



Digital preservation and access in a European perspective: Introducing ARIADNE

Préservation numérique et accès aux données dans une perspective européenne:
Introduction à ARIADNE

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Federico Nurra

Service Activités Internationales, DST, Inrap, FR

Outline

- The Open Data Agenda
- Review of National E-Infrastructures
- European Interoperability for Online Heritage Databases
 - ARIADNE
 - E-RIHS (European Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science)
- Inrap participation to ARIADNE



Open Data in Europe

13 June 2013: European parliament ratifies new rules on Open Data - includes cultural heritage data

Le Parlement européen ratifie les nouvelles règles sur les données ouvertes, incluant les données liés au patrimoine culturel



Legal notice | Privacy | RSS | English (en)

Blog of Neelie KROES

Vice-President of the European Commission



European Commission > The Commissioners (2010-2014) > Neelie Kroes > Blog

« Previous post | Blog | Next post »

EU unlocks a great new source of online innovation

June 13th, 2013 | Number of views :9685

Today the <u>European Parliament</u> voted to formally agree new rules on open data – effectively making a reality of the proposal which <u>I first put forward just over 18 months ago</u>, and making it easier to open up huge amounts of public sector data. This is about the data that public authorities can lawfully put out there – a huge wealth of information about your public services, how administrations are spending your tax euros, geographical or cultural information, and the like.

There's a huge benefit to opening up. Once information is out there, there is so much you can do with it. Today many of you are familiar with apps that tell you where you are and where you need to go – based on public data from Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites. But it goes beyond that: the boost from easier access is of the order tens of billions of euros. In short, this is an amazing raw material for innovation; we're basically sitting on a goldmine.

But to make a real difference you need a few things. You need prices for the data to be reasonable if not free – given that the marginal cost of your using the data is pretty low. You need to be able to not just use the data: but re-use it, without dealing with complex conditions. And you need a wide range of data from across the EU, with consistent rules to make it easier to handle (like being machine-readable,

RECENT POSTS

Money, money, money

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2013: G8 Open Data Charter



18 June 2013:

"a new era in which people can use open data to generate insights, ideas, and services to create a better world for all."

« Une nouvelle ère dans laquelle les gens peuvent utiliser des données ouvertes pour générer des idées et des services pour créer un monde meilleur pour tous »



The Five Principles

Policy paper

G8 Open Data Charter and Technical Annex

Published 18 June 2013

- 1. Open Data by Default
- 2. Increase Quality and Quantity for re-use
- 3. Usable by All
- 4. Releasing Data for improved Governance
- 5. Releasing Data for Innovation



Digital Data Challenges

Digital Data need active management and preservation

Les données numériques ont besoin de gestion active et de conservation

- •Digital data are as fragile as the archaeological record we excavate

 Les données numériques sont aussi fragiles que les données archéologiques que nous fouillons
- •They are still archived as objects rather than computerised information

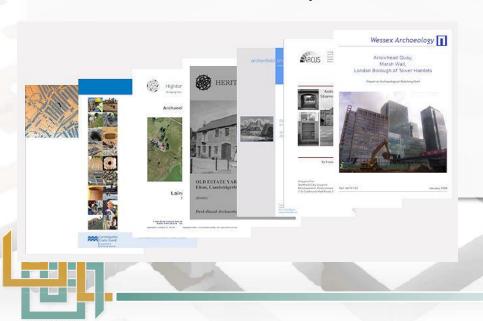
Elle sont souvent encore archivées comme des objets plutôt que comme des données informatisées

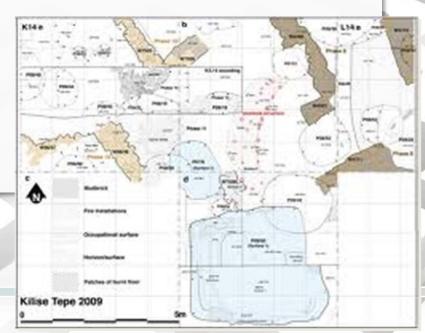




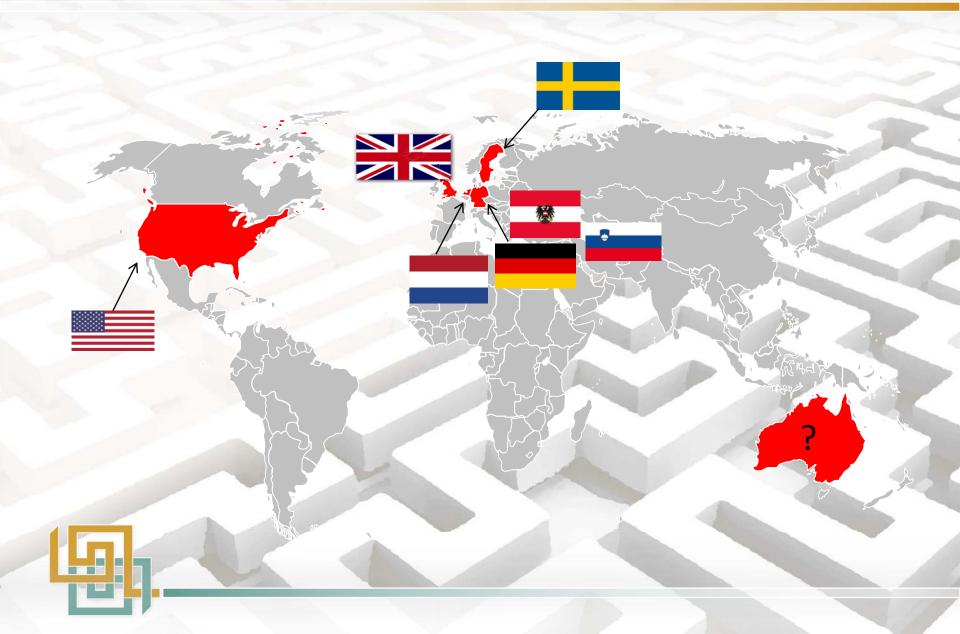
Open Data in Archaeology: current situation

- Published data are limited Les données publiées sont rares
- Majority of data are recorded in grey literature La majorité des données sont enregistrées dans la littérature grise
- Data are not easily searchable Les données ne sont pas facilement consultable
- Assess to data is difficult L'accès aux données est difficile
- Lack of national repositories Manque de référentiels nationaux





National Preservation Infrastructures



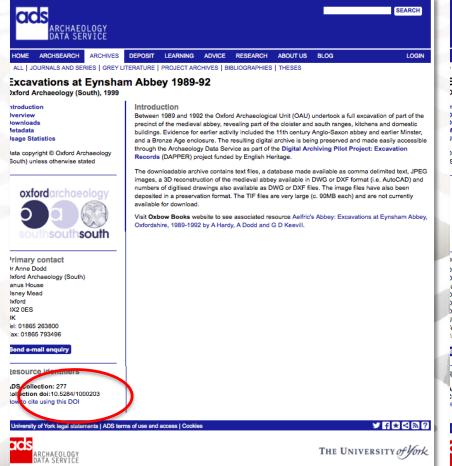
UK: Archaeology Data Service

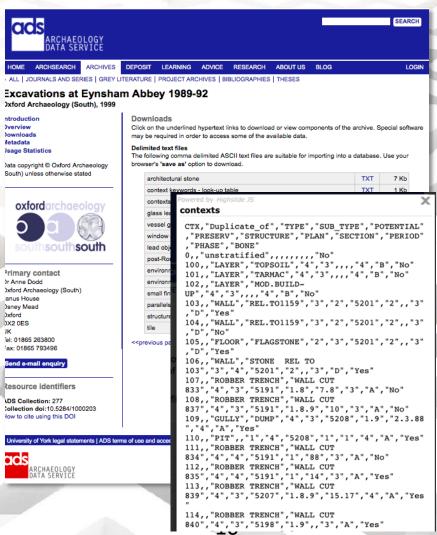
- Set up in 1996
- Based within the University of York
- 14 staff
- Business model based upon charging policy: one-off charge at time of deposit
- Trusted Digital Repository: Data Seal of Approval
- Received Digital Preservation Coalition's Decennial Award in 2012
- 2016: 10Tb; 2,054,846 files; 18,505 recorded processes



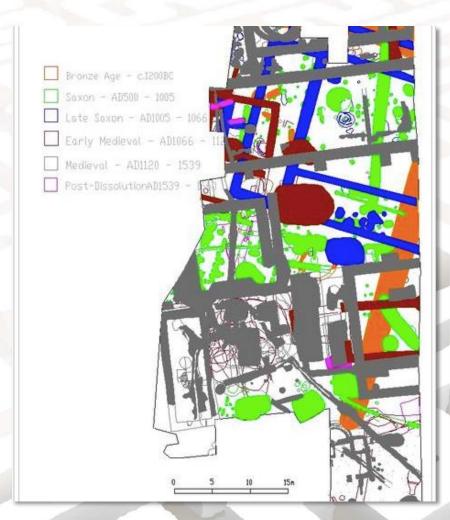
Open Access to primary data

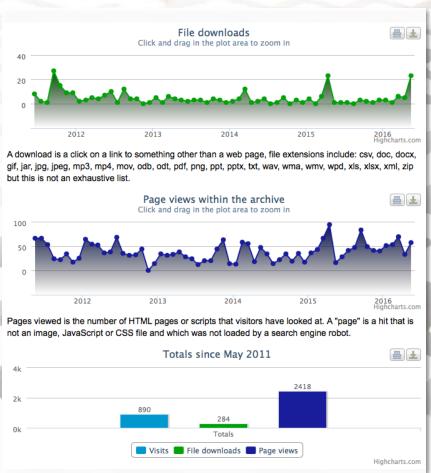
An example: Eynsham Abbey archive 1999





Access statistics





Ipswich: 2015 – 36 excavations



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Ipswich 1974-1990 Excavation Archive

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2015

Introduction
Overview
Site List
Interactive Map
Query
Downloads
Metadata
Usage Statistics

Data copyright © Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated



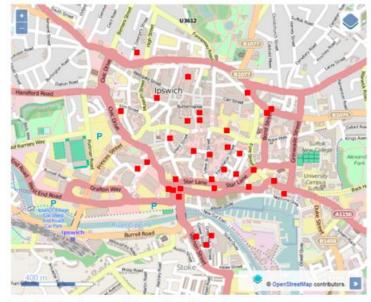
Primary contact

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 9-10 Churchyard Bury St Edmunds

Introduction

The modern town centre of Ipswich, centred at Ordnance Survey grid point TM 1590 4060, lies on the site of its Middle Saxon predecessor (Gippeswic).

Despite the recognition of the town's early foundation in the 1950s, little opportunity was taken to undertake archaeological excavation within the historic core until the 1970s. 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.

Between 1974 and 1990 the 36 excavations on 34 sites archived here were carried out by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit (subsequently Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) under the direction of Keith Wade. Much analysis had been done but further work towards publication was delayed and deferred

Ipswich: GIS query of all excavation site plans

otherwise stated



Primary contact

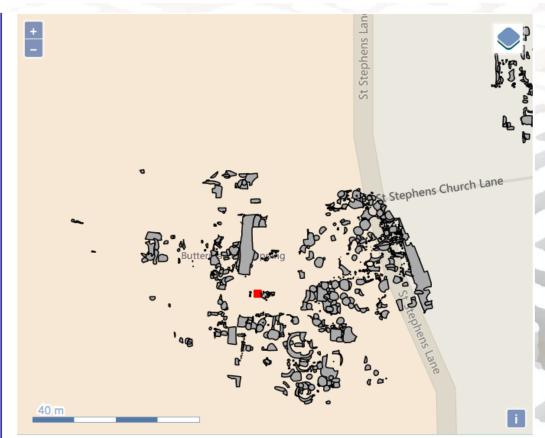
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 9-10 Churchyard Bury St Edmunds Ipswich IP33 1RX

Send e-mail enquiry

Resource identifiers

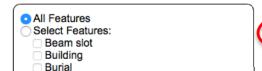
ADS Collection: 1644 Collection doi:10.5284/1034376 How to cite using this DOI





The export to PNG feature requires a browser that supports the link download attribute.

Export PNG



Prehistoric
Romano-British
Saxon (c.600-1000)
Early Middle Saxon (c.600-700)
Middle Saxon (c.700-850)
Early Late Saxon (c.850-900)



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Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports

Introduction Browse by contractor Contractors A-Z Search reports



Primary contact

Archaeology Data Service Dept. of Archaeology The King's Manor University of York Y01 7EP UK

Tel: 01904 433954 Fax: 01904 433939

Send e-mail enquiry

Resource identifiers

ADS Collection: 1093

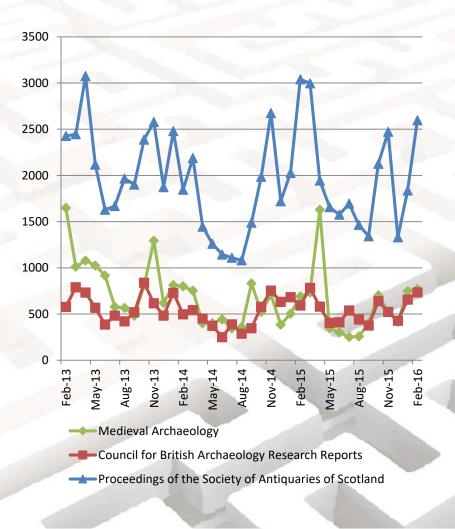
Introduction

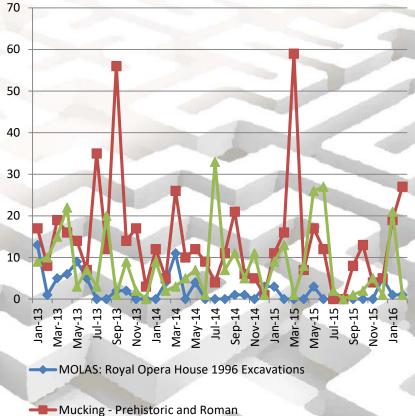
The aim of this resource is to make available unpublished fieldwork reports in an easily retrievable fashion. There are currently 36804 reports available and this number is increasing steadily through the OASIS project in England and Scotland.

Through this resource it is possible to list the reports by contractor, using the browse by contractor option and also to do a more advanced search filtering these reports by period, monument/artefact type and location using the search option. These unpublished reports cover archaeological interventions such as: watching briefs, excavation reports and building surveys. Desk-based assessments and specialist analysis are also included.



File downloads: journal papers vs data sets





The Excavation of the Cleatham Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, North

Lincolnshire

Economic Impact of the ADS

Beagrie/Houghton 2014:

- Investment value £1.2m pa
 - £698,000 pa funding from sponsors
 - £465,000 pa indirectly contributed by depositors
- Direct use value £1.4m pa
- But efficiency impacts £13m-£58m per annum
- Research efficiency gains = 7 hours per person per week
- £1 investment provides up to £8.30 return



JISC

CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC ECONOMIC STUDIES







Shared Data Standards



Archaeology Data Service / Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Log in

- Home
- Full Table of Contents
- Digital Archiving
- About these Guidelines
- How to use these Guides
- · What is Digital Archiving?
- Archival Strategies
- The Project Lifecycle
- · Planning for the Creation of Digital Data
- Project Documentation
- Project Metadata
- Data Selection: Preservation Intervention **Points**
- The Project Archive: Storage and Dissemination
- · Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights
- Basic Components
- Documents and Texts

This new and revised series of Guides to Good Practice have been produced as the result of a two-year collaborative project between the UK Archaeology Data Service, and Digital Antiquity, in the US. The project has encompassed important revisions of the existing six ADS Guides as well as the development of entirely new documents covering areas such as marine survey, laser scanning, close-range photogrammetry, digital audio and digital video. The project has involved previous Guides authors revising existing content alongside new authors, from both Europe and the US, also contributing to the development of the guides into new themes and areas.

The project has been undertaken in collaboration with the Digital Antiquity initiative, a US-based project with the aim of enhancing the preservation of and access to digital records of archaeological investigations. A major aim of the Guides is to provide the basis for archaeological project workflows that will create digital datasets that can be archived and shared effectively by Digital Antiquity's tDAR archive and repository in the US and by the Archaeology Data Service in the UK. The development of the Guides involves close collaboration with teams in the US at both the University of Arkansas and Arizona State University.

Other ADS projects have also fed into the revision and development of the Guides. ADS involvement in the European VENUS project. has formed the basis of a guide focussed on marine survey. In addition, the incorporation of findings from the ADS Big Data, project, together with the revision of the existing guide on aerial photography and remote sensing data, has seen a significant contribution to the guides from English Heritage funded projects.

Previous versions of the ADS/AHDS Guides to Good Practice have been archived and are still available on the old Guides to Good Practice page.

View the full new Guides to Good Practice Table of Contents



















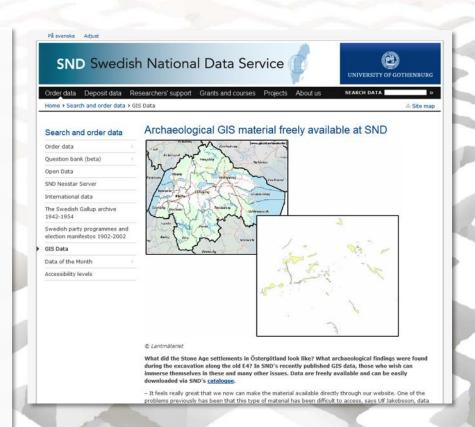
Netherlands: eDNA

- 2004-6 pilot study DANS & Leiden University
- 2007 eDNA
- 2 members of staff, plus DANS infrastructure
- 2016 25,000 reports and 4,000 excavation archives



Sweden: SND & SNHB

- Swedish National Data Service, University of Gothenburg
- 2012 first archaeological archives, in collaboration with Uppsala University – GIS files, Östergötland
- Swedish Rock Art archives
- 2015 Swedish National Heritage Board – Digital Archive Project



Germany: IANUS

- 2012 DAI scoping project
- Initial staff of two
- 2015 Established with Director and 3 digital archivists



Interoperability & Data Integration



Hansen, H.J., 1992 'European archaeological databases: problems and prospects', in J. Andresen et al. (eds) Computing the Past. Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology. Aarhus. 229-37.

ARIADNE



English \$
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Ariadne

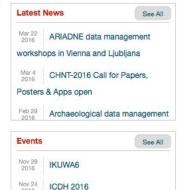




About Ariadne

Read More

ARIADNE brings together and integrates existing archaeological research data infrastructures so that researchers can use the various distributed datasets and new and powerful technologies as an integral component of the archaeological research methodology. There is now a large availability of archaeological digital datasets that, together, span different periods, domains and regions; more are continuously created as a result of the increasing use of IT. These are the accumulated outcome of the research of individuals, teams and institutions, but form a vast and fragmented corpus and their potential has been constrained by difficult access and non-homogenous perspectives.



MTSR 2016

ARIADNE at CHNT-2016





What is ARIADNE?

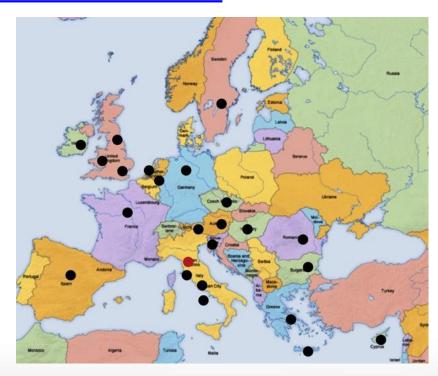
A project to integrate existing archaeological data infrastructures across Europe, so researchers can use the various distributed datasets and new technologies to explore new research methodologies

Un projet visant à associer et intégrer les infrastructures de données archéologiques à travers l'Europe, afin que les chercheurs puissent utiliser ces divers ensembles de données ainsi que des nouvelles technologies pour explorer de nouvelles méthodes de recherche



ARIADNE Community

- 24 partners in 18 European countries
- Coordinators
 - Prof. Franco Niccolucci, University of Florence
 - Prof. Julian Richards, University of York
- Website: www.ariadne-infrastructure.eu
- Funding: 6.5m Euros
- 15 associate partners
- Open to others
- Community building
 - Transnational access
 - Training events
 - Special interest groups



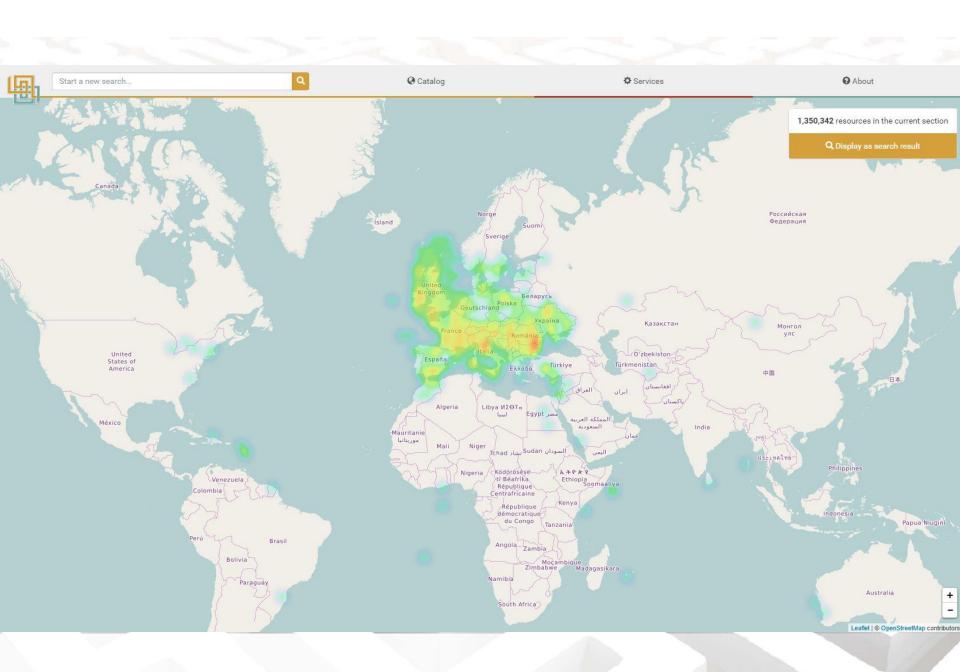


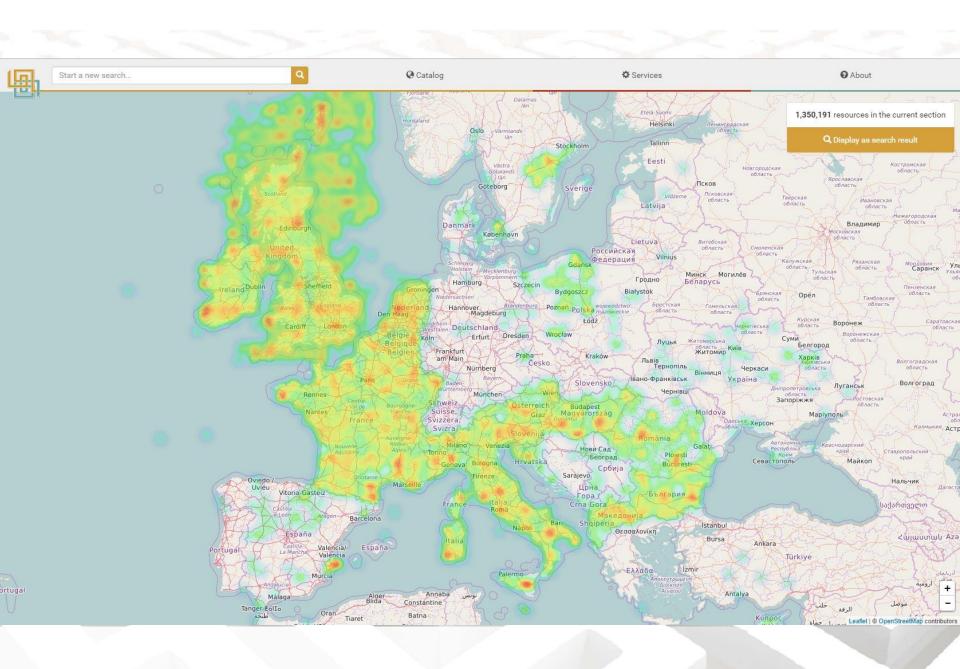
ARIADNE activities

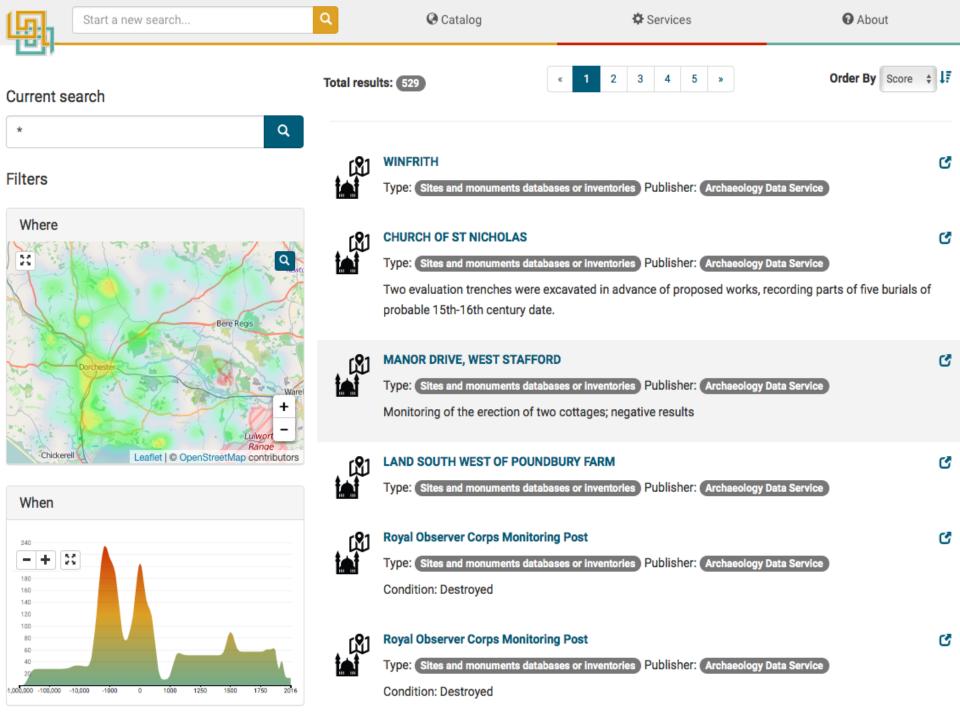
- User needs survey
 - 700 respondents
- Transnational access and training schools
 - 90 trainees
- Data standards and good practice
- Linked data experiments
- ARIADNE Services
- ARIADNE portal: http://portal.ariadne-infrastructure.eu





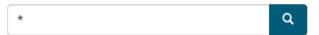






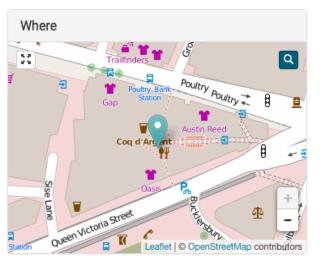


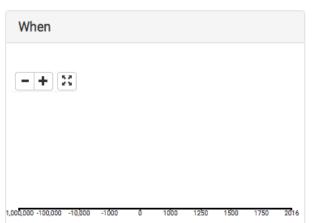
Current search



Filters











Number 1 Poultry (ONE 94)

Type: Fieldwork archives Publisher: Archaeology Data Service

The site of 1 Poultry is located near the Bank of England, in the heart of the City of London. During the 1990s, one of the largest excavations in the City recovered a remarkable archaeological sequence from the 1st to the 20th century AD. This was augmented by findings from nearby sites a...

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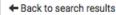












Number 1 Poultry (ONE 94)



The site of 1 Poultry is located near the Bank of England, in the heart of the City of London. During the 1990s, one of the largest excavations in the City recovered a remarkable archaeological sequence from the 1st to the 20th century AD. This was augmented by findings from nearby sites at Bucklersbury, Lothbury, Lombard Street, 72-75 Cheapside, 76-80 Cheapside, 36-37 King Street and Mansion House. 1 Poultry lies immediately west of the point where the main east-west road through Roman London bridged the Walbrook stream and uncovered an unparalleled sequence of buildings, roads, and open spaces. A timber drain of AD 47 beneath the main road is the earliest, securely dated structure yet known from Londinium, and a pottery shop, destroyed in the Boudican revolt, gives a snapshot of life in AD 60/61. A 2nd-century AD writing tablet preserves the only evidence for the sale of a slave found in Britain to date, while the 3rd- and 4th-century AD buildings on the site provide a rare demonstration of the continuities and changes that occurred in Roman urban life.

Read more

O Early Medieval O Medieval O Post Medieval O Roman

• World, Europe, United Kingdom, England, Greater London, London, City of London [7011798]

Metadata

ARIADNE ID 19138479 **Original ID** 1297

Language English

Resource type Fieldwork archives

Dating Early Medieval

Medieval

Post Medieval

Roman

Place World, Europe, United Kingdom, England, Greater London, London, City of London [7011798]

[-0.0907642, 51.51328]

Type Collection

Publisher Archaeology Data Service [Organization]

Access resource on the web C

Geographically similar



Thematically similar

- Maltings Lane, Witham, Essex Archaeological Excavation
- The evolution of Romes maritime facade: archaeology and geomorphology at Castelporziano
- Framework Archaeology Heathrow Terminal 5
 Excavation Archive
- Mill Close, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Archaeological Watching Brief
- Mersham ARC MSH 98
- Archaeological and cultural heritage investigations on the site of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic



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Number 1 Poultry (ONE 94)

Museum of London Archaeology, 2013

Introduction Overview Downloads Metadata Usage Statistics

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Primary contact

Julian Hill
Post-Excavation Project Manager
Museum of London Archaeology
Mortimer Wheeler House
46 Eagle Wharf Road
London
N1 7ED
UK

Introduction

The site of 1 Poultry is located near the Bank of England, in the heart of the City of London. During the 1990s, one of the largest excavations in the City recovered a remarkable archaeological sequence from the 1st to the 20th century AD. This was augmented by findings from nearby sites at Bucklersbury, Lothbury, Lombard Street, 72-75 Cheapside, 76-80 Cheapside, 36-37 King Street and Mansion House.

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unparalleled sequence of buildings, roads, and open spaces. A timber drain of AD 47 beneath the main road is the earliest, securely dated structure yet known from Londinium, and a pottery shop, destroyed in the Boudican revolt, gives a snapshot of life in AD 60/61. A 2nd-century AD writing tablet preserves the only evidence for the sale of a slave found in Britain to date, while the 3rd- and 4th-century AD buildings on the site provide a rare demonstration of the continuities and changes that occurred in Roman urban life.

Poultry occupied a prominent position at the eastern end of Cheapside, the city's principal medieval market street; integrating documentary evidence with the archaeological record has provided an outstandingly detailed account of this area. Reoccupation of the site in the later 10th century AD began with the construction of scattered sunken-floored buildings; a more regular pattern of settlement, characterised by narrow-fronted timber buildings along the roadsides, had developed by the early 11th century. Occupation became progressively denser up to the 13th century, when large stone-built houses began to be constructed in previously open areas behind the street frontages. Metalworking evidence from the excavated buildings indicates early economic activity, corresponding with later documentary evidence for smiths, ironmongers and other metalworkers in the area. The Great Conduit, the City's first piped water supply, was established in



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Primary contact

Julian Hill
Post-Excavation Project Manager
Museum of London Archaeology
Mortimer Wheeler House
46 Eagle Wharf Road
London
N1 7FD

Downloads

The downloads are split into separate sections for each site (see overview for details). Please note that each site has separate file metadata, however conventions and codes for CAD and spreadsheet files are common to all sites and are presented as overarching metadata below. The concordance document gives further details of the relationships between ONE94 and the satelite sites.

Concordance document	PDF	623 Kb
MoLA CAD layer conventions	PDF	78 Kb
Spreadsheet conventions	CSV	40 Kb

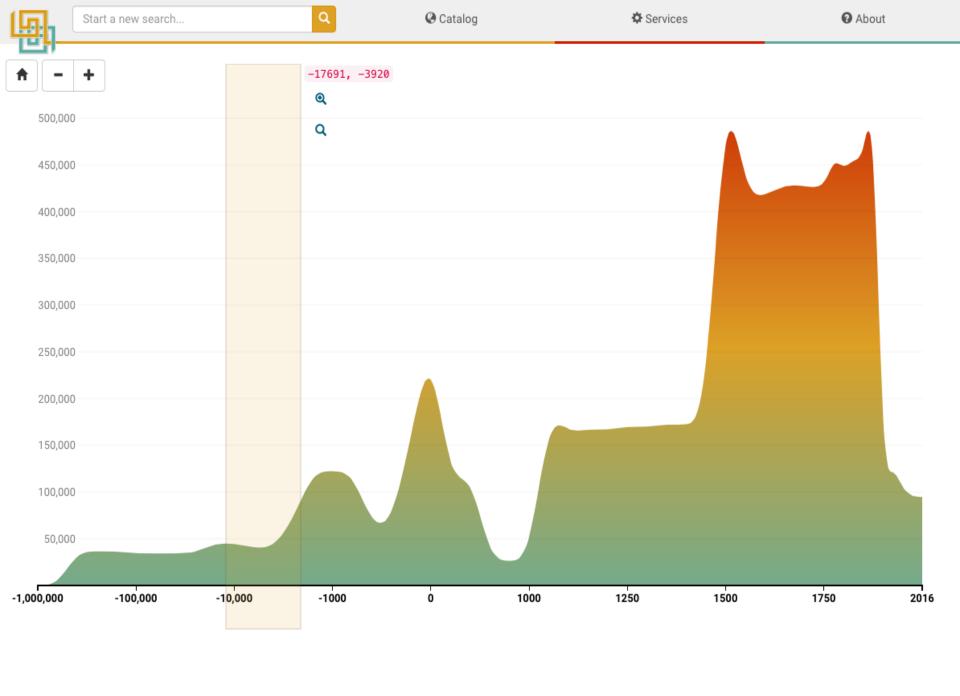
ONE94 | BOL94 | BUC87 | CID90 | DOC87 | LOM88 | BRD88 | KNG85 | LHY88 | SON85 | MHO92 | PLY87

ONE 94 (1 Poultry)

Spreadsheet files

ONE94 abonedata01	CSV	1.25 Mb
ONE94 anbntab07	CSV	1.29 Mb
ONE94 anbntab08	CSV	39 Kb
ONE94 anbntab09	CSV	852 Kb
ONE94 anbntab10	CSV	874 Kb
ONE94 biblio01	CSV	6 Kb
ONE94 bmdata01	CSV	213 Kb
ONE94 botdata01	CSV	49 Kb
ONE94 hotrentah02	CSV	13 Kh







Period O

A gazetteer of period definitions for linking and visualizing data.

Download

the period definitions as JSON.

Use

the PeriodO period browser.

What is this?

PeriodO is a gazetteer of scholarly definitions of historical, art-historical, and archaeological periods. It eases the task of linking among datasets that define periods differently. It also helps scholars and students see where period definitions overlap or diverge.

Who are you?

The PeriodO project is led by Adam Rabinowitz (University of Texas at Austin), Ryan Shaw (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and Eric Kansa (OpenContext). Patrick Golden developed the PeriodO software and Sarah Buchanan helped curate the initial dataset. Our work is funded by a Digital Humanities Start-Up Grant from the Office of Digital Humanities at the National Endowment for the Humanities.

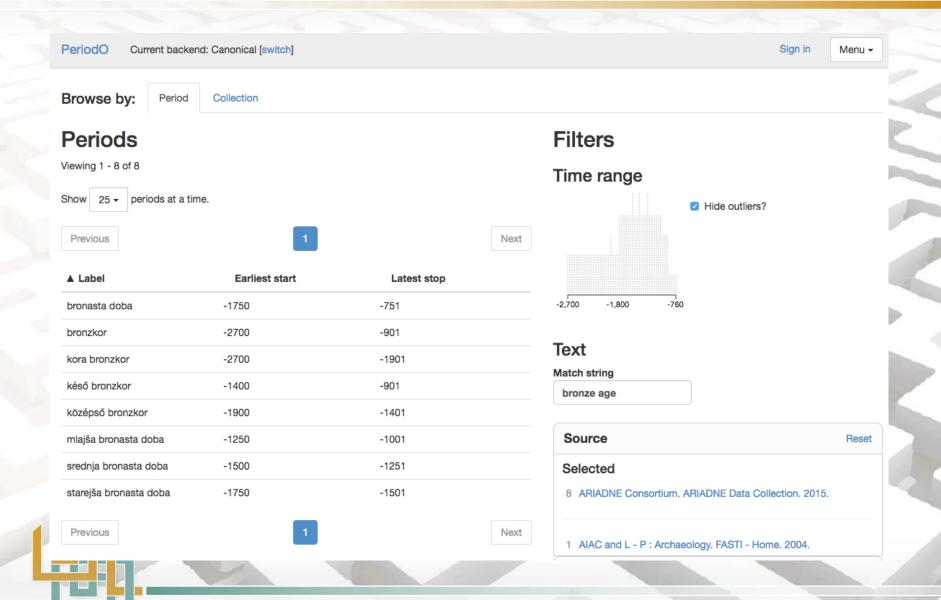
Tell me more.

Start by looking at the guide to using PeriodO.

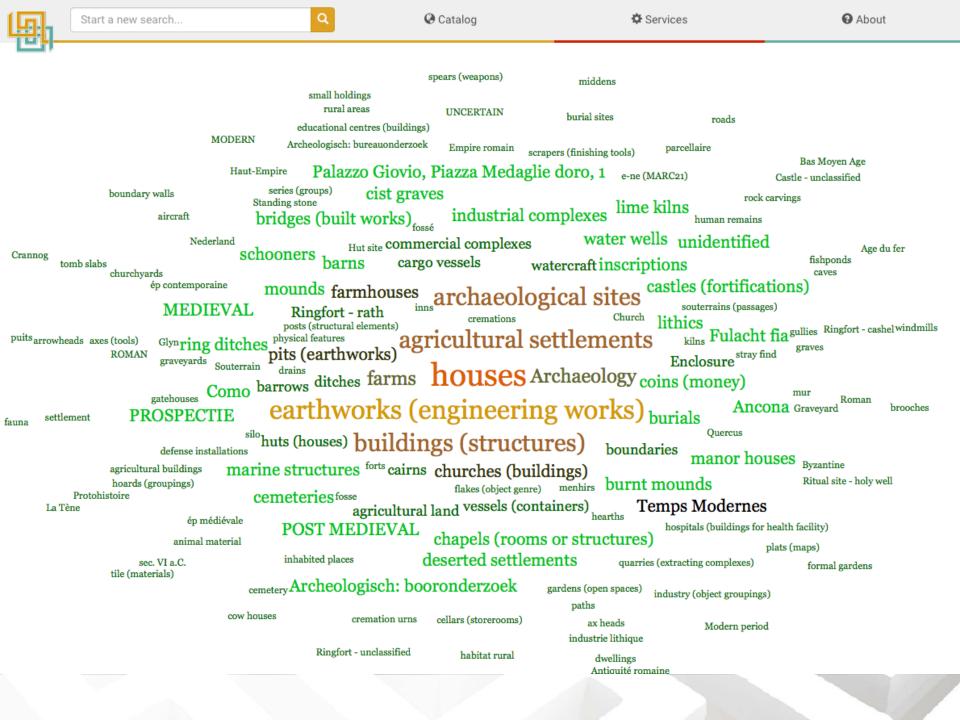
You may also be interested in reading about the motivation for the project or getting a technical overview. Further information can be found in our publications. To keep up with PeriodO developments, follow us on Twitter: @perio_do. Or contact us and ask whatever you want!



Working with PeriodO







Mapping to the Getty Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)



All fields +

broo

penannular brooches / penannular brooches / brooches, penannular / penannular brooch

ring brooches / ring brooches / brooches, annular / brooch, annular / ring brooch/ ...

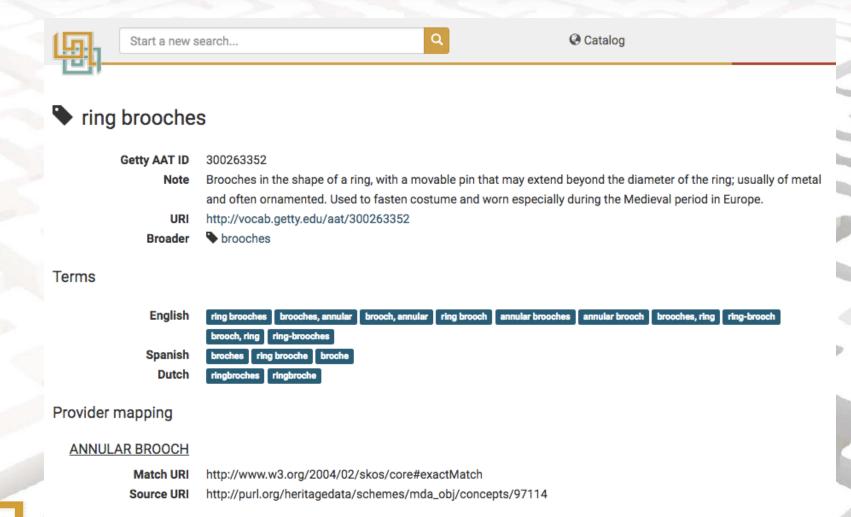
brooches / brooches / breastpins / broaches / brooch

Welcome

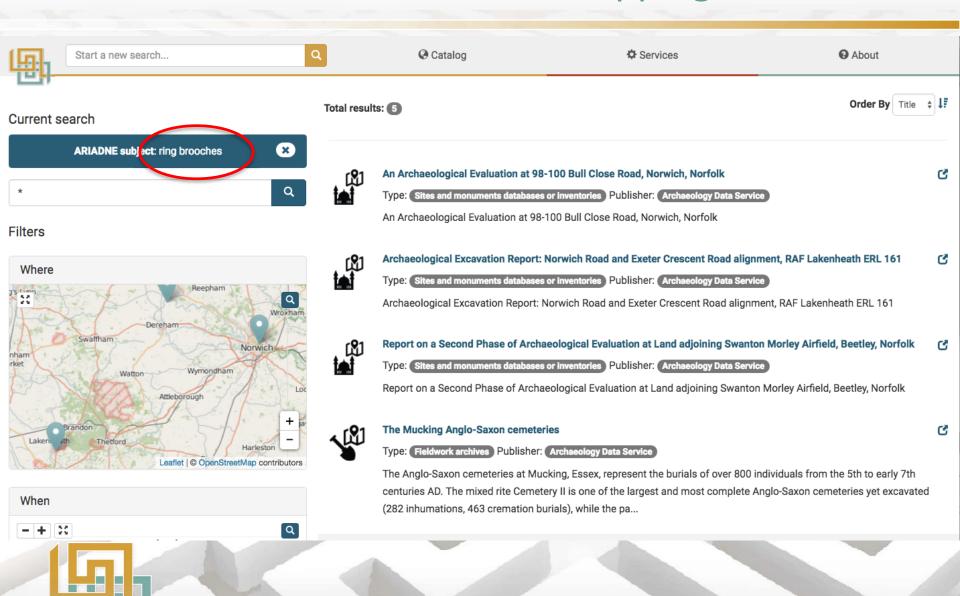
ARIADNE brings together and integrates existing archaeological research data infrastructures so that researchers can use the various distributed datasets and new and powerful technologies as an integral component of the archaeological research methodology.



Mapping to the AAT



Mapping to the AAT



Mapping to the AAT



Report on a Second Phase of Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjoining Swanton Morley Airfield, Beetley, Norfolk

Report on a Second Phase of Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjoining Swanton Morley Airfield, Beetley, Norfolk

ring brooches necklaces crematoria

Swanton Morley Airfield, Beetley, Norfolk

Metadata

ARIADNE ID 14672180
Original ID 1942829
Language English

Resource type Sites and monuments databases or inventories

Subject ring brooches 1

necklaces 📵

crematoria 6

Dating 410 - 1066

Place Swanton Morley Airfield, Beetley, Norfolk, ENGLAND [0.954953, 52.729908]

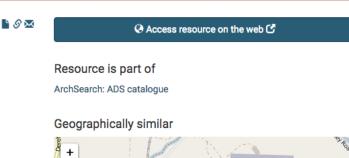
Type Dataset

Publisher Archaeology Data Service [Organization]

Issued 2011-10-11T00:00:00.0 **Modified** 2011-10-11T00:00:00.0

Responsible persons and organisations







Thematically similar

Report on a Second Phase of Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjoining Swanton Morley Airfield, Beetley, Norfolk

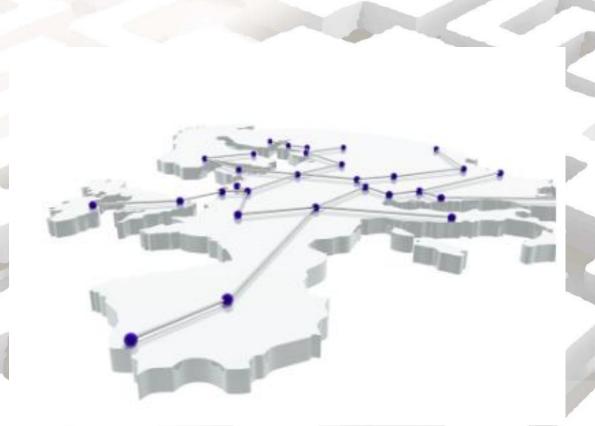


What Next?

ESFRI (European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures)

- DARIAH
- Roadmap 2016: Addition of Heritage Science





Pays européens

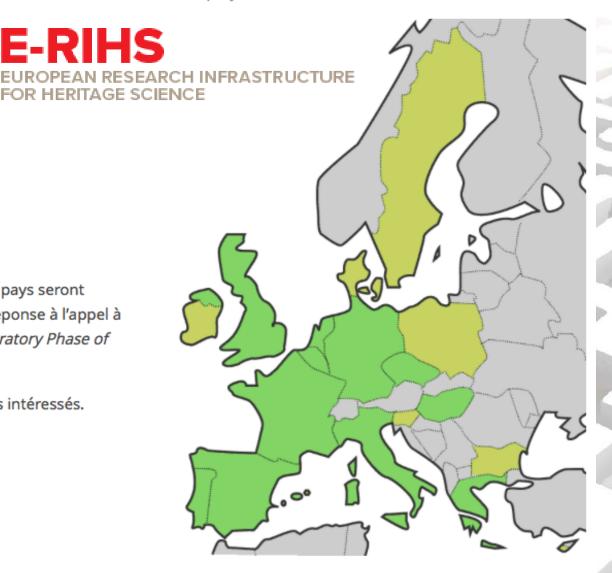
En mars 2015, 11 pays ont indiqué leur volonté de soutenir le projet E-RIHS.eu.

- 1. Allemagne
- 2. Belgique
- 3. Espagne
- 4. France
- 5. Grèce
- 6. Hongrie
- 7. Italie
- 8. Pays-Bas
- 9. Portugal
- 10. République tchèque
- 11. Royaume-Uni

Des institutions de ces différents pays seront partenaires dans le cadre de la réponse à l'appel à projet INFRADEV-02-2016 : *Preparatory Phase of ESFRI projects*.

Neuf autres pays se sont déclarés intéressés.

- 1. Brésil
- 2. Bulgarie
- 3. Chypre
- 4. Danemark
- 5. Irlande
- 6. Israël
- 7. Pologne
- 8. Slovénie
- 9. Suède



Conclusions

- Digital data preservation has a cost but data collection / data loss is more expensive
- La conservation des données numériques a un coût mais la collecte et la perte de données sont bien plus chères
- Digital data are re-used and studies show there is both a research and economic value and benefit to preservation
- Les données numériques sont réutilisées et des études montrent que la préservation des données bénéficie à la recherche et a une valeur ajoutée économique
- Current growth in national infrastructure
- Il y a un nombre croissant d'infrastructures nationales
- But there is also a need to work at European level
- Mais il y a aussi un besoin de travailler au niveau européen
- Importance of data standards and vocabulary mappings work
- Importance des normes de données et de la mise en concordance des vocabulaires







Digital preservation and access in a European perspective: Introducing ARIADNE

Préservation numérique et accès aux données dans une perspective européenne:
Introduction à ARIADNE

Julian Richards

Director, Archaeology Data Service, University of York, UK

Federico Nurra

Service Activités Internationales, DST, Inrap, FR

Pourquoi l'Inrap?



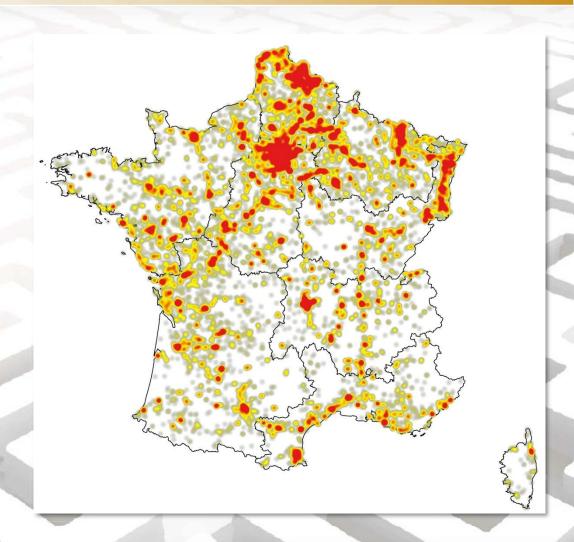


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L'Inrap

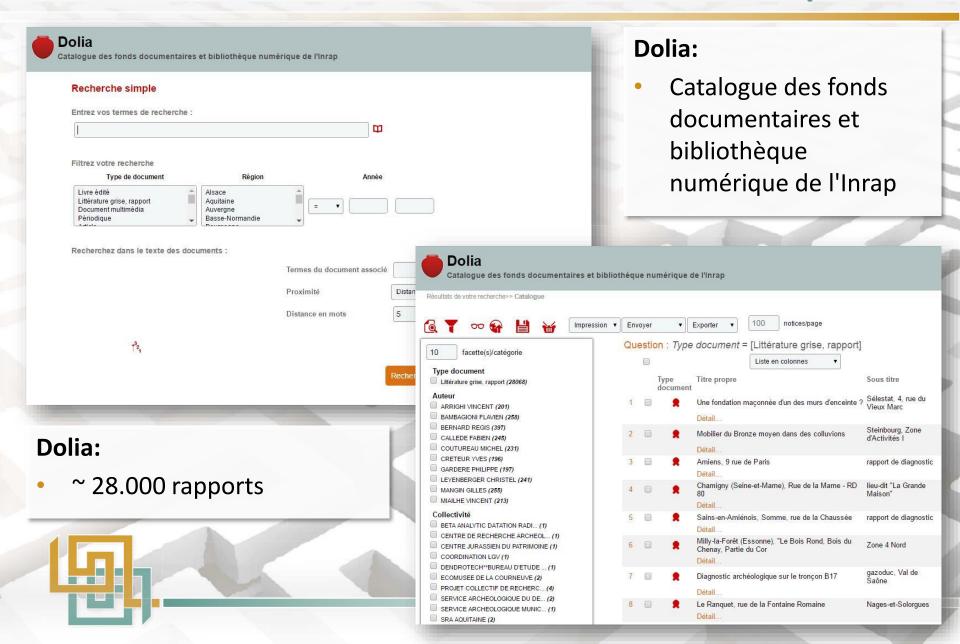
L'Inrap en chiffres:

- •~ 50 bases territoriales
- •~ 1800 archéologues
- •~ 2000 diagnostics/an
- •~ 300 fouilles/an
- •15 ans d'expérience

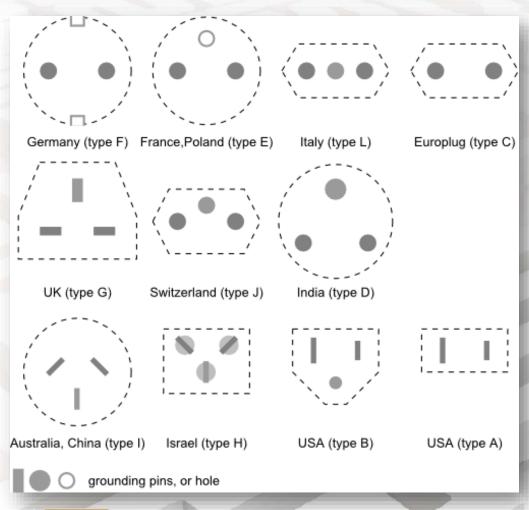




Point de départ



Quoi faire?





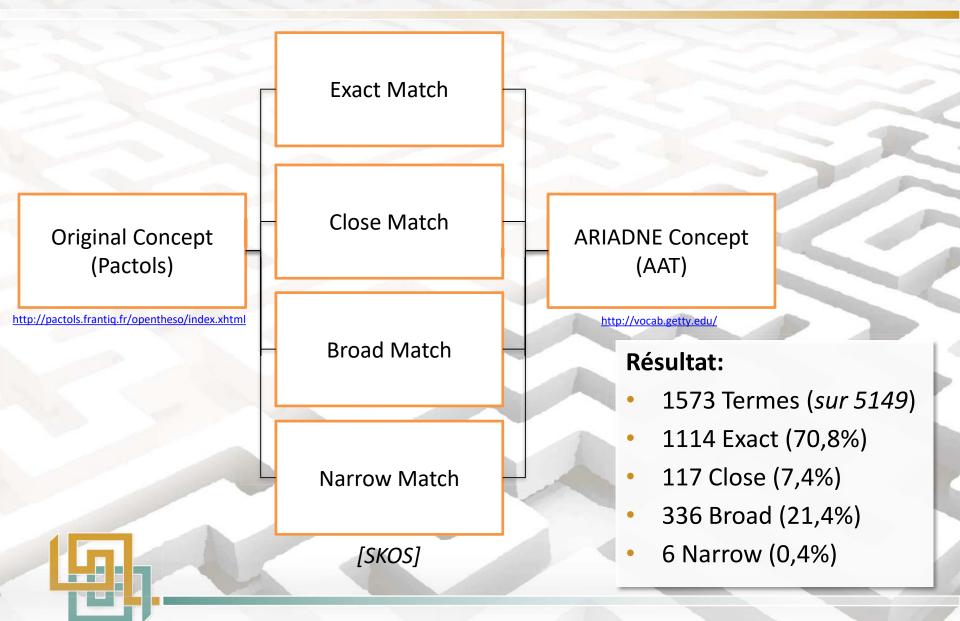


Mapping Dolia (UNIMARC) - ACDM

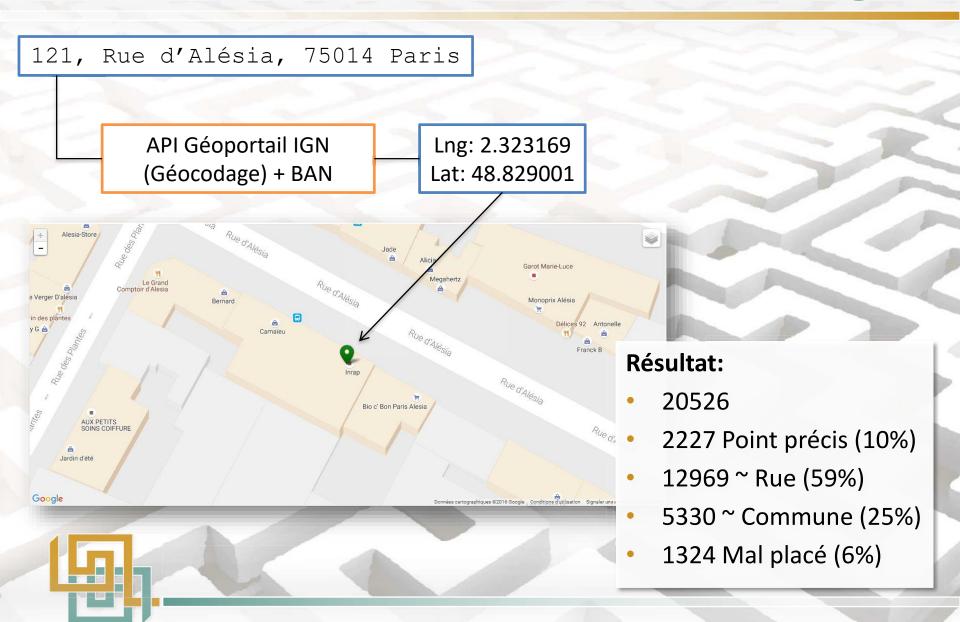
Champ	DOLIA (UNIMARC)	ACDM
Titre	UNIMARC 200 [\$a + \$e]	dcterm:title
Description	UNIMARC 330 [\$a]	dcterms:description
Date	UNIMARC 210 [\$d]	dcterms:issued
Mots Clés	UNIMARC 610 [\$a]	dcat:keyword
Langue	UNIMARC 101 [\$a]	dcterms:language
Chronologie	UNIMARC 634 [\$5]	acdm:temporal
Responsable Sc.	UNIMARC 700 [\$a]	acdm:scientificResponsible
Sujet	UNIMARC 606 [\$5]	acdm:nativeSubject
•••	•••	•••



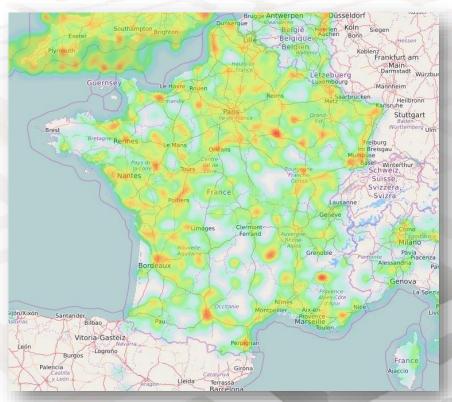
Alignement Pactols - AAT

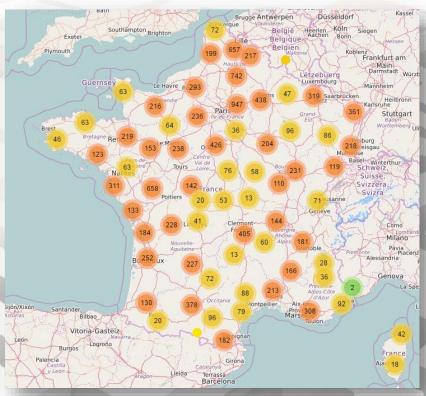


Conversion Adresses - Géocodage



Conversion Adresses - Géocodage





Heatmap





Chronologie Pactols - PeriodO

Période (Pactols)	Earliest start	Latest stop
	•••	•••
Néolithique	-6000	-2201
Néolithique ancien	-6000	-5301
Néolithique moyen	-5300	-4501
Néolithique récent	-4500	-2201
	•••	•••
Protohistoire	-2200	-51
Âge du Bronze	-2200	-801
Bronze ancien	-2200	-1601

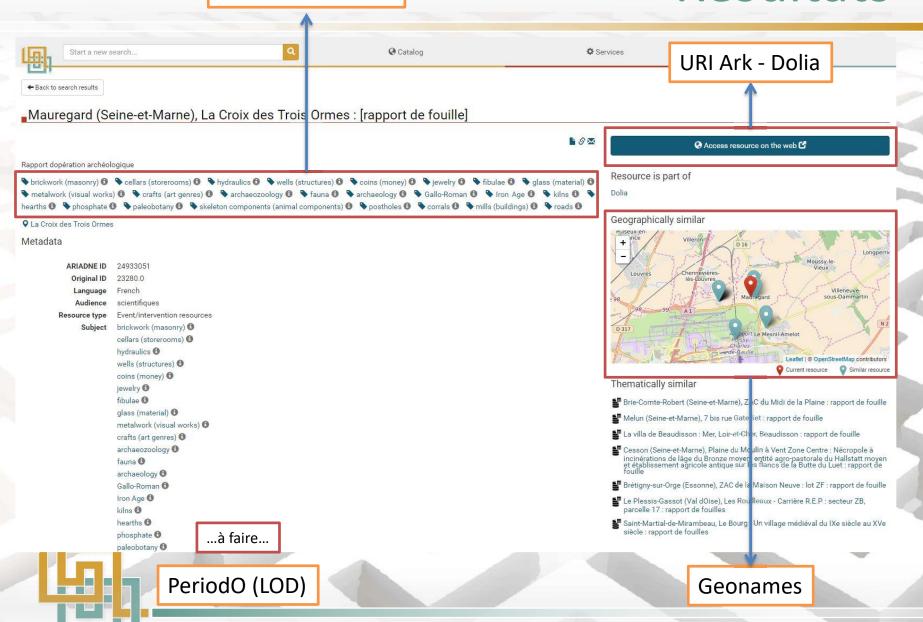
Résultat:

- 126 Termes chronologiques
- Archivage LOD sur <u>http://perio.do/</u>



Subject AAT (LOD)

Résultats

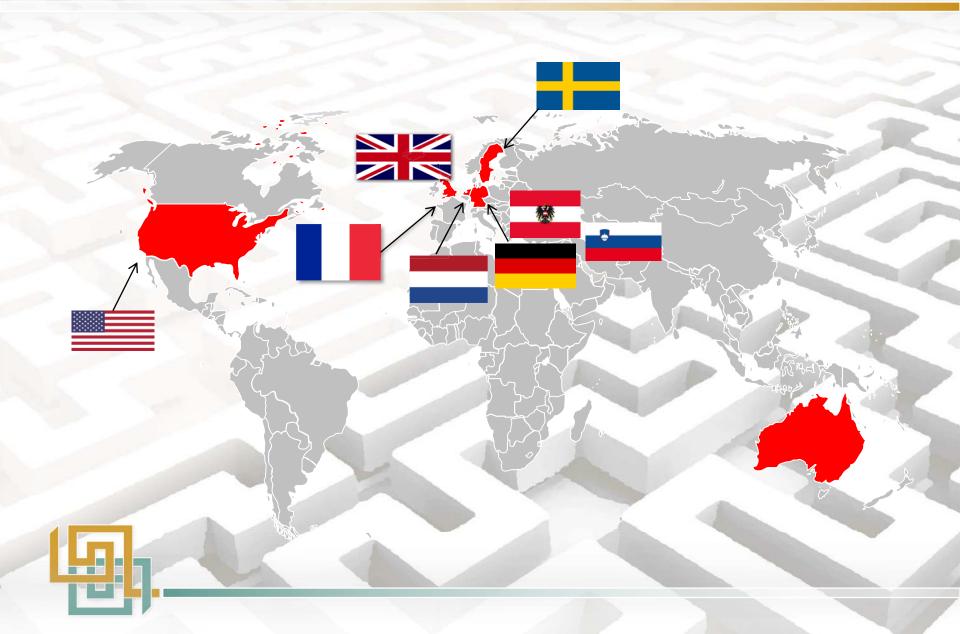


Perspectives

- Infrastructure nationale
- Langage commun
- Intégration des données issues de l'archéologie
- Interopérabilité

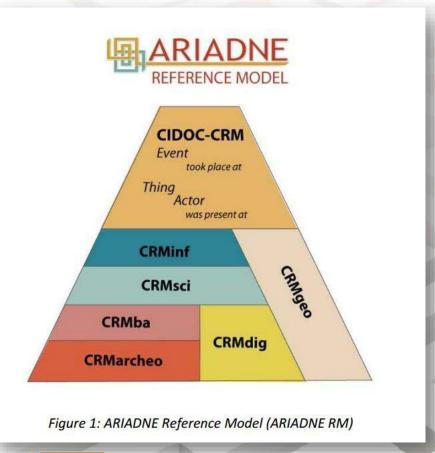


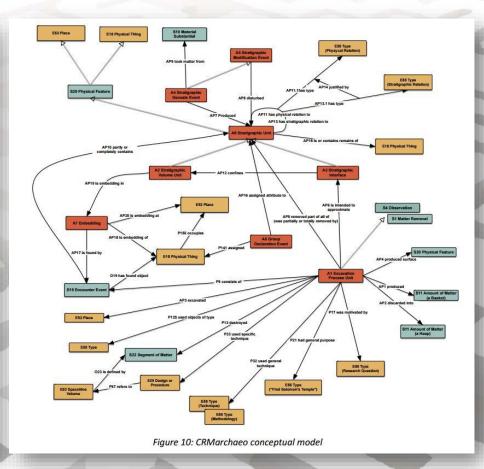
National Preservation Infrastructures



Prochaines étapes

Extended Conceptual Reference Model (Developed by FORTH & PIN)







http://www.ariadne-infrastructure.eu/Resources/D14.1-Extended-CRM

Merci pour votre attention

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