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ARCHAEOLOGY
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news

Celebrating 20 Years...

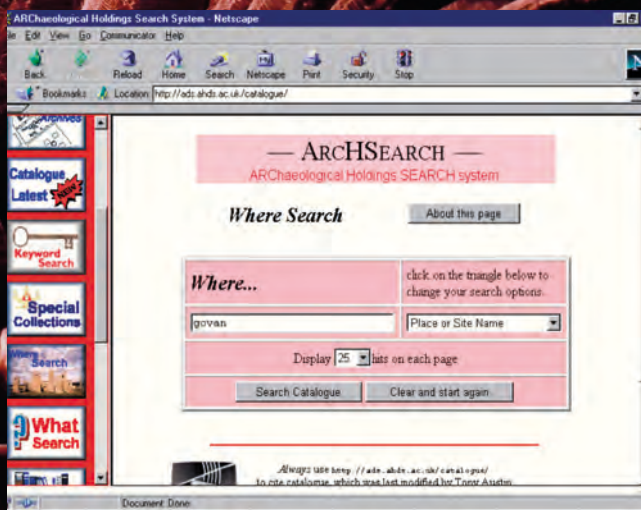


ahds archaeology

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A D S



...providing high quality data
and publications to the
archaeological community.

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**This newsletter
is also available
online at**

**[http://
archaeologydata
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newsletter](http://archaeologydata
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newsletter)**



DIRECTOR'S FOREWARD

Celebrating 20 years

Professor Julian D Richards

It may be surprising to realise that both the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and Internet Archaeology are celebrating their 20th birthdays this year. In 1996 the first issue of Internet Archaeology was published and the Arts and Humanities Data Service confirmed that it was awarding the contract to run a digital data archiving service for archaeology to a consortia comprising of the Council for British Archaeology and a number of universities led by York. It is difficult to imagine now that in 1996, the Internet was itself in its infancy. The first web-based browser, Mosaic, had only been launched three years earlier; Google was only founded the same year as the ADS; and Facebook, Flickr and Skype did not yet exist.



Undoubtedly the Internet has come a long way since then, and has developed in ways that few people foresaw, and many of those that did are now very rich. There are other success stories too, and we should celebrate the fact that UK archaeology is able to support a mature fully online peer-reviewed Open Access e-journal, and a sustainable digital archive which in 2012, in contest against the Library of Congress and the National Archives, was awarded the Digital Preservation Coalition's decennial award for the Most Outstanding Contribution to Digital Preservation of the Decade. Internet Archaeology has just closed its 40th issue, and the ADS now provides access to over 1.3m metadata records, over 900 data rich archives, and over 36,000 grey literature reports. As of February 2016 that was 10Tb of archived data comprising 2,054,846 individual files, on which 18,505 recorded processes had been undertaken to ensure their long term survival and re-use value.

On the other hand some things have not changed, including a lamentable lack of understanding amongst many working in archaeology of their professional responsibilities towards digital data. In 1996 it was easier to forgive those who failed to appreciate the fragility of digital data. Twenty years on, after multiple high-profile scare stories of catastrophic data loss, it is incredible that many still regard copying data to a hard drive or putting it on a web page as an archive solution. We can be sure that where that strategy was adopted in 1996, it is unlikely that the data will still be accessible or even survive. Let's not kid ourselves: archaeological excavation is a destructive process – it is the equivalent of a historian discovering a new manuscript, taking some notes, and then burning it. Certainly, most digital fieldwork reports are now secure, and the take-up of OASIS is one of the great success stories of the decade. But the raw data underpinning those interpretations often still languishes on private computers. This is primary data that belongs to all of us but, despite all our professional code of conducts, many still do not ensure the future preservation of their digital data. The ADS is asked to archive a very small fraction of the raw data which is being recovered every day. In a bygone era people could get away with this – boxes of paper records deposited in museums hundreds of years ago are still readable. This is not the case with digital data. Doing things properly has a cost, and our national heritage agencies, who have supported the ADS from the outset, have recognized that. Over the next 20 years the ADS and Internet Archaeology will continue to strive for excellence and innovation in digital preservation and publishing. We call upon the rest of the profession to work with us to prioritise professional digital archiving, and to enforce robust data management procedures so that in another 20 years we will not have lost a generation of archaeological knowledge and created our own Digital Dark Age.

ADS UPDATE

ADS News

ARCHAIDE

We are very pleased to report we will be partners in a new Horizon2020 REFLECTIVE-6 project called ArchAIDE, coordinated by the University of Pisa, Italy. ArchAIDE will support classification and interpretation work of archaeologists, with innovative computer-based tools for semi-automatic description and matching of potsherds, derived from existing ceramic catalogues, including a tool (primarily for mobile devices) to support archaeologists in recognising and classifying potsherds during excavation and post-excavation. It will feature an easy-to-use interface, with efficient algorithms for characterisation, and search and retrieval capabilities for the visual/geometrical elements. The ADS will participate in the design of the database, and by archiving and disseminating the results of the project.

Digital Data Re-use Award

Internet Archaeology and the Archaeology Data Service are teaming up again to provide an Award that recognises the outstanding archaeological research being carried out through the re-use of digital data. The top 3 entries will receive one of our coveted 1GB trowel-shaped USB sticks, a certificate of accomplishment, and will be invited to publish their case studies in the ADS blog SoundBytes. The overall winner of the Award will also be invited to submit a fully developed article to Internet Archaeology which, subject to positive peer-review, will be published in a future issue of the journal Internet Archaeology with all fees waived. For more information see: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/blog/2016/02/digital-data-re-use-award-2016/>

Last years winners were the excellent team at MicroPasts for their Amphora Profiling Project.

New Faces at the ADS

Since the last edition of ADS News there have been a number of staff changes. After 9 years with the ADS, first as a digital archivist then as Lead Applications Developer, Michael Charno has accepted a programming position at Sky TV. We were sorry to see Michael leave us but we wish him well in his new role. We are also pleased to welcome back Dr Paul Young as an Applications Developer. Angela Creswick has also joined us as a short term Research Assistant on our Built Legacy Project (see p.9).

The Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports Reaches 36,000

The ADS are pleased to announce that there are now over 36,000 reports in the Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports. This number is increasing steadily through the OASIS project in England and Scotland. These reports can be searched using the specialist search facility (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/query.cfm>). As part of the HERALD and BIAB projects (see p. 8), these reports will be incorporated into a single ADS Library in the near future.

ADS Terms of Use and Access

The ADS is considering moving to Creative Commons licencing for the reuse of data we disseminate. We believe that this well established system will allow our users to more easily recognise what they can do with our data. Tell us what you think about the proposed change by emailing help@archaeologydataservice.ac.uk.

**To get up to the minute news
follow us on twitter
@ADS_Update
or Like us on Facebook**

ADS UPDATE

Find us at:

An ADS representative will be attending the following events:

Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Conference. Oslo, 29 March - 2 April 2016.

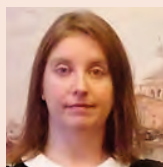
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Conference. Leicester, 20 - 22 April 2016.

Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting. Orlando, 6 - 10 April 2016.

Digital Heritage 2016. Uppsala, 30 June - 2 July 2016.

European Association of Archaeologists Annual Meeting. Vilnius, 30 August - 4 September 2016.

Cultural Heritage and New Technologies. Vienna, 16 - 18 November 2016.



Staff Spotlight

Jenny O'Brien
Digital Archivist

Jenny joined the ADS as a Digital Archivist in September 2012 working on the Silbury Hill Archive Preparation Project. She has continued to develop her digital archiving skills by working on the Ipswich and Exeter backlog archives and by undertaking the transfer of reports from OASIS to the Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports. Jenny has also assisted in the training of volunteers and visiting archivists in the use of the ADS Collections Management System and data procedures. For the past few months, Jenny has also been responsible for the OASIS helpdesk.

internet archaeology

Going open access has clearly suited the journal! Last year there was a marked increase in proposals. 2015 even saw the publication of an extra issue on top of the usual two with 2016 looking like it's following in the same vein. Most recently the journal has published one of the most exciting articles in its publication history. A *Unique Engraved Shale Pendant from the Site of Star Carr: the oldest Mesolithic art in Britain* by N. Milner et al. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.8>. The artwork on the pendant is the earliest known Mesolithic art in Britain and a wide range of digital imaging techniques, microwear and residue analyses was used to investigate this rare object. The authors opted for us as a publication venue because it was open access but also because some aspects of the analysis could be replicated for the reader using a WebRTVlviewer and 3D viewer. There's even a file that enables readers to 3D print their own pendant. Internet Archaeology is one of the few journals that offers such unique publication opportunities.

We publish research articles, themed issues, data papers and large monographs, and specialise in multi-layered, digital publications that link to data visualisations. Being fully open access means considerable scope for creating impact and reach. We are always interested in receiving article proposals but would especially like to receive some from the commercial archaeology sector where the need for publication of a site goes beyond 'grey literature'. It does not have to be the size of Elms Farm (see p.12), we are a journal for archaeology in all its guises. See <http://intarch.ac.uk/authors/index.html> for more details or email judith.winters@york.ac.uk

COLLECTION HIGHLIGHTS

NEW RELEASES

The following collections are a sample of archives released last year. These are just a small sample of new resources. To get up to the minute information on all our new releases follow us on twitter @ADS_Update or Like us on Facebook.

Exeter Archaeology Archive Project

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1035173>

Released in December 2015, the Exeter Archaeology Archive Project provides online access to the consolidated data derived from excavations in Exeter undertaken between 1970 and 1990 covering the 63 principal pre-PPG 16 Exeter District sites. This work fundamentally altered understanding of Roman occupation of the City and added greatly to the knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and later town.



Excavations of the civilian basilica and underlying legionary fortress bath house, 1972-73. © Exeter City Council

Ipswich 1974-10 Excavation Archive

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1034376>

Between 1974 and 1990, 36 excavations on 34 sites were carried out by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit. The recognition at this time that Middle Saxon Ipswich was one of only a handful of trading settlements displaying urban characteristics (emporia / wics) elevated the town's archaeological status to one of international importance. This archive is the result of the consolidation of the 1974-90 data.

Cambridge Antiquarian Proceedings

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1034398>

Released in October 2015, Cambridge Antiquarian Proceedings archive contains the articles from the Transactions of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society and the Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society which date back to 1859.

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Transactions

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1032950>

This archive contains all of the Transactions volumes published from 1874 up to the current day, with the last 10 years of articles available only in abstract form. Each volume of TCWAAS contains a collection of edited papers on various topics relating to both the history and the archaeology of the area.

The animal origin of thirteenth-century uterine vellum revealed using non-invasive peptide fingerprinting

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1035166>

The data available in this archive is the result of the ZooMS analysis of 72 pocket Bibles, 7 non-pocket Bibles originating in France, England and Italy and 100 English archival documents.

COLLECTION HIGHLIGHTS

Elms Farm Portfolio Project

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1021668>

The Late Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon settlement at Elms Farm, Heybridge, was excavated in the mid-1990s. A important artefact assemblage was recovered, which included 6.4 tonnes of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, 2910 Roman coins and over 9000 animal bones. This has enabled an appreciation of the development of the settlement over time and space, of the changing functions, status and economy of individual areas and the settlement as a whole. This archive disseminates the data from the project and has been published in parallel with a digital monograph in Internet Archaeology (<http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1>) (see p.12).

Building the evidence base for Historic Farmsteads in Greater Lincolnshire

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1035172>

The Building the Evidence base for Historic Farmsteads in Greater Lincolnshire Project provides a county-wide study of the character and survival of the historic farmsteads of the historic county of Lincolnshire. As well as providing new research tools and data, the project has also generated several key planning documents to enable the sensitive management and conservation of historic farm buildings by owners, developers and planners.

Council for British Research in the Levant Archaeological Monographs

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1034377>

This series is designed to present significant new contributions to the study of the humanities and social sciences, as relevant to the countries of the Levant. It is the CBRL's intention that from 2016, all CBRL monographs will be published in digital format, and made freely downloadable from the ADS website.

COMING SOON!

ACCORD: Archaeology Community Co-production of Research Data

The ACCORD programme started in October 2013 and was an 18-month partnership between the Glasgow School of Art, Archaeology Scotland, University of Manchester, the RCAHMS and 10 community groups across Scotland. The project worked with community groups to create 3D research resources for their chosen place. This archive will disseminate the project documentation and data.

Cottam B: an Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement

Excavation of the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement at Burrow House Farm, Cottam, took place in 1993-95 and was published in Internet Archaeology (<http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.10.4>). The associated digital archive is available from the ADS (<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/100033>). However, metal-detecting has continued at the site, almost doubling the quantity of artefacts allowing for new interpretations. This new archive will disseminate the revised finds database and new photographs.



Oscar Williamson of the Rhynie Woman group using a tablet to record information for the 3D photogrammetric model of the Pictish inscribed Craw Stane. © Hayley Keane

PROJECTS

HERALD and BIAB

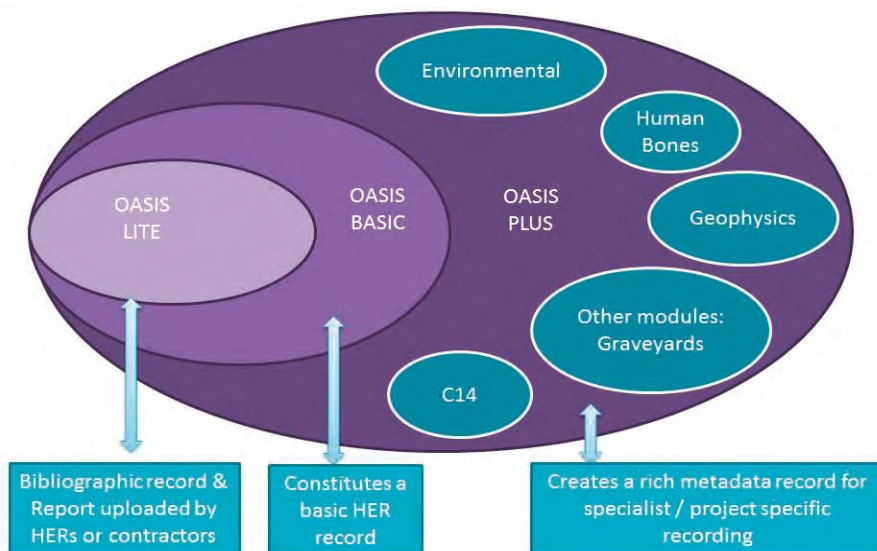
Louisa Matthews & Jo Gilham

During 2015 we continued work on the HERALD project. The project will not only comprise the redevelopment of the OASIS system, but also incorporate a re-envisioned and re-launched British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB). Our survey, conducted in 2015, demonstrated that BIAB is still a relevant and well-used resource. The range of people using the resource was broad, as was their geographical location.

The incorporation of BIAB into the HERALD project 'closes the loop' in terms of resource discovery and metadata service provision for archaeological events and associated literature. A new BIAB will bring together the wealth of bibliographic discovery information collected by OASIS alongside information on the latest research papers and monographs. Where resources are hosted by the ADS (for example

the Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports and a growing number of County and period/subject themed journals) these will be made available as full texts, not just abstracts. We want to encourage as many journal back runs to be deposited with us as possible, especially those from self-published journals and series as this will allow us to increase their exposure and reach to new audiences.

Overall it is hoped that the HERALD project will address some long-standing issues relating to the handling of historic environment event information. We hope that features such as OASIS LITE and OASIS PLUS, along with better functionality in the OASIS STANDARD form, will result in more efficient information gathering and dissemination and realise some of the aims of the Historic England led Heritage Information Access Strategy/Heritage Information Access Strategy.



HERALD diagram © ADS

PROJECTS

Built Legacy: Preserving Historic Buildings Data

Angela Creswick

Responding to concern that there may be gaps in the recording of investigations and sustainable archiving of digital data and reports on standing buildings, the ADS has embarked on a five-month project funded by an External Engagement Award from the University of York to research current practice and user needs of conservation architects, surveyors, engineers and their specialist teams. Building on the HERALD projects user needs survey about historic building recording content, which revealed interesting data on work practices by conservation professionals, the new project plans to gain a better understanding of how conservation professionals, in the commercial and third sectors, archive and access historic building data.

Historic Buildings practitioners are generating considerable quantities of high-quality digital information including reports, CAD drawings, photogrammetry and high-resolution laser scanning. The ADS is therefore looking to work with external partners to research how our world-leading digital heritage data systems can be extended to improve practice in the management of historic building recording data. It is known that access to free and open-format data has had a significant impact in terms of research in the archaeological community. It is anticipated that increasing the catalogue of historic buildings data lodged in an open searchable database linked to a sustainable archive could have similar impact to both buildings research and conservation practice. Currently there are around 3000 reports in the ADS Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports relating to historic buildings and structures reported through OASIS, but it is anticipated that there is significant potential for

increasing this resource.

Recent ADS depositions have included historic buildings data, for example the Brixworth Church Survey (<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1035165>), undertaken by the Brixworth Archaeological Research Committee in 1972. This investigation included the use of Ground Penetrating Radar, photographic surveys and hand-drawn elevations with the resultant digital archive being representative of the work carried out by specialists in their field over several decades. The ADS digital archive represents various stages of the project and contains the full Ground Penetrating Radar report, which was too lengthy to include in the published monograph, as well as the site digital photographs, digitised drawings and the subsequent interpretive interactive layered elevations.



West nave elevation from the Brixworth Church Survey. © Dr David Parsons, Alex Turner, George Hammerschmidt, Christina Unwin, Dr D S Sutherland

PROJECTS

Other depositors include the Vernacular Architecture Group whose databases on dendrochronology (<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1031213>), cruck frames (<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1031497>) and Wealden houses (<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1011977>) as well as their bibliography (<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1011897>) are already archived with the ADS, demonstrating the importance of data preservation and accessibility.

Depositors not only get the benefits of disseminating and showcasing their work but have the opportunity to include contact information and their organisation logo on their search results page.

This project seeks to increase the awareness of and deposition of data by professionals working on historic building conservation. The study will also be used to inform development of OASIS through a better understanding of the experience of professionals reporting investigations through the system. Buildings archaeologists and other conservation professions who would like to be part of the research through a short telephone interview are invited to contact help@archaeologydataservice.ac.uk.



Old School Cottage, Bayton, Worcestershire:
Section of joist with 132 rings (in a distance
of 8 cm), 1378-1509 © Vernacular Architecture
Group

CAD Migration

Kieron Niven

Planning for data migration is a key component of the work the ADS undertakes within the life-cycle of preservation, curation, and dissemination (see ADS Preservation Policy and Repository Operations for more information). In simple terms, a data migration at the ADS involves updating and replacing a set of data with a newer or alternative one. All ADS data is normalized to standard formats at ingest in order to avoid or mitigate data migrations, however, preservation formats occasionally become outdated or superseded by alternative versions. Ongoing activities such as a 'technology watch' and user engagement aim to monitor these developments so that when a new suitable format emerges the need for a migration is highlighted.

Early last year it was decided that a change in ADS policy on the archiving of CAD files was required. CAD files, commonly created in AutoCAD, are regularly deposited with ADS in DWG and DXF formats and while the common adoption of AutoCAD has meant that deposit is relatively straightforward, the regular release of new versions of AutoCAD formats has required the periodic reassessment of which of these are used for preservation and dissemination. Prior to the change in policy, all CAD data at ADS (c.1600 files) had been migrated to DXF version R14 for both preservation and dissemination purposes but, in light of both software and format developments, the decision was made in early 2015 to adopt DWG version 2010 as the preferred archival format.

In addition to the archival datasets, the migration also involved updating dissemination versions. While previously these files had been disseminated

PROJECTS

in DXF format, the migration process also aimed to increase the accessibility and re-use potential of these files by disseminating both AutoCAD 2010 DWG and DXF files alongside additional PDF files, and preview and thumbnail images. While the migration of preservation data was a 'behind the scenes' task that primarily served the long-term archival needs of the ADS, updating dissemination versions created a separate thread of work that had a direct impact on the user.

The migration process was undertaken during 2015 as a series of simple steps. Step 1 involved the identification of CAD files (location, type, and version) using file extension alongside a digital signature created by the DROID object identification tool. As no data is deleted during a migration, Step 2 saw these files retained in a new location so as to create a 'history' of how the data had been previously stored and disseminated. Steps 3 and 4 involved the creation

of new archival and dissemination versions in updated formats while steps 5 and 6 created the additional PDF and image dissemination files described above. Step 7 involved the updating of all corresponding metadata, documenting the migration process itself i.e. the processes carried out on the data, the locations of old and new files, updating of fixity values, and documentation of new relationships between files. Finally, Step 8 saw the updating of web pages to include the new files and previews.

While the migration was not without its problems (and these are discussed in a forthcoming paper by ADS staff) with elements being both time consuming and laborious, the process demonstrated the benefits of creating stable, reliable, standardised formats at ingest while the additional dissemination formats provided a clear benefit in making the CAD datasets even more accessible for the general public.

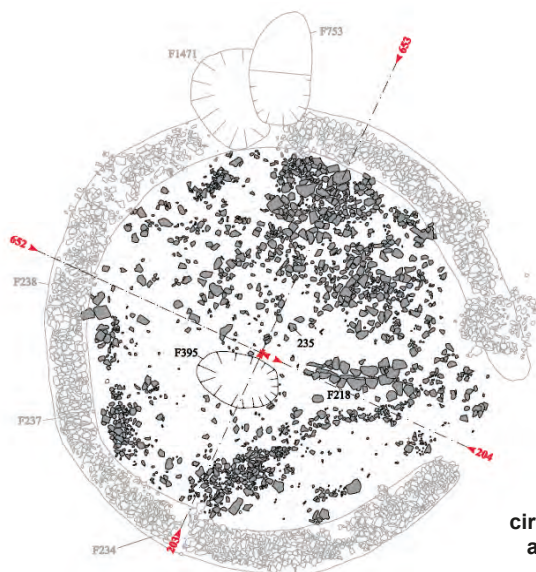


Image preview of the DWX file showing a circular stone structure from the Quarry Farm, archive © Archaeological Services Durham University

PROJECTS

Elms Farm

Judith Winters

At the very end of 2015, one of Internet Archaeology's largest undertaking ever was released. The Late Iron Age, Roman and early Saxon settlement at Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex was excavated in the mid-1990s in advance of the construction of a large housing estate. The large-scale of the excavations was matched by the substantial and important artefact assemblage recovered, which included 6.4 tonnes of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, 2,910 Roman coins and over 9000 animal bones. The site revealed evidence for activity from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period.

The economic focus of Elms Farm appears to have been primarily agricultural while the site's estuarine setting provided secondary economic resources. A range of manufacturing activities were also undertaken with evidence for metal-working, pottery production, bone-working, and textile manufacture. A 1st-century AD shrine, with a series of strip-plots to the north and south was also identified as well as burial/cremation areas

with some pyre sites exhibiting higher-status elements.

Following many of the still important PUNS report recommendations (see Jones et al. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.14.4>) and with crucial support from Historic England, the digital 'monograph' in Internet Archaeology presents the full stratigraphic descriptions and specialist reports of the Late Iron Age, Roman and Saxon material (all 600,000+ words of them!), while the companion East Anglian Archaeology printed monograph presents the synthetic discussion regarding the site. Underpinned with a digital archive, hosted by the ADS, with hundreds of links moving readers between the digital resources, these intertwined dissemination strands will form the basis for much future research and re-interpretation.

Heybridge: A late Iron Age and Roman settlement. Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5. Volume 2 by Mark Atkinson and Stephen J. Preston (& specialist contributors) <http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1>



Reconstruction of Settlement at Elms Farm, Heybridge © Rager Massey-Ryan

EUROPEAN PROJECTS

European Projects Update

Holly Wright



It's been another incredibly busy year of European research for the ADS, including a new project due to start in June, called ArchAIDE (see p.4). Work continues as we head into the fourth and final year of the ARIADNE project. ARIADNE (<http://ariadne-infrastructure.eu/>) is a four-year EU FP7 Infrastructures funded project, coordinated by PIN at the University of Florence and the ADS (Deputy Coordinators), and made up of 24 partners across 16 European countries. ARIADNE aims to bring together and integrate existing archaeological research data infrastructures, so researchers can use the distributed datasets and technologies as an integral component within archaeological research. As Deputy Coordinators, the ADS continues to be heavily involved in the overall planning and management of the project across all 17 workpackages.

Highlights of our involvement over the past year include the completion of another deliverable: First Report on Natural Language Processing, highlighting work by the ADS and the University of South Wales. As the workpackage leaders for Transnational Access and Training, we successfully organised and/or oversaw four physical transnational access workshops: CAA in Siena and an Expert Forum in Athens, and data management workshops hosted by ARIADNE partners in Vienna and Ljubljana. In addition, ADS played key roles in the development of other workpackages, especially in dealing with how subjects, space and time will be handled within the infrastructure, and testing the new tool for mapping vocabularies to the Getty Art & Architecture Thesaurus, developed by our partners at the University of South Wales. We have also been active in the testing of the ARIADNE portal, and look forward to its completion early this year.



Left: ARIADNE data management workshop participants in Vienna hard at work discussing archiving standards. © Holly Wright.

EUROPEAN PROJECTS



We have also passed the half-way point in New Scenarios for a Community-involved Archaeology (NEARCH). NEARCH (<http://www.nearch.eu/>) is a five-year EU Culture Programme project, coordinated by the Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives (INRAP) in France, and is made up of 14 partners,

across 10 European countries. NEARCH follows on directly from the ACE project (in which ADS was also a partner), and aims to assess the implications of the recent economic crisis in the fields of Archaeology and Heritage, and to propose new ways of working and interacting, in particular within different dimensions of public participation. Over the last year the ADS worked with the organisers of the digital Day of Archaeology (<http://www.dayofarchaeology.com/>) and NEARCH partners,

to expand participation throughout Europe. Last year, partners were simply asked to participate, in preparation for acting as moderators and helping with multilingualism in future. This resulted in 22 new blog posts representing eight countries.

The ADS has also begun working on mobile app development, to help the public engage with historic records and archaeological resources based on their current location, and in partnership with Internet Archaeology, developing ideas for alternative forms of publication, adapted for different audiences. The ADS also welcomed the wonderful artist, Leyla Cardenas (<http://lehila.net/>) as part of her artist residency with NEARCH partner, the Jan van Eyck Academie, in Maastricht, NL. Leyla is from Bogotá, Columbia, and creates complex and evocative works focussed on the built environment, materials, construction and decay. Perfect for working with archaeologists! We look forward to her exhibition in Maastricht in the near future.



Permutaciones (estudio #1) by Leyla Cardenas. © Leyla Cardenas.

EUROPEAN PROJECTS

LoCloud: Coming to a successful close!

Holly Wright

LoCloud (Local Content in a Europeana Cloud) is a best-practice network project which began in March 2013, and is now coming to the end of its three years. It is coordinated by the National Archives of Norway and made up of 32 partners across 26 European countries, including the ADS. The intention of LoCloud is to develop metadata mapping tools and cloud computing technology, making it easier for small to medium sized heritage organisations to make their content accessible via Europeana, alongside some of the largest content providers in Europe. In addition to technical development, many of the partners worked directly with smaller heritage organisations to help them participate. The role of the ADS was to lead work on dissemination and make additional content held in our archives and deposited by smaller organisations discoverable within Europeana.

Now that the project is nearly complete, the new tools are in use, and most of the partner collections are now represented in Europeana. The new tools include a metadata mapping interface, a metadata publication interface, and enrichment tools for geolocation, historic place names, controlled vocabularies, and use with Wikimedia. All the services and applications can be found in the LoCloud support centre at <http://support.locloud.eu> and are freely available for use by anyone. To celebrate the end of a successful project, a final conference was organised in Amersfoort, NL. This included welcomes from our host, Henk Alkemade of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands, from the LoCloud Coordinator, Ole Myhre Hansen and an overview of current trends in Europeana from Pavel Kats. This was followed by a showcase from nine of

the content providers showing a range of the different participating countries, including Serbia, Ireland, Italy, Turkey, France, Romania, Norway, Spain and the UK (represented by the ADS). This was followed by a presentation on upcoming EC programmes by our project officer, Marcel Watelet and overviews of the many tools created by partners in Poland, Lithuania, Greece, Austria and Norway.

One of the nicest aspects of the final conference was showcasing the winners of the LoCloud competition, My Local Heritage. My Local Heritage invited students, curators and others to explore their local history through Europeana, and share their story using images, text, film and sound to create a story about a place and its people. The winner of the competition was Mihael Muršec, from Mirabor, Slovenia. Mihael is a second grade high school student, who used images from Europeana to create an energetic and insightful video piece about Mirabor in the past and today. The runner up was Bogdan Stanciu, from Cluj-Napoca, Romania. Bogden wrote a compelling story about the experiences of a local artilleryman during WWI, and used text and photos from Europeana to inspire and complete his story. As part of their prize, both the winner and runner-up were able to attend the conference, so we could show appreciation in person! Have a look at all the inspiring entries at <http://www.locloud.eu/LoCloud-Competition>.



CROSSWORD

To enter the prize draw to win a trowel usb stick send the completed puzzle to the ADS at the address above with your name and contact details. Alternatively you can email a photograph or scanned image of the completed puzzle to help@archaeologydataservice.ac.uk. All entries must be received before the 25th July 2016. The winner will be announced on the 26th of July.

Across

- 8) Finished race behind schedule (7)
9) I nuke awful spirits (5)
10) Beginning letter? (5)
11) Instrument broken by backwards island theologian – he hates change (7)
12) River goddess (4)
13) Militant archaeologist in the Hunger Games (8)
16) Overloaded, like the trilithons at Stonehenge? (3,5)
19) Took advantage of American editor (4)

22) Sounds like a dating site for a quern specialist? (7)

- 23) A graduate has 101 calculators (5)
24) Black circle backed by star hunter (5)
25) I do it badly in command, being ill-informed (7)

Down

- 1) Gulf citizens infringe right of ancient scholar (8)
2) Oracle in Philadelphia county (6)
3) Musical body part (5)
4) Gang liaised in Old England (6)

- 5) Mixing wine and beers results in sore heads (7)
6) One of the ADS 5? (5)
7) Trim line (4)
15) Write a German book about jewellery (7)
17) A liking for something in empty 2? (6)
18) Poet's silent demonstration about end of war (6)
20) Tailor working in Venice area (6)
21) Project Herald's in the desert (5)
22) Failed mission resulted in jail (4)

