

ARCHAIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
AUTOMATIC INTERPRETATION
AND DOCUMENTATION
OF CERAMICS

Open Data and ARCHAIDE

Prof Julian Richards

Archaeology Data Service

University of York

This project has received funding from the
European Union's Horizon 2020 research
and innovation programme under grant
agreement No 693548



G8 Open Data Charter 2013

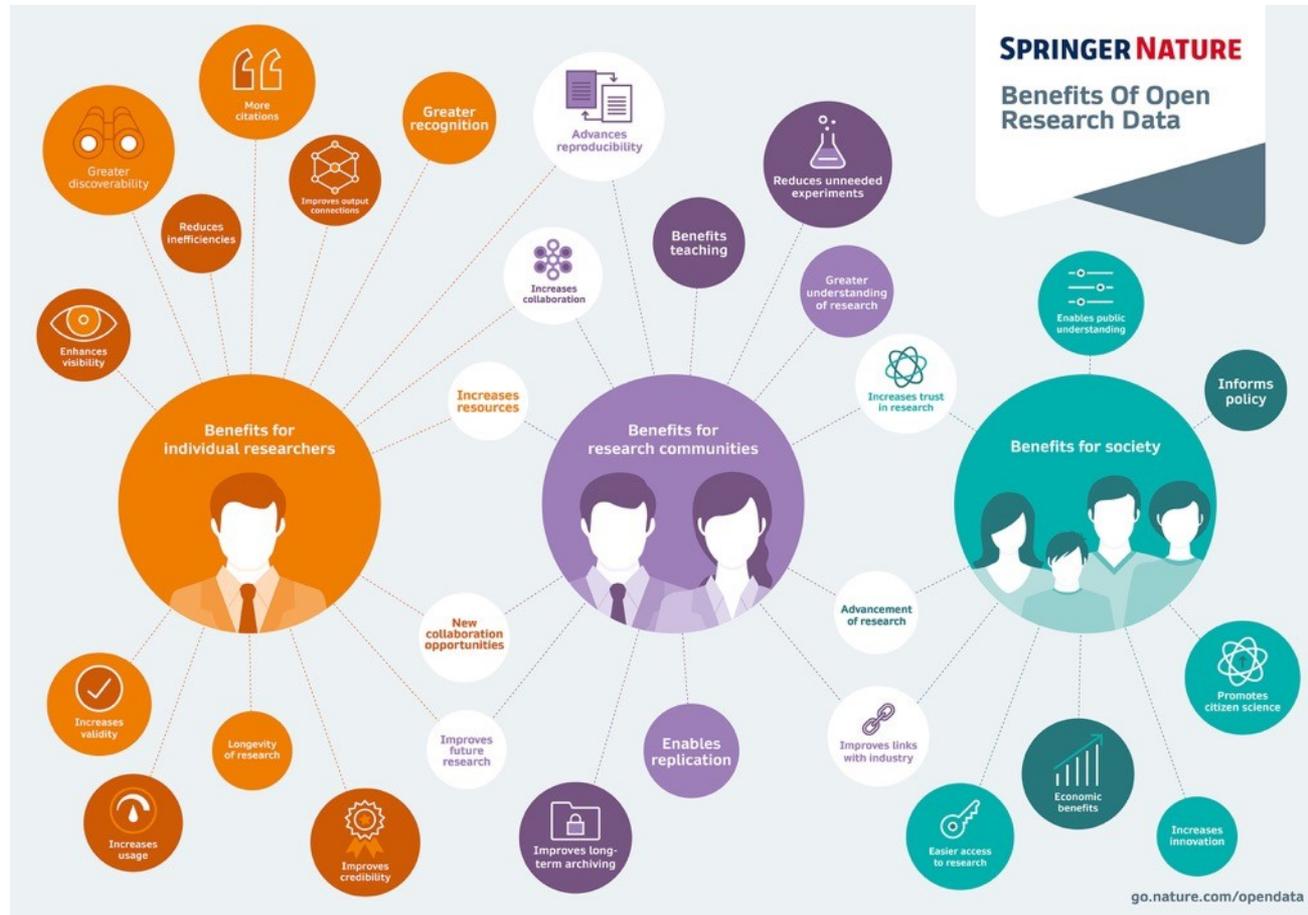
Policy paper

G8 Open Data Charter and Technical Annex

Published 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.”

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



<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5179006.v1>

Open Data get more use, *Nature* 502 (2013) doi:10.1038/nj7471-399b

- Scientists who share their data get a boost in citations
- Piwowar & Vision examined citations of 10,555 papers on gene expression published 2000-09.
- Those for which the data were freely available received 9% more citations
- Reuse and citations of the open data continued to rise for six years after publication.
- Early career researchers have good reason to share their data: “It will increase the impact of their research and that's good for their citation statistics and visibility.”
- Researchers should store their data in well-known, easily accessible repositories.

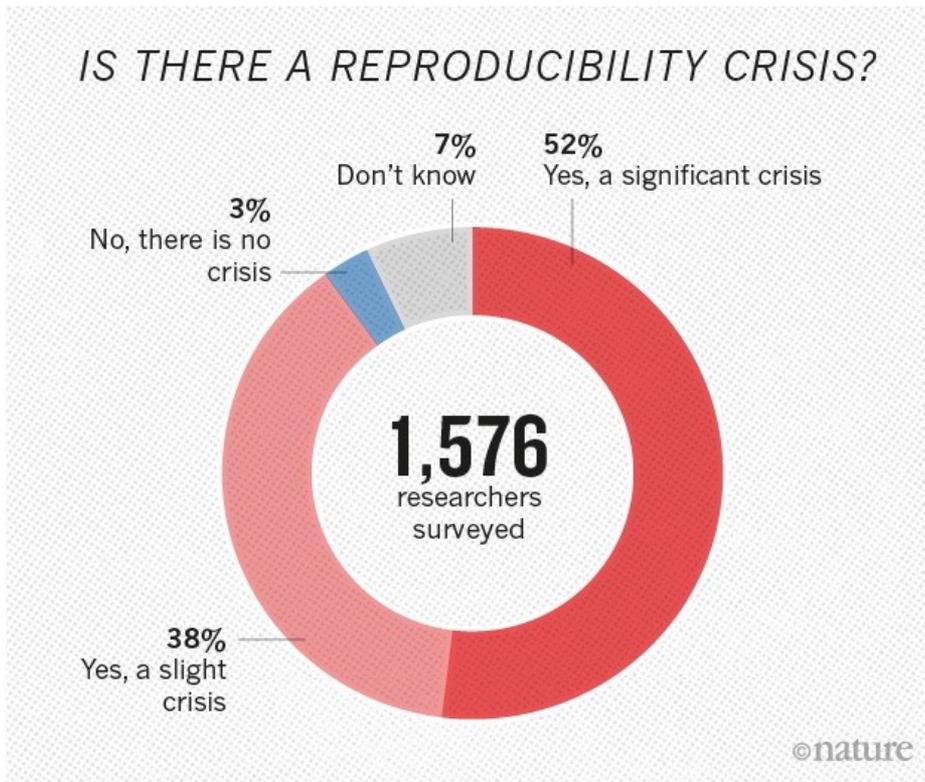
Reproducibility

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2019. Reproducibility and Replicability in Science. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

<https://doi.org/10.17226/25303>.

NSF should support data repositories for long-term archiving and preservation of digital artifacts that support claims made in the scholarly record based on NSF-funded research

“The Open Research Data Pilot of the European Commission enables open access and reuse of research data”

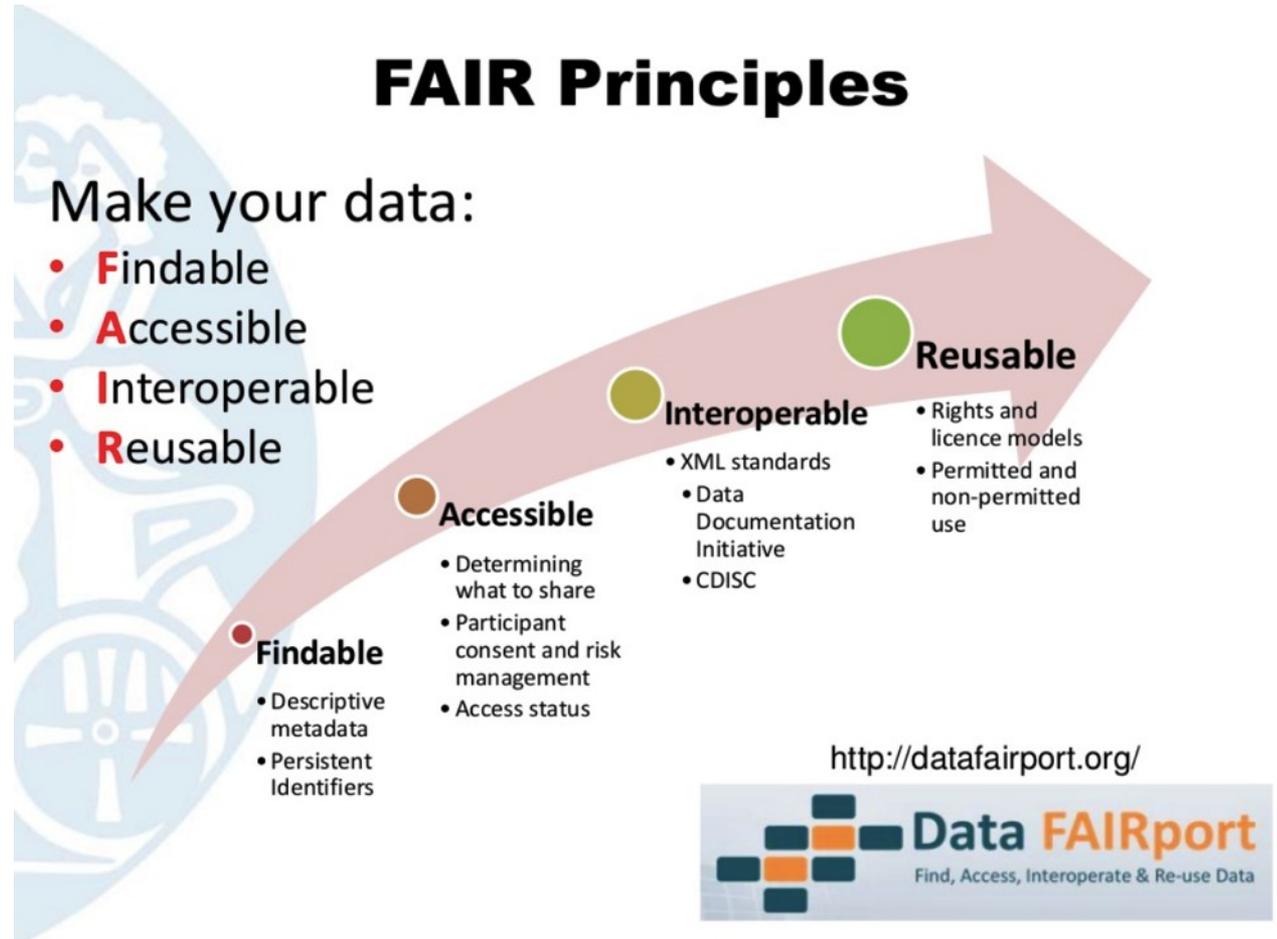


FAIR Principles

- 2014: Leiden workshop
- Sept 2017: endorsed by G7 Science Ministers, Turin

Make your data:

- **F**indable
- **A**ccessible
- **I**nteroperable
- **R**eusable



<http://datafairport.org/>



ARIADNE European User Needs Research

- 94% of researchers agreed that it is important that datasets are available online in an uncomplicated way.
- 87% of researchers agreed that they often do not know what research data is available because it is stored in so many different places and databases.
- 74% of researchers consider it important to have easy access to international datasets.
- The perceived lack of professional recognition and reward for sharing data is a barrier to data sharing for 72% of researchers.
- A lack of institutional or international repositories for archaeological data sets was a barrier to data sharing for 60% of researchers.

Archaeology Data Service/ *Internet Archaeology*: ARCHAIDE partner and trusted digital repository

OPEN DATA ARCHIVE - OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL



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FEATURED COLLECTION

Osteological Analysis of Early Bronze Age human skeletal remains in Tyne and Wear Museums

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.

DEPOSIT

Depositing heritage data with the ADS ensures that your data will be professionally curated in the long term and easily accessible for future re-use.

SEARCH

The ADS disseminates a broad range of digital heritage data that are free to access and re-use. This includes data rich archives, unpublished reports, journals and metadata records.

NEWS

A new ADS-Easy goes live!

The ADS has implemented a more streamlined deposition workflow & added new features to our electronic submissions systems to assist depositors.

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Research Value

ADS: % respondents

- 84% - ADS has had an impact on data sharing
- 79% - reduced time required for data access and processing
- 51% - New intellectual opportunities
- 56% - Permitted new types of research
- 94% - Data very or quite important for their research



JISC

Data centres: their use, value and impact



Figure 16: Impact on culture of data sharing, by data centre

	ADS	BADC	CDS	ESDS	NGDC
To a large extent	84%	69%	72%	54%	68%
To a small extent	16%	29%	27%	40%	30%
Not at all	0%	2%	1%	7%	3%
N=	61	601	164	244	37

Source: Technopolis ranking based on survey of data centre users, January 2010

Economic Impact

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**



Data Re-Use

- Data collection is expensive!
 - Fowler: estimated only able to take account of 5% of information gained in last 20 years
 - Bradley: British & Irish Prehistory – 3 person years
 - Richards: Viking and Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy Project – using Portable Antiquities Scheme data – 2 person years of data cleaning
 - Fulford: Roman Rural Settlement project – 6 person years of data collection

Roman Amphoras in Britain



Altmetric	3
Citations	3

Paul Tyers

paul@potsherd.demon.co.uk

Cite this as: Tyers, P. (1996). Roman amphoras in Britain. *Internet Archaeology*, (1). <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.1.6>

Summary

Introduction to Amphoras

Amphoras are pottery containers which were used for the storage and transport in the Greek and Roman world. Their importance to the original users was their contents, and to the archaeologist they offer a direct reflection of the large-scale movement of goods, principally foodstuffs, in the ancient world. While many are large, two-handled and with a rounded or spiked foot, there are exceptions to all these rules, and 'amphora' is not a typological category, but rather a functional grouping.

Atlas Pages

This paper is a survey of the principal classes of amphoras circulating in Britain during the Roman period (1st c. BC - 4th c. AD). The form, fabric, sources, contents and dating of each type are described in a series of *Atlas Pages*, accompanied by a series of computer-generated maps. The Atlas pages can also be accessed through a [clickable map](#), based on the source of the amphoras, through a [time-line](#), showing which types are circulating at any period, a [visual index](#), as well as through a full text search. The supporting data include a bibliography and a [database](#) of the distribution of these amphoras in Britain.

Related publications

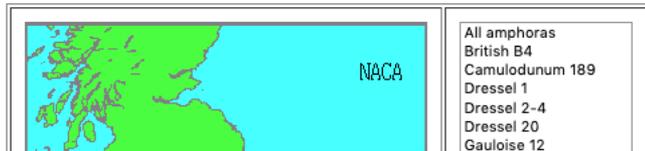
These pages are based on part of a forthcoming book, *Roman Pottery in Britain*, to be published by Batsford (London) in 1996.

Go to the [Table of Contents](#)

Features

- This article will particularly appeal to: those interested in Roman amphoras, distribution of Roman pottery in Britain.
- Key Features: Interactive map, interactive timeline, visual index, searchable database.
- Keywords: archaeology; Roman; amphoras; Britain; pottery; transport; foodstuffs; Atlas; database

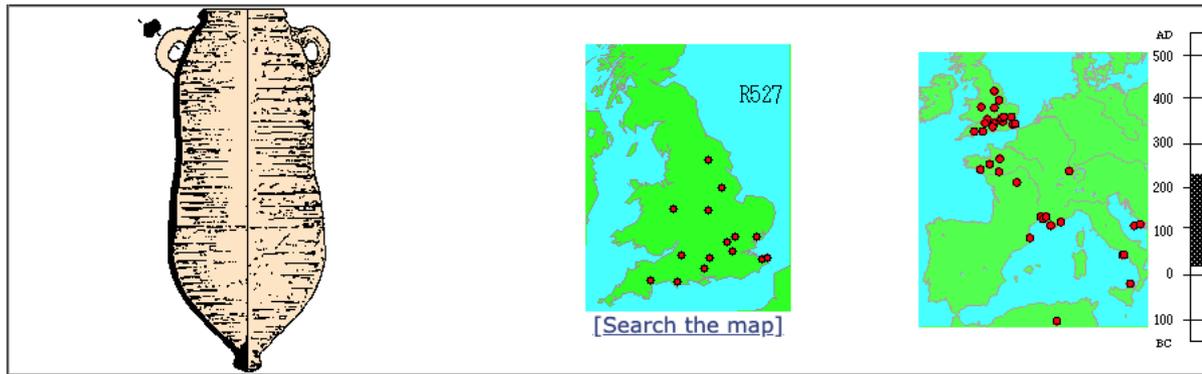
Distribution of amphoras in Britain [NACA]



Roman amphoras time-line

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2.12. Richborough 527 amphoras



Size of search area: 50 100

- **Either:** Interrogate the data. The size of the search area.
- **Or:** Select a new map to

Searching for NACA centered

NGR	Site
SU4212	Southampton
SU4212	Claesentum
..	..
SU4829	Winchester
..	..
..	..
SU6462	Silchester
..	..

Typology

A cylindrical amphora with thick rounded (almond-shaped) rim, two small loop handles and a short sloping neck; shallow horizontal rilling on the body above a solid spike or button shaped foot. Borgard and Gateau define several sub-categories of *amphores cannelées* which include the R527 and allied types ([Borgard and Gateau 1991](#)).

Fabric and technology

The fabric described by Peacock (1977) is hard and rough with lumpy cracked surfaces, generally greenish-grey or pink (*Munsell* 5YR 7/2 to 8/4) in colour; distinctive abundant volcanic inclusions, particularly large rounded 'lapilli' of colourless volcanic glass. The petrology indicates a source in an area of recent vulcanism and clay formations of marine origin. *Augst* TG 66

Potters and stamps

Some examples have small circular stamps on the upper body.

Distribution

Vessels claimed as R527 are recorded from Britain, western France, Provence and Italy. There is a single sherd from Lambaesis (Algeria), in the same fabric as those from London. Parker records R527 from two

to 550
5 to 550

[PREVIOUS](#) [NEXT](#) [CONTE](#)

Open Data in ARCHAIDE: Amphorae database



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Roman Amphorae: a digital resource

University of Southampton, 2005 (updated 2014)

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Resource identifiers

ADS Collection: 463
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1028192>
How to cite using this DOI



Roman Amphorae: a digital resource



Location	World region	British Isles and Ireland	
	World region	Continental Europe	
Grid reference	TGN	World, Roman Empire (former nation/state/empire) [7030347]	
	Latitude longitude bounding box	56.435	32.151
Subject	FISH Archaeological Objects (England)	AMPHORA	
	Library of Congress Subject Headings	Archaeology	
	Library of Congress Subject Headings	Amphoras	
Period	MIDAS	Roman	
	Project dates	Created From	26-OCT-2005
Data types available	Created To	13-OCT-2006	
	First Released	13-OCT-2006	
	Last Modified	29-MAY-2014	
	Image	3786 objects	

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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.

- [i](#) Africana 1 Piccolo
- [i](#) Africana 2A Grande
- [i](#) Africana 2B Grande
- [i](#) Africana 2B Pseudo-Tripolitanian
- [i](#) Africana 2C Grande
- [i](#) Africana 2D Grande
- [i](#) Africana 3A
- [i](#) Africana 3B
- [i](#) Africana 3C
- [i](#) Agora F65-66
- [i](#) Agora G199
- [i](#) Agora K109
- [i](#) Agora M54
- [i](#) Agora M254
- [i](#) Agora M273
- [i](#) Agora M334
- [i](#) Almagro 50
- [i](#) Almagro 51A & B
- [i](#) Almagro 51C
- [i](#) Almagro 51C Variant
- [i](#) Almagro 54
- [i](#) AM72
- [i](#) Amphorae Saumure d'Espagne
- [i](#) Amphore de Pamphylie
- [i](#) Amphore Égyptienne 1
- [i](#) Amphore Égyptienne 2
- [i](#) Amphore Égyptienne Bitronconique 3
- [i](#) Amrit amphora
- [i](#) Ancient Tripolitanian Amphora
- [i](#) Aquincum 78
- [i](#) August 17
- [i](#) August 33
- [i](#) August 34
- [i](#) August 35
- [i](#) August 46
- [i](#) August 47
- [i](#) Ayla-Axum



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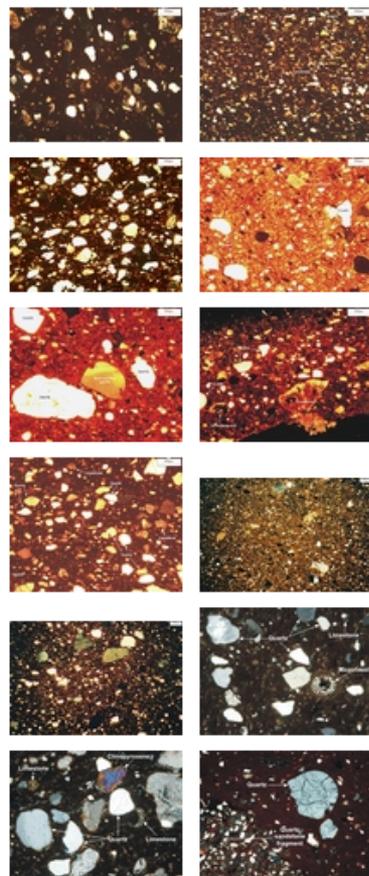
ADS Collection: 462

Africana 1 Piccolo

[next amphora type](#)

[details](#) | [characteristics](#) | [pictures](#) | [drawings](#) | [petrology](#) | [specimens](#) | [bibliography](#)

Click on the image to see larger versions of each image.



Comments specific to this amphora type

Equivalent to: NAF AM 1 of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore, 1998: 101)

Tunisian fabric

Visual characteristics

The normal Tunisian fabric is brick red or orange in section (2.5YR 6/6), hard fired, granular, and the external surface has a white or cream (10YR 8/3) skin resulting from the use of saline water. This is often smoothed with quite carefully smoothed (so-called 'steccature': vertical tooling marks on the body). Material from the Carthage region is similar to central Tunisian products but is generally red in colour and lacks the visible inclusions of limestone or white reaction rims which are a common feature of the latter. It is very difficult to distinguish between known kiln products. The only ones that are easily recognisable come from Sullectum (Salakta) and are characterised by a grey and red fracture, a myriad of small white inclusions, and a rough, grey external surface.

Petrology

North African fabrics are rather generic and poorly distinguishable from each other. In general, the inclusions are composed mainly of quartz, whose aeolian features are evident in the coarser grains (some hundred microns to more than 1 mm in size), that show a rounded shape and opaque surfaces. Sometimes the quartz is associated with variable amounts of calcareous microfossils and limestone fragments and other occasional metamorphic or volcanic components. However, the study of several Tunisian productions (mainly based on kiln wasters) has revealed the existence of some variability in the textural characteristics and the accessory petrographic components of the fabrics that allow them to be identified at the sites to which they were imported (Bonifay et alii, 2002; Capelli, 2005). 1) Sidi Zahrani The matrix is iron-rich and homogeneously oxidized. The (natural) temper is moderately to poorly-sorted. The lower granulometric fraction (< 0.15 mm) is

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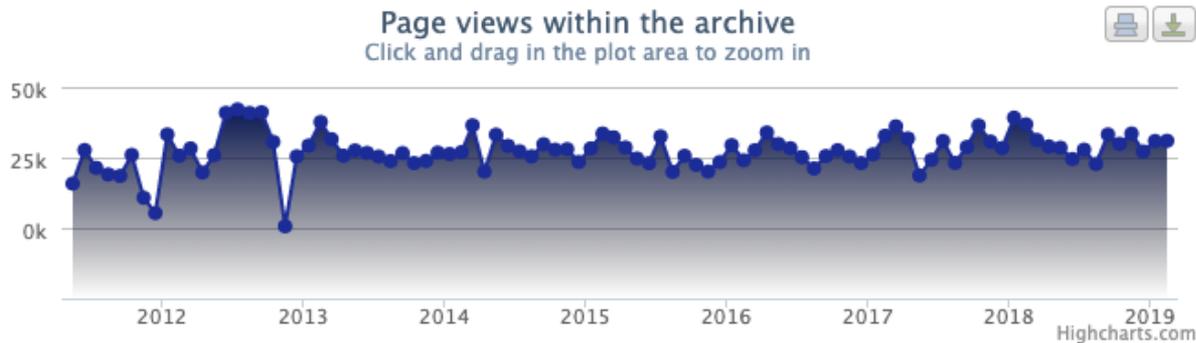
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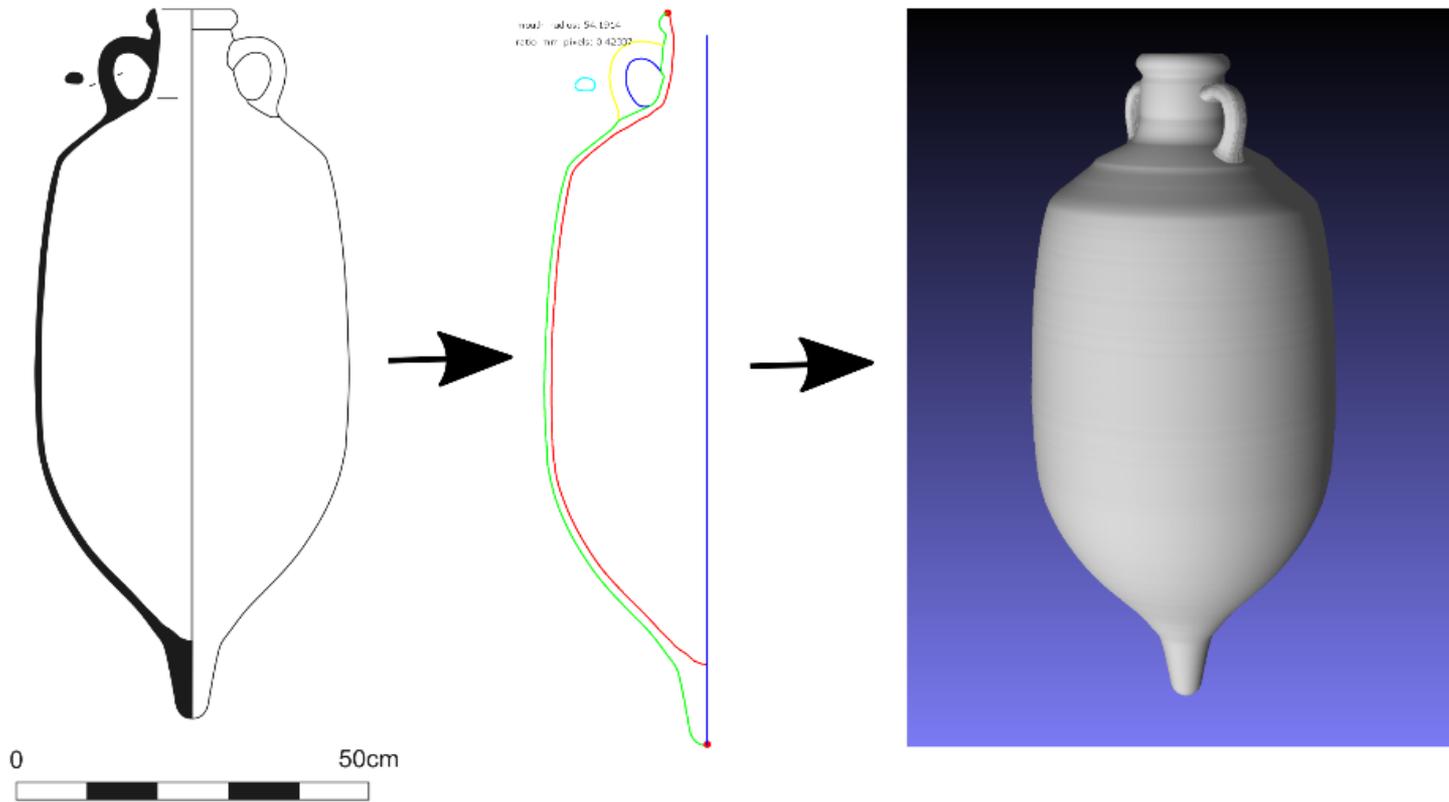
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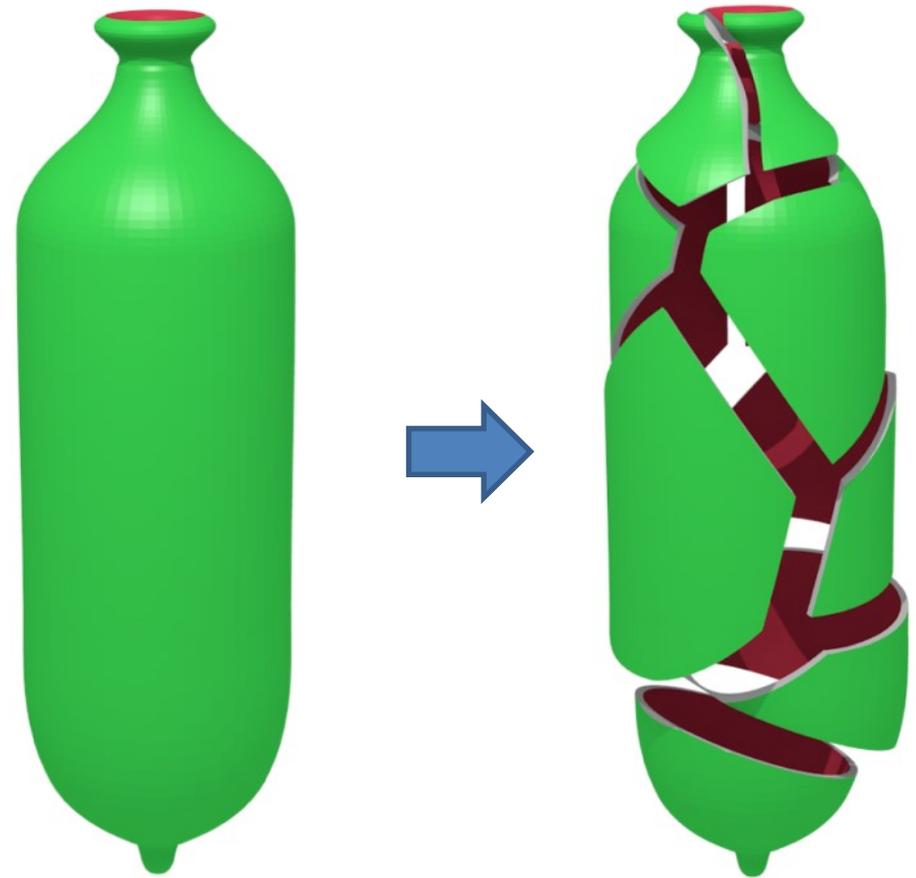
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ARCHAIDE Re-use of ADS profile drawings: 2D to 3D



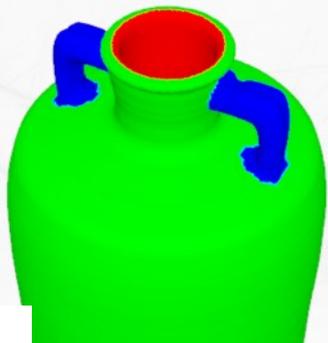
And then break
the 3D models to
create sherds
again....



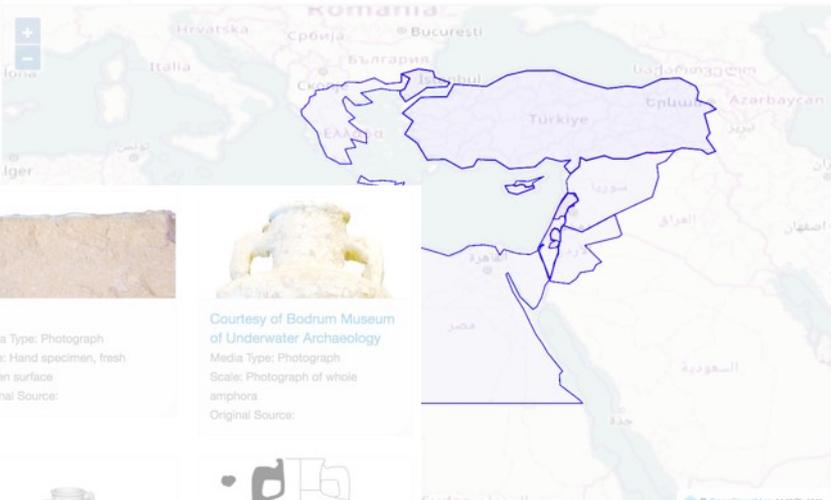
Database implementation

Agora G199 Amphorae

Distinctive Features This type of amphora is known as the Agora G199 (Robinson, 1959: 43 Pl. Ostia forma 631 (Panella, 1973: 474-6 Fig. 34); Zerner no. 41 (1978: 52); M Amphora 4 (Riley, 1979: 186-7); *Nea Paphos* amphora (Leonard, 1995: 144-5); Dyczek, 2l distinctive short and right-angled handles, v At first the vertical handle bar is longer than in length horizontally and vertically. The bod elongated toe, sometimes with a 'mushroom rim gently everted. Early versions have a lon have shorter necks and handles. The later ty mushroom-cap at the base. The relationship: the late third and fourth centuries AD (as Ro Pl. 28) needs to be clarified (cf. Slane, 2004:




Origin **Occurs**







Courtesy of Dottsa Lucrezia Ungaro, Museo Dei Fori Imperiali e Mercati Traianei
Media Type: Photograph
Scale: Photograph of whole amphora
Original Source:



Courtesy of Dr. D. F. Williams
Media Type: Photograph
Scale: Photograph of partial amphora
Original Source:



Media Type: Photograph
Scale: Hand specimen, fresh broken surface
Original Source:



Courtesy of Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology
Media Type: Photograph
Scale: Photograph of whole amphora
Original Source:

mouth_radius: 53.3446
ratio_mm_pixels: 0.42337



Profiles_SVG_DR167
Media Type: Drawing
Scale:
Original Source:



3D_Model_DR167
Media Type: 3D model
Scale:
Original Source:



After Scialiano & Sibella, 1991
Media Type: Drawing
Scale: Drawing at 1:10 scale
Original Source:

199 fabric

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Introduction

ArchAIDE is a European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme which aims to create a new system for the automatic recognition of archaeological pottery from excavations around the world.

The archaeological partners of the consortium are the [MAPPA Lab](#) at the University of Pisa (coordinator) which has a relevant experience in mathematical and digital application in Archaeology, and archaeological communication; the [Material Culture and Archaeometry research unit](#) at the University of Barcelona, which is focused on promoting studies of material culture, especially on archaeological ceramics, and archaeometric approaches; the [Digital Archaeology Laboratory](#) at the University of Cologne, which manages ARACHNE, a highly structured object database in partnership with the German Archaeological Institute ([DAI](#)); and the Archaeology Data Service ([ADS](#)) at the University of York, which is the world-leading digital data archive for archaeology. The consortium involves also two private companies carrying out preventive and development-led archaeological investigations: [Baraka Arqueólogos S.L.](#), which is experienced in the study of archaeological ceramics, and [Elements S.L](#) which is experienced in the application of digital technologies related to ceramic studies. Finally, the consortium's technical ICT partners are the [Visual Computing Lab at CNR-ISTI](#), an institute of Italian CNR devoted to research on Visual Media and Cultural Heritage; the [School of Computer Science](#) at Tel Aviv University, which is ranked 20th in the Shanghai ranking of all Computer Science departments in the world; and the private software company, [Inera s.r.l](#), which has experience in the field of protocols and web apps.

Every day, archaeologists from around the world are working to discover and tell stories around objects from the past, investing considerable time, effort and funding to identify and characterise individual finds. Pottery is of fundamental importance for the comprehension and dating of archaeological contexts, and for understanding the dynamics of production, trade flows, and social interactions. Today, this characterisation and classification of ceramics is carried out manually, through the expertise of specialists and the use of analogue catalogues held in archives and libraries. The goal of ArchAIDE is to optimise and economise this process, making knowledge accessible wherever archaeologists are working.

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<i>catalan</i>
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<i>french</i>
<i>german</i>
<i>italian</i>
<i>portuguese</i>
<i>spanish</i>

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catalan

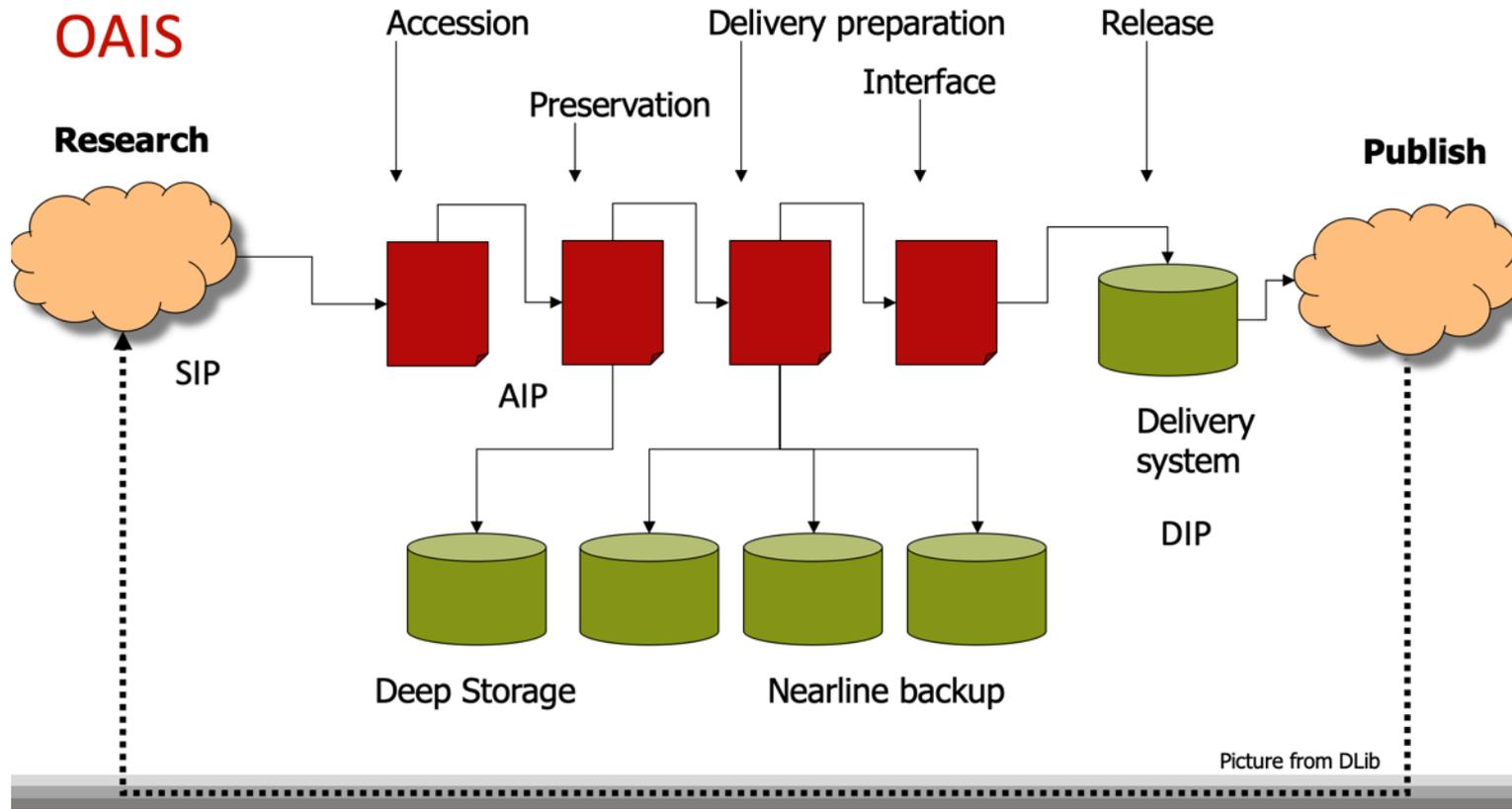
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aide/catalan/sherd_type/Base,skos:closeMatch,bas
es (object
components),http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300001656
Aleta,http://data.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/arch
aide/catalan/sherd_type/Aleta,skos:broadMatch,l
ugs (knobs),http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300190784
botÃ³,http://data.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/arch
aide/catalan/sherd_type/botÃ³,skos:broadMatch,l
ugs (knobs),http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300190784
Bec,http://data.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/arch
aide/catalan/sherd_type/Bec,skos:closeMatch,spout
s (container
components),http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300197224
Broc,http://data.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/arch
aide/catalan/sherd_type/Broc,skos:closeMatch,sp
uts (container
components),http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300197224
Boca,http://data.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/arch
aide/catalan/sherd_type/Boca,skos:closeMatch,mou
ths (container
components),http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300203331
Carena,http://data.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/a
rchaide/catalan/sherd_type/Carena,skos:closeMatch
,oints

```

[DOWNLOAD] *right-click and save link*

Data re-use lifecycle



Picture from DLib

Availability of ARCHAIDE data sets via European research e-infrastructures



The ARIADNE Portal

The screenshot displays the ARIADNE Portal interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Catalog', 'Services', and 'About'. The main header features the ARIADNE logo, which consists of a stylized 'A' made of overlapping squares in yellow, orange, and teal, followed by the word 'ARIADNE' in a bold, red, sans-serif font. Below the logo is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'All fields' and a search button. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'Welcome', 'Browse the Catalog', and 'What'. The 'Welcome' section contains a paragraph about the portal's purpose. The 'Browse the Catalog' section includes a map of Europe, a bar chart showing data over time, and a word cloud of archaeological terms.

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.

Browse the Catalog

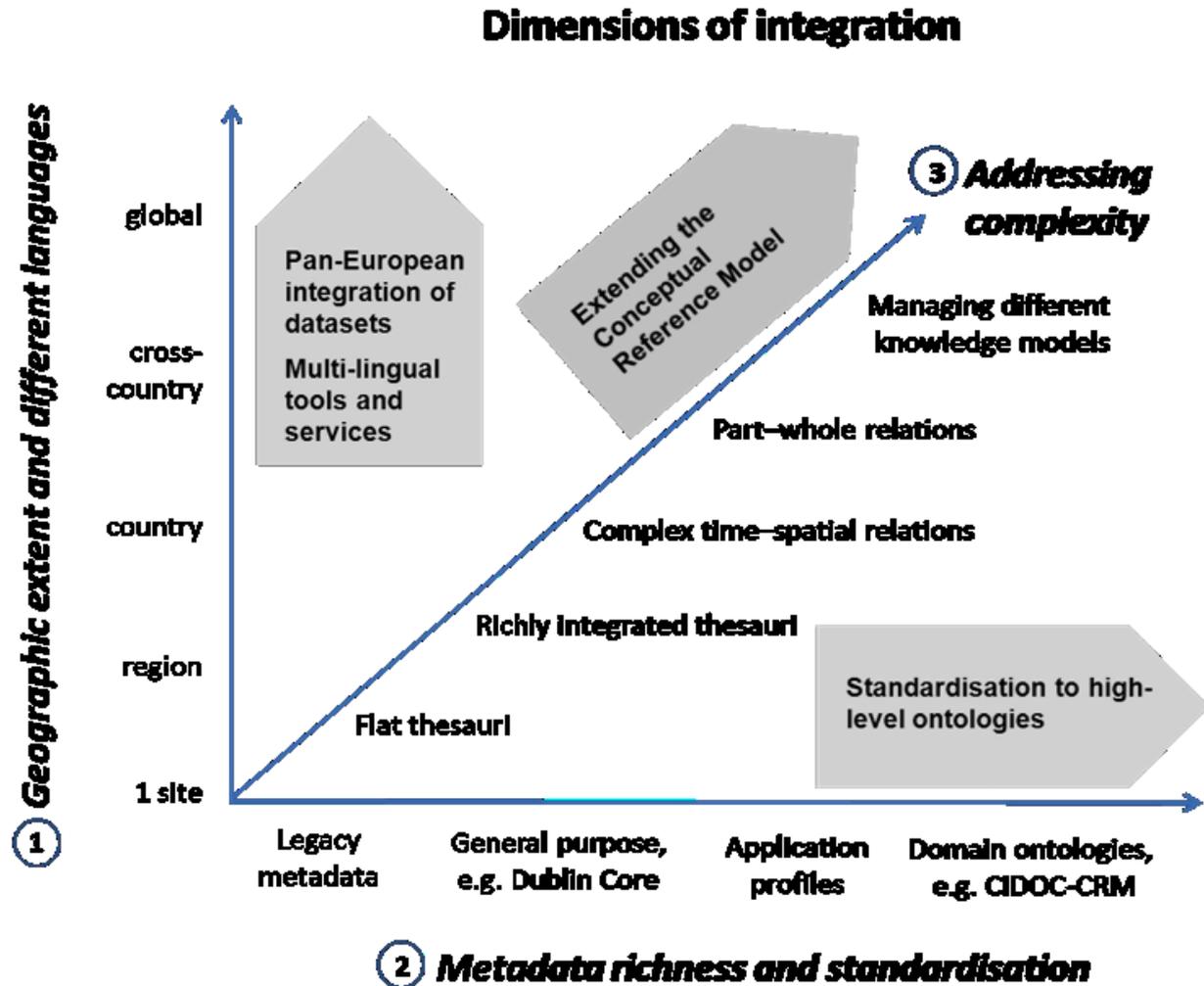
Where

When

What

- pits (earthworks)
- churches (buildings)
- forts
- houses
- drains
- lime kilns
- ditches
- farms
- farmhouses
- barns
- unidentified

The ARIADNE roadmap





Start a new search...



Catalog

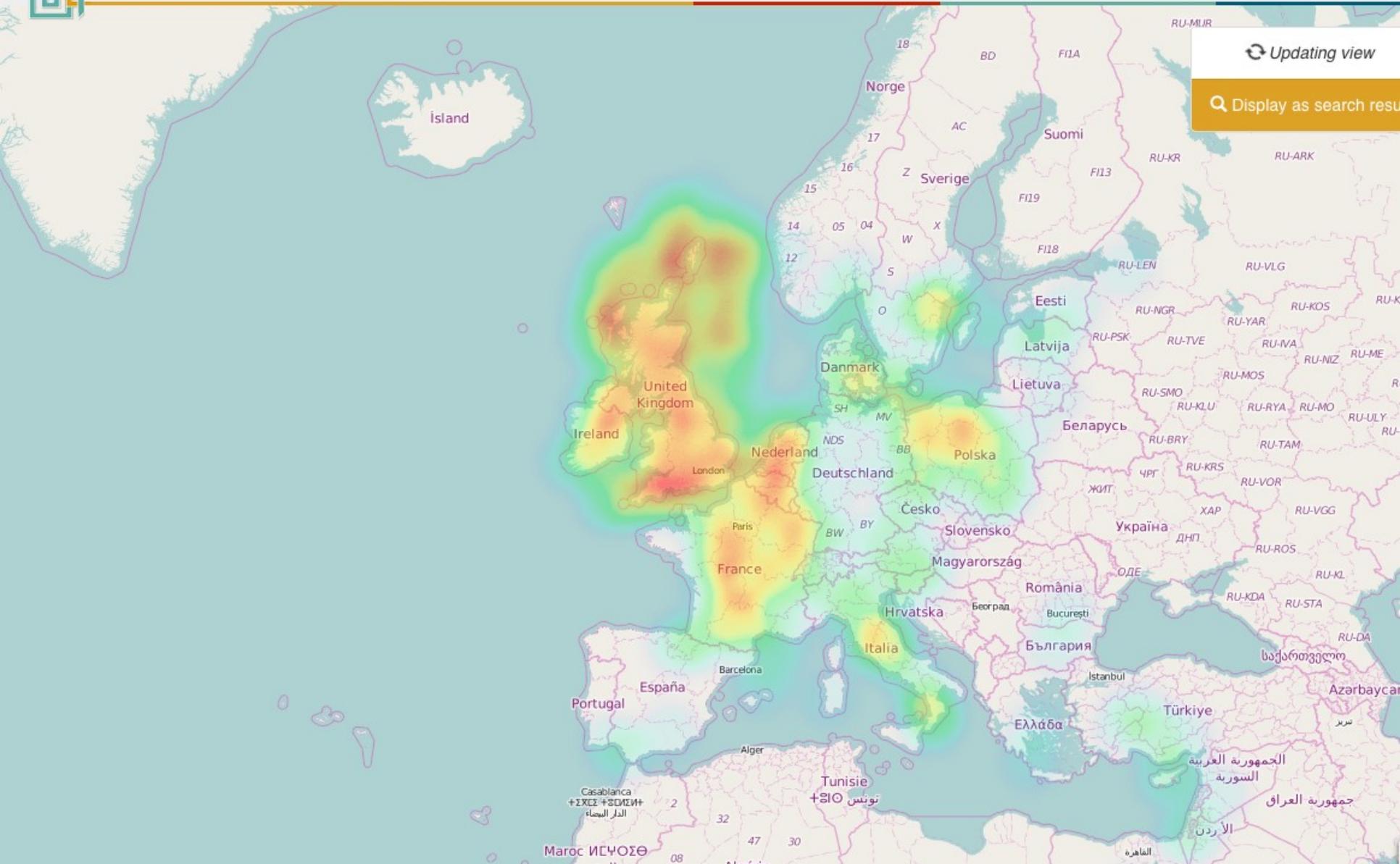
Services

Experiments

About

Updating view

Display as search results



ARIADNE

All fields ▾ am



- ampullae** / ampullae / ampullas / ampulla ⓘ
- ammunition for small arms** / ammunition for small arms ⓘ
- amphoriskoi** / amphoriskoi / amphoriskos ⓘ
- amber** / amber ⓘ
- amusement arcades** / amusement arcades / arcades, amusement / amusement arcade ⓘ
- amusement rides** / amusement rides / rides, amusement / rides / amusement ride / ride, amusement ⓘ
- amphorae** / amphorae / amphora / amphoras / storage amphorae ⓘ

Welcome

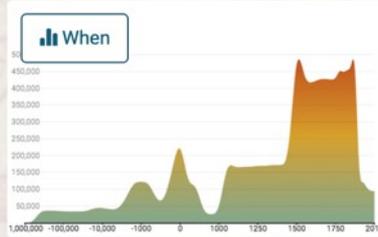
Explore the digital resources and learning and teaching.

Browse the Catalog

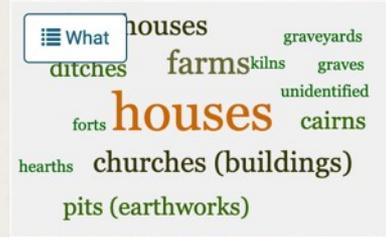
Where



When



What





Current search

Subject: amphorae



*



Filters

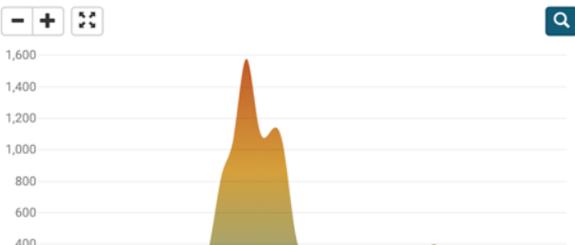
Resource type: Event/intervention resources



Where



When



Total results: 645



Longjumeau (Essonne), ZAC centre ville - secteur S3 : route de Corbeil, rue de l'Hôtel des Postes : rapport de fouille



Type: Event/intervention resources Publisher: Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives

La ville de Longjumeau est connue archéologiquement par la découverte d'une nécropole de l'Antiquité tardive et du haut Moyen Âge partiellement explorée entre 1930 et 1980, disposée au sud de l'église Saint-Martin, l'existence avérée de la voie romaine Orléans/Paris et la présence d'une villa d...



Recy (Marne) Déviation de Recy : Fouille d'une nécropole gallo-romaine : rapport de fouilles



Type: Event/intervention resources Publisher: Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives

La nécropole de Recy témoigne de différentes gestuelles funéraires. L'association d'inhumations, d'incinérations et de dépôts de vases au Ier-IIe siècle après J. C., le tout en relation avec un (ou plusieurs) enclos quadrangulaires de la fin du Ier siècle avant notre ère (?) est à l'image...



Autoroute A406 (Ain) Contournement sud de Mâcon : Crottet, Grièges, Replonges, Saint-André-de-Bâgé : rapport de diagnostic



Type: Event/intervention resources Publisher: Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives

Le diagnostic archéologique réalisé sur l'emplacement du futur contournement sud de Mâcon (Autoroute A406). Sur ce tracé de 7 kilomètres, ce sont plus de 60 hectares qui ont été explorés. Plusieurs zones de vestiges d'ampleur et d'intérêt divers ont été mises au jour : Pour la préhistoire ré...



Montans (Tarn), aires de repos A68 - les Issarts et Sanbatan : [rapport de diagnostic]



Type: Event/intervention resources Publisher: Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives

Les sondages creusés sur l'extension de la future aire de repos de Sanbatan ont mis en évidence de nombreux drains dont la chronologie reste indéterminée. Deux petites cuvettes charbonneuses ainsi que deux structures de galets ont également été découvertes. Au sein de ces dernières, les tes...



Vichy (Allier) : 3-5-7 rue du 11 novembre : rapport de diagnostic



Type: Event/intervention resources Publisher: Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives



← Back to search results

Longjumeau (Essonne), ZAC centre ville - secteur S3 : route de Corbeil, rue de l'Hôtel des Postes : rapport de fouille

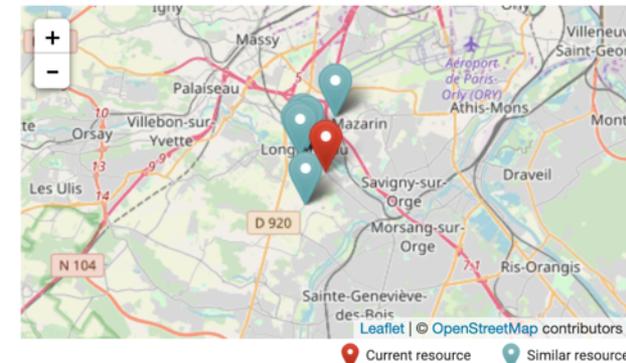


Access resource on the web

Resource is part of

Dolia

Geographically similar



Thematically similar

- Changis-sur-Marne (Seine-et-Marne), Chemin de la Fosse de la Haye, La Masure à Boquet : un établissement rural gallo-romain : rapport de fouille
- Melun (Seine-et-Marne), 7 bis rue Gatelliet : rapport de fouille
- Le Plessis-Pâté (Essonne), Rue des Roses - Rue des Pivoines : rapport de fouille
- Le Plessis-Gassot (Val d'Oise), Les Rouilleaux - Carrière R.E.P : secteur ZB, parcelle 17 : rapport de fouilles
- Saint-Pierre-du-Perray (Essonne), ZAC de Villepècle : La Mare à Tissier : rapport de diagnostic
- Lieu-saint (Seine-et-Marne), ZAC de la Pyramide : lots E2D4a et

La ville de Longjumeau est connue archéologiquement par la découverte d'une nécropole de l'Antiquité tardive et du haut Moyen Âge partiellement explorée entre 1930 et 1980, disposée au sud de l'église Saint-Martin, l'existence avérée de la voie romaine Orléans/Paris et la présence d'une villa dont les découvertes mobilières et immobilières ont permis de mettre en évidence l'importance.

Avec la possibilité du développement d'une agglomération et d'une nécropole à la fin de l'Antiquité tardive et durant le haut Moyen Âge, l'intervention archéologique menée dans le centre ancien avait une importance particulière. Néanmoins, la fouille a livré peu de témoins immobiliers. À l'inverse, les témoins mobiliers, en particulier les monnaies, sont nombreux. Ces découvertes combinées autorisent à penser à une occupation conséquente dont il est cependant difficile de déterminer la nature.

Read more

- archaeology
- amphorae (storage vessels)
- Gallo-Roman
- pins (jewelry)
- inlay (process)
- onlays (applied decoration)
- jewelry
- fibulae
- numismatics
- metalwork (visual works)
- coins (money)
- archaeozoology
- fauna
- rural areas
- walls
- wells (structures)
- crafts (art genres)
- micromorphology
- geomorphology

- Antiquité romaine
- ép contemporaine
- Temps Modernes
- Moyen Age
- Moyen Age
- Haut-Empire
- Bas-Empire
- Empire romain
- République romaine
- Antiquité romaine
- Bas-Empire

Route de Corbeil, rue de l'Hôtel de des Postes, LONGJUMEAU (score geo: 68)

Metadata

ARIADNE ID	25096886
Original ID	20512
Language	French
Audience	Scientific
Resource type	Event/intervention resources
Subject	archaeology
	amphorae (storage vessels)
	Gallo-Roman
	pins (jewelry)

[← Back to search results](#)

Roman Amphorae: a digital resource

[Access resource on the web](#)

This website is an online and introductory resource for the study of Roman amphorae, rather than a definitive study of all amphorae for specialists. It encompasses most of the principal types manufactured throughout the Roman empire between the late third century BC and the early seventh century AD. It builds upon two works published in the 1980s (Peacock and Williams, 1986; Keay, 1984) and presents basic typological information for c. 250 forms. There are basically three main sections to the website: Amphora types, fabric types and bibliographic references. These are supported by additional background information on the resource and search tools. The information is organised in such a way as to allow a user to browse in a non-linear fashion, with hyperlinks between related concepts. For example, a user may wish to find an amphora type by name initially, then find amphorae which share a particular characteristic, and finally view which fabrics are associated with these amphorae. Alternatively, a user may be interested in a particular fabric and begin by searching the catalogue of fabric types before viewing particular amphorae of interest and finally associated references. A third option would be to search for a particular reference of interest and follow the links through to see which amphora are referred to by the specified reference. As such, there are a number of starting points and paths through the information resource.

[amphorae \(storage vessels\)](#)[Roman](#) [Roman](#)[World, Roman Empire \(former nation/state/empire\) \[7030347\]](#)

Metadata

ARIADNE ID	19138240
Original ID	463
Language	English
Resource type	Artefact databases or image collections
Subject	amphorae (storage vessels)
Original Subject	AMPHORA Amphoras Archaeology
Dating	Roman -200 – 600 43 – 409 , Roman
Place	World, Roman Empire (former nation/state/empire) [7030347]
Type	Collection
Publisher	Archaeology Data Service <i>[Organization]</i>

Thematically similar

- [VENUS: Virtual ExploratioN of Underwater Sites: Port-Miou C wreck, Marseille](#)
- [Study Group for Roman Pottery Bibliography](#)
- [MINORIES, TOWER HAMLETS](#)
- [SURREY ST, CROYDON](#)
- [KIRKINTILLOCH](#)
- [OLD FORD, TOWER HAMLETS](#)
- [SURREY ST\(WATERWORKS\), CROYDON](#)



Start a new search...



Catalog

Services

About

← Back to search results

anfora



Access resource on the web

STCC=mutilo

amphorae (storage vessels)

Tolentino

Metadata

ARIADNE ID	25073055
Original ID	1100138291
Language	Italian
Resource type	Artefact databases or image collections
Extent	MISA=15
Subject	amphorae (storage vessels)
Original Subject	anfora
Place	Tolentino
Type	Dataset
Publisher	MIBACT-ICCU - Central Institute of the Union Catalogue [Organization]

Resource is part of

CULTURAITALIA

Thematically similar

- anfora

Responsible persons and organisations

Creator	Regione Marche [Organization]
Contributor	Regione Marche [Organization]
Owner	Regione Marche [Organization]
Legal responsible	Regione Marche [Organization]
Scientific responsible	Regione Marche [Organization]
Technical responsible	Regione Marche [Organization]
Getty AAT Subjects	storage vessels en
	ánforas es
	amforen nl
	amphorae en
	anfore it
	amphora la
	anfora it
	amphora en



Beni Culturali / Percorsi Tematici / Video



ANFORA

Tipo
anfora

Autore

civiltà picena motivo dell'attribuzione: analisi stilistica

Descrizione

Anfora di ridotte dimensioni. Corpo globulare con anse impostate sulle spalle assai espanse,anse ad anello nastriformi,lungo collo cilindrico con labbro appena espanso in fuori,piede su disco piatto

Datazione

sec. VII a.C. , 699 a.C. - 600 a.C. Motivo della datazione: contesto

Materia e tecnica
impasto/ lisciatura

Misure
altezza 15

Localizzazione
(MC) Tolentino

Collocazione

Castello della Rancia - indirizzo: località La Rancia - Museo Civico Archeologico "Aristide Gentiloni Silverj"

Identificatore
1100138291

Proprietà
proprietà Ente locale

RISORSE COLLEGATE

[Scheda del bene contenitore](#)

[Pagina del museo](#)

Summary

- Digital data preservation has a cost – but data collection / data loss is more expensive
- Open data is re-used – and studies show research benefit and economic return
- Archaeology is also expensive – and destructive.
- Projects need to support the data re-use life cycle
- Projects should use existing research infrastructures and digital repositories
- Benefit from multiple “shop windows”

Thank you for listening



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The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.