

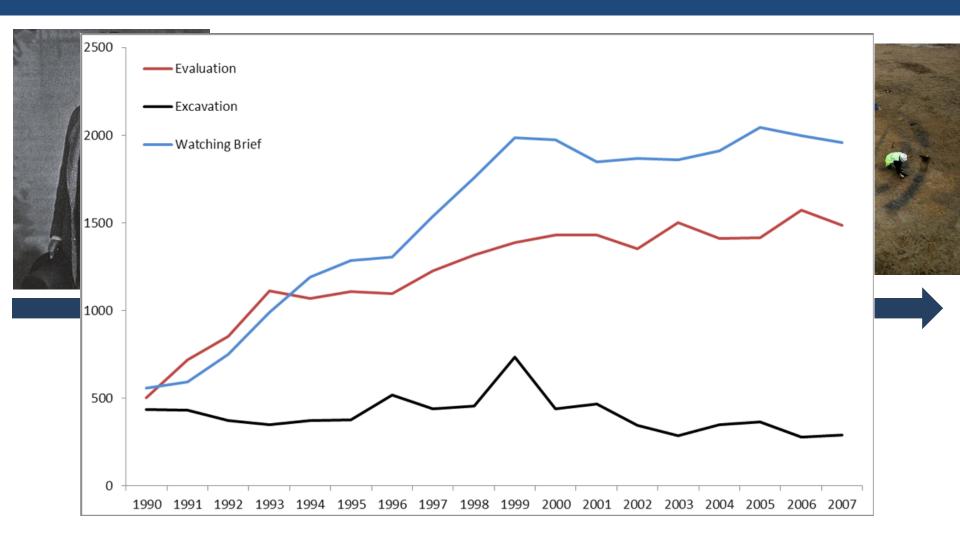
Beyond the Pale: grey literature as a method of publication

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Introduction

- A (very) quick overview of grey literature
- Case studies in archaeological publication
- The potential of an Open Access approach
- A mix of my own PhD research
- Ongoing projects at the ADS:
 - OASIS and the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain
- Note: based on data from England

Rise in work

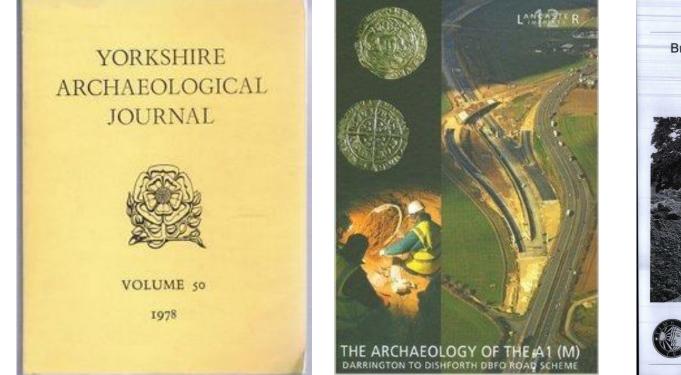


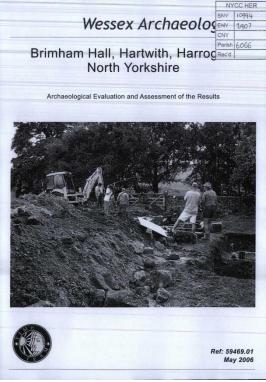
Data from the Historic England Excavation Index http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/304/

Publication crisis



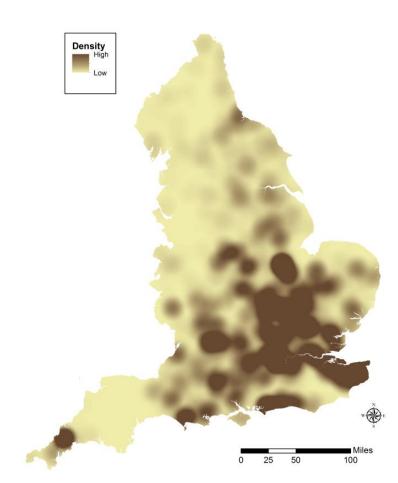
Change over time





Consequences/current thought

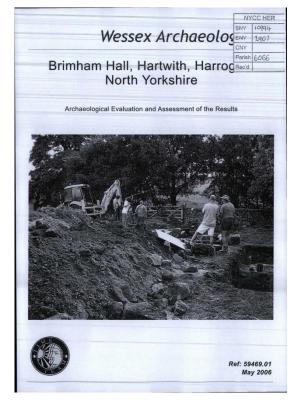
- Currently in an age of advanced data re-use.
- Post-PPG16: Drowning in Data?
- Unknown unknowns



PPG16 investigations used by the Prehistory of Britain and Ireland project [Data from doi:10.5284/1028304]

Attitudes to 'grey literature'

- A problem (for academics at least)
 - Inaccessible
 - Available in hard-copy only
 - Poor quality
 - Lack of interpretation
 - Lack of information (plans)



Attitudes to 'grey literature'

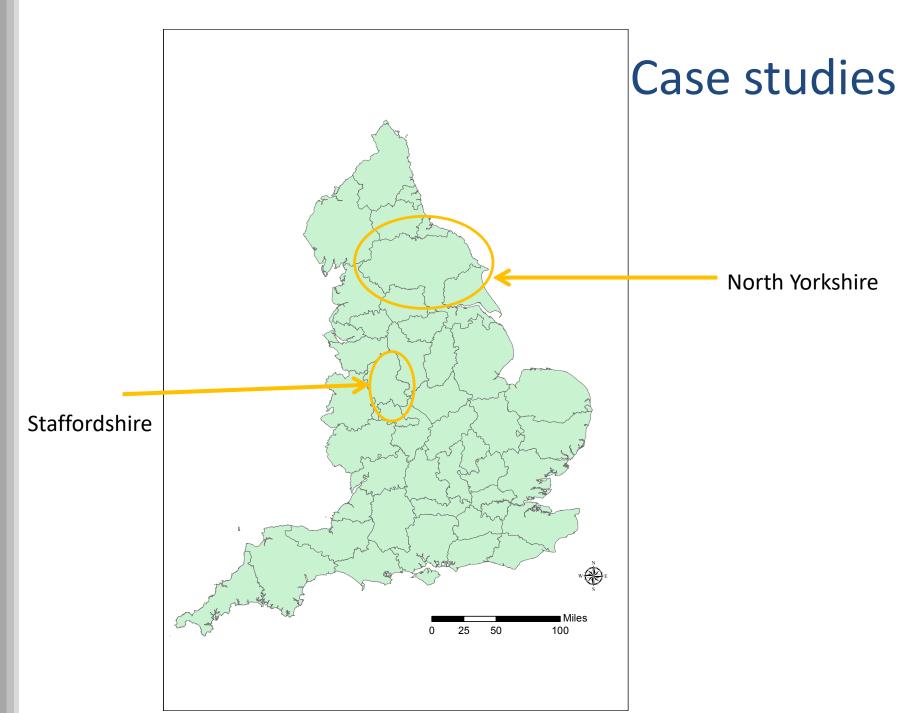


"...stands for manifold document types produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats that are protected by intellectual property rights, of sufficient quality to be collected and preserved by library holdings or institutional repositories, but not controlled by commercial publishers i.e., where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body"

Questions

- How much grey literature is there relative to traditional published material (and wholly unpublished works)?
- Why does it exist?
- Is it all bad?

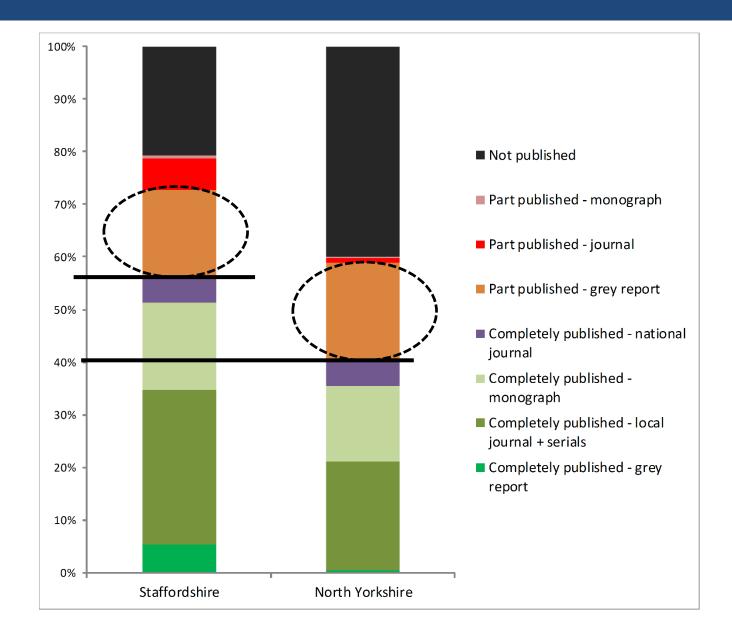




Definitive record of excavations + outputs

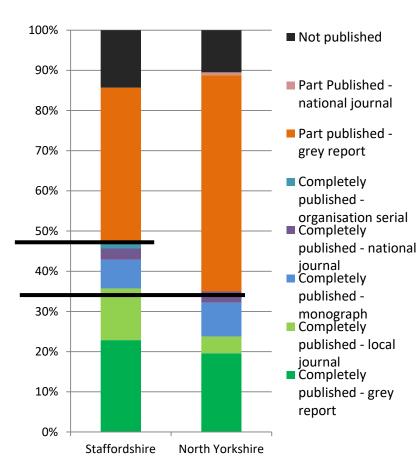


What's published?

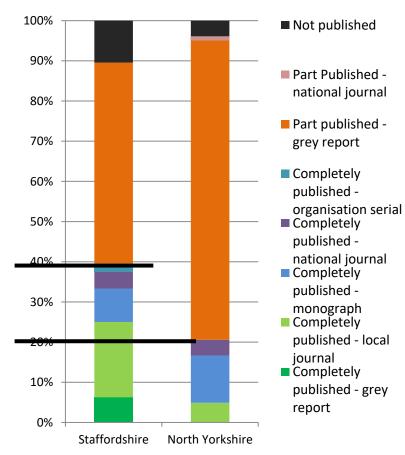


Fate of planning-led events

All recorded events



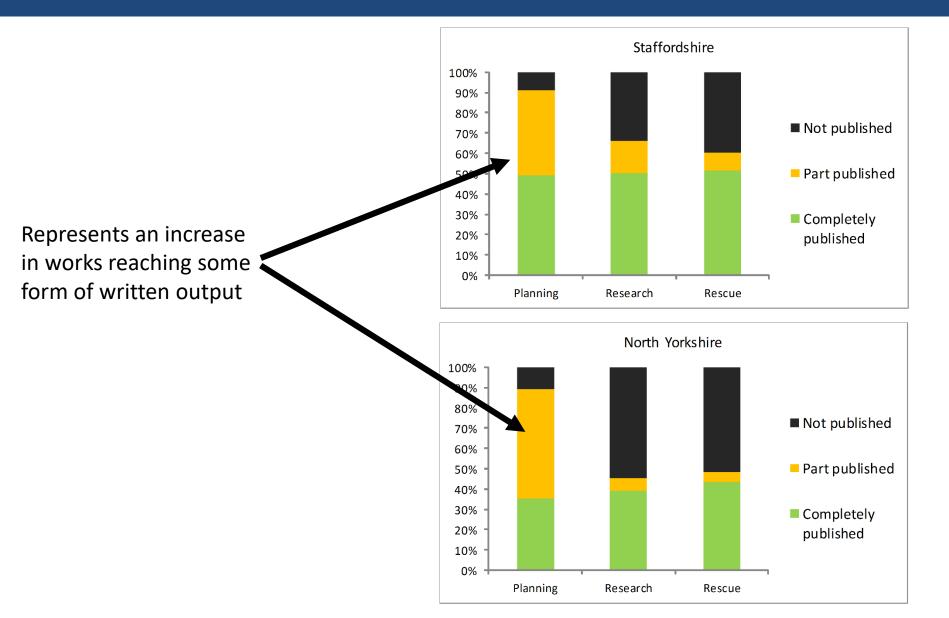
Just excavations of regional or national significance



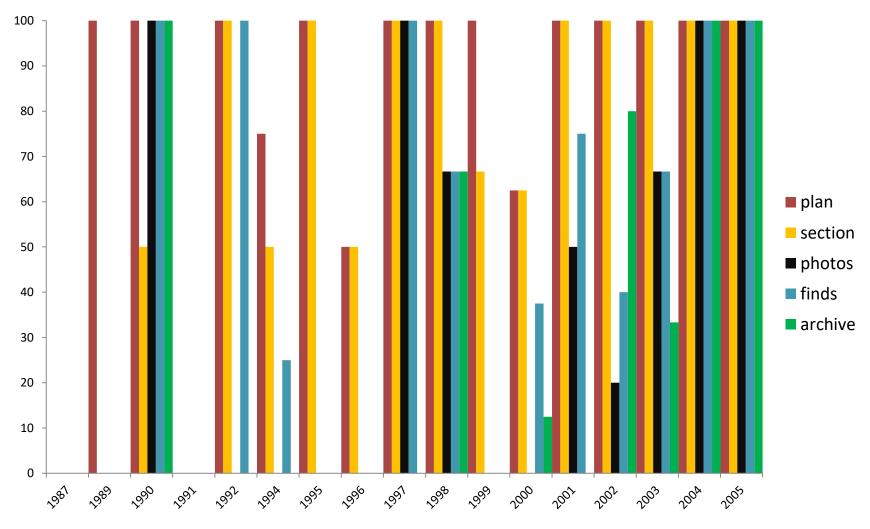
Why is there so much grey literature

- Evaluations very rarely have recourse to further publication
- Smaller excavations are often deemed to be adequately served by a (grey) report only
- Personal/organisational mistakes, disaster etc
- Local curators can have difficulties in enforcing post-excavation recommendations
- Money (or lack of)!
- Not accepted by local journals

Is it a bad thing?



Content of 'grey literature'



Staffordshire

Thoughts

- Is it even possible to publish everything in the traditional manner?
- Should we refine what it is to be published?
- Publication by wider synthesis rather than at a site-level?
- Increased (and pragmatic) emphasis on grey literature (including stop calling it that!)



Open Access



Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports

Introduction Browse by contractor Contractors A-Z Search reports

Introduction

The aim of this resource is to make available unpublished fieldwork reports in an easily retrievable fashion. There are **currently 38752 reports available** and this number is increasing steadily through the OASIS project in England and Scotland.



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

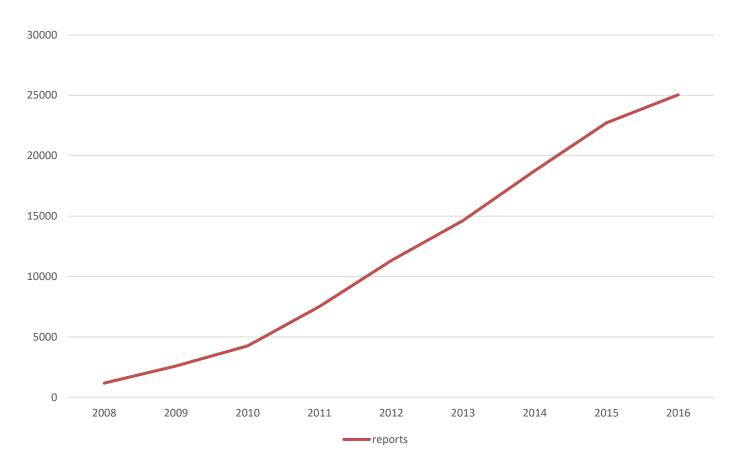
Resource identifiers

ADS Collection: 1093

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.



OASIS



Reports released into ADS library via OASIS (England)

In academic practice

The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource

Martyn Allen, Nathan Blick, Tom Brindle, Tim Evans, Michael Fulford, Neil Holbrook, Julian D Richards, Alex Smith, 2015

Home Map

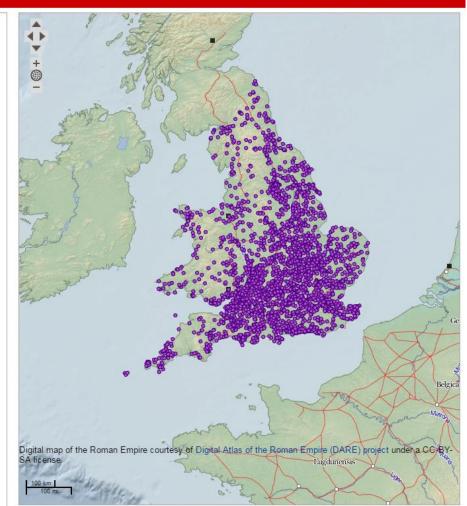


About this map:

This map displays layers from the project database, which can be viewed against a range of baseline datasets. The layers also include Roman roads and settlements derived from Historic England NRHE dataset held by the ADS. In addition, the data from Stage 1 of the Assessing The Research Potential of Grey Literature in the study of Roman England project 10.5284/1000418 is also included.

Tips:

- Click on the icon to return to the original extent
- Click on a point to view name and to link to the full record
- To zoom in on a specific area: hold down the leftmouse button and the SHIFT key, and draw a rectangle using your mouse











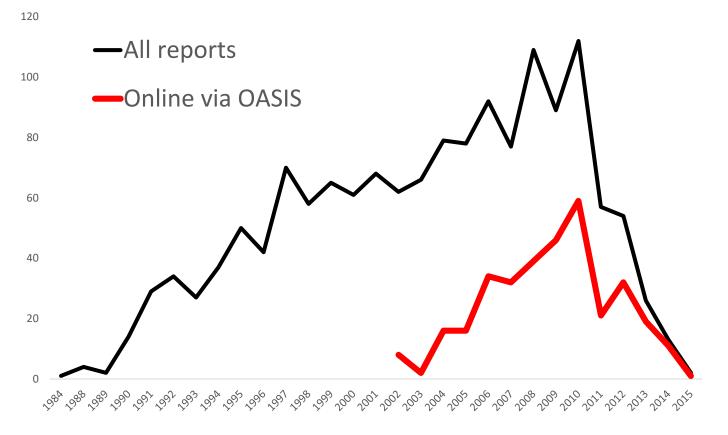
doi:10.5284/1030449

In academic practice

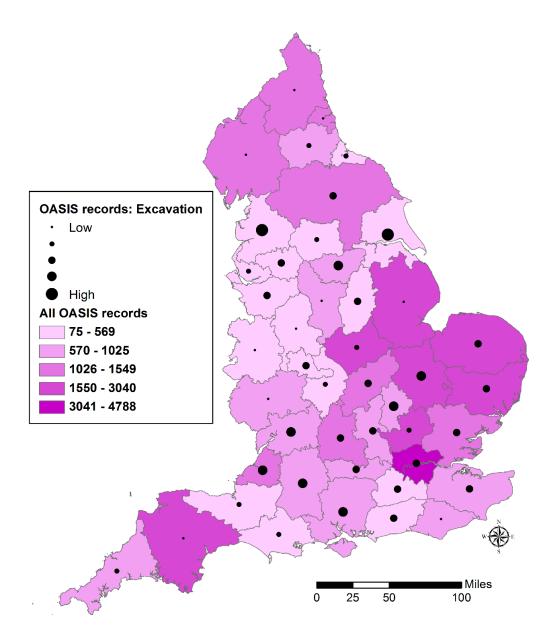
- 3479 records from England (1800s to 2014!)
- 1630 records with GL
- 1375 records with only GL
 - 1477 *reports*
 - 337 *reports* from OASIS (22%)

In academic practice

Reports used by the Roman Rural Settlement project



doi:10.5284/1030449



http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/blog/oasis/

Final thoughts

- A pragmatic approach: grey literature can be a good thing
- The tip of the iceberg what about the data behind the reports?