

SEADDA

Saving European Archaeology from the Digital Dark Age

Trust and Re-use

WG4 Exploratory Workshop, 31 March, 2020

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The 'R' in FAIR

TO BE RE-USABLE: meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.

- R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.
- R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their provenance.
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.

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- Easier to reuse data sets if they are similar: same type of data, data organised in a standardised way, well-established and sustainable file formats, documentation (metadata) following a common template and using common vocabulary.
- A submitter may have valid and specified reasons to divert from the standard good practice for the type of data to be submitted.
- **The data's reliability lies in the eye of the beholder and depends on the intended application.**

<https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/r1-3-metadata-meet-domain-relevant-community-standards/>

The data's reliability lies in the eye of the beholder and depends on the intended application.

- If reliability is in the eye of the beholder, then how do we know we can trust data enough to re-use it?!
- What does reliability mean within archaeology?
- How much do we need to know about data before we trust it enough to re-use? Traditionally very subjective:
 - Do I trust the methodology used to create the data?
 - Do I trust the person who created the data as a researcher?

The Evolution of Rome's Maritime Façade: archaeology and geomorphology at Castelporziano (Data Paper)

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Citations	?

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Cite this as: Claridge, A. and Rendell, H. 2013 The Evolution of Rome's Maritime Façade: archaeology and geomorphology at Castelporziano (Data Paper), *Internet Archaeology* 35. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.35.11>

Dataset Location

This dataset has been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. doi: [10.5284/1000127](https://doi.org/10.5284/1000127)

Referee

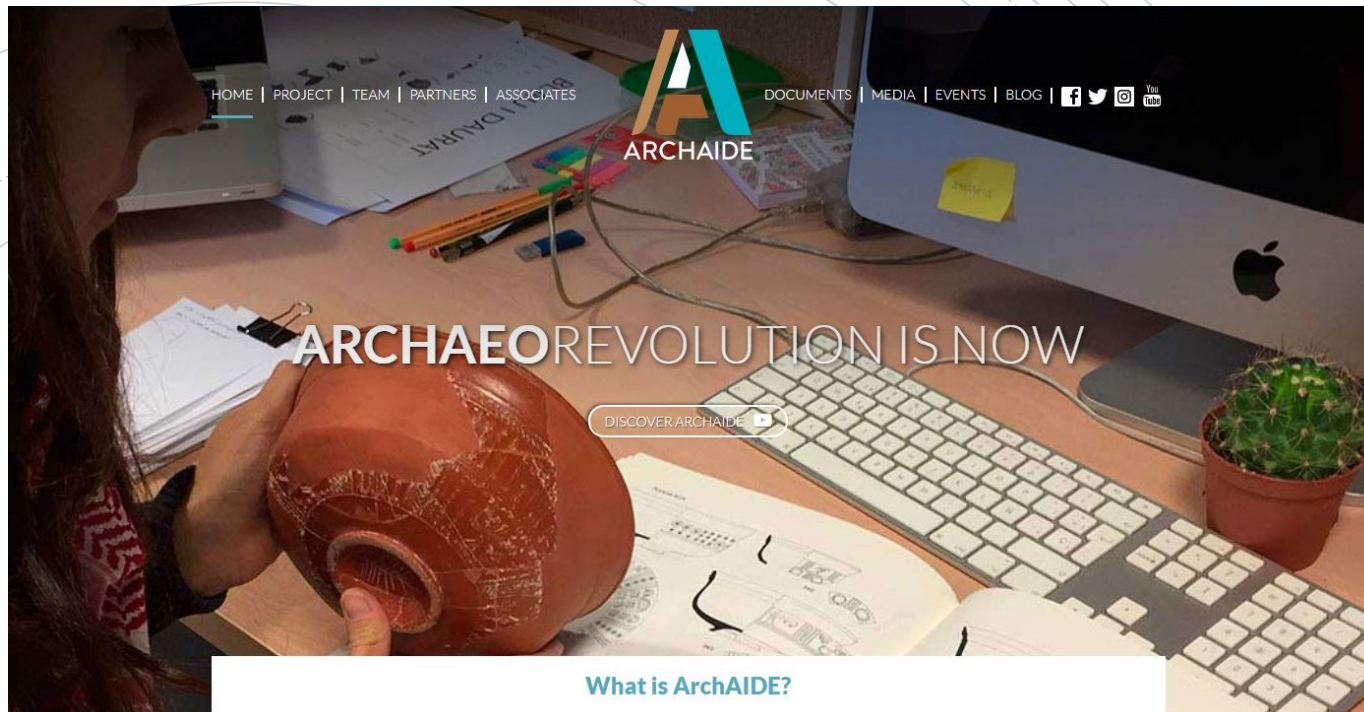
[Referee statement](#) by Charles French

Dataset Content

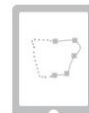
The dataset (Claridge and Rendell [2010](#)) comprises both original digital and digitised (scanned) archival records relating to archaeological, topographical and geophysical fieldwork carried out by British teams at Castelporziano from 1984 to 2009 and geomorphological and environmental fieldwork in the area during 2006-2009 (Rendell et al. [2007](#); Bicket et al. [2009](#)). The data are organised in 8 sections and 53 subsections.

The data's reliability lies in the eye of the beholder and depends on the intended application.

- Our understanding of how digital archaeological data is created is also becoming more opaque:
 - Digital workflows becoming more complex with more variables
 - Archaeologists are increasingly using AI (image recognition, NLP) but algorithms are not transparent
- Are we trusting data in ways that we should not because we don't understand their biases and complexities?



What is ArchAIDE?

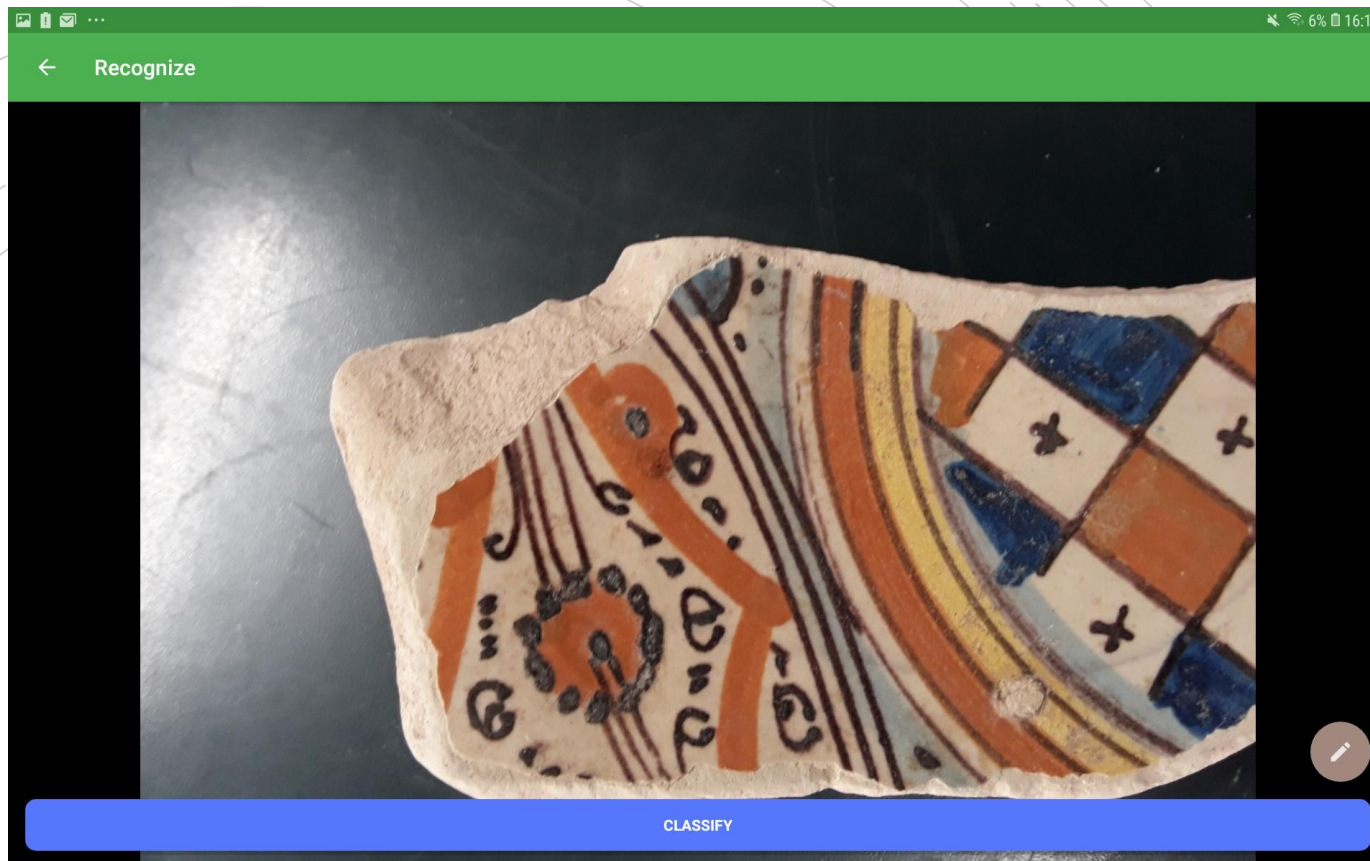


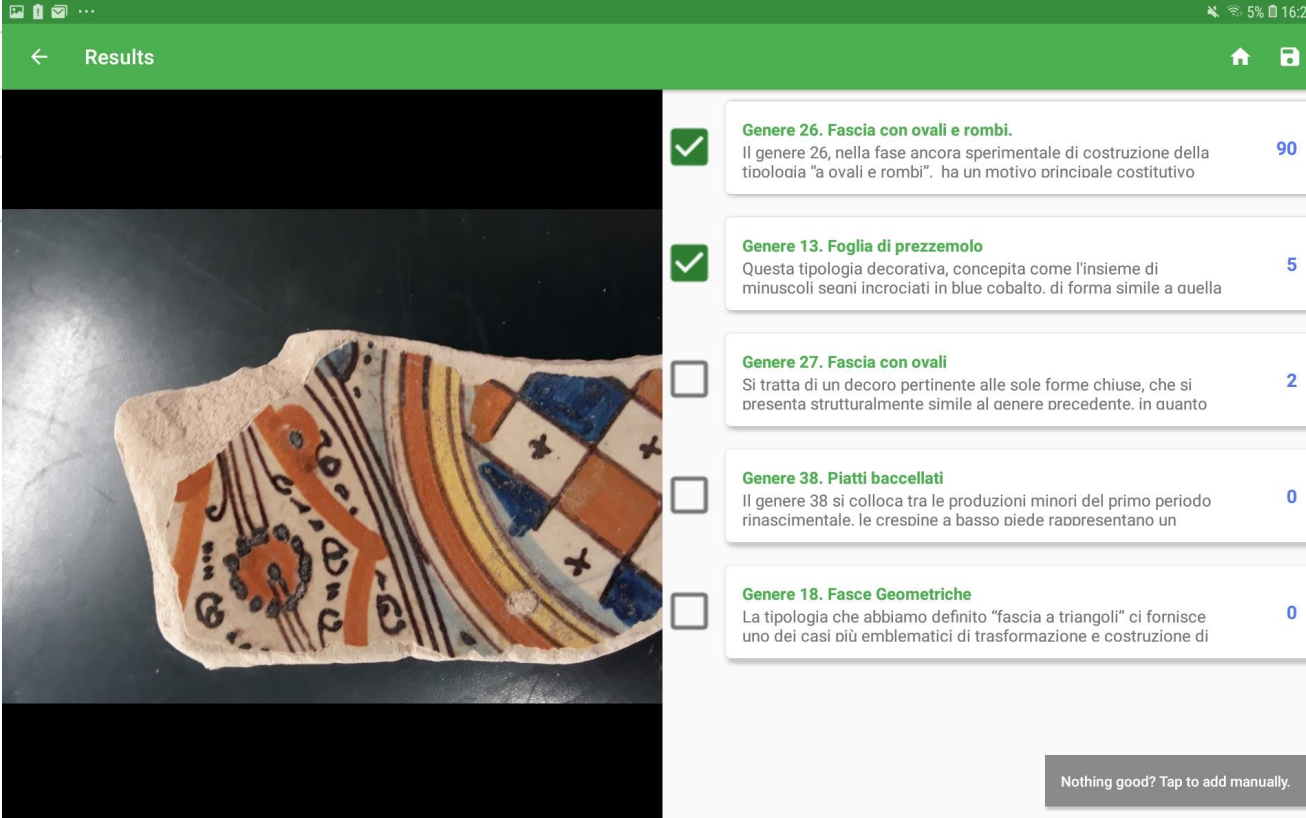
archaide.eu



ArchAIDE: Finding a Balance

- Identifying and classifying archaeological pottery is often a very tedious and time-consuming task; **urge to automate as much as possible was strong**
- Virtual assemblages: if the (re)user doesn't trust the data created by the app, they will not use it
- **Needed to build trust into the workflow:** How do we automate mundane tasks while building in key decision points allowing users to trust the identification is correct?





Results

Checkmark	Genre Name	Description	Score
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Genere 26. Fascia con ovali e rombi.	Il genere 26, nella fase ancora sperimentale di costruzione della tipologia "a ovali e rombi", ha un motivo principale costitutivo	90
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Genere 13. Foglia di prezzemolo	Questa tipologia decorativa, concepita come l'insieme di minuscoli seani incrociati in blue cobalto, di forma simile a quella	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Genere 27. Fascia con ovali	Si tratta di un decoro pertinente alle sole forme chiuse, che si presenta strutturalmente simile al genere precedente, in quanto	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Genere 38. Piatti baccellati	Il genere 38 si colloca tra le produzioni minori del primo periodo rinascimentale. le crespine a basso piede rappresentano un	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Genere 18. Fasce Geometriche	La tipologia che abbiamo definito "fascia a triangoli" ci fornisce uno dei casi più emblematici di trasformazione e costruzione di	0



Nothing good? Tap to add manually.

Choose a decoration

65 / 279

TAVOLE

Genere 26. Fascia con "ovali e rombi"

74. Montelupo. Museo Archeologico e della Ceramica
Da scavo, abitato Museo, Arezzo
Gruppo 26.1 - 1450 - 1475
Ø max 21,1 - Ø piede 8,8 - h 2,8

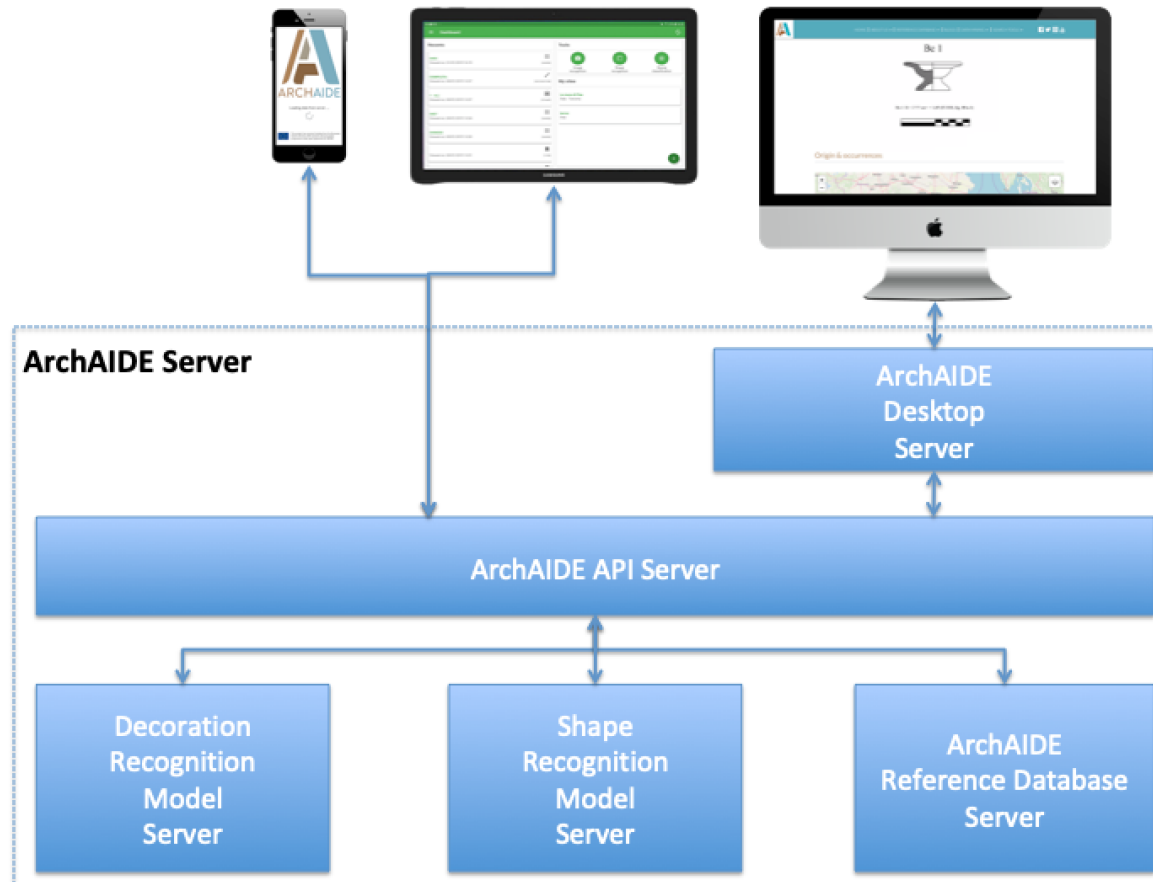
75. Montelupo. Museo Archeologico e della Ceramica
Da scavo, zona di Ischia - Arezzo
Gruppo 26.2 - 1450 - 1510
Ø max 31 - Ø piede 4 - h 1,4

76. Montelupo. Museo Archeologico e della Ceramica
Da scavo "poggio dei Luciani" - Arezzo
Gruppo 26.2 - 1450 - 1510
Ø max 26,3 - Ø piede 12 - h 4

77. Montelupo. Museo Archeologico e della Ceramica
Da scavo, zona di Ischia - Arezzo - 1550 - 1600
Gruppo 26.3 - 1550 - 1615
Ø max 34,5 - Ø piede 17 - h 5,5

Genere 26. Fascia con ovali e rombi.

Berti F., Storia della ceramica di Montelupo, 1997, vol. 2. 267



Things to think about for SEADDA

- What is required for archaeologists to trust a resource enough to re-use it? How do we create best practice when we use so many different workflows?
- How do we build in key decision points into opaque workflows to ensure the data can be trusted?
- **When we think about re-use, should we be starting with trust?**

Thank you!!

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Archaeology Data Service

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

SEADDA COST Action

<http://seadda.eu>

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