

# The Archaeology Data Service, DIGILABs and ARIADNEplus



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# Introduction to the ADS

- Set up in 1996 .
- Based within the University of York.
- 12 staff.
- Business model based upon charging policy.
- Trusted Digital Repository: Data Seal of Approval (working to Core Trust Seal).
- Received Digital Preservation Coalition's Decennial Award in 2012.



## The Archaeology Data Service:

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

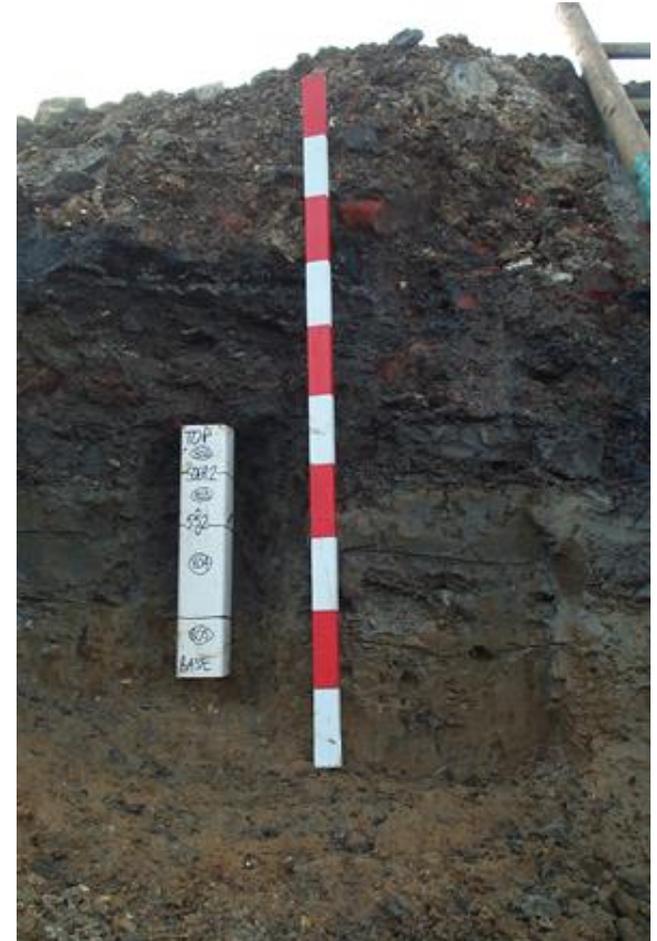
- Collects + Preserves datasets.
- Provides easy and free access to data.
- Provides guidance and support to data creators.

The screenshot shows the ADS website homepage. At the top is the ADS logo and navigation menu (HOME, SEARCH, DEPOSIT, RESEARCH, ADVICE, ABOUT, GALLERY, HELP). Below is a 'FEATURED COLLECTION' section with a background image of a rock surface and a text box: 'Maeshowe: The Application of RTI to Norse Runes'. To the right is a red callout box: 'The Archaeology Data Service is the only accredited digital repository in the UK for heritage data, with over 20 years of experience supporting research, learning and teaching with free, high quality and dependable digital resources.' Below this are three service tiles: 'DEPOSIT' (with a download icon), 'SEARCH' (with a magnifying glass icon), and 'NEWS' (with a newspaper icon). Each tile contains a brief description of the service. At the bottom, there is a footer with 'University of York Legal Statements | Website Terms and Conditions | Cookies | Privacy Policy' and 'Contact Us'.

# Challenges for Archaeology

## Digital Data and Archaeology

- Archaeology is **destructive**
- Comprehensive records of field work are imperative
- Majority of data recorded in grey literature
- Traditionally, access to data has been problematic



# ADS collections

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

HOME SEARCH DEPOSIT RESEARCH ADVICE ABOUT HELP

## Roman Amphorae: a digital resource

University of Southampton, 2005 (updated 2014)

- [Home](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Catalogue](#)
- [Fabrics](#)
- [Search](#)
- [Reference](#)
- [Metadata](#)
- [Usage Statistics](#)

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### Catalogue of Amphora

Choose a letter from the list below.

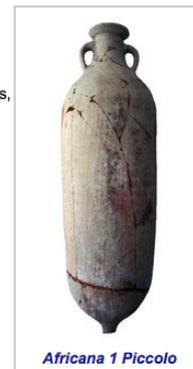
[A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#)

This is the catalogue of preferred terms; if the term you are looking for is not here, please search the [alternative classifications](#).

Amphora types beginning with **A**.

Use the **i** link to view the more details of the type, including photos, drawings, thin sections, petrology and bibliographic information.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 1 Piccolo               | <a href="#">i</a> Almagro 51C                        |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 2A Grande               | <a href="#">i</a> Almagro 51C Variant                |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 2B Grande               | <a href="#">i</a> Almagro 54                         |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 2B Pseudo-Tripolitanian | <a href="#">i</a> AM72                               |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 2C Grande               | <a href="#">i</a> Amphorae Saumure d'Espagne         |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 2D Grande               | <a href="#">i</a> Amphore de Pamphylie               |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 3A                      | <a href="#">i</a> Amphore Égyptienne 1               |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 3B                      | <a href="#">i</a> Amphore Égyptienne 2               |
| <a href="#">i</a> Africana 3C                      | <a href="#">i</a> Amphore Égyptienne Bitronconique 3 |
| <a href="#">i</a> Agora F65-66                     | <a href="#">i</a> Amrit amphora                      |
| <a href="#">i</a> Agora G199                       | <a href="#">i</a> Ancient Tripolitanian Amphora      |
| <a href="#">i</a> Agora K109                       | <a href="#">i</a> Aquincum 78                        |
| <a href="#">i</a> Agora M54                        |  |



*Africana 1 Piccolo*

<https://doi.org/10.5284/1028192>

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

SEARCH

HOME ARCHSEARCH ARCHIVES ADS-easy LEARNING ADVICE RESEARCH ABOUT US BLOG LOGIN

▶ ALL | JOURNALS AND SERIES | GREY LITERATURE | PROJECT ARCHIVES | BIBLIOGRAPHIES | THESES

## 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

### Introduction

[Query](#)

[Map](#)

[Metadata](#)

[Usage Statistics](#)

[Feedback questionnaire](#)

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### Primary contact

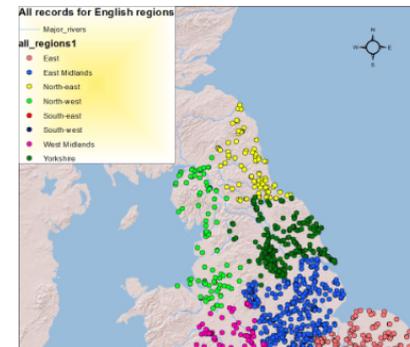
Prof Michael Fulford  
Professor of Archaeology  
School of Archaeology, Geography and  
Environmental Science  
University of Reading  
Whiteknights  
PO Box 218  
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RG6 6AA

### Introduction

This resource brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the overarching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. It includes both traditionally published reports and 'grey literature' reports from developer-funded excavations since 1990.

The project arose from pilot projects undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology<sup>1</sup> and funded by Historic England and it began in 2012. It is funded by grants from the Leverhulme Trust to the Universities of Reading and York (ADS)<sup>2</sup> and from Historic England to Cotswold Archaeology.<sup>3</sup>

Phase 1 (April 2015) publishes the settlement evidence from Roman England. Subsequent phases will add Roman Wales (by December 2015) and the related finds, environmental and burial data (by 1st April 2017). These will be used alongside the specific site data in a series of integrative studies on rural settlement, economy, people and ritual to be published by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies as Britannia Monographs between 2016 and 2018.

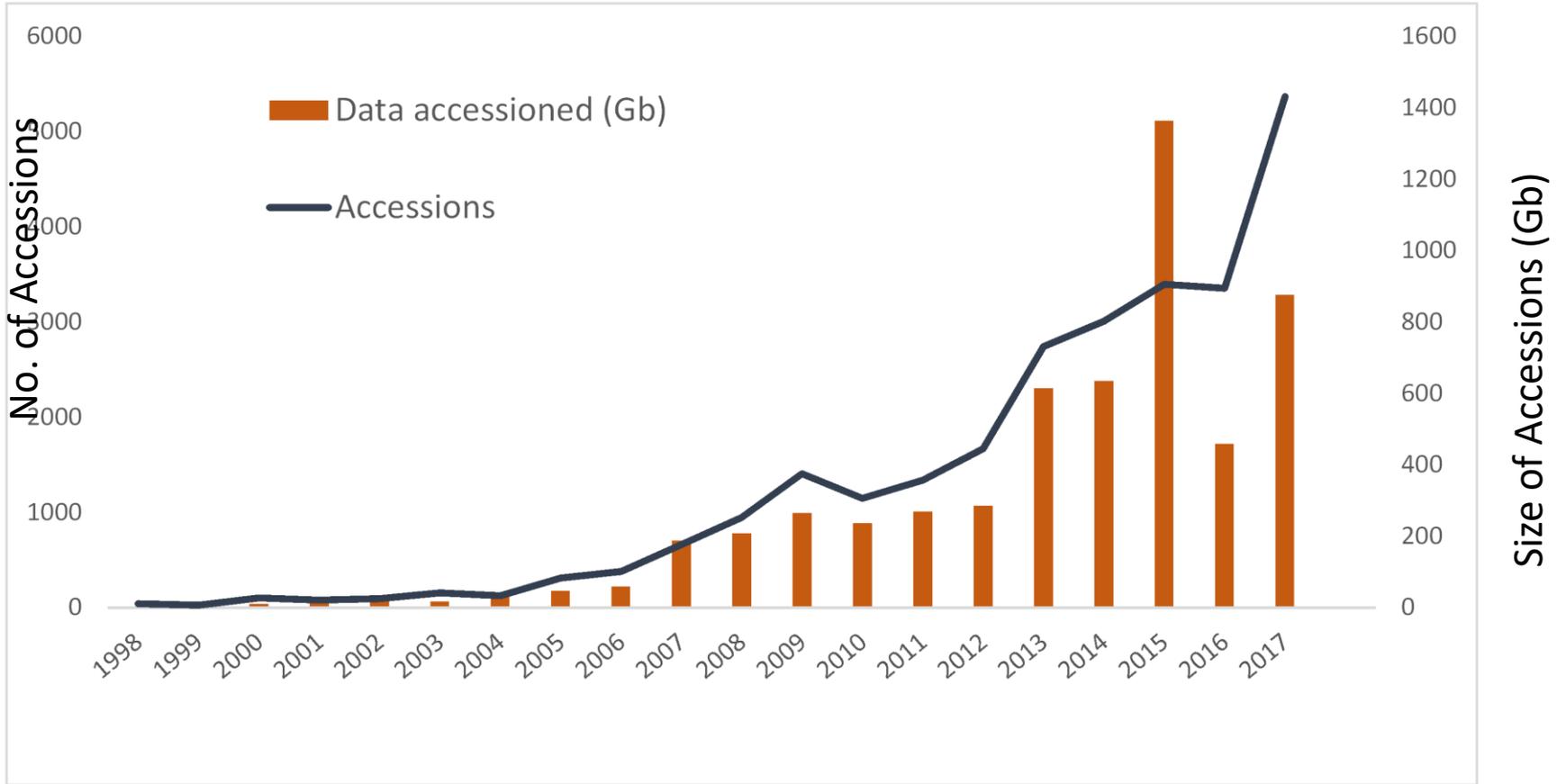


<https://doi.org/10.5284/1030449>

# ADS collections

- Example of commercial

# ADS collections



# ADS + E-RIHS UK

- Summarise our involvement – why am I reporting on this?



- The Infrastructure and Access Working Group of E-RIHS UK (the UK national hub of E-RIHS) has been tasked with developing an understanding of the needs and requirements of the UK heritage science communities.
- To explore the current provision of infrastructure services and to estimate the future need and scope of infrastructure investments.

- Research was commissioned from Preservation Matters Ltd to understand current UK heritage science capabilities:
  - Quantitative research on current provision and future needs
  - Analysis of the current heritage science sector
  - A report outlining the current state and key opportunities for UK heritage science infrastructure development

- UK Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science (UKRIHS) Report on Heritage Science Capabilities
- Published 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019

# UKRIHS survey

- The survey was designed to collect information on individual research facilities at institutions. Data collected included:
  - a general description of the facility and provider
  - categorization according to the E-RIHS four platform typology
  - a summary of potential applications
  - a technical description of equipment and techniques
  - an estimation of value and of future investment needed in the facility
  - conditions of access to the facility

# UKRIHS survey

Public Sector	Higher Education
Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales	Cardiff University
English Heritage	Nottingham Trent University
Historic England	Science & Technology Facility Council
Historic Environment Scotland	UCL
Imperial War Museums	Universities of Glasgow
National Museums Scotland	University of Oxford
Natural History Museum	University of York
Tate	
The British Museum	
The National Archives	
Victoria + Albert Museum	
Heritage	Commercial
Historic Royal Palaces	York Archaeological Trust
National Trust for England, Wales & Northern Ireland	

# UKRIHS survey

- E-RIHS uses a typology to categorise heritage science capability / facility:
  - major research equipment (or sets of instruments) (FIXLAB or MOLAB),
  - knowledge-based resources such as reference collections, archives and data (ARCHLAB)
  - e-infrastructures or virtual facilities (DIGILAB).
- Most responses from FIXLAB + MOLAB
- Overlap between ARCHLAB + DIGILAB
- ARCHLAB under-reported?

# UKRIHS survey: cost

- The total annual running costs from the 21 facilities that reported information comes to just over **£4 million**
- Cost of providing access
  - Difficult to provide an overall indicative cost per unit
  - Most on cost to user (such as sample analysis or scientific dating)

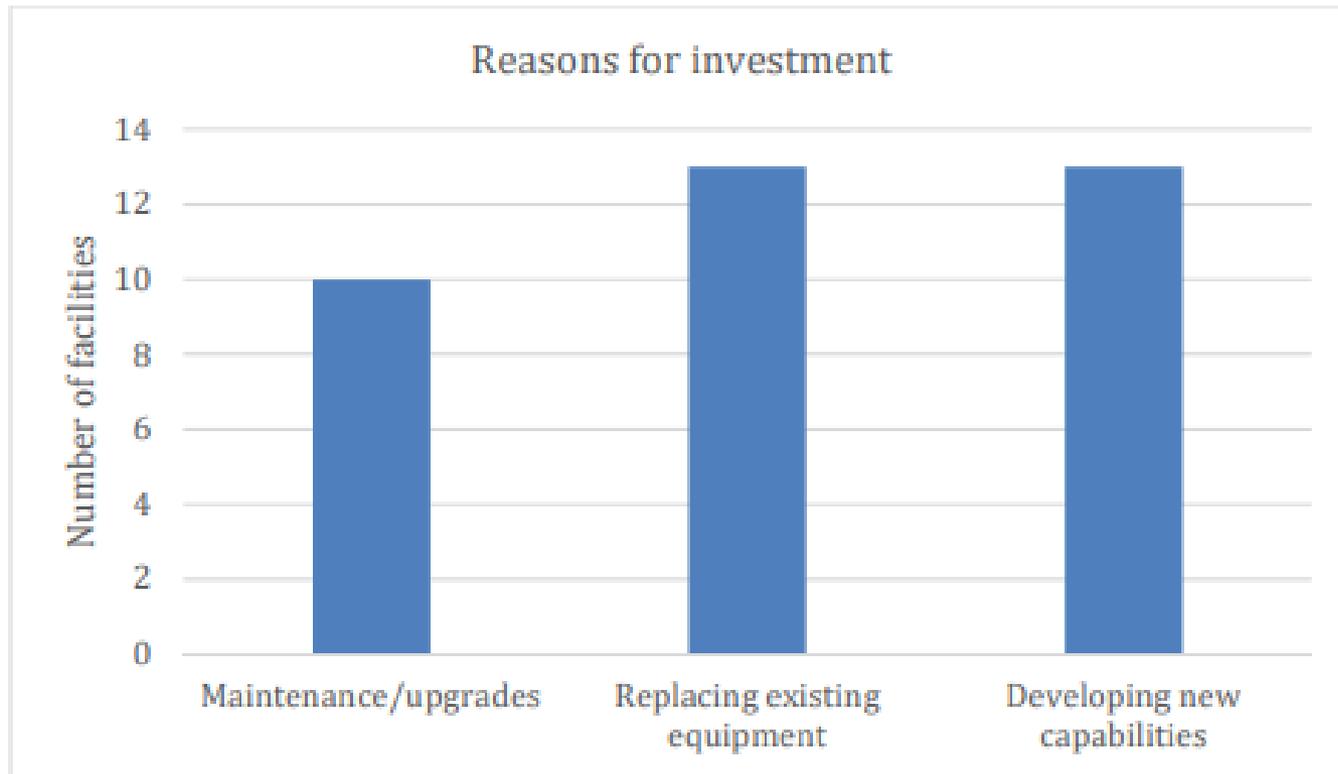
# UKRIHS survey: conditions of access

- Some facilities already provide regular access to the wider research community:
  - XRD laboratory AC-NMW (FIXLAB)
  - Historic England Archive (ARCHLAB)
  - ISIS Neutron and Muon Source (FIXLAB)
  - RLAHA, University of Oxford (FIXLAB)
  - Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Radiocarbon and Stable Isotope Laboratory, Universities of Glasgow (FIXLAB)
  - UCL Mobile Heritage Lab (MOLAB)
  - **Archaeology Data Service (ADS)**, University of York (DIGILAB)

# UKRIHS survey: future investment

- Twenty of the 42 facilities responding to the survey provided financial estimates of future investment needed over the next five years.
- “Confidently be said that this portion of the heritage science research infrastructure has identified investment needs in excess of **£26 million** within the next five years.”

# UKRIHS survey: reasons for investment



# UKRIHS survey: conclusions

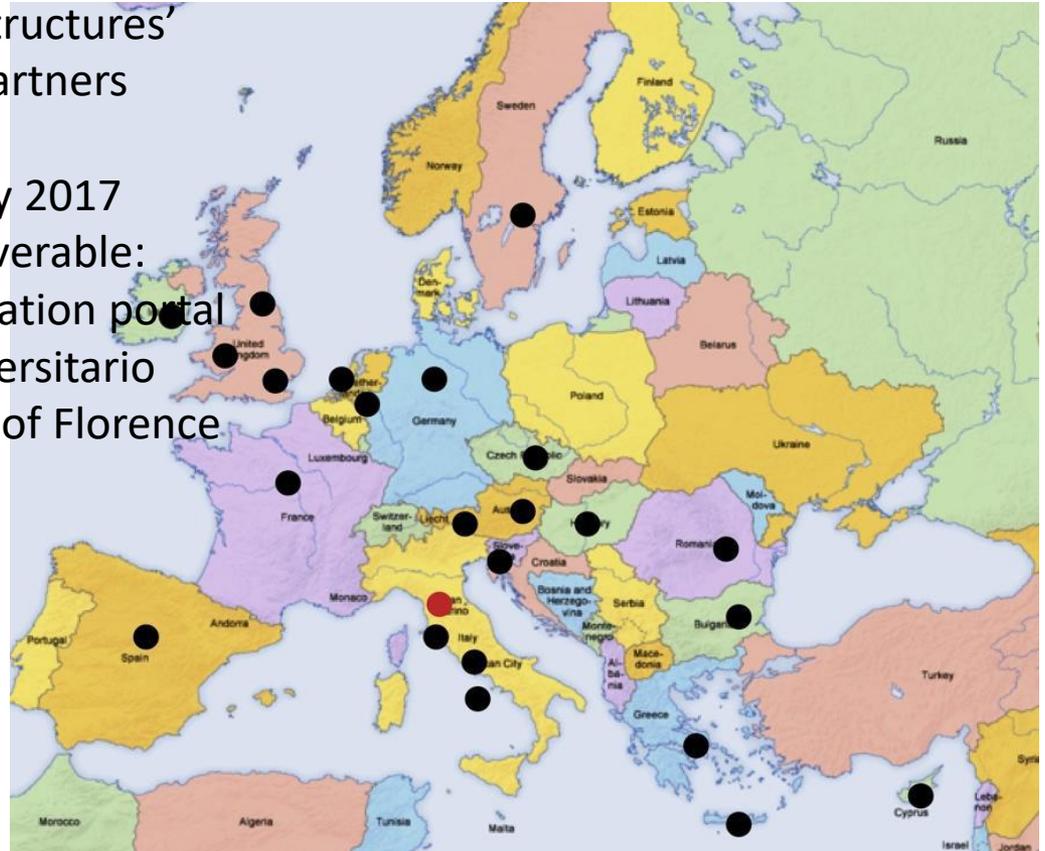
- Coordination
- Investment in Staffing
  - Critical to opening up access to FIXLAB and MOLAB facilities
- Investment to develop individual facilities but also to facilitating greater access to large national facilities
- Most important: A community need for **ARCHLAB/DIGILAB** facilities

# UKRIHS survey: conclusions

- A community need for ARCHLAB/DIGILAB facilities
  - Noted as the key need – many respondents highlighted struggle to access data in the UK
  - Support increased access as a principle
  - Capability to deliver access via infrastructure.
  - Also - the need to ensure long-term preservation

# ARIADNE

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



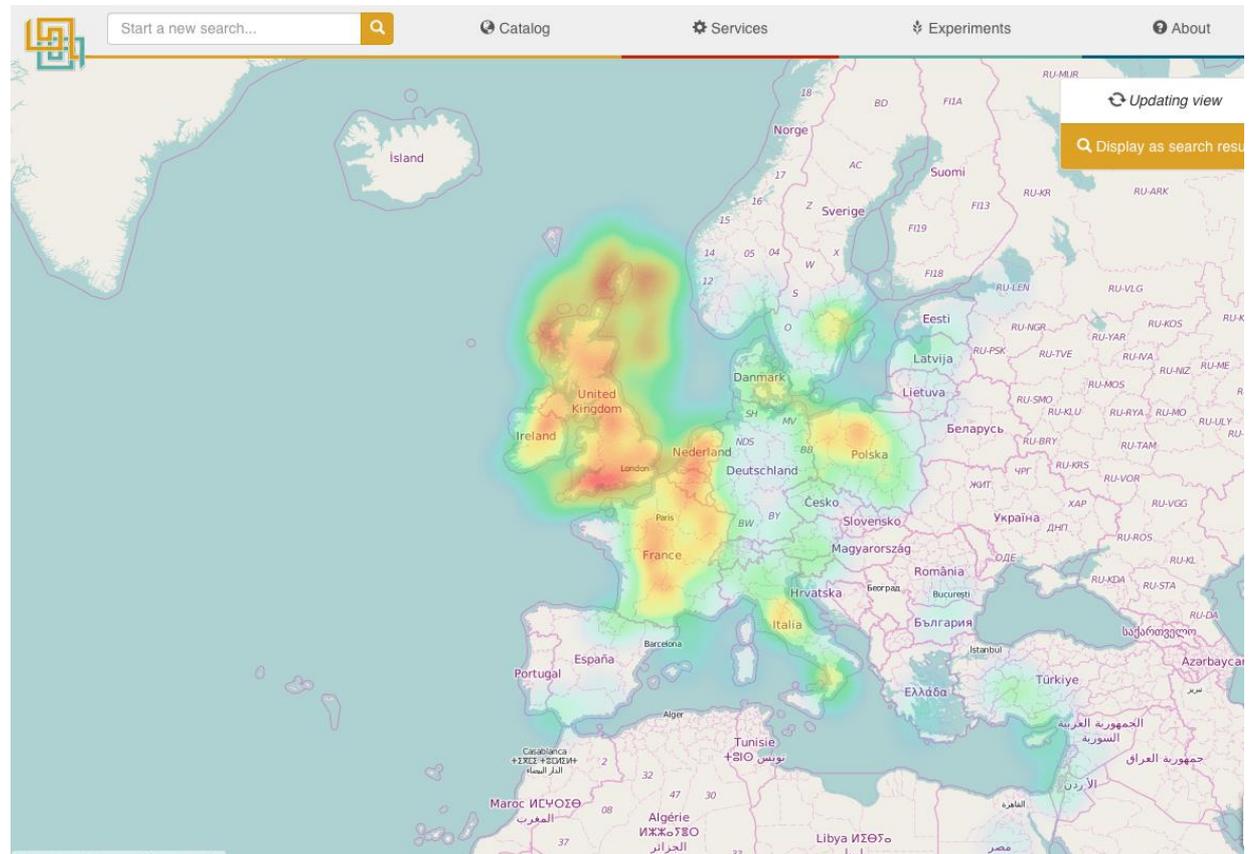
<http://portal.ariadne-infrastructure.eu/>

# ARIADNE

- *“...the ARIADNE network developed out of the vital need to develop infrastructures for the management and integration of archaeological data at a European level. As a digital infrastructure for archaeological research ARIADNE brings together and integrates existing archaeological research data infrastructures so that researchers can use the various distributed datasets and technologies.”* ESFRI 2016 Roadmap

- ARIADNE succeeded in integrating archaeological datasets in its Registry, with more than 1.700.000 datasets recorded and managed according to the FAIR principles
- Built a community of use consisting of about 11.000 archaeologists engaged with its services

# ARIADNE



<http://portal.ariadne-infrastructure.eu/>

# ARIADNEplus

- Extending and Focusing ARIADNE
- Extending the ARIADNEplus approach to new communities, both geographically and thematically
- Consolidating the archaeological community around the ARIADNEplus approach
- Fostering the Open Science approach and data FAIRness
- Preparing the community for the ARIADNEplus Cloud within the **European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)**



*ARIADNEplus is funded by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Programme*



# ARIADNEplus

**ARIADNE:**

**24 partners; 18 countries**



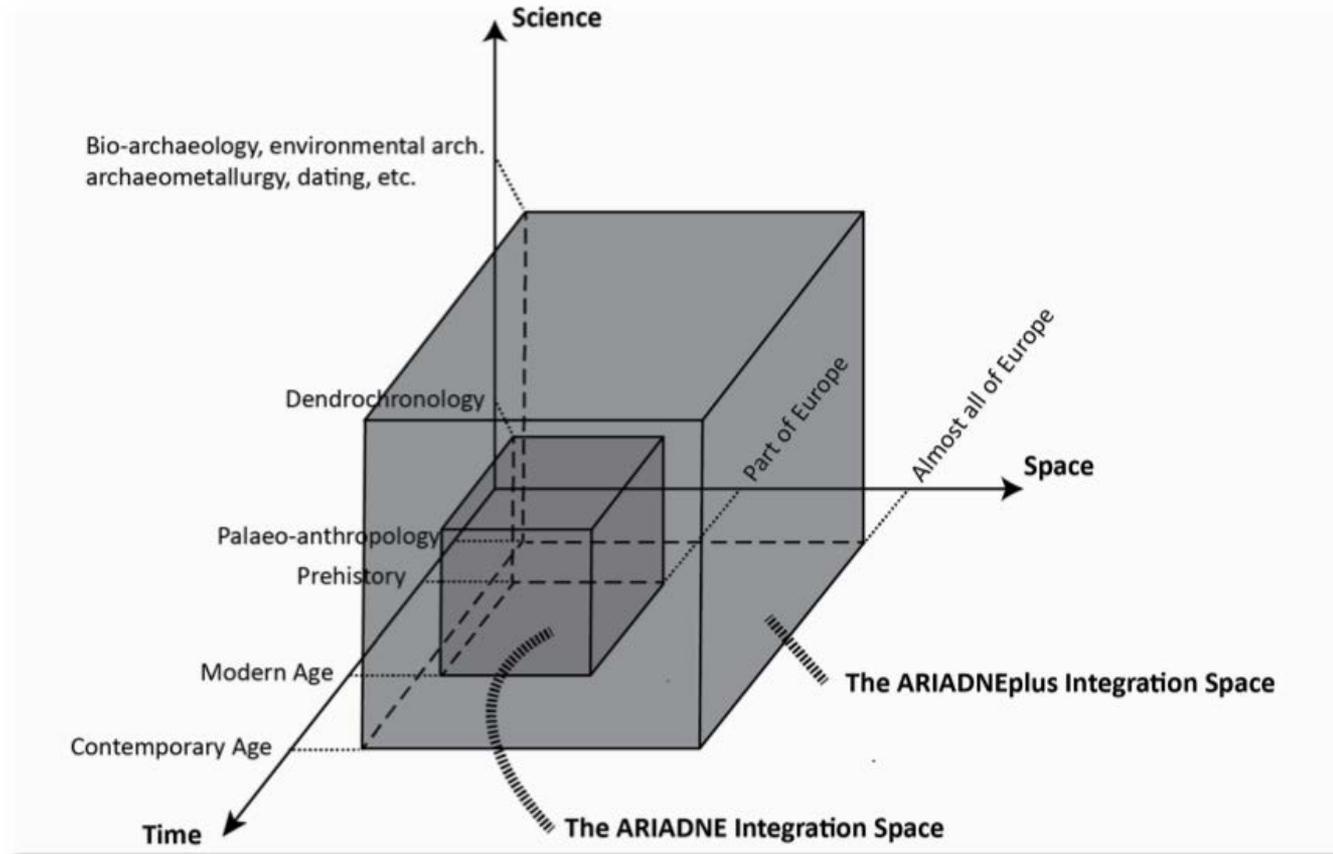
**ARIADNEplus:**

**41 partners; 27 countries**



**Plus: Argentina, Japan & USA**

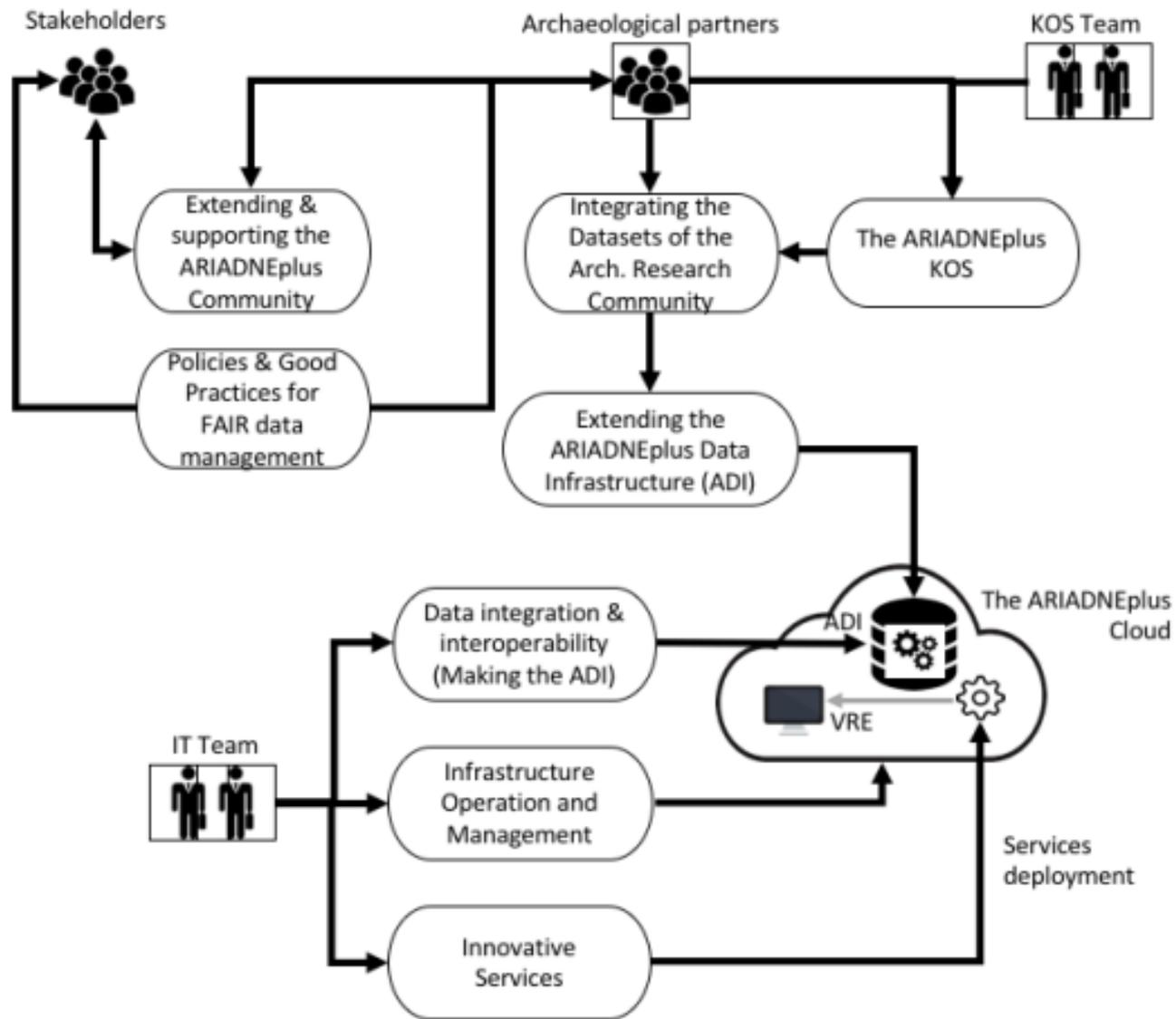
# ARIADNEplus



- Thematic extension of the ARIADNE data infrastructure
  - Include capacity for item-based searches, for example:
  - Human Palaeo-biology and Palaeo-environments
    - Palaeoanthropology
    - Bio-archaeology and Ancient DNA
    - Environmental Archaeology
  - Analytical Investigations
    - Inorganic Materials Study
    - Dating, including Dendrochronology

- Data Infrastructure
  - Hardware layer (dynamic pool of virtual machines supporting computation and storage)
  - Services layer: e-infrastructure middleware and end user services

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  - Hardware layer (dynamic pool of virtual machines supporting computation and storage)
  - Services layer: e-infrastructure middleware and end user services
    - Visual services
    - Text annotation
    - Text mining
    - Space-time services



## Further Information

**<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>**



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