeology Ltd Key duties included: the onsite supervision of all types of archaeological projects from watching briefs to excavations on linear infrastructure projects, renewable energy projects, housing schemes, and industrial development in the Midlands and North of England; producing reports of these projects.
- 2018-2019 Assistant Supervisor, West Yorkshire Archaeological Services Key duties included: leading small projects on site and producing reports and graphics. Assisting on larger project in excavating, recording and surveying archaeological features as part of archaeological excavations and evaluations in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire.
- 10/2018 Assistant Supervisor, Ouse and Derwent Project Key duties included: training and assisting a team of volunteers at North Duffield Iron Age Community Excavation.











07/2018 Assistant Supervisor, University of Reading – Key duties included: excavating and recording Romano-British structures and training students and volunteers at Silchester Roman Bathhouse's Field School.

02-03/2018 Site Assistant, CFA Archaeology Ltd – Key duties included: excavating, recording and surveying archaeological features as part of archaeological evaluations in West Yorkshire, Manchester and Cumbria.

01/2018 Post-Excavation Assistant, Ouse and Derwent Project – Key duties included: digitalising archaeological drawings from Hemingbrough Iron Age Community Excavation.

10-12/2017 Site Assistant, West Yorkshire Archaeological Services – Key duties included: assisting site supervisors in excavation, recording and surveying archaeological features on rural open excavations in Yorkshire.

08-09/2017 Trainee Supervisor, Silchester Environs Project – Key Duties included: training students in archaeological recording. Archaeological excavation and recording at Little London Roman tile kilns.

07/2017 Trainee Supervisor, University of Reading – Key Duties included: training students in archaeological recording. Archaeological excavation and recording of a Neolithic Long Barrow at the Vale of Pewsey Field School.

Examples of recent key projects

HS2 Construction Project – Supervising and site management on HS2 construction project involving work on both the central and northern sections of the London to Birmingham line. This has involved work on both trial trenching evaluation and excavation/mitigation projects. Leading teams and managing day to day activities on individual sites and reporting on a range of these projects. Including;

- Greatworth Park and Hall Trial Trenching: Trial trenching evaluation of 203 trenches across arable landscape surrounding Greatworth, Northamptonshire in advance of mitigation works.
- Radstone Manor Farm: Archaeological mitigation of 0.7ha of land identified during trial trenching evaluation. Involved the strip and excavation of structure and features associated with a shrunken medieval village.
- Lightsource Renewables Solar Farm Projects Trial trenching evaluations in various locations across England in advance of solar farm installation.
- Thorpe Arch, West Yorkshire Trial trenching evaluation and strip and mitigation of a Romano-British enclosure in advance of housing development.

Select Bibliography

Rosie has written a range of grey literature reports on evaluation and mitigation sites for a range of clients.

Appendix B – Trench Layout Plans



































