

Archive Once, Reuse Everywhere:

The Archaeology Data Service and International Ecosystems for Archaeological Data

Open research data in Humanities - Barcelona, 20 June, 2024

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Where we going to today...

Structure of the Talk

- Introduction to the Archaeology Data Service
- The ADS as part of a national and international ecosystem
- ARIADNE RI: international community of practice and a data portal for resource discovery
- Strengthening our community: capacity building and the SEADDA COST Action
- Making our community sustainable: the SHADE COST Innovators Grant
- New frontiers: the new MAIA COST Action for AI and Archaeology
- Solving one problem and creating another: pragmatic decisions about open digital data
- Conclusion







About the ADS

The Archaeology Data Service

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



THE UNIVERSITY of York

Mission

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

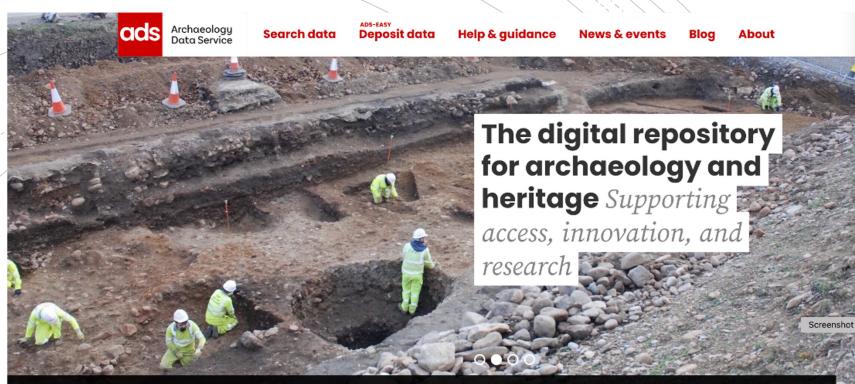
- Preserve data through active curation
- Free online access to data
- Guidance and support for data creators
- Research

http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk





About the ADS



Excavation during the A1 Leeming to Barton Motorway Upgrade Scheme © Northern Archaeological Associates

Q Search the database \rightarrow

Search our freely available data rich project collections, reports, publications and metadata records.

\checkmark Deposit data with ADS-easy \rightarrow

Depositing your data with us ensures that they will be professionally curated in the long term and easily accessible for future reuse.



https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk



About the ADS

What do we disseminate?

ArchSearch: Online catalogue indexing over 1.4 million metadata records including:

- ADS collections
 - 3,000+ Project Archives
 - 90,000+ Unpublished
 Fieldwork Reports

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

	S ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE		
Main	Website		
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POWSER	KEYWORD SEARCH	[Download results as XML] [Download results as CSV] 1407814 results (page 1 OF 28157) K ◀ 123 ► ►	-
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	 WHERE WHEN Early Prehistoric 15622 Later Prehistoric 107350 Roman 81294 Early Medieval 24538 Medieval 165199 Post Medieval 388441 Modern 85831 	ABBEY FIELDS ABBEYMEAD Historic England NRHE Excavation Index for England Followed by excavation 14/86 (Event 652905). Observation of sewer trench. GLOUCESTERSHIRE	
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	▶ RESOURCE	disturbed burial with grave goods and a large Bronze Age enclosure. Metal detectorists had previously removed '7000' artefacts from the site, the location of which is kept secret. County location data applied to aid retrieval 2018. NORTH YORKSHIRE	

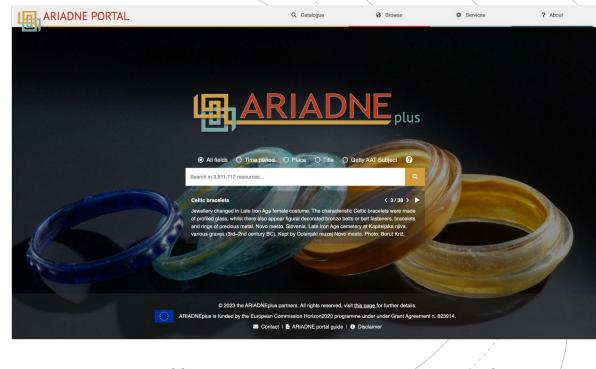






What do we disseminate?

Also disseminate what we aggregate to other, larger aggregators in our ecosystem such as *Europeana, and for archaeology the* **ARIADNE Portal...**

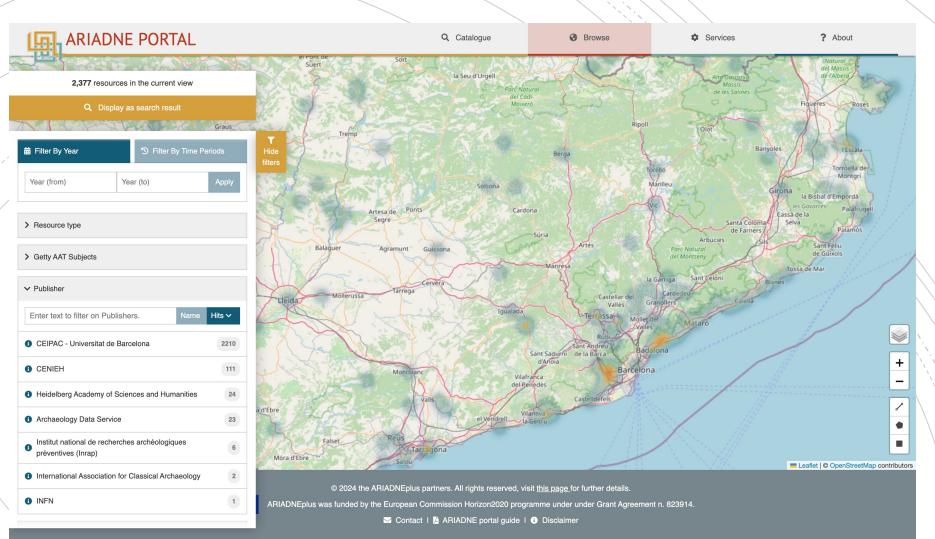




https://portal.ariadne-infrastructure.eu/



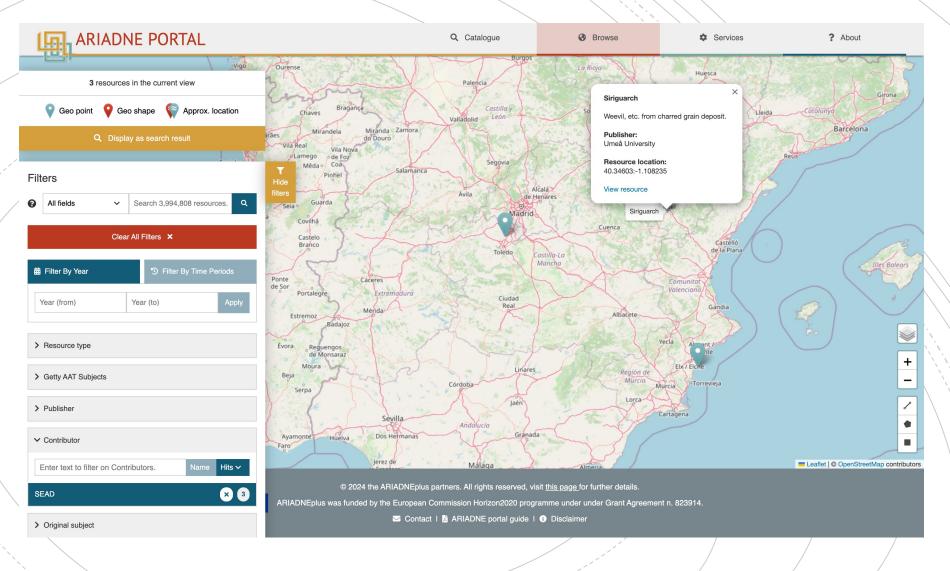
ARIADNE







ARIADNE



EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



ARIADNE as a Community

Internal Capacity Building

- Paper was given in 2015 by ARIADNE partners from Slovenia and Ireland talking about "haves and have nots" when it comes to having a safe and 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





ARIADNE as a Community

National Data

management workshops

Local ARIADNE partners worked hard to make sure governmental and institutional stakeholders attended the workshops, and they took on understanding and presenting the state of the art for sustainable, open archaeological data in their country.







ARIADNE as a Community

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





Digital Archaeological Data

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







Key Objectives

- 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 the preservation of that data?

Starting point to begin or progress dialogue in their region or country.

National workshops!

Norway, Turkey, Portugal, Ireland, France, Serbia, Romania and Greece





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
- Papers representing the current state of archiving in 34 regions, nations and countries.
- Is it the Thought that Counts? An evaluation of digital archaeological data archiving in Catalonia by Sabina **Batlle Baró**
- **Other relevant SEADDA papers!**



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 Science

Benjamin Štular ZRC-SAZU, Ljubljana, Slovenia

> Holly Wright Archaeology Data Service

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







SEADDA ran concurrently with the second development phase of ARIADNE (ARIADNEplus) which created opportunities to amplify and expand the work of both initiatives simultaneously

- The timing was not intentional, but the potential for synergy between the capacity building remit of SEADDA and the innovation remit of ARIADNEplus was an opportunity for close collaboration
- It gave SEADDA members not funded partners in ARIADNEplus a tangible way to use their new capacity to participate in cutting edge research, further strengthening the community.







COST Innovators Grant:

Sharing Heritage and Archaeological Data Effectively (SHADE)

With the formation of the ARIADNE RI, SEADDA members from COST countries (and beyond) not associated with Horizon Europe will now be able to participate as part of the consortium, along with any other relevant international funding initiatives. SHADE will ensure the work of SEADDA and the investment made by its members will not lose the momentum gained as we move forward together.

The ARIADNE RI is now registered as a not-for-profit AISBL in Brussels, and SHADE is helping the ARIADNE RI create a business plan for long-term sustainability.







New COST Action! Managing Artificial Intelligence in Archaeology (MAIA)

The main objective of MAIA is to develop best practices and leverage the resources necessary to ensure archaeology can engage with AI in a robust and comprehensive way. This includes ensuring the resources and knowledge necessary to use AI in archaeology are FAIR, collaborative, and ethical.

WG1 - State of the Art: AI and Archaeology WG2 - Digital Comparative Collections and AI Training Data for Archaeology WG3 - AI and Archaeological Research





Should we digitise?

We receive mixed messages when it comes to digitising humanities resources and making them open:

- General idea that we are living in a digital age where everything should be digitised and made available online.
- Pressure on institutions and organisations to digitise their resources, but very costly and time consuming, often excluded from funding (usually focussed on innovation).
- The choice of what to digitise and why is often haphazard, with little attention paid to setting priorities for what should be digitised vs. where there is funding...
- Digitising an analogue resource is still seen as somehow 'preserving' that resource, but little attention to how that digital proxy needs to be preserved.





Should we digitise?

So, what should we digitise and make open, and why...

- When you digitise something, you have created something new, which now also needs to be preserved, so you are solving one problem and creating another. Interfaces come and go, but the digital data has its own preservation needs.
- I would argue that we shouldn't digitise things where the analogue, primary resource is safe and being actively preserved. We should link to them instead...
- We should prioritise the preservation of resources that only exist in digital form, or where an analogue resource is in danger of being lost or destroyed.
- We should prioritise the preservation of digital syntheses that represent significant research effort, such as databases and algorithms created using AI.
- New digitisation should only be undertaken when the resources that will be created can be made sustainable.





Conclusion

Archive once...reuse everywhere

- Think about your priorities: understand what you are digitising and why...
- Find the safest place for your data in the long term and help ensure that place has community support and advocacy (ask hard questions about whether the safest place for the digital data is where that data is currently...because it may not be...).
- Learn to let go of your interfaces: interfaces are meant to die and be replaced every few years, it's the data that is important and needs needs long-term care.
- Ensure the metadata associated with that data is robust and can be applied in as many reuse scenarios as possible.
- Understand and take advantage of your digital ecosystem to maximise open reuse, combining and recombining data in different ways for different uses.







Archive once...reuse everywhere

Creating open research data is 10% a technology problem and 90% a consensusbuilding, human problem.

Build your community so if you are trying to progress making data more open, you are not an isolated voice in your institution or organisation.

When you can speak with one voice as a community you can create sustainable change.





Thank You!!

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Archaeology Data Service http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

SEADDA COST Action http://seadda.eu



