How to survive in British Archaeology: a guide for new arrivals

Compiled by Konstantinos P. Trimmis for BAJR

Introduction

Before my arrival in the UK, my knowledge of British Commercial archaeology was restricted to the stories I had heard from Prof. Kostas Kotsakis, when I was a student at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, in Greece. Kotsakis had worked with British archaeologists in Çatal Huyuk in the mid-90s and his stories had me picturing British Diggers as demigods, supreme archaeological beings, that could simultaneously dig, record, draw, survey as well as interpret features and sites, right there on the spot. He also had us believing that single context recording was probably the best excavation method in the world, though it can be inefficient if used inappropriately or by inexperienced diggers.

A few years later and after some experience in Greek and Croatian archaeology I am now a commercial archaeologist living and working in Britain. Having been trained in a different country, with different system and methodologies, and having no previous experience with commercial archaeology, I was forced to adjust to the new system pretty fast in order to survive. As one who experienced it first hand, I know that this adjustment from an ‘academia based’ system to the commercial one can be quite traumatic and as such, I decided to help my fellow European compatriots and others from further afield into making these adjustments.

This guide is aimed at all those archaeologists arriving from different parts of the world, seeking to fully engage with British commercial archaeology and find themselves struggling to break into the field or, after eventually finding a job, to survive in the career.

The guide is organised in three parts: The first deals with the characteristics of British commercial archaeology, including methods and techniques used that you may be unfamiliar with. The second covers practical issues, including how to write your CV and cover letter to British standards, what skills you should showcase to maximize your chances of gaining employment, how to accredit your experience from abroad, and the best places to look for job adverts in the UK. The third part is largely based on my own experiences working in commercial archaeology in Britain and provides tips, references to other BAJR guides and other supporting material that I believe might be useful.

It has to be said, this guide would be impossible to complete without the inspiration and help given by Nick Wells and Tina Kalogirou, who both have a deep knowledge of working in British Archaeology and I would like to thank them both.

I sincerely hope that you will find this guide helpful as you take your first steps in British commercial archaeology and please do get in touch if you believe there is anything missing from this edition which could be added to a future revised version(s).

Kostas Trimmis

Cardiff, Summer 2018
1 Working as an archaeologist in UK

1.1 What to expect

Archaeology as an organised discipline with methods and theories is, to a large extent, a British invention, dating back to the time of the Victorian Antiquarians. Even today a large number of leaps forward in archaeological theory and practice originate from the UK, both within the academic or the commercial Archaeology sector. Therefore, irrespective of which regional archaeology tradition you were educated in, you can be sure that working in the UK commercial environment you will often find yourself at the forefront of technical developments in the discipline. Before we move forward to the practical parts of this guide, the following section provides an introduction to the practice of archaeology in the UK, and what you should expect when working in this environment.

Archaeology in the UK is organised into two distinct sectors: Academic and Commercial. A lot of ink has been committed to paper in discussing why there is such a big difference in the way that these sectors operate. The former differs little from the academic archaeology practiced in other European and other countries, with only minor differences, such as more informal/casual interactions between the students and lecturers, compared to some other countries. This guide is however focused on the commercial archaeology sector, which is a distinctive phenomenon practiced in the UK and Ireland and requires specific skill sets from potential employees.

Field archaeology in the UK and Ireland is mainly carried out by professional archaeological companies (Units) that operate under the supervision of the local authorities (county or city councils). County archaeologists/Development Control Archaeologists do not just supervise the work of the private companies but can also assist in the interpretation, preservation, storage and protection of the finds and the cultural heritage within their region, as well as holding county specific data regarding all the sites, monuments and historic buildings in the region. Apart from the commercial units, there are also some large, state funded, heritage organizations—such as, Historic England, Historic Environment Scotland or the Welsh CADW— but these are mostly involved with managing cultural heritage on a national level, taking care of listed monuments and creating heritage legislation and best practice guides, rather than directly involved in field archaeology.

There are two ways to find employment in UK archaeology—either as an employee—PAYE (Pay As You Earn) of particular company (meaning the company organises paying taxes, National Insurance etc. for you) or as a self-employed (freelance) archaeologist who works independently and hires themselves out to various companies (however, as a self-employed archaeologist you are responsible for your own taxes etc and have to register as such to declare your income and expenses every year). For a career as a freelance archaeologist, see the relevant BAJR guide 17: Guide to Self Employment.

As a new arrival, and in order to learn the British way of doing things, I strongly advise you to try to find a position as an Archaeological Unit employee. The pay scale for diggers (Site Assistants) ranges between £16,000 and £22,000 gross annually (As of 2018) however, if you are getting less than £18,600 there may be an issue of sub minima pay. For an explanation of the positions, duties and

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pay scales in the British commercial archaeology sector check BAJR’s yearly Guide to Pay and Conditions. Many large infrastructure projects offer free accommodation and subsistence to the working archaeologists. Having your house expenses covered and getting an allowance of up to £45 weekly in cash helps massively on upgrading the money in your pocket. Not all the projects have these additional benefits though, so it is worth checking!

Comparing my experience in Greek and Croatian archaeology to commercial archaeology in the UK, I have to admit that working in UK archaeology can be physically demanding. It is not uncommon for archaeologists to carry on working under heavy rain or high temperatures, in muddy fields in the middle of nowhere, often with just the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provided 3. Thinking of myself digging in Greece, where usually the trenches were sheltered with at least a beach tent/umbrella, you can understand why I find the UK working conditions more challenging than in other countries. Having said that, most UK commercial sites have welfare facilities with microwaves, toasters, kettles and a rest space that you probably won’t find elsewhere. Archaeological Units are obliged by law to provide welfare facilities, so if you don’t get one you may need to bring that to the attention of your boss (see footnote).

Apart from the weather, the working environment in the UK is generally more respectful, tolerant, engaging and fair compared to many other countries – including most of the European countries that I know.

Plate 1: Nicely sheltered Greek commercial excavation site

3 The PPE is the protection that should reflect the harshness of the conditions. If suitable protection is not available than you should not work! Normally a site with toilet and basic hygiene facilities should be available but there are exceptions, especially if you are only there for a few days, or covering large area survey.
As a commercial archaeologist, you will also have to learn to supervise a machine (JCB or similar) on projects called watching briefs or evaluations. This will be in many cases a completely novel concept for most archaeologists coming from academic background and/or from other countries – However if you are coming from South East Europe you will be familiar with these practices. Watching briefs are carried out on a working building site, where you as an archaeologist have to observe excavation by machine (supplied by the developer) and then stop them if you notice any underlying archaeology that might be destroyed by further machine digging. This puts a lot of pressure on the archaeologist, especially if you have little experience with this method, however, in general you will not be asked to do this until you have some practice from helping more experienced colleagues.

Evaluation also employs machine stripping of often large trenches (perhaps 50m long and 2m wide - as you often have to evaluate a large areas) but the machine is hired by the archaeology unit and is entirely at their disposal, digging only in places proposed by the archaeologists. Again, speed and skill have to be used as you have to be able to spot any surviving archaeology before it gets destroyed by the machine. This then has to be recorded, and fed into a report regarding the viability of the site for further work.

Finally, keep in mind that doing archaeology in the UK means digging! Units do not use ground workers for the manual labour of an excavation. This is the major difference between UK and other countries, with both male and female archaeologists performing the same labour tasks, although this is now also changing elsewhere. Thus, even at a Supervisor and Project Officer level, you have to be prepared to do some hard physical labour, including digging with mattock, using wheelbarrows, moving heavier objects, as opposed to just trowelling and recording evidence.

1.2 What you need

In order to work as an archaeologist in the UK, primarily you need a degree in Archaeology or a closely related discipline (you might get a job with a degree in Cultural Heritage Studies or Ancient History for example). If your degree is from an overseas country you will find information on how to get your degree recognised in the UK in the second part of this guide.

It is important that you have some archaeological field experience before your arrival. In which case, I strongly recommend attempting to have your experience acknowledged through the accreditation process of the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists (CIfA) offers. You could also start using the Skills Passport as soon as possible to log skills gained. Again, detailed information is provided in the second part of this guide. If you do not have any previous experience in archaeology, you can still find a job as a site assistant or trainee.
Most companies will request that you have a CSCS card. Don’t worry about getting this card in advance as the majority of companies will support you and pay for the test and revision to get the card. Today the easiest way to acquire a CSCS card is to join CIfA and send proof to the CSCS to demonstrate that your membership is valid. For the CSCS card you need to pass a Site Health and Safety test (CITB) test (for information see: https://www.citb.co.uk/cards-testing/health-safety-environment-test/). You can find revision material online, on websites or on the official applications. If you are more traditional and prefer reading from a book, CITB test revision booklets are available in most WHSmith stationary shops, High Street bookshops and Post Offices. You can also use a mapped degree to gain a CSCS Card. (see section 2.1 below)

To get a job in commercial archaeology, it is also highly beneficial to have a valid full driving license. If you have your license from an EU country it is worth transforming it into a “British Driving Licence”. In order to do this, you have to send your passport, along with the driving license card to the DVLA and pay a small fee. Insurance companies tend to charge lower rates for the holders of British Driving licenses. Also keep in mind as any employee in the UK you will have to get a National Insurance number (NiNo) and to open a Bank account before you started applying for jobs. Check Job Centre Plus website on how to get a NiNO and visit any high street Bank for a new current account. Keep in mind though that some Banks may refuse to open you an account without a current UK address.

Further important skill, which you will find beneficial on deeply stratified urban sites in particular, is at least a basic knowledge of a single context excavation method. From personal experience, I know that different parts of the world follow different excavation techniques/methodologies but to be able to work in UK archaeology, you must be able to follow their techniques– including the single context method. For example in parts of Germany, Italy, the Balkans and Classical Excavations in Greece they are digging on standard “spits” of 0,10m or 0,05m thickness. In France, parts of Spain, Albania, prehistoric excavations in Greece and parts of the Near East they are digging using the Group system, where they call context what we in the UK call a “feature” and they call “groups” what we call Fills. In both systems they do not have “cut” numbers, since the Feature number gets the “cut” number- Trust me – it is a nightmare compared to the UK context system… I’ve been digging in all these systems plus your planum method, the old good Stratum-layer system, and one hybrid Greek_British that has “contexts” as arbitrary excavation units…. – I might write one day a book on the excavation systems of the world. Be aware that digging stratigraphically in the UK system means just that, excavation and recording of a single physical layer or feature completely before moving to the next.

The relevant BAJR guide 23 – Reporting Templates and Conventions and the handy Museum of London Archaeology manual: are two good starting points, but no amount of theoretical reading can outweigh solid practical experience. This is the main reason that Archaeological Units specifically ask for UK experience when they advertise positions. If you don’t have this experience don’t lie. Single context archaeology can be very tricky if you don’t know how to follow it and soon your incompetence will become obvious to everyone. Dig to learn first!
2 Getting an archaeology job in the UK

2.1 Degrees, Qualifications and Experience: the CIifA way

The vast majority of people arriving in the UK can find it difficult to have their degree recognised as an “Archaeology” degree or, even if it is recognised, they can’t adapt their expertise or specification to the UK framework. Most new arrivals tend to approach the National Recognition Information Centre (ENIC-NARIC: http://www.enic-naric.net) in order to certify their degrees. I would suggest avoiding this at the first stage, except in the case that your potential employer has specifically asked for NARIC recognition of your degree. NARIC is generally expensive, takes time and you might not actually need it in the end.

As a first step, you should have your degree translated into English by a professional certified translator. Then find out what the equivalent of your degree mark is in the British system. For example, for a four-year Greek degree with a dissertation and a mark of 6.5/10, the UK equivalent is a 2:1 (65/100) BA(Hons) in Archaeology. There is an official UK government equivalency table for every country that you can follow in order to do this (see this Overseas Degree Table). Follow the same method for your master’s degrees or other equivalent qualifications that you might hold.

For most of the commercial archaeology jobs in Britain, it is necessary to have previous experience, preferably in the UK commercial sector. You should not think that this is some kind of strange or parochial way of thinking. As was mentioned in the first part of this guide, there are certain aspects of UK archaeology that can make it quite difficult for an inexperienced person to understand the reasoning, and this seems like a Catch-22 situation. However, if you haven’t had this previous experience, do not hesitate to say so. It will be beneficial in the long term for you if you start your career in the UK archaeology sector in the right way.

If it is the case that you have some digging experience in a country overseas but none in the UK, the only way to get some recognition for this experience and prove your knowledge is to apply for accreditation to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIifA). Beware, however, that you might find the application process to be relatively demanding and the fees expensive, especially if you are aiming for a low paid position. Still, the information and support that the CIifA can offer, along with being the only way to have your experience from abroad acknowledged, makes a CIifA membership very worthwhile. As mentioned above, a CIifA membership will also help you to get the Construction Safety Card (CSCS card) that you will most likely need and also will provide you with a free weekly jobs and training newsletter. Also, for people that have managerial experience overseas, the CIifA is the only way to have this experience acknowledged. If you have this level of experience and you can prove it, then apply for a higher membership – as an Associate or even as a Member - and give a brief overview in your application of how archaeology works in the country you are referring to. This will help the accreditation committee to assess your application fairly. For a guide to applying for CIifA membership, you guessed it, BAJR Guide 47: Joining CIifA at Practitioner Grade
2.2 Language Competence

Coming to work in the UK, it is absolutely essential to have good competence in the English language. In Greece, for example, many people hold English language qualifications from an early age, however, this counts little in the UK— and in UK archaeology, you will never be asked to provide one of these certifications as part of a job application. If you would like to have some proof of your English language competence, you should consider sitting the IELTS exams, which is the only certification that you may be asked to provide as part of job application. In this case, you should apply for the Academic IELTS and aim to achieve mark of at least 6.0, corresponding to a very good competence in English.

However, on the whole, having a recent IELTS might be useless for you in your everyday working life as an Archaeologist. The particular terminology used within UK archaeology can easily be learned by working on site and having to fill relevant paperwork/forms, such as context sheets etc. Still, in order to learn specific terminology, it is worthwhile rereading (in English this time) *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice* by Renfrew and Bahn again. You can also read the relevant BAJR guides on the main website here: www.bajr.org/BAJRRead/BAJRGuides.asp and ultimately buy the invaluable Fieldwork data cards from Past-Horizons, which will be your constant site companion probably until the day you retire. This set of 9 double sided A6 cards is perfect for keeping close at hand while out in the field and has information on all the most important elements you need to know. Some other useful resources are the MOLA manual for field archaeology and the student handbooks often given out to students on fieldwork courses by various universities and many available online. (ie: The ROMFA Archaeological Recording Manual - Norvic Archaeology, or Guidelines for archaeological excavation and recording techniques by the Northumberland National Parks. The whole website of The Introduction to Standards and Guidance in Archaeological Practice (ISAGAP) containing documents on every aspect of UK archaeology practice is also invaluable.

Cheap and handy translation dictionaries of archaeological terminology published by the Archaeopress are also something that you might consider buying. These are available in French, Spanish, Italian, German and Greek and can be ordered from this [weblink](#).

Another good and at the same time enjoyable way to update your language skills quickly is to follow all the archaeological/heritage documentaries series that are on TV or available online. Search for Time Team for the one of the all-time classic (maybe just don’t tell anyone) and check the BBC4 schedule for up to date episodes.

**Tip:** Watch all these shows with subtitles so you can also learn the spelling of the words used.

2.3 Where to look for a job

Most of UK commercial archaeology positions are now advertised on the British Archaeological Jobs and Resources website (www.bajr.org), all of which are first vetted by the BAJR before being approved and posted. It’s a good idea to also follow the BAJR’s social media accounts, as all of the positions are shared there as well. If you are a CIfA member (even on an affiliate or student level) you will receive a weekly jobs newsletter in your email inbox. For academic and research positions, the best website to look at is www.jobs.ac.uk and then search for ‘Archaeology’. The CIfA newsletter also often includes some research-academic adverts. Specialist positions, either research or commercial, are also advertised in the sector’s media (see the Environmental...
Archaeology newsletter for example). These adverts are complementary to the adverts available at BAJR or on Jobs.ac.uk.

As a new arrival with minimal UK experience, if you are looking for a digger’s position it will be easier for you to get involved in a bigger project that is looking to employ a large number of people. However, this requires flexibility from you and a willingness to travel to the area where the project is taking place.

In the case that you are not willing to travel and there are no jobs advertised in your area, do not get discouraged. Visit the BAJR website Directory of Companies and look for Units that are based in your area. Write them an email with your CV attached and explain your situation in a short covering letter. They may contact you if they need a spare pair of hands for an unexpected job that they do not have time to advertise for properly, or they might call you up to assist in post excavation work (see ‘finds washing/processing’). This might be the initial useful first contact and working experience, which will help you to ‘get your foot in the door’ so to speak. If the companies you have contacted do not get back to you immediately, do not keep pestering them, as this might discourage them from calling you when they might have a work. This approach applies for research positions as well. If you have expertise and some research experience (or you are willing to acquire some), get in touch with the research institutes in your area and contact the researchers that interest you.

Again, if they do not call you back do not be too persistent – but don’t give up either.

Plate 4: A very British pair of WHS trowels with a very Greek lunch- Feta, Rusks and Olives.
2.4 Applying for a job: CV and Cover Letter

For the majority of the jobs in the UK, you will have to submit a Curriculum Vitae (CV) and a cover letter with your application. Specific jobs might request more information, such as a portfolio if you are applying for an illustrator or graphic technician position for example.

The skills that you need to showcase are the skills that are advertised in the job description as “essential” and “desirable”. Use the exact wording that appears in the job advert and then present your case in how you match the requirements.

Here is a short guide of what you should include in a CV and cover letter. No matter how much experience you have, keep your CV to less than two pages and your cover letter to one page – including the signature and address details. Avoid any unnecessary blurb.

Template CV

C. myfullname MA, PCIfA

23 This Road, That Town XX1 1XX
Mobile: 0000-000000 / Email: jX.xxxxx@gmail.com

Education

University of There, United Kingdom, MA in Archaeology, 2007-2008, Dissertation: Castle Fort: An Investigation into the Landscape Context of an Iron Age Fortified structure -Scotland. Advisor: Dr X

University of This, United Kingdom, BA (hons) Archaeology, 2004-2007

Key Skills and Certificates:
- Experienced archaeological surveyor
- Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA)
- CSCS Card Holder
- Full, clean driving licence

Work & Field Experience (no other employment details other than archaeology)

Geomatics Senior Supervisor, BIG Archaeology Ltd – October 2016 – Present

- Geomatics data management for BIG Archaeology’s Newtown office, involving quality assurance, delivering GNSS and total station training for archaeologists, CAD and GIS support and training, delivering laser scanning and landscape projects.
Project Officer, MEDIUM Archaeology Ltd – October 2015 – October 2016

- Responsibility for on-site management and delivery of excavation projects, leading teams of up-to eight site assistants and supervisors along with plant. Projects delivered within schedule and on-budget.

Supervisor MEDIUM Archaeology (UK) Ltd – October 2013 – October 2015

- Responsibility for mentoring and training colleagues in the use of survey equipment, post-excavation survey processing. Providing training to site assistants as part of a structured internal CPD program.

- Supervision of small teams and areas of larger projects, ranging from post medieval industrial sites to open area excavations of prehistoric settlements on infrastructure projects.

Field Archaeologist, SMALL Archaeology Group – July 2011 – October 2013

- Undertaking surveying tasks using survey equipment. Making accurate plans of excavated features, producing contour surveys for digital elevation models, surveying or staking out evaluation trenches. Experienced Adobe Illustrator, with experience of CAD and ArcGIS packages, including digitising of drawn records and producing illustrations for publications

Little County Heritage Trust, temporary HER assistant – February – October 2009

- I gained insight into the running and maintenance of the Council Historic Environment Record – consisting of approximately 18,000 sites, monuments and historic buildings. My main duties involved data entry of archaeological reports, archiving and digitising slides and involvement in public events.

Publications (where relevant)

**Myfullname, C & Crivens, J (2016)** “An amusing title for a publication, LittleBottom, Angus” in *Tayside and Fife Archaeology Journal, 27*

**BAJR Guide to BAJR Guides** This peer-reviewed guide to the BAJR Guides is published through the British Archaeological Jobs Resource, as an introduction to BAJR Guides, aimed at undergraduates and commercial archaeologists. The Guide covers basic understanding of the BAJR Guides.

Conferences

**TAG 2017, Cardiff;** presenting: *Understanding what I am talking about. Session coordinator*

**CIfA Conference 2017, Newcastle;** attended drone and photogrammetry workshops, concentrated on technical sessions and presentations

**Digidoc, Edinburgh, November 2012;** Attending this international digital documentation project, in which people are able to experience the archaeological record within a 3D or immersive environment.
Template Cover Letter

C. Mylastname
23 This Road, 
That Town
XX1 1XX

BIG ARCHAEOLOGY Company
Unit 5
Industry Road
Profession
Career
LB2 5YR

Date

Re: Application for the post of xxxxxxxxxx

Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms & Last Name (at a push, you can use Sir/Madam – but try to get a name)

Introduction: In the first paragraph, make them aware of why you’re writing this letter. Explain you are applying for this particular job that you saw advertised on xxxx, and mention of your objective to present yourself to them.

2nd Paragraph: Why you’d like to work for this company, and show that you have knowledge or passion for the job on offer – proving you understand the company and the role you will be undertaking.

3rd Paragraph: Highlight your relevant skills and experience (as listed on your CV). Summarise any other strengths or qualifications you might have and that you are always willing and eager to learn.

Closing: This paragraph should round up your cover letter, begin by reiterating your key skills and how they match the job role, then thank the employer for their time in reading this letter and mention that you look forward to hearing back from them.

Yours sincerely

C. Mylastname
3  Surviving in UK archaeology: Top Tips and resources

The top 20 tips

1. Be prepared for the weather – and the mud.

2. Buy a decent trowel (avoid building trowels. Get a WHS or a Marshalltown. The Italian trowels Battiferro di Maniago are also good).

3. Get a toolbox. Stock it with your own trowel, a 5m hand tape, a 30m long tape, a notebook (waterproof if you can), two sharpies, a couple of black ink biros, a small first aid kit with plasters, a drawing kit (2 pencils, 4H and 6H, a mason’s line, two line levels, a few long nails, a rubber, a sharpeners, at least two bulldog clips a 10cm ruler and, if you fancy, a scaled triangular ruler). (companies do provide most of this, but having your own kit means you look after it, and will likely have better equipment). (Check out Pasthorizons Tools for all you need)

4. Invest in good gloves and kneepads. (trust us on the knees, you only get one pair)

5. Buy a pair of the standard long “builders” trousers with lots of pockets and extra pads on the knees and the back.

6. If you are from the southern Europe (or any other part of the world with a coffee culture) buy a small cafetiere and a packet of “normal” ground coffee. It will save your life on site and, as coffee is becoming more and more popular in the UK, will make you famous and a star among your colleagues.

7. Do not leave any of your waterproofs or boots at the site hut overnight (unless drying room is provided). They will be completely wet the following morning.

8. Try to get your first job with a large Unit on a big project. You will learn loads quickly and any newbie mistakes will be more easily excused and absorbed.

9. If you are coming from a warm country invest in good thermal underwear.

10. Sun in the UK – when it comes out – can be harsh. Keep a sun cream with you no matter how sunny your country is or how cold the weather feels If there is sun out, you will get burnt!

11. Join CIfA (BAJR Guide 47 – Joining CIfA) AND Join a Union (Prospect is good for representation in the Archaeology sector ).

12. CSCS card (and Driving License) – the road to success.

13. Biscuits: Your best friends and the easiest way to make new friends on site quickly ( Dark chocolate digestives please).

14. If you don’t know already, learn what a Harris Matrix is and how it works.

15. Join BAJR on Facebook – for the latest news, job adverts, advice, networking and more.

16. Watch previous Time Team episodes online as a visual guide of what UK archaeology features and sites looks like. Though remember this is not what a commercial project will be like.
17. If you do something wrong, apologize. Actually, apologize anyway no matter if you did something wrong or not. – welcome to Britain!

18. Only lend something to somebody if you definitely have a spare one.

19. Talk to people and ask questions, no matter how good your English is. It is the only way to learn the everyday language of the job and to understand UK archaeology better.

20. Archaeology, even digging in thick mud, is supposed to be fun, so, **HAVE FUN!**

**The top ‘must reads’ when considering work in UK archaeology.**

- A short glossary of terms for UK archaeology: [Weblink](#)
- 101 survival tips for Archaeology: [Weblink](#)
- A short, concise, presentation of the single context excavation methodology and a guide of how you should undertake field recording: [Weblink](#)
- How to organise a career in UK Archaeology: [Weblink](#)
- How to Join CIfA at the practitioners level: [Weblink](#)
- The valuable MOLA manual for field archaeology: [Weblink](#)
- Harris Matrix website: [Weblink](#)
- The link to the Munsell soil colour charts website. Valuable in order to understand the colours of the archaeological contexts: [Weblink](#)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists website: [Weblink](#)
- The CSCS- CITB website: [Weblink](#)
- The Pasthorizons website for archaeology equipment: [Weblink](#)
- Guide to Employability in UK Archaeology: [Weblink](#)
- Introduction to Standards and Guidance in Archaeological Practice: [Weblink](#)