

Intro to Saving European Archaeology from the Digital Dark Age

National Workshop – Dublin, 23 May 2023

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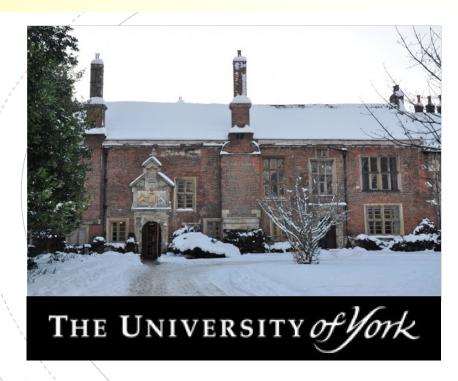
COST Action SEADDA (CA18128) is funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union.





The Archaeology Data Service

- Set up in 1996
- Based at the University of York



About the ADS



Mission

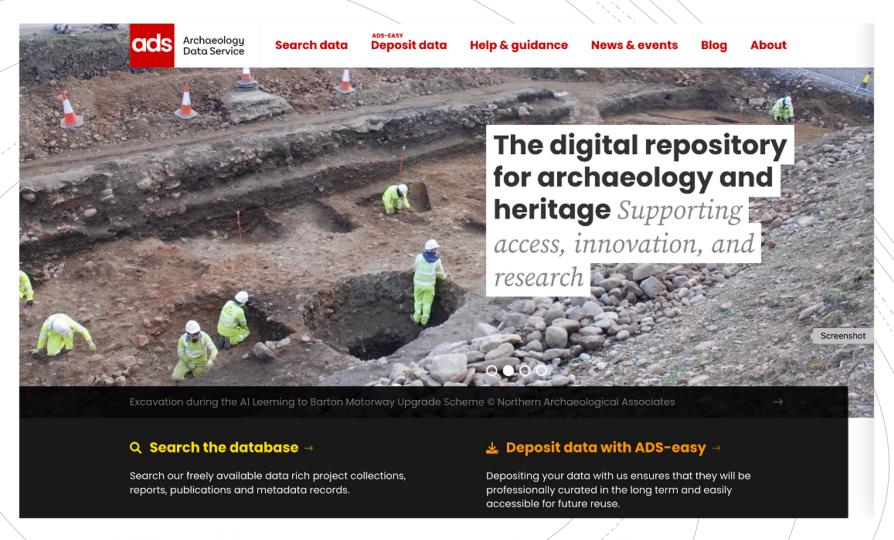
Supporting research, learning and teaching with free, high quality and dependable digital resources

- Preserve data
- Free online access to data
- Guidance and support for data creators
- Research

http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk









https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk



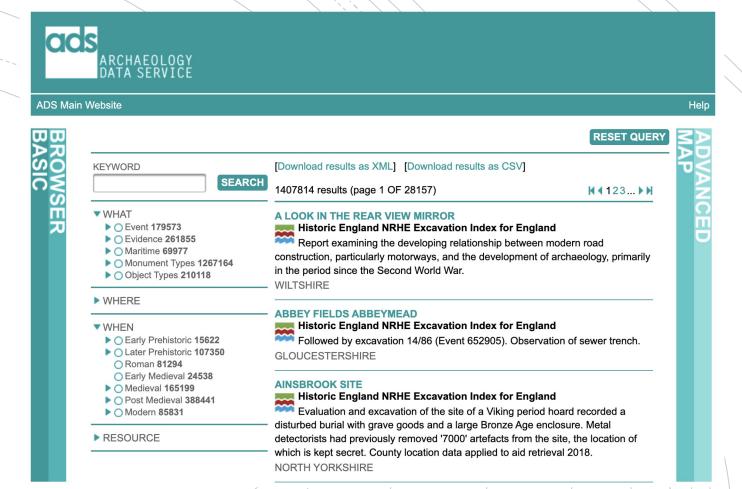
What do we disseminate?

ArchSearch: Online catalogue indexing over 1.3 million metadata records including:

- ADŞ collections

 - 80,000+ Unpublished Fieldwork Reports

Metadata aggregated from over 30 UK national and regional historic environment inventories.

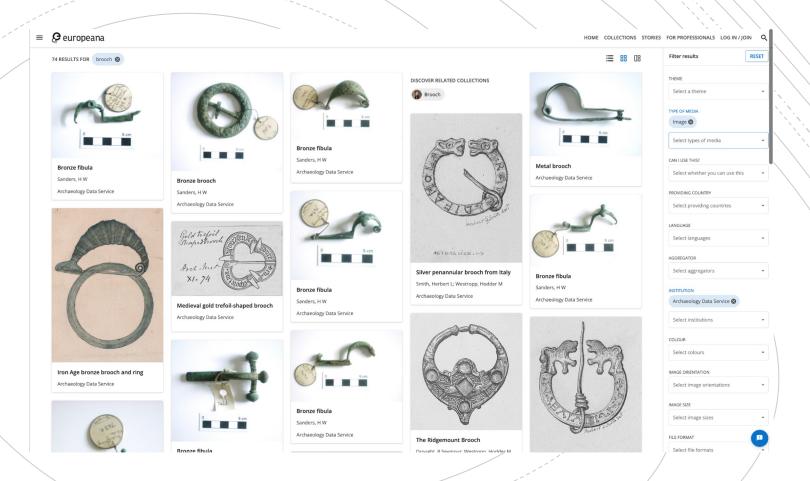






What do we disseminate?

Also disseminate what we aggregate to other, larger aggregators such as Europeana and Unpath'd Waters

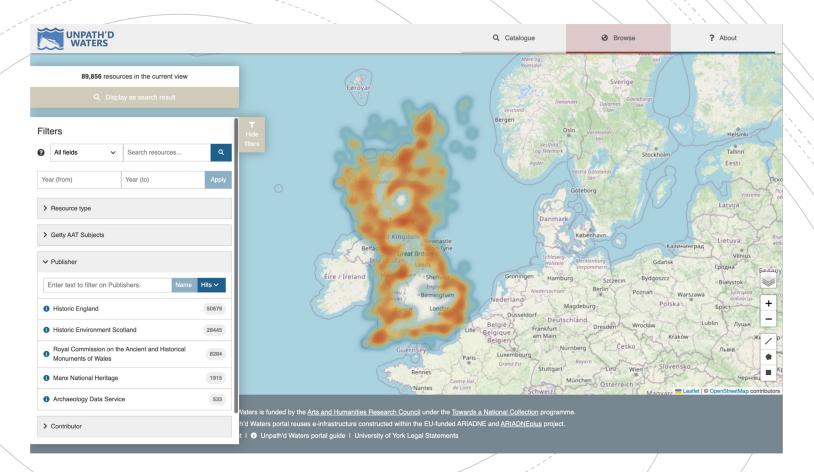






What do we disseminate?

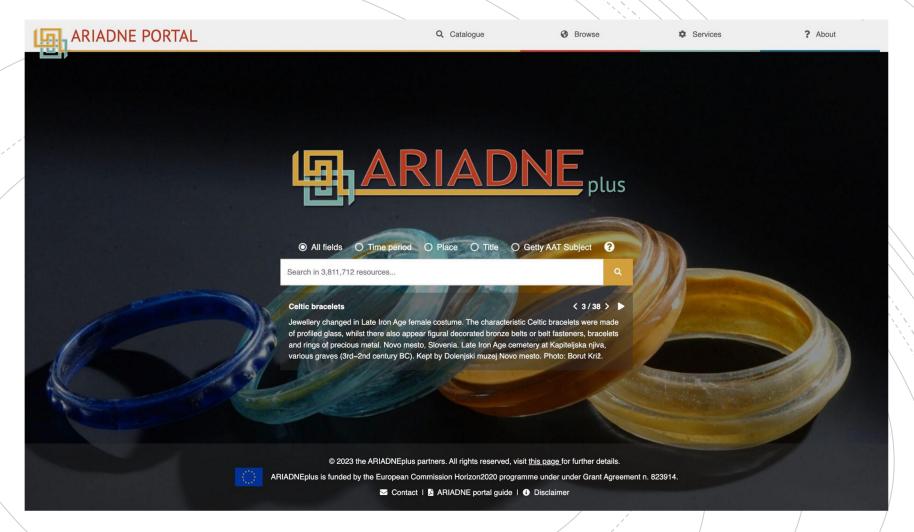
Also disseminate what we aggregate to other, larger aggregators such as Europeana and Unpath'd Waters







About ARIADNE

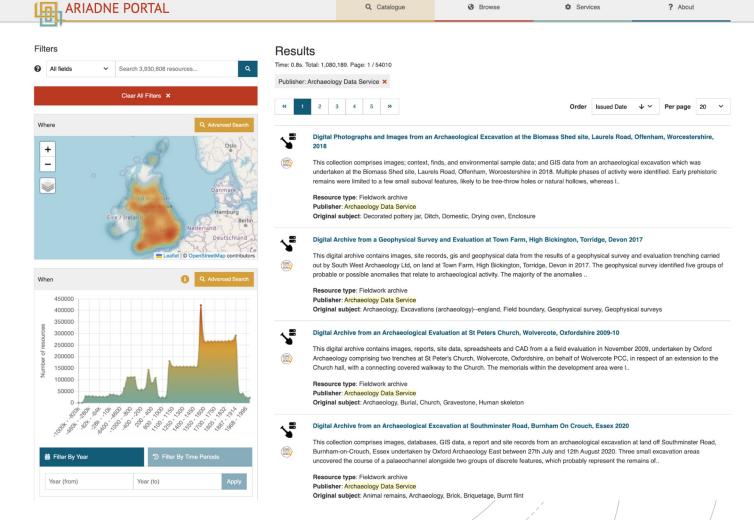




https://portal.ariadne-infrastructure.eu/



About ARIADNE



Q Catalogue

Browse

Services

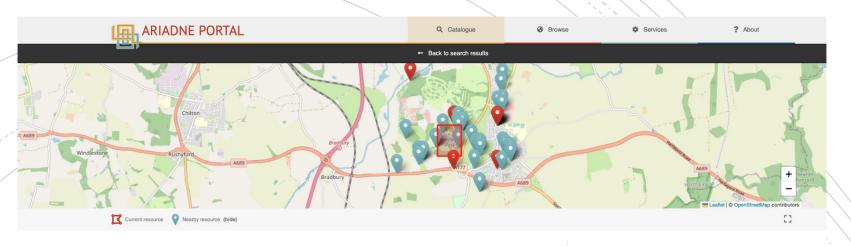
? About



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About ARIADNE



Digital Archive from an Archaeological Excavation at Hardwick Park, Sedgefield, County Durham, August 2022

Description

This collection comprises images and CAD data from an an archaeological excavation of the 18th-century Bath and Banqueting Houses in Hardwick Park, Sedgefield, County Durham. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by The Friends of Hardwick Park, to undertake this work in August 2022. The Friends of Hardwick Park, to undertake this work in August 2022. The Friends of Hardwick Park, to undertake this work in August 2022. The Friends of Hardwick Park, to undertake this work in August 2022. The Priends of Hardwick Park and a Unitmately restore/rebuild the Bath and Banqueting Houses. The funds for this first phase of works have been raised from the National Lottery Heritage Fund and the Sir James Knott Trust to support a small community led project to partially excavate the Bath and Banqueting Houses at Hardwick Park. The primary objective of the works comprised targeted community archaeological excavation to establish the survival and extent of the two buildings. Seven trenches were excavated at the site targeting both the Bath and Banqueting Houses. The works have provided key structural information on construction materials and the extent, depth and archaeological potential of the remains of both mid-18th century structures. The location of architectural fragments recovered from the demolition deposits were recorded and a photographic catalogue maintained of each fragment. Along with the archaeological and architectural significance of the project data, the site of the Bath and Banqueting Houses hold value for a number of different communities and groups such as historic landscape enthusiasts, community volunteer groups, visitors to Hardwick Hall or Hardwick Park, local residents and students of all ages. The community archaeological investigation was deemed to have been an overall success as it engaged volunteers and provided them opportunities for basic training in archaeological surveying, excavation, finds processing and trench reinstatement

Metadata

Original ID: https://doi.org/10.5284/1102095

Other ID: OASIS ID preconst1-509960

✓ View resource at provider

Resource is part of

ADS Archives

O Thematically similar

Thematically similar resources based on terms in common of:

Subject & Time period 🗸

- Silver Threepence. Threepence: Elizabeth I, 1561-1582 (N 1998)
- Silver Threepence. Threepence: Elizabeth I, 1561-1582 (N 1998)
- Silver Three halfpence. Threehalfpence: Elizabeth I, 1561-1582 (N 2000)
- Silver Twenty pence. Scottish: Twentypence of Charles I, Third coinage (S 5581 5591A)
- Silver Sixpence. Sixpence: Elizabeth I, 1561-1582 (N 1997)
- Silver Threepence. Threepence: Elizabeth I, 1561-1582 (N 1998)



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Lessons from ARIADNE

- EU FP7 project under the 'Infrastructures' theme, including 23
 European partners across 16 countries
- Four-year project: ended January 2017
- 17 Workpackages
- Primary deliverable: metadata aggregation portal
- Coordinator: PIN Scri Polo Universitario "Città di Prato" at the University of Florence
- Deputy Coordinator: ADS

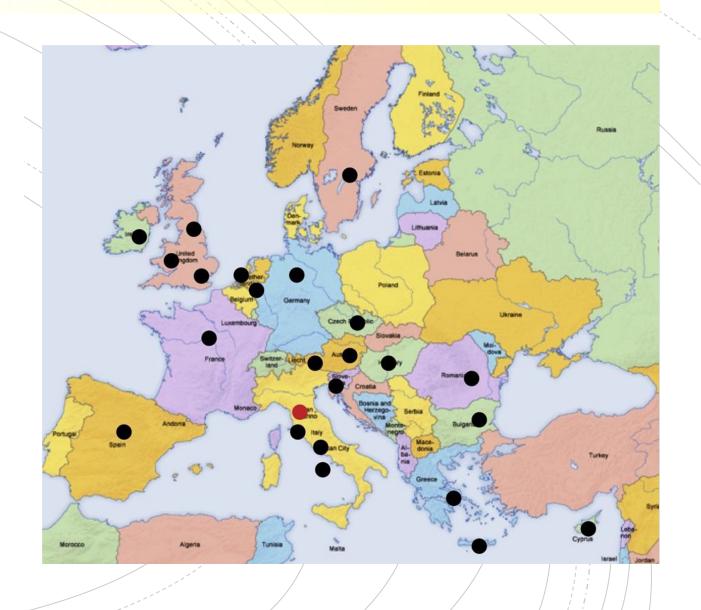






ARIADNE

- 9 ICT organisations
- 14 archaeological organisations
- 15 Associate partners
- External community building
 - Transnational access
 - Training events
 - Special interest groups





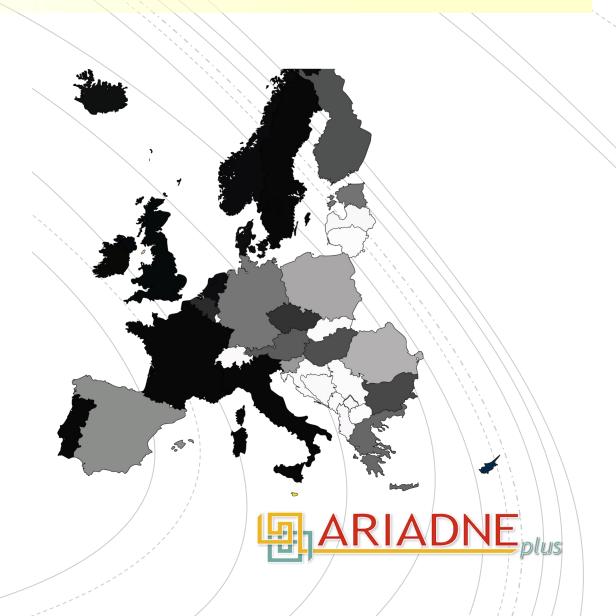


ARIADNEplus

- 41 partners
- 28 countries
- Majority are archaeological partners
- Expanding participation
- Extending thematic coverage

https://ariadne-infrastructure.eu/









Internal Capacity Building

- Paper was given in 2015 by partners in Slovenia and Ireland talking about "have's and have nots" when it comes to having an acceptable place for their archaeological data in the long term
- Plans were made to offer data management workshops to partners in their own countries - Austria and Slovenia both accepted





Data management workshops

Local ARIADNE partners
worked hard to make sure
governmental and institutional
stakeholders attended, and
took on understanding and
presenting the state of play in
their country







Data management workshops

Level of interest was much higher than expected:

- Pressure from funders to deposit data into an open repository
- Pressure from institutions to deposit data into an open repository
- Funding available; but no guidance
- No appropriate options for archaeological data
- Conversations continued about how to take expertise within ARIADNE and collaborate beyond current network
- Working together was going to be critical to moving forward





Challenges for Archaeology

- Archaeological data often derived from nonrepeatable interventions
- Digital data more fragile and subject to obsolescence
- Risk losing a generation of research Urgency!







SEADDA COST

COST Action SEADDA:

Saving European Archaeology from the Digital Dark Age

Funding (four years) for networking: meetings, training sessions, scientific missions, open access publications, with members representing 35 countries









- Coordinate information collection to understand the current state-of-the-art regarding the preservation, dissemination and re-use of archaeological data.
- Develop a common understanding of international best practice for preservation, dissemination and re-use of archaeological data
- Foster knowledge exchange around international best practice for preservation, dissemination and re-use of archaeological data





Stewardship of archaeological data

Objective: To bring together members with varying levels of experience to share their successes and challenges around the stewardship of archaeological data to create a sub-network.

Practical and ethical considerations will be explored:

- Encouragements and resistances to sharing data and making it openly accessible within archaeology
- Who should be responsible in short and long-term for preservation
 The starting point for those who wish to begin or progress dialogue in their region or country.

National workshops!





Planning for Archiving

Objective: To identify the practical and technical issues surrounding the creation of an appropriate repository for archaeological data

- Understanding hardware and software options
- Management structures
- Training of archivists

The WG identifes existing best practice, changing future needs, and pragmatic technical and structural solutions.





Preservation and Dissemination Best Practice

Objective: Understand current international best practice for archiving and dissemination, and implementation by existing repositories.

- Open Archival Information System (OAIS) model
- The FAIR Principles
- Repository accreditation
- Cost modelling
- Dealing with data types

Will bring together archaeological digital archivists to share current practice, and survey future trends to understand the changing archaeological and digital landscapes (domain and technology watch).



Use and Re-Use of Archaeological Data

Objective: To understand how to optimise archives and interfaces to maximise the use and re-use of archaeological data. To explore how archaeological archives can better respond to user needs, and ways to document and understand both quantitative and qualitative re-use.

- Explore barriers to re-use, such as IPR and licencing
- Explore design of underlying data structures and their interfaces Will focus on initiatives like the FAIR Principles and technologies that improve and optimise searching, issues around how data is created, organised and disseminated, different options for interface design, and developing best practice around qualitative re-use.





State of the Art Publication

Open Access Publications

- Internet Archaeology SEADDA themed issue Digital Archiving in Archaeology: The state of the art
- 28 papers representing the current state of archiving in 28 nations and states.
- Also just published: Data
 Management Policies and
 Practices of Digital
 Archaeological Repositories

Digital Archiving in Archaeology: The State of the Art. Introduction

Julian D. Richards, Ulf Jakobsson, David Novák, Benjamin Štular and Holly Wright

Cite this as: Richards, J.D., Jakobsson, U., Novák, D., Štular, B. and Wright, H. 2021 Digital Archiving in Archaeology: The State of the Art. Introduction, Internet Archaeology 58. https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.58.23



The advent of ubiquitous computing has created a golden age for archaeological researchers and participating publics, but the price is a digital resource that is now in jeopardy. The archaeological record, in digital form, is at risk not simply from obsolescence and media failure,

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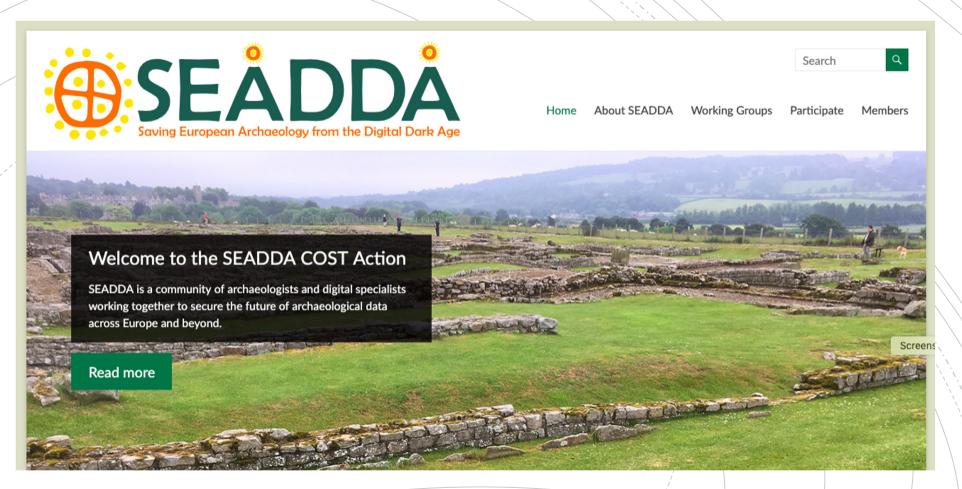
Archaeology Data Service

https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue59/2/index.html





Website



https://www.seadda.eu/





Thank You!!

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