

# Yearbook and Directory





YEARBOOK and DIRECTORY 2016

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We are a nation naturally curious about our past. So it is no surprise that the UK is a world leader in archaeology. We set the global standard through our archaeologists' innovation, creativity and high quality work. Archaeology plays a unique part in how we understand our past and is so important in preserving and learning about our nation's heritage. After all, understanding our history is crucial: it helps us to create a sense of place and cultural identity.

CifA has done great work for the archaeological sector. In particular, I commend your work on encouraging people from all walks of life to consider a career in the sector. It's been fantastic to see the increased diversity within the profession through new initiatives that encourage non-graduate entry into archaeology, such as apprenticeships. It's important that we make the sector as attractive as possible to potential recruits. After all – who wouldn't want a career discovering our nation's untold stories?

I am immensely proud to be the Minister of one of the Government departments legislating to support the protection, conservation and promotion of archaeological heritage. My officials are currently working with CifA to ensure that its members can not only assist, but also benefit from the Culture White Paper's commitments. We're also encouraging CifA to continue developing partnerships with international archaeology bodies. I recognise the important role that the planning system plays in protecting the archaeological sector and I look forward to continue working with CifA and DCLG colleagues to ensure the system continues to function well. I also wish CifA all the best during its consultation on proposals to petition the Privy Council for the right to grant Chartered Archaeologist status.

I hope you all enjoy the CifA *Yearbook*. I look forward to continue working with you to promote and protect our archaeological heritage.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tracey Crouch".

*Tracey Crouch MP*

*Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Sport, Tourism and Heritage*



**Department  
for Culture  
Media & Sport**



In this edition of the *Yearbook* we look again at the relationship between archaeologists and their clients. Last year we showcased our new client guide and its clear messages to those procuring the services of archaeologists: this year we hear from clients about their views of archaeologists.

In May 2016 we were treated to some doom-laden press articles about the impending shortage of archaeologists and the impact that

will have on construction programmes. At 'what-crisis?' ClfA we have a different take. Yes, infrastructure investment in the UK will indeed increase demand for archaeologists well beyond current provision. Yes, those seeking to procure archaeological services or to employ archaeologists would do well to think about the extent of competition, to start sourcing and recruiting now, and to consider how effectively employers will be able to retain skilled staff in a sellers' market. But we believe that growing demand provides a long-sought opportunity to attract new, and different, people into archaeology. There is no shortage of people wishing to go into archaeology: the problem traditionally has been lack of employer demand, poorly understood entry routes, insufficiently structured training and concerns about scope for advancement, reward and job security.

This is what ClfA has been working on. Increasing and diversifying career entry opportunities has been a key feature of our work for many years. Working with sector partners, including the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic England and the Archaeology Training Forum, we have developed the tools to support organisations to develop structured career entry training programmes to meet their staffing needs. Current initiatives include

- advocating the need for new, flexible routes into historic environment practice in order to attract the talented, diverse workforce we need to maximise the benefit archaeology brings to society in the future
- working with Scottish Qualification Authority (SQA), our awarding body for the NVQ in Archaeological Practice, to develop new vocational qualifications including Professional Development Awards and bite-size qualifications
- contributing to the Trailblazer Apprenticeship initiative in England through the working group facilitated by Historic England
- working with Historic Environment Scotland and partners to explore the potential of developing Foundation and Modern Apprenticeships in Scotland
- promoting our Training Toolkit and supporting individuals and organisations using National Occupational Standards to underpin skills audits, training programmes and CPD
- working with University Archaeology UK to develop a scheme for accrediting the vocational content of academic programmes, and with individual higher education institutions on course design
- accrediting field schools teaching practical skills
- developing professional membership pathways potentially including Chartered Archaeologist status
- accrediting, providing and promoting opportunities for Continuing Professional Development
- promoting the importance of professional standards and the accreditation of professional competence in delivering public benefit.

Accreditation in archaeology recognises the professionalism of practitioners, improves their careers and attracts new people into archaeology. ClfA's vision is that anyone choosing a career in archaeology, whether they be a school leaver, an archaeology graduate, a volunteer or a career-changer, should be able to choose from a range of flexible entry routes, underpinned by, and accredited against, the framework of National Occupational Standards and designed to provide the competence required for Practitioner (PCfA) accreditation by ClfA. From there, pathways can be built to higher-level accreditations and further opportunities.

And it's working. We presently have 3,288 members, of which 2,314 are accredited by ClfA in the study and care of the historic environment, and are listed in this *Yearbook*: the remainder comprises 440 Students and 534 Affiliates. We also have 78 Registered Organisations, practices that have been accredited by ClfA (see p27). It is by using the services of these professionally accredited archaeologists that clients and employers can be sure that their work meets their own needs and the needs of the public.

Our work on validating the competence of members and registering the archaeological and management performance of organisations shows how ClfA champions professionalism by setting standards for archaeology and archaeologists, and by measuring compliance with those standards. Such work includes, importantly, investigating allegations of unprofessional conduct. A summary of the outcomes of these investigations is published in our magazine, *The Archaeologist*, as are details of the cases where transgressions have been found. Only a small percentage of our members have their professionalism called into question, but when that happens (and there appears to be a genuine case to answer) we do not shirk our responsibilities – even if, as has happened this year, that involves spending over £20,000 on legal fees defending our right to investigate.

So far, ClfA's advocacy and policy activities have been centred on the UK. Drawing on the expertise of the Advisory Council, we have established a set of policy priorities for each UK country. In England and Scotland our highest priority has been to maintain a network of archaeological advisors to local authorities, with input into the planning system being the most vulnerable element. ClfA has worked hard with partners to bring central government attention to the growing gaps in cover, and welcomes the commitment by UK government in the *Culture white paper* to intervene in England through Historic England initiatives.

There is more information about ClfA's work on our website [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) and in our publications. All of this information is available to ClfA members and others. We're doing our best with limited resources to be as informative as possible, and we're pleased to have been recognised by being highly commended in the MemCom awards in the category *Best overall marketing achievement by a smaller professional body*. But please communicate with us: enquiries, suggestions and offers of help are always welcome, and can only improve our authority and effectiveness as the voice for professionalism in archaeology.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Hinton'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

Peter Hinton MCIfA  
Chief Executive, ClfA



## Archaeology and real estate: Adding value together

The British Property Federation (BPF) represents the commercial real estate sector – an industry with a market value of £1,662bn which contributed more than £94bn to the economy in 2014. It promotes the interests of those with a stake in the UK built environment, and membership comprises a broad range of owners, managers and developers of real estate as well as those who support them. Their investments help drive the UK's economic success; provide essential infrastructure and create great places where people can live, work and relax.

Collectively BPF members are one of the biggest funders of archaeological excavations and research in the UK. It is critical that BPF members and ClfA members work together for their common and the public's benefit. The BPF and ClfA continue to have a strong and constructive working relationship and benefit from ongoing dialogue on areas of common interest.

In this article, **Peter Hinton** discusses with **Melanie Leech**, his counterpart at the BPF, a range of topics that impact both organisations' members.

**PH** *Do you share our view that archaeology can be beneficial to the real estate sector?*

**ML** Absolutely – we've moved beyond the perception of archaeological discoveries as an impediment, and their value is well-recognised by the industry. The key concern for developers was the uncertainty thrown up by the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains, but government policy published back in 1990 and now firmly established in the National Planning Policy Framework means any concerns and financing for dealing with discoveries are established at an early stage of the process, giving certainty to developers as well as protection to the archaeological remains.

The discovery of significant archaeological remains can also be a positive way of engaging a local community in a development project by giving them the opportunity to discover the history of their area in a way that may not have been possible had they not been unearthed through new development.

**PH** *Can you give us some examples of how your members use archaeology in a positive way?*

**ML** The Old Dock site in Liverpool is a great example of how archaeology within development can contribute to creating an exciting and accessible place – it was discovered during excavations during the development of Liverpool One in 2001, having been constructed in 1715 and buried since 1826. Grosvenor preserved the dock and funded the interpretation centre, meaning visitors can now experience a free tour of what was the world's first commercial enclosed wet dock, which had a significant impact on the role of Liverpool as a global trading city.

An ongoing example is the Bloomberg Place development in the City of London, in the heart of Roman London and on the site of the Temple of Mithras. In addition to well-preserved structures, many of which were assumed destroyed following the original excavation of the site in 1954, there have been around 10,000 small finds which will be on show, along with the Temple itself, as part of a publicly-accessible exhibition within the development on completion next year.

**PH** *Could we, as archaeologists and as ClfA, do more to help your members achieve a greater impact and benefit through archaeology?*

**ML** I don't think any of us can rest on our laurels – continuing to work together on policy and promoting best practice will be extremely useful. I'd like to think that the archaeological sector has also moved on from traditional perceptions of the development industry, but would encourage further engagement in areas where this is still an issue.

**PH** *How can we ensure the real estate sector receives recognition for working with the archaeological sector?*

**ML** Things like this are really helpful, as are joint pieces of work and publications. More importantly for us, I think, is turning the question around and asking the archaeological sector what more the real estate sector could be doing.

**PH** *From your discussions with BPF members, what is the best and worst aspect of working with an archaeologist?*

**ML** Their expertise is invaluable, and introduces a different perspective. Rather than issues working with archaeologists, I think the biggest issue is with the financing of the archaeological sector within local authorities.

**PH** *That's one of our biggest concerns too: would you care to expand on that point?*

**ML** Local authorities have faced significant cuts to resources in recent years, with planning departments and heritage specialties of all types being hit hard within these. Rather than relying on an unlikely increase in government funding, it is critical that the public and private sectors work together to find ways of reducing planning authorities' workloads while maintaining protection for all types of heritage assets, above and below ground.

**PH** *How important is it to ensure BPF members use accredited archaeologists?*

**ML** Understandably it's extremely important, as this level of trusted expertise adds certainty to the process.

**PH** *Undertaking a staged approach to identifying archaeological opportunities and risks and including any necessary work into the development programme has proved to be a sensible approach over many years for archaeologists and developers. We are concerned that new proposals may mean assessment of archaeological significance of housing sites could be left until after planning permission has been granted. Does BPF share our concerns?*

**ML** We're aware of the concerns, and certainly wouldn't want to see a move away from the policy approach the industry has supported over the past 25 years. However, this is definitely not the intention of the new proposals and government is open to discussions with those concerned on how to ensure this is not an unintended consequence of the changes.

**PH** *Is the ClfA Client Guide useful?*

**ML** Certainly – anything that promotes positive conservation; the value of the sectors working together; and provides examples of best practice is useful.

**PH** *How would you like to see the BPF/ClfA relationship develop?*

**ML** Joint promotion of the value of working together is critical, whether informally or through things like this, events, and publications. I really appreciate the opportunity to be featured in the 2016 Yearbook and hope to continue to work with ClfA over the next year.

## Archaeologists and engineers: Shaping the world together



The Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) is one of the world's leading civil engineering institutions and has been around for almost 200 years. Based in London, around three quarters of ICE's 91,000 current members are located in the United Kingdom, but it also has members in more than 150 countries around the world. ICE supports the civil engineering profession by offering professional qualification, promoting education, maintaining professional ethics, and liaising with industry, academia and government. Under its commercial arm, it delivers training, publishing and contract services.

Collaboration between civil engineers and archaeologists has never been more topical, with continued planning for HS2 and other national infrastructure projects as the backdrop.

In this article, **Peter Hinton** from ClfA discusses the continued relationship between the two professions with **Gordon Masterton**, President of ICE in 2005–06, and former Vice Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (now Historic Environment Scotland). He is now Professor of Future Infrastructure at the University of Edinburgh and Chairman of ICE's Panel for Historical Engineering Works.

**PH** *The ICE states that your members “shape our world”. Part of this is to understand our past to inform future development. Would you agree?*

**GM** Most definitely. The Institution recognises and appreciates the impact that its members' works typically have on the historic environment, and fully endorses an exhaustive and expert appraisal of the cultural and historic value of sites and environs likely to be affected by major projects, and the balanced assessment of impact. Thereafter, civil engineering designs, and construction methods, should be devised to avoid or mitigate those impacts. I borrowed a phrase in a recent article for our PHEW Newsletter – “turning hindsight into insight” and I think this nicely sums up the need for an understanding of the past. And, in turn, we cannot develop our capacity for foresight without first having insight.

**PH** *Does the ICE feel, as we do, that engineering and archaeology can be mutually beneficial?*

**GM** Yes. While the intervention of civil engineering is likely to be disruptive to the historic environment, it also reveals it, often in unexpected ways. Many programmes of archaeological fieldwork are funded through major engineering projects, and these are opportunities to enhance our knowledge of the past. Archaeological expertise is also an essential input to the design process so that civil engineers can take full account of the heritage value of sites, and also respond appropriately during the construction process when new finds are revealed.

**PH** *Can you give us some examples of how your members use archaeology in a positive way?*

**GM** I was the government's Project Representative for Crossrail for five years, and saw at first hand the fascinating and exciting discoveries of the team of 200 archaeologists: Roman coins and artefacts, bison bones, 3,500 skeletons from the Bedlam burial ground, and a plague burial site. The Crossrail team embraced the learning opportunities, and featured each new find strongly in its public engagement. Archaeological stories attracted some of the largest audience figures in the public and social media, to the benefit of the image of the project through a highly congested swathe of central London.

**PH** *ICE has a long tradition of advancing social and environmental benefit. This is certainly important to ClfA members. Can you tell us a little more?*

**GM** The ICE is a global organisation and global issues concern our members and us. For many years the ICE has been a thought leader on sustainable futures and in developing our understanding of how to create a world that has the right balance of economic, social and environmental performance. The challenges that face the world are greater than ever before, and engineers can and should play their part in addressing them. This was the motivation for the ICE's “Shaping the World” initiative launched in 2013, supporting projects that address the global challenges of water poverty, climate change, energy shortages and

increasing urbanisation. ClfA members may like to note the strapline below the logo – Shaping the World - Past, Present and Future.

**PH** *One of our biggest concerns is how the archaeology sector manages capacity building through existing procurement models.*

**GM** The issues of capacity building are similar for all professionals in the construction sector, which is notoriously cyclical, driven by economic demand and affordability. The key is to have as much visibility as possible of future activity. The National Infrastructure Development Plan provides a solid start to that, at least for public spending, but the assessment of need for private sector developments will probably always be cyclical, more dependent on likely returns on investment. I'm less convinced of a case for change in procurement models to influence capacity building. The ICE's New Engineering Contract suite has transformed the procurement of major programmes in a positive way, encouraging collaborative working through the recognition of shared outcomes being beneficial to all parties. Progressive major programme clients should be identifying any likely constraints on skills required and be building relationships with the professional and trade bodies in constructive partnerships to help build capacity to match demand. Perhaps ClfA should participate in the strategic discussions on forward workload and infrastructure needs through bodies like the ICE and the Construction Industry Council.

**PH** *How would you like to see the ICE/ClfA relationship develop?*

**GM** Our members already work closely together on many projects. Field archaeology is an essential component of most large projects, and an informed understanding of the historic environment is an essential input to all. The mega linear projects such as Crossrail, Thames Tideway and HS2 provide long term opportunities for engineers and archaeologists to gain a deeper understanding of each other's professional interests and standards. It seems entirely logical for the ClfA and ICE to work together in the public interest, turning hindsight into insight.

**PH** *Is the ClfA Client Guide useful?*

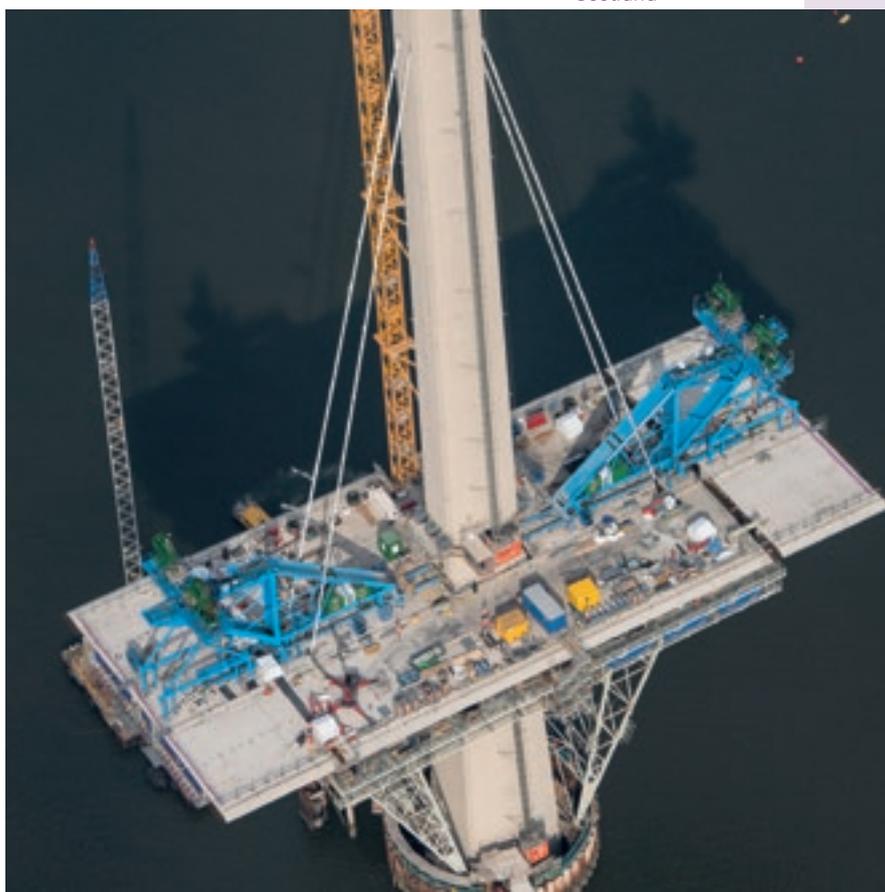
**GM** It's very useful indeed. As professional bodies, it is relatively straightforward to engage with our members. We talk the same language. We share the same values. But it is more challenging to engage with our

disparate community of client bodies, who might be government bodies, utilities, agencies, education authorities, industrial entrepreneurs, private developers and more. Some clients have long-term programmes of new works while others become construction clients only every so often. The ClfA Client Guide demonstrates the value of the historic environment to lay clients, with useful case studies of successful and beneficial deployment of ClfA members.

**PH** *How important is it to ensure ICE members use accredited archaeologists?*

**GM** The importance of accreditation stands high in the ICE's system of values. ICE is both a learned society and a qualifying body, and accreditation underpins its Chartered Membership and its advanced Registers and Lists. In 2005, ICE created the Conservation Accreditation Register for Engineers, and still administers it. The justification for its establishment was the raising of standards of expertise in conservation engineering, and the reassurance to client bodies of the time such as English Heritage and Historic Scotland that civil and structural engineers were competent to provide specialist expertise in conservation engineering, as well as the encouragement of CPD and sympathetic conservation. The standard is high, and is affirmed by peer-review. With this level of commitment to accreditation embedded in its values, it should be no surprise that ICE members should place high value on working with accredited professionals in allied fields such as archaeology.

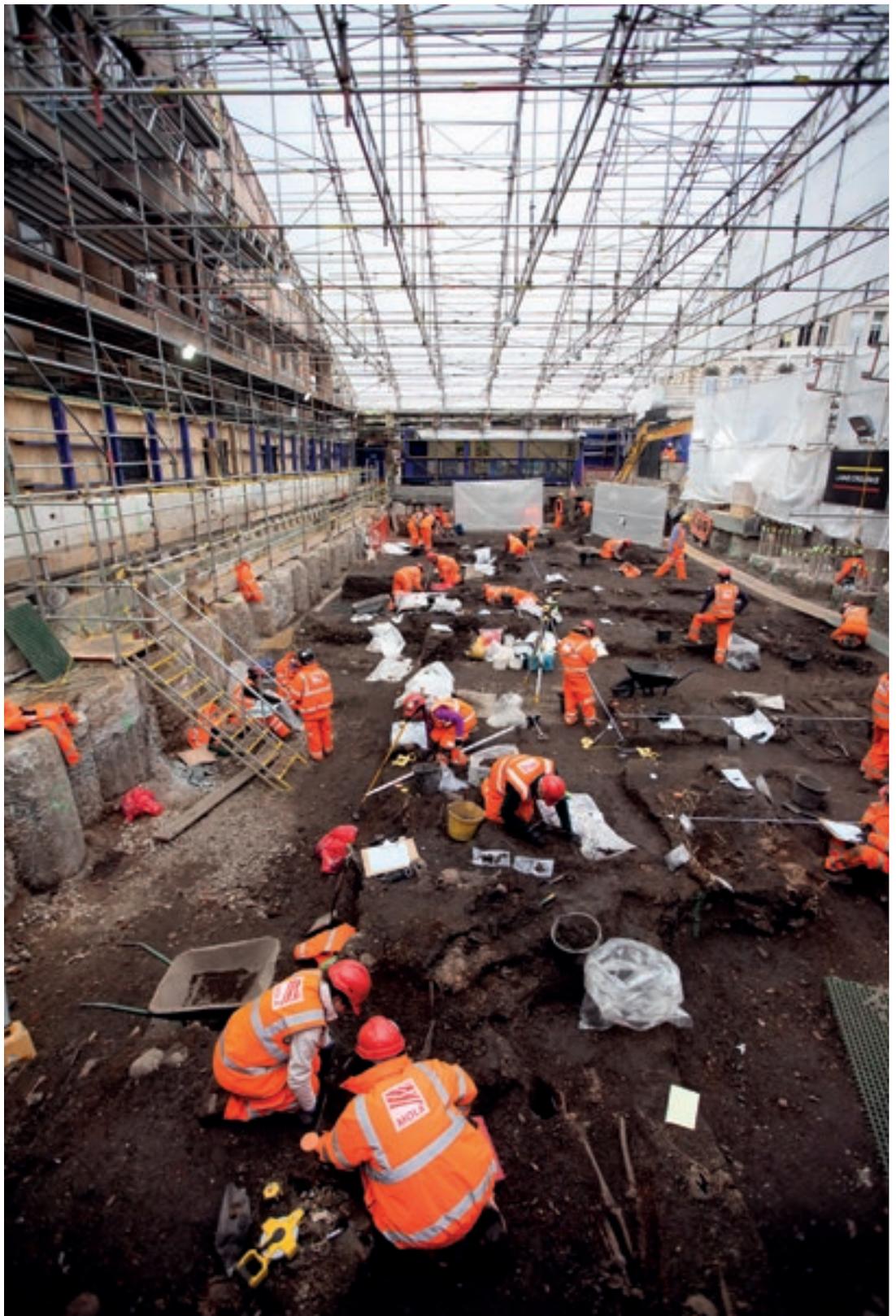
*Constructing the north tower of the Queensferry Crossing across the River Forth  
© Historic Environment Scotland*



## Crossrail: Archaeology in the limelight

Covering 40 locations and engaging the skills of hundreds of specialists, Crossrail is working with a number of archaeological and heritage organisations, including, Oxford Archaeology, Wessex Archaeology and MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology). All three are Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisations. This is a unique quality assurance scheme for archaeology and heritage contractors. Each Registered Organisation is assessed to demonstrate reliability and professionalism and they are accountable to CIfA via a Code of Conduct.

In this article Nicola Kalimeris for MOLA and Stephen O'Reilly for CIfA explore the role archaeology has played in stakeholder engagement for the Crossrail project.



*Archaeology begins at Bedlam burial ground  
(Photo: Crossrail)*



Bison to Bedlam exhibition  
(Photo: Crossrail)



Post-excavation analysis  
(Photo: Crossrail)

As well as being the largest construction and civil engineering project in Europe, Crossrail is also the largest archaeology project by some measure. With 40 construction sites, predominantly in urban areas of historical interest, the archaeological element of the project was being considered when Crossrail was in its inception. This means that over the project lifecycle the archaeology considerations and tasks have been increasingly quantifiable and programmable, reducing risk to budgets and timetables.

Archaeology has proved to be a valuable asset to the Crossrail project in terms of stakeholder management. Using a number of techniques outlined below, in-house Crossrail archaeologists and ClfA Registered Organisations have engaged with those affected by construction, with business, the general public and the media, to showcase the valuable archaeological finds Crossrail has unearthed.

Working on the City and eastern sites for Crossrail, MOLA archaeologists have worked hand-in-hand with Crossrail's archaeologists,



Farringdon, Charterhouse Square archaeology (Photo: Crossrail)



Visitors attending viewing gallery at Liverpool Street archaeology dig (Photo: Crossrail)

media, marketing, and events teams to share archaeological findings with the public and to offer opportunities to experience archaeology first-hand. The highlights include:

- A viewing platform overlooking the excavation of the Bedlam burial ground at Liverpool Street received nearly 3,000 visitors over 31.5 hours, with queues of visitors.
- Community digs at Charterhouse Square and Stepney Green gave groups of dedicated locals an opportunity to excavate their local heritage.
- Exhibitions displaying the archaeological material recovered have been hugely popular. In 2012 the *Bison to Bedlam* exhibition welcomed 2,500+ visitors over a four-week



Stepney Green  
Community archaeology  
dig (Photo: Crossrail)



Portals to the Past  
exhibition  
(Photo: Crossrail)

period and *Portals to the Past* in 2014 attracted more than 3,500 visitors.

- Media interest in the archaeology has been phenomenal. As well as making national headlines on a number of occasions, two documentaries have aired on Channel 4 exploring the archaeology of the project, the most recent boasting 2.5 million viewers on its first showing.

Archaeology is a planning requirement and it is a risk that needs to be managed like other element of a construction project. But it is also an opportunity and an asset, especially with regard to engaging stakeholders.

## Archaeology and community relations: Delivering benefit for all

Located within the heart of medieval York the Hungate mixed-use, residential-led development is financed by Hungate (York) Regeneration Ltd (HYRL), a joint venture between Lendlease and Evans Property Group. It is the largest development in York's historic core. Looking back at the main phase of archaeological work (2007 to 2012) Peter Connelly from York Archaeological Trust (YAT), a ClfA Registered Organisation, takes us through some of the key aspects of their community relations programme, showing how archaeology can really benefit the developer client.



*Hungate public site tour in progress (Photo: York Archaeological Trust)*

The Hungate area has been populated for 2,000 years, from the Roman period onwards, creating substantial archaeological deposits. Some developers may consider the scale of the archaeology preserved within Hungate as an issue but not HYRL. Close integration of the archaeology team from the design stage has meant that delays and costs have been managed and the community engagement and placemaking benefits of archaeology have been fully realised. This is something HYRL and the City of York Council are proud of.

In terms of the build itself, a major challenge for the archaeological project was to deliver a solution for six major new buildings that require below ground car parks. The phase one build incorporated three apartment buildings constructed over a large subterranean car park. This development took advantage of the

information supplied by the archaeology team about the historical topography of the area, which enabled cost-effective development and in-situ management of the archaeological resource. Phases two to four were archaeologically excavated far in advance of the construction phase. This meant there was no risk of down time when construction teams and archaeology teams need site access at the same time.

The archaeology team also contributed to marketing material for the development that focuses on the creation of a strong sense of place and history to a site that has seen 2000 years of adaptation and change. Another example of the positive role archaeology and the historical context of the area can play in the marketing of Hungate can be clearly seen on the development website [www.hungateyork.co.uk/area](http://www.hungateyork.co.uk/area).

The developer's PR team and YAT worked closely to maximise coverage of the archaeological discoveries. Numerous newspaper and magazine articles, radio interviews, local TV pieces and five national TV appearances on *The One Show* (BBC1), *National Treasures Live* (BBC1), *Digging For Britain* (BBC2), *The Great British Story: A People's History* (BBC2) and a *Time Team Special* (CH4) reveal the appetite the media has for interesting archaeology stories. These valuable media contributions kept Hungate in the PR spotlight for over five years.

The main development plot at the centre of the site contained archaeology up to 3m deep, which needed to be removed to enable a subterranean car park. To meet the Section 106 Agreement with City of York Council for public participation and education the archaeology team devised a Community, Public, Education and Outreach Archaeology strategy that embraced *Archaeology for All* at no extra cost to the developer, and with no delays to the agreed archaeological programme. From early 2007 to the end of 2011 this allowed the archaeology team to welcome around 23,000 people to Hungate to either see the archaeology as it was excavated or participate in the archaeological process, with more people hearing about the work through public lectures. These numbers break down as follows:

- Over 30 school and university visits (not including those schools touring Hungate through DIG)
- Over 80 bespoke site visits.
- Over 100 public talks and lectures.

Public media coverage through five national television programmes, various newspaper and magazine articles, national and regional radio and stand alone Dig Hungate website.

One of the major challenges of incorporating this type of community and public outreach into a development schedule is the health & safety concerns of the client and principal contractor. At Hungate the incorporation of the archaeology team into the Lendlease driven Incident Injury Free (IIF) behavioural health and safety scheme enabled a consistent, inclusive and holistic approach to health and safety management. This not only saw YAT take up positions on the Hungate IIF Team but also saw Lend Lease and YAT jointly nominated for an Institute of Occupational Safety and Health award.

The Hungate project has been able to achieve a greater level of cost effective community engagement, a higher level of corporate social responsibility and a greater marketing profile than originally mapped because of the close integration of the archaeology team into the overall development team from an early point in the lifecycle of the project. All of this was delivered to budget and on time because of a clear archaeology strategy from the start and a positive level of trust between HYRL and YAT.

- 9,900 visitors taken on guided tours of the major Block H excavation area. Around 4,000 of these visitors were school children introduced to the site through the YAT attraction *DIG: An Archaeological Adventure*.
- 8,720 visitors utilising free scheduled open days.
- 1,083 trainees taught archaeology field skills and related post-excavation skills through *Archaeology Live!* and related training programmes.
- Field excavation training of 75 University of Bradford undergraduates and extensive training of 21 University of Bradford undergraduate placements.
- 62 people contributing to the Community Archaeology team.
- 77 people getting involved with finds volunteering.
- Over 100 young people involved on a joint project with the City of York Council's Youth Offending Team.

Archaeology trainees at work (Photo: York Archaeological Trust)



# HS2: Once-in-a-generation opportunities

CifA has been working closely with HS2 Limited and the Civil Engineering Contractors Association to ensure the challenges and opportunities of this once-in-a-generation project are met and realised.



## Opportunities for archaeology with HS2's enabling works and main works civils contracts



HS2 provides an amazing opportunity to reveal a new understanding of our past as a result of the huge amount of excavation needed.

Cover image: Loud Marketing

As the leading professional body representing archaeologists in the UK and overseas, we are keen to build relationships with the contractors responsible for the enabling works and main works civils contracts.

We want to ensure the principal contractors – mainly joint venture partnerships – understand that tools and support are available to help fulfil their responsibilities regarding the archaeology element of the works.

It's also critical that the contractors communicate the right messages to their sub-contractors. Key themes include:

- The benefits of using CifA Registered Organisations
- Capacity building through training and apprenticeships
- Archaeology delivers CSR benefits through public engagement and community relations
- Furthering knowledge through research associated with the works
- The importance of accreditation all the way down the supply chain

We have produced a PDF with all the information the principal contractors need to know at this stage about their responsibilities, the challenges and opportunities relating to the archaeology element of the HS2 project. The PDF is being sent to all relevant Tier 1 suppliers and their primary sub-contractors.

This is only the start of a dialogue and we will continue to work with HS2 and their chosen contractors to ensure everyone involved demonstrates creative and imaginative thinking and that there is an archaeological legacy from the project.



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