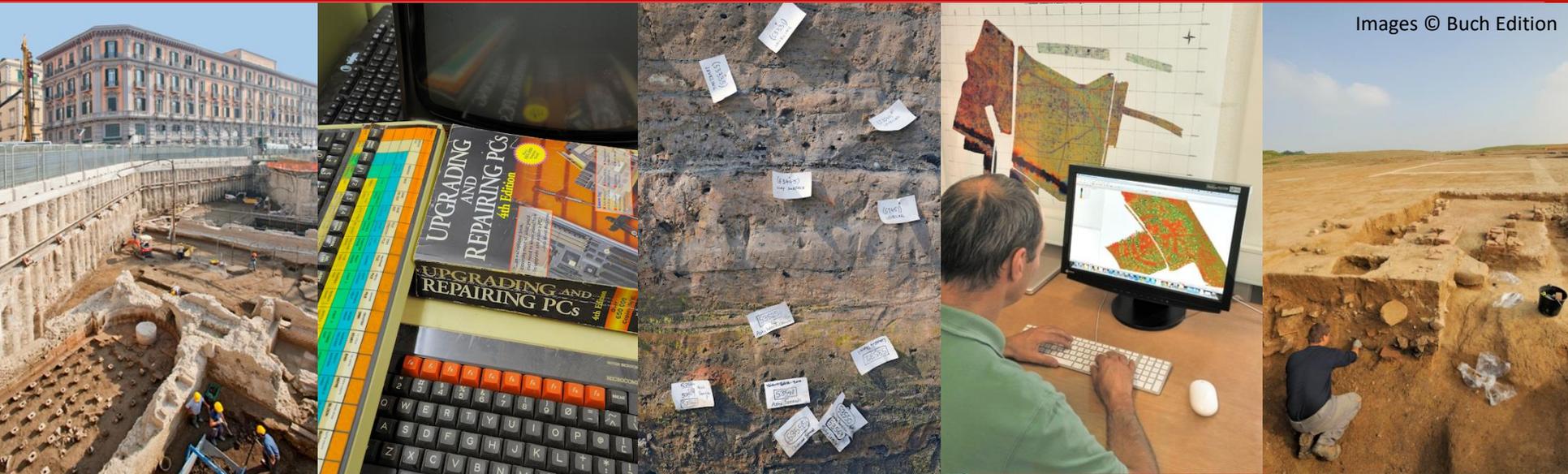


ads

ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE



<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

The Archaeology Data Service

- Set up in 1996
- Based at the University of York
- Only accredited UK **digital data** repository for archaeology

Remit:

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



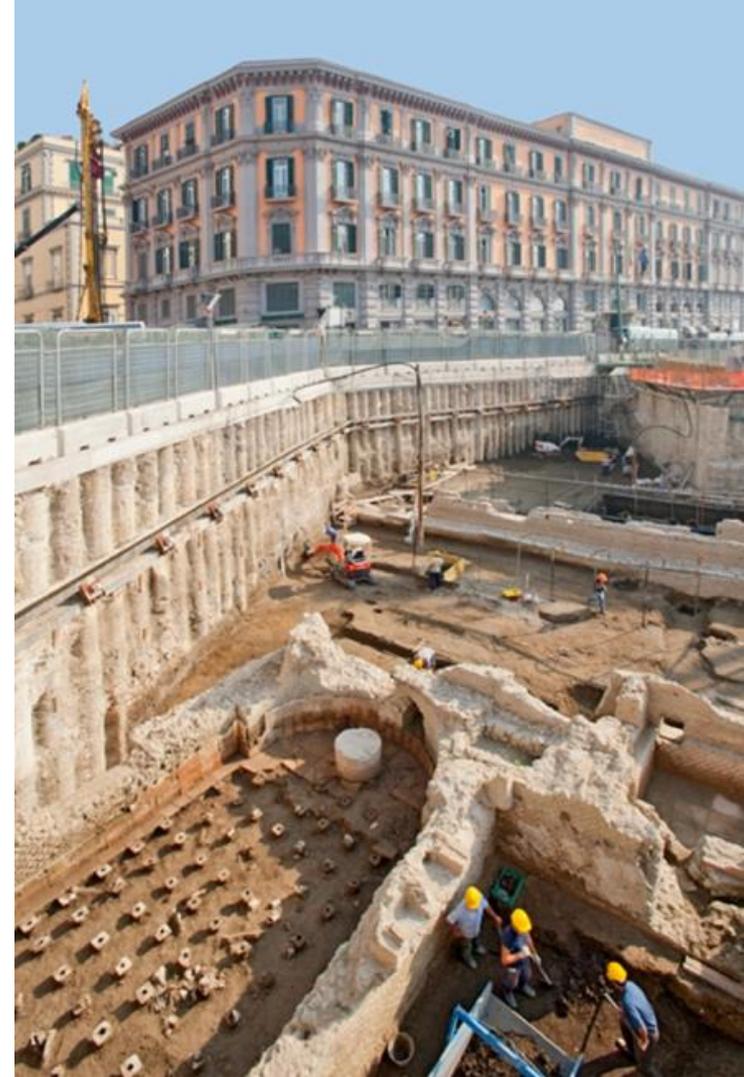
Outline

Part One

- Why is preserving data important
- Behind the scenes at ADS
- ADS Resources

Part Two

- Data Management Planning
- Data Practical



Why was ADS established?

- Archaeology is **destructive**
- Comprehensive **records** of field work are imperative
- The use of computers in archaeological fieldwork recording and research has become **routine**

Images © Buch Edition



Digital Data

Born Digital

Data created in digital format



Image © Oxford Archaeology (North)

Digitised Data

Hardcopy converted to digital format



Image © State Library of New South Wales 2015

BEWARE: Digital Data is Fragile

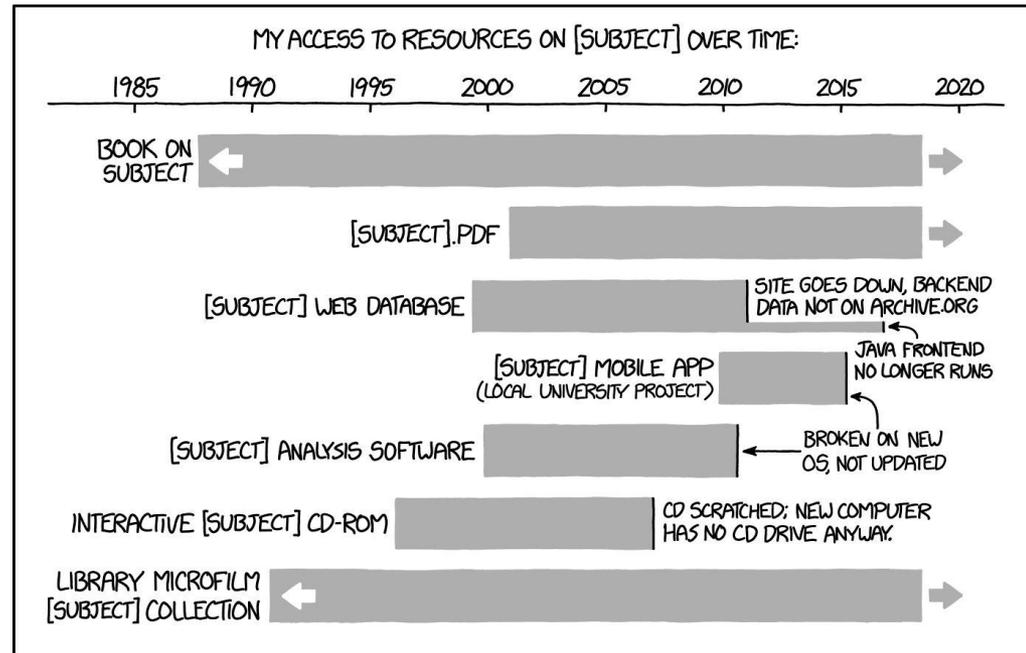
Digital data is encoded and requires software & technology to present content

Your data



Computer data

```
01110101011010101
10100101011010101
01010101011010101
01000101011010101
01101010101001100
00101011101100111
10101001010101010
```



IT'S UNSETTLING TO REALIZE HOW QUICKLY DIGITAL RESOURCES CAN DISAPPEAR WITHOUT ONGOING WORK TO MAINTAIN THEM.

Image Copyright: <https://xkcd.com/1909/>

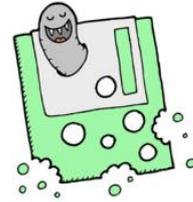
Why is Digital Data Fragile?



https://youtu.be/8dhp_20j0Ys

Why is Digital Data Fragile?

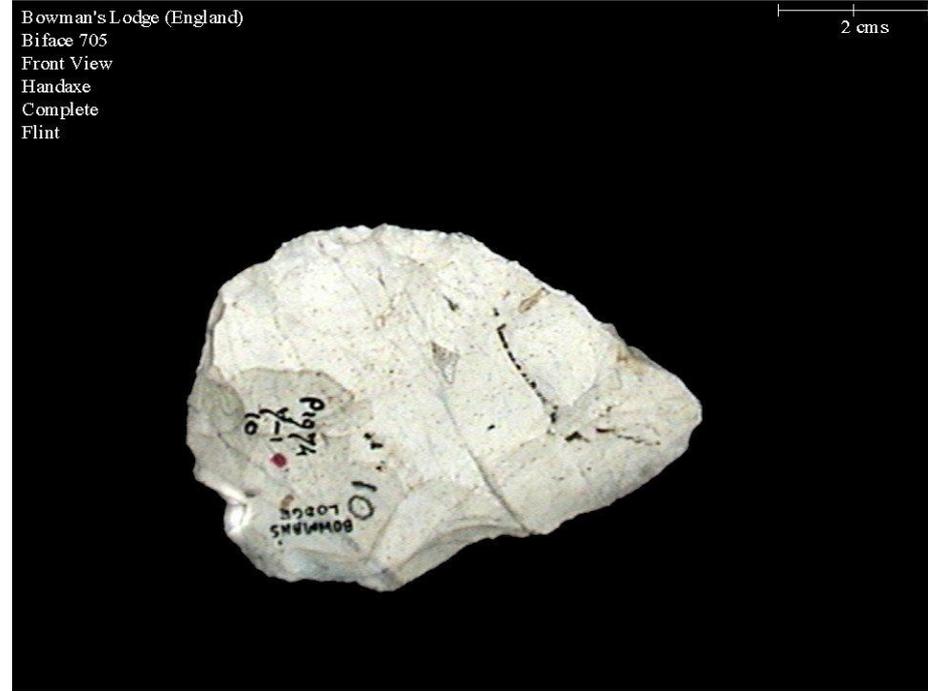
- **Deterioration of the storage medium**
 - Degrade – Bit rot!
 - Can be easily damaged
 - Can be easily overwritten



Case Study: ADS



What happened to an image as it was removed from a CD.



What the image was supposed to look like.

Case Study: NASA!

- Lost original Apollo 11 data tapes
 - “original” in directly transmitted from Moon.
- Erased and reused.
- High-quality broadcast versions were found.
- NASA restored the found footage.
- Rereleased in HD for 40th anniversary of Apollo 11.

<https://www.nasa.gov/feature/not-unsolved-mysteries-the-lost-apollo-11-tapes>



Why is Digital Data Fragile?

- Deterioration of the storage medium
- **Obsolescence of the storage medium**



5.25" Floppy

Media Types

- Experience rapid change



3.5" Floppy



xD Picture Card



5.25" Optical Disk



DG90M Tape



MultiMedia Card



cloud



QIC DC600



Memory Stick



Rectangular Hole
Punch Card



8mmD-eight



Jaz Disk



DC4_120



Punch Tape



IBM 3480



SD Memory Card



9-Track Reel



DVD-ROM



8" Floppy



Floptical Disk



Cassette tape



Click!



Zip Disk



DLT Tape



G2000 Tape



CD-ROM



Sparq Disk Cartridge



CompactFlash



4mm Tape



Smart Media



Travan



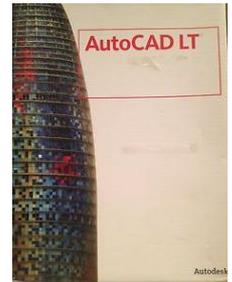
Ditto Max

Why is Digital Data Fragile?

- Deterioration of the storage medium
- Obsolescence of the storage medium
- **Obsolescence of the software**

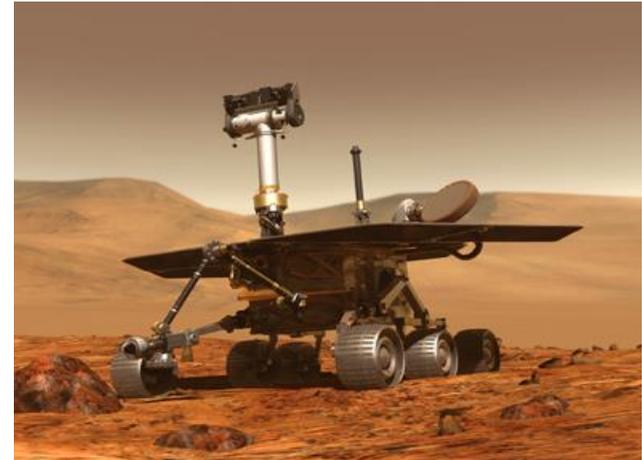


5.25" Floppy



Case Study: NASA again!

- NASA sent two Viking Landers to Mars in 1975
- Data recorded on magnetic tape
- Climate controlled environment
- In the 1990s they could not decode the formats used
- Had to track down old printouts and retype everything



Photos: Courtesy NASA/JPL-Caltech

Why is Digital Data Fragile?

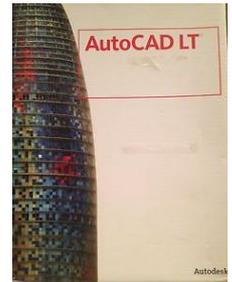
- Fragility of the storage medium
- Obsolescence of the storage medium
- Obsolescence of the software
- **Obsolescence of the hardware**



5.25" Floppy



©Stockphoto.com/Ansonmaw



Autodesk

Technology

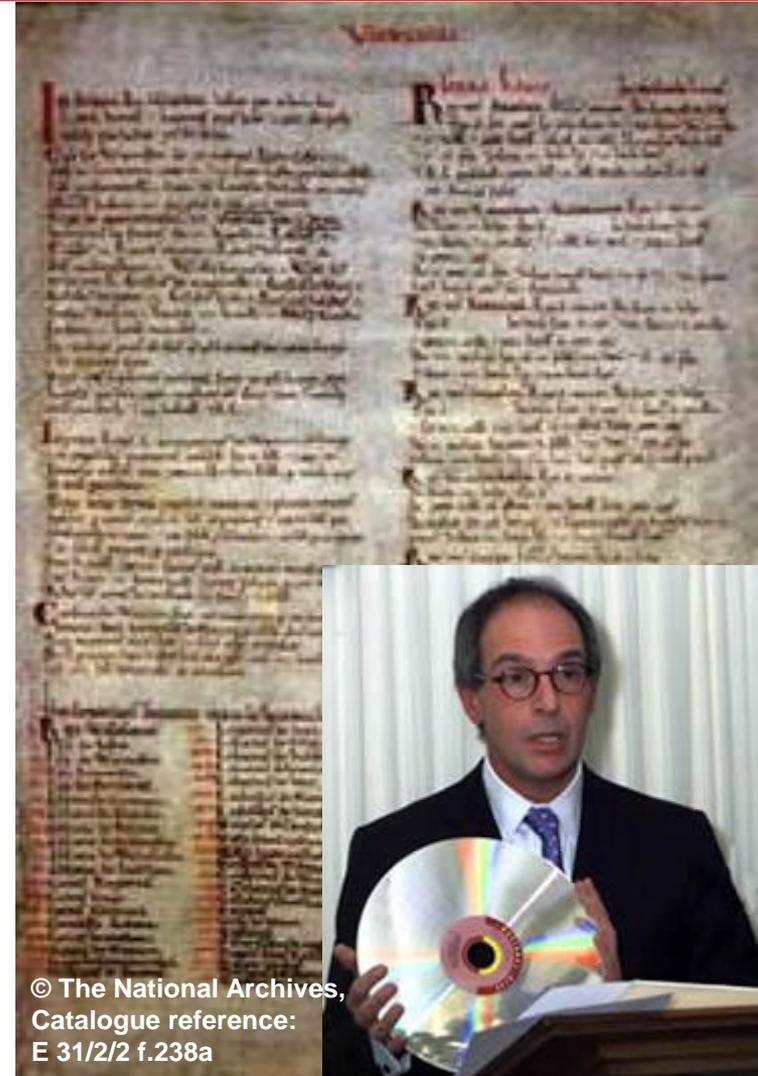
- Hardware experiences rapid change



Case Study: BBC Domesday Project

- 1986
- photographs, maps, etc
- 30cm laserdiscs
- BBC Microcomputers
- In 2006 the laserdiscs were **obsolete** as was the hardware
- Rescue projects launched by The National Archives and Leeds University

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/story>



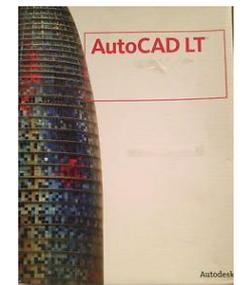
© The National Archives,
Catalogue reference:
E 31/2/2 f.238a

Why is Digital Data Fragile?

- Fragility of the storage medium
- Obsolescence of the storage medium
- Obsolescence of the software
- Obsolescence of the hardware
- **Failure to document the data adequately**



5.25" Floppy



- Pr661_ArchiveInformation
- Pr661_Metadata
- Pr661_Photogrammetry_Topcon
- Pr661_PostExcavationImages
- Pr661_Sitelimages
- Pr661_AutocadDrawings
- Pr661_DigitisedSiteDrawings
- Pr661_DigitisedTopconProjects
- Pr661_FindsandEnvironmentallimages

- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5001_Archive_v02.dwg
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5004-Sheet4-a_Archiv
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5004-Sheet4-b_Archiv
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5012-5017-5019-Shee
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5015-Sheet14_Archive
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5016-Sheet15_Archive
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5018-Sheet16_Archive
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5020-Sheet17_Archive
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5021-Sheet18_Archive
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5022-Sheet19_Archive
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5024-Sheet21_Archive
- Pr661_2007_Drawing-5025-Sheet22_Archive

Case Study: Newham Museum Archaeological Service

Active in archaeological fieldwork across North East London for several decades closed abruptly in 1998 with only a few days notice.

Staff left, computers were sold, a desperate salvage operation began

The result? Two shoe boxes of floppy disks.

Case Study: Newham Museum Archaeological Service

Archive:

- approx. 150 excavations
- 6432 individual files
- 1500 excavation reports
- 700 database files
- 1200 geophysics files
- 200 separate projects



Image © www.digitalbevaring.dk

Case Study: Newham Museum Archaeological Service

Archive:

- approx. 150 excavations
- 6432 individual files
- 1500 excavation reports
- 700 database files
- 1200 geophysics files
- 200 separate projects

The Problem?

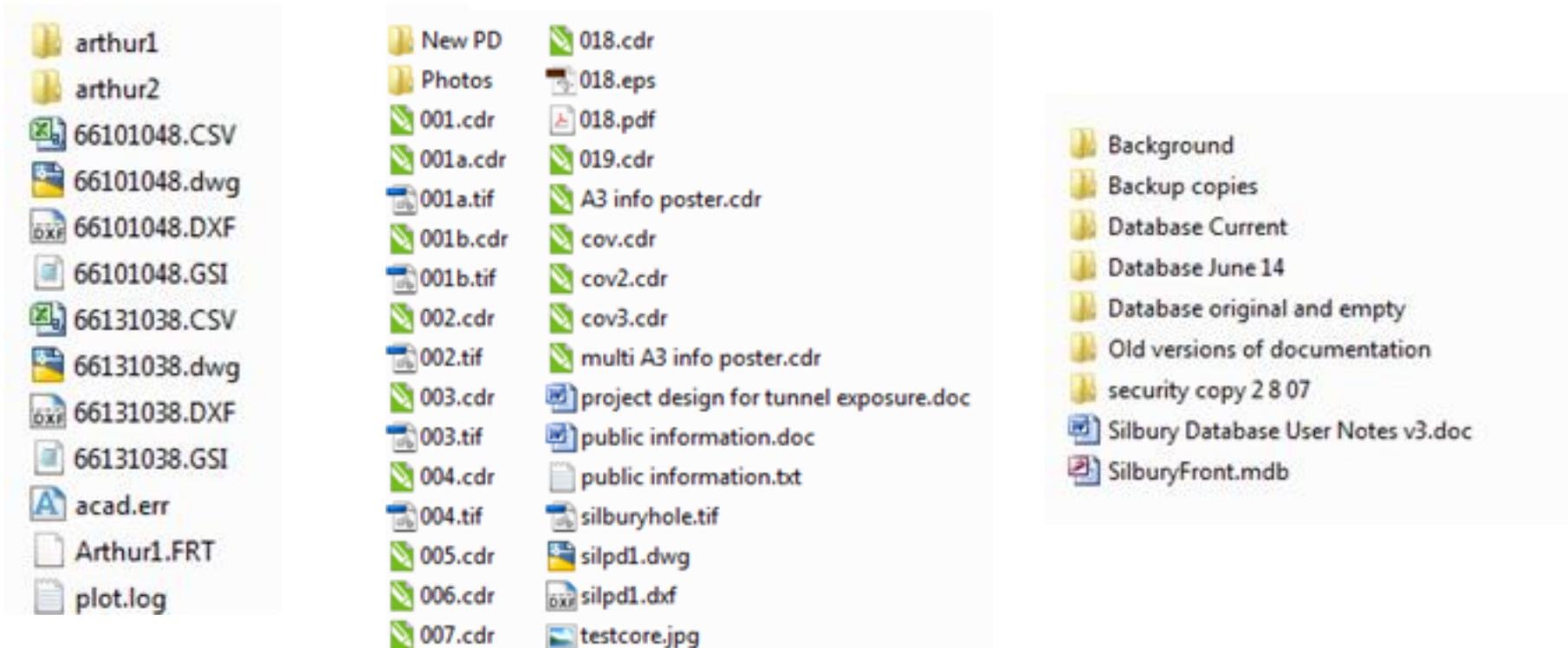
- No link between database/files and excavations
- Missing key to codes
- Little metadata
- Some files simply couldn't even be opened (i.e., CAD)

Case Study: Silbury Hill



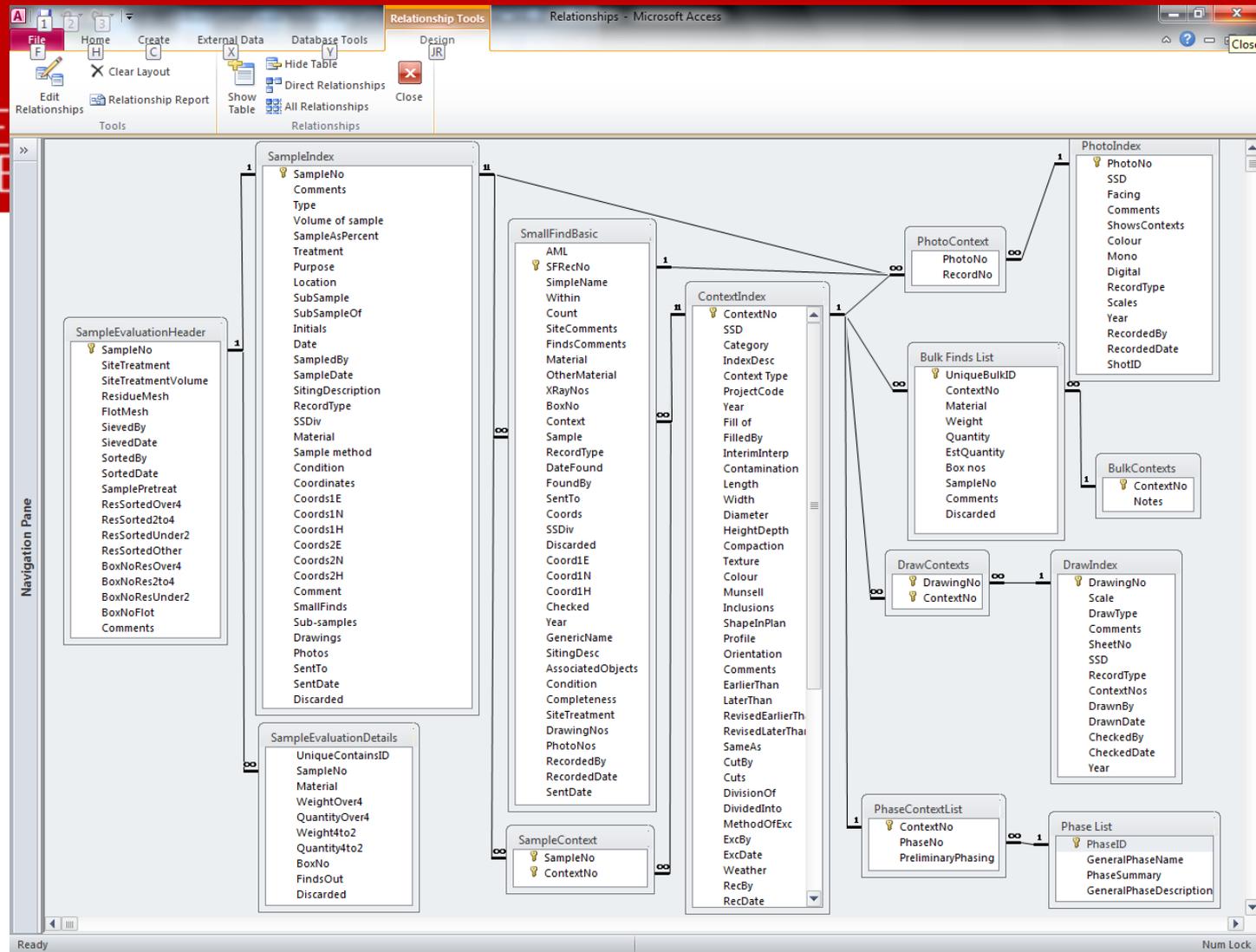
Silbury Hill from the eastern bank of the Winterbourne © English Heritage

Case Study: Silbury Hill



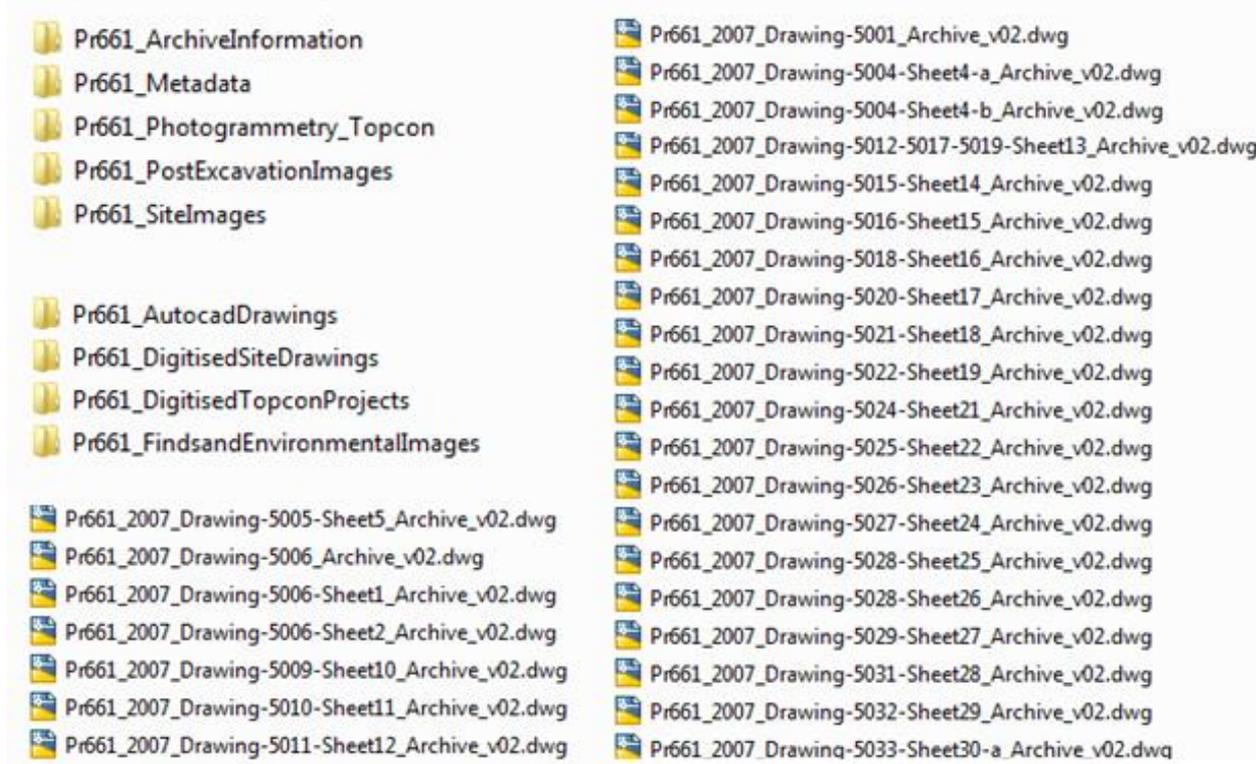
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/blog/2013/08/jenny-ryders-day-of-archaeology-at-the-ads-a-silbury-hill-update/>

Case Study: Silbury Hill



<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/blog/2013/08/jenny-ryders-day-of-archaeology-at-the-ads-a-silbury-hill-update/>

Case Study: Silbury Hill



<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/blog/2013/08/jenny-ryders-day-of-archaeology-at-the-ads-a-silbury-hill-update/>

Protecting Digital Data

- Recognise data is as **fragile** as the archaeological record we excavate
- **Stop** archiving data as **objects** rather than computerised information

2,000 years in the making

3 days to record

Backed up in 10 seconds

Lost forever?

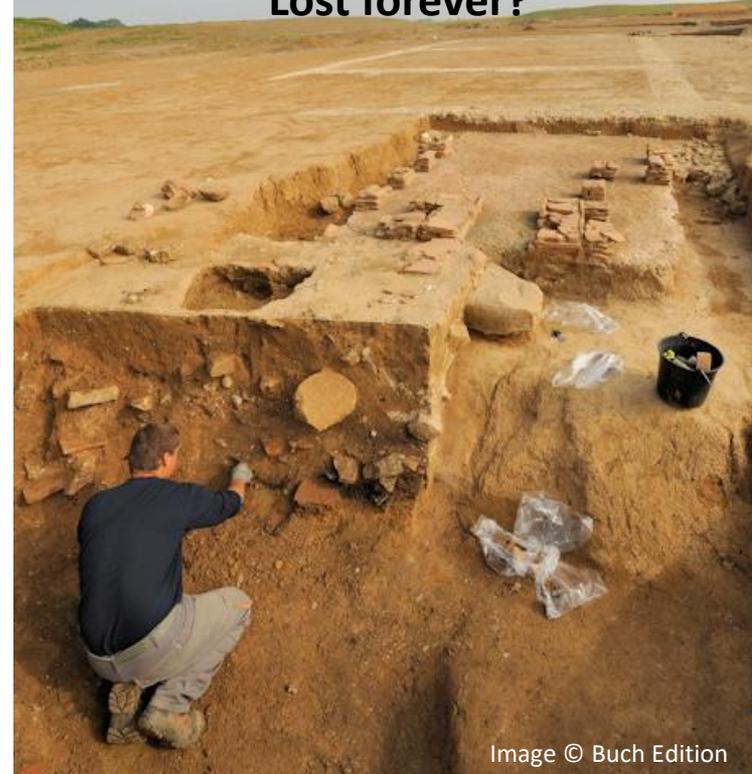


Image © Buch Edition

My lithics data is here, on a CD



Protecting Digital Data

- Recognise data is as **fragile** as the archaeological record we excavate
- **Stop** archiving data as **objects** rather than computerised information
- Create **Data Management Plans**
- Professionally **archive** digital material

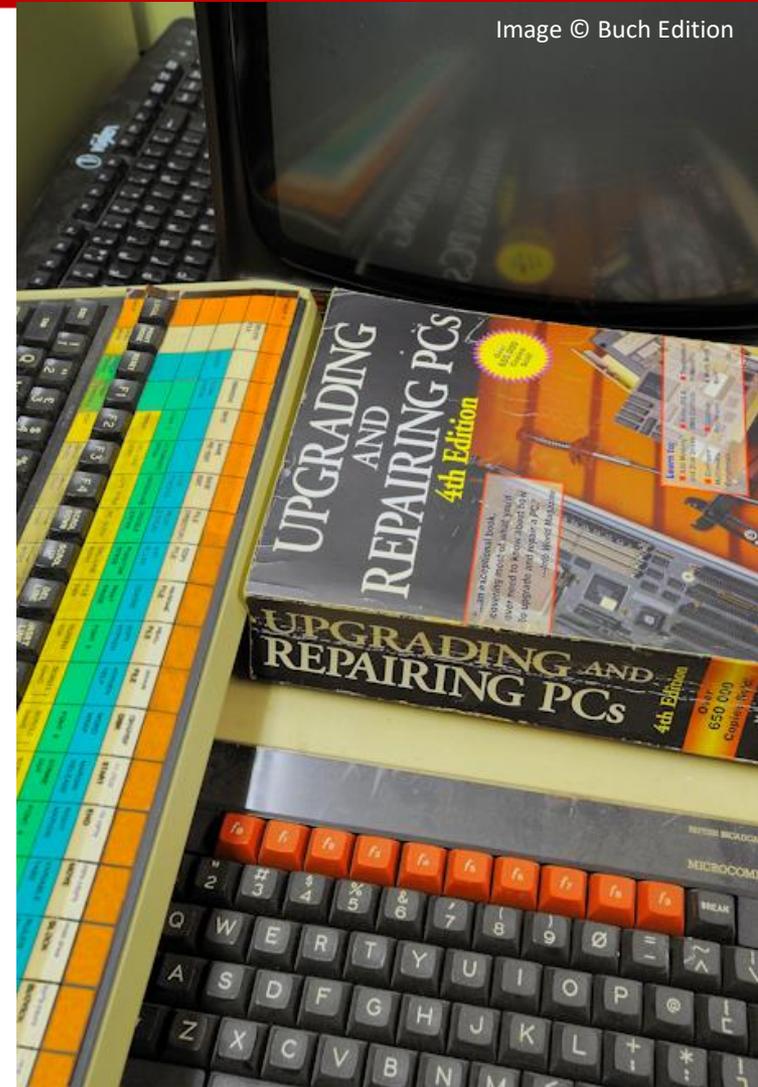


ADS Role: Digital Preservation

3 Methods

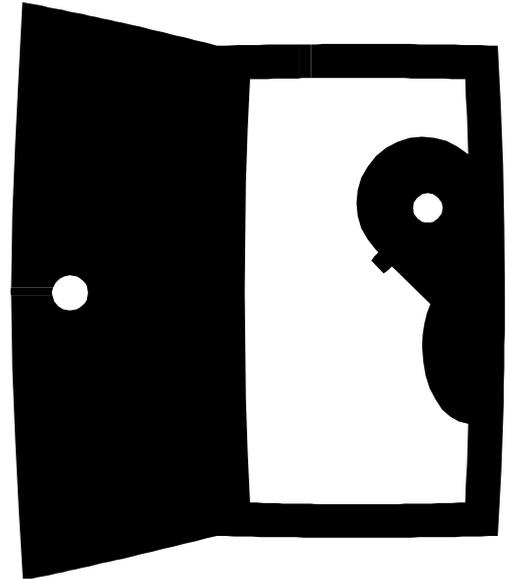
- The Hardware Museum
- The Software Emulator /Virtualisation
- Migration

NB much more intervention is needed than conventional archives

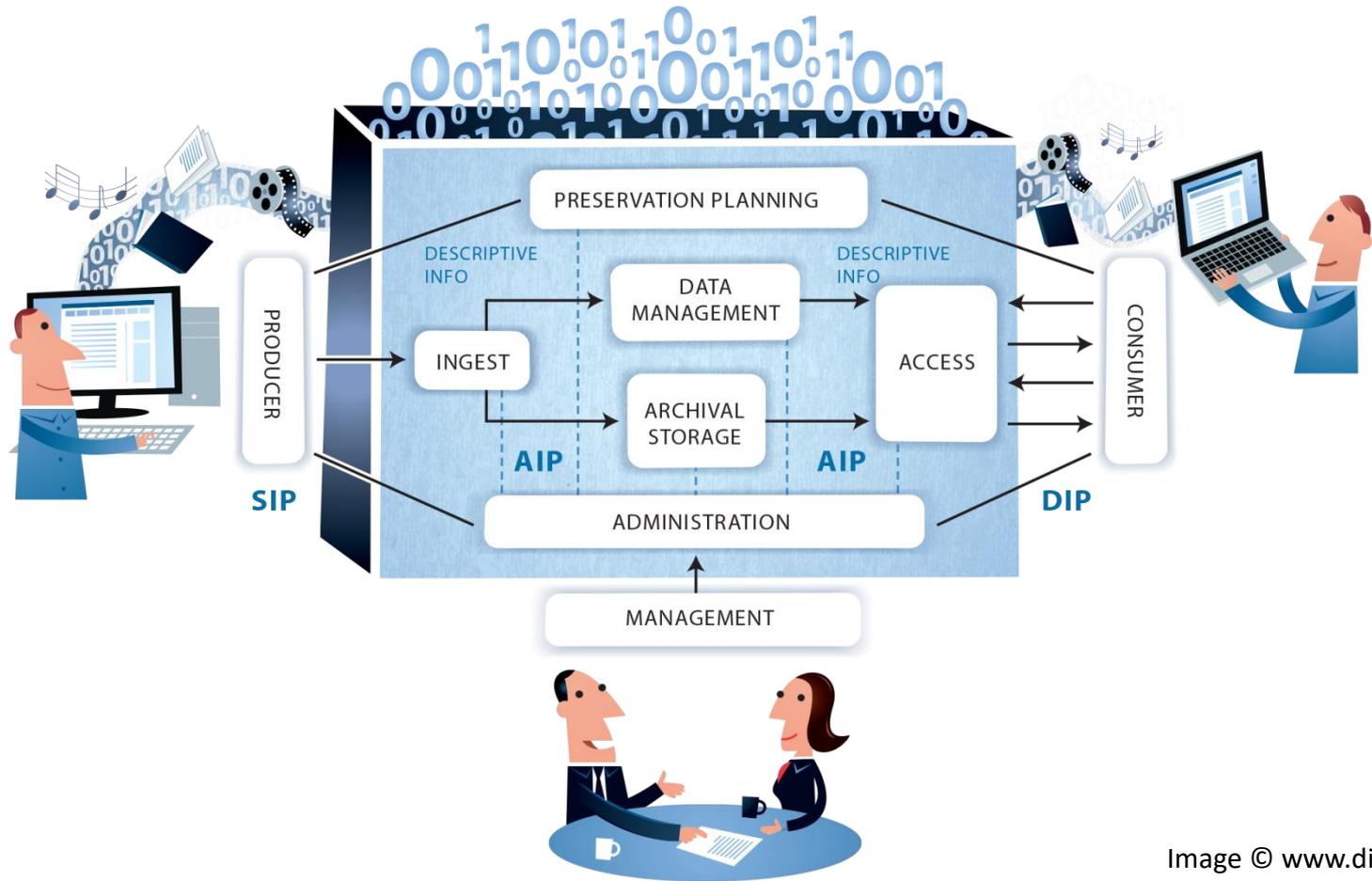


Behind the Scenes at the ADS

- Use data **migration** strategies
- Follow the **Open Archival Information System (OAIS)** reference model
 - International ISO standard 14721
- Ensure the multiple and regular **backups** and the **renewal** of storage media
 - 30+ Virtual Servers
 - Tape backup at University of York & Hull
 - Deep Store



Open Archival Information System (OAIS) reference model



How do ADS disseminate data?

Everything we archive is **freely** available through the web interface.

1.3 million metadata records

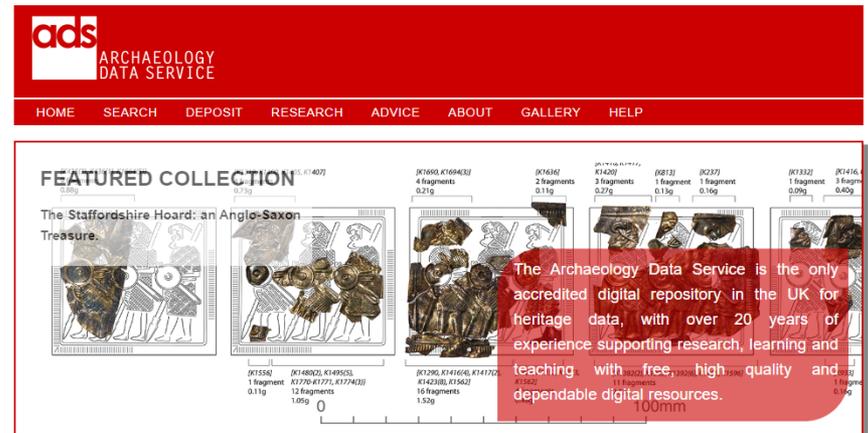
250,000+ bibliographic records

- 37 full text Journals
- 100+ full text monographs
- 56,000+ reports

3000+ data rich archives

- 22+TB data

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/about/annualReports.xhtml>




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

The Staffordshire Hoard: an Anglo-Saxon Treasure is now released to our archives!

Read what the Independent had to say about it here.

Outline

Part Two

- **Data Management Planning**
- Data Exploration Practical

Data Management Plan



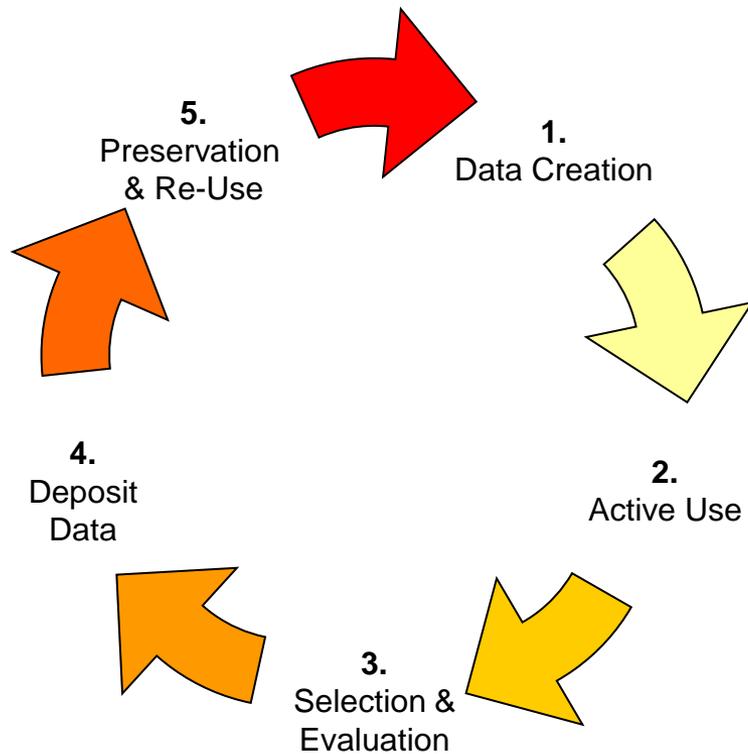
**Data
Management
Plan**



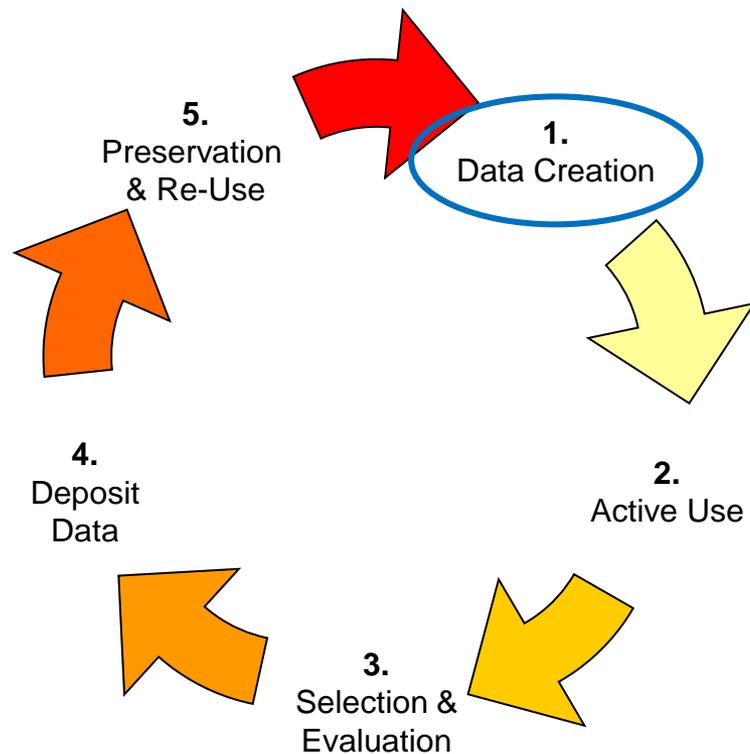
**Informs all
other stages**



Data Cycles & Management Plans



Data Cycles & Management Plans



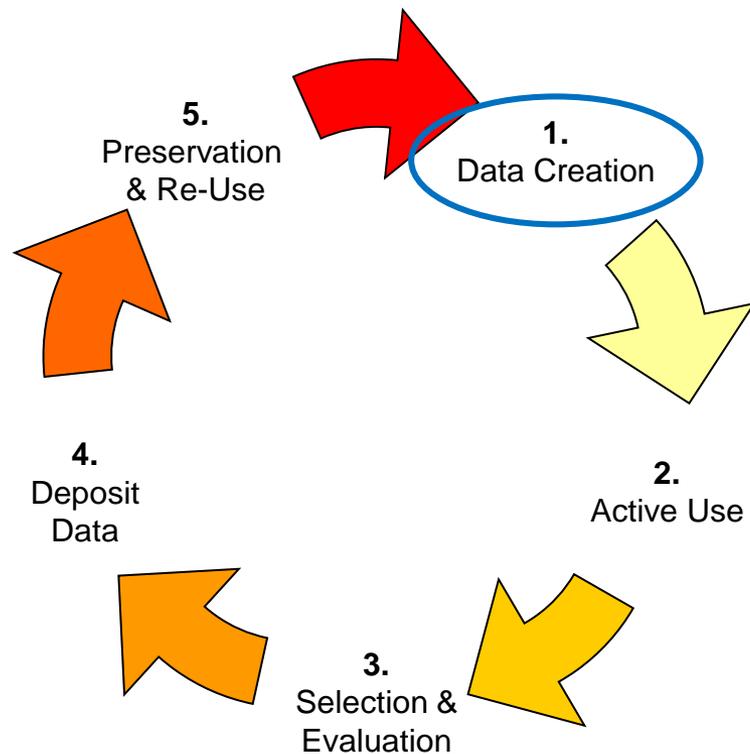
- What data will I produce?

- Text documents
- Artefact analyses
- Sample analyses
- Survey data
- Drawings
- Photographs
- Recorded interviews
- Etc..

http://www.jiscdigitalmedia.ac.uk/infokit/file_formats/digital-file-formats

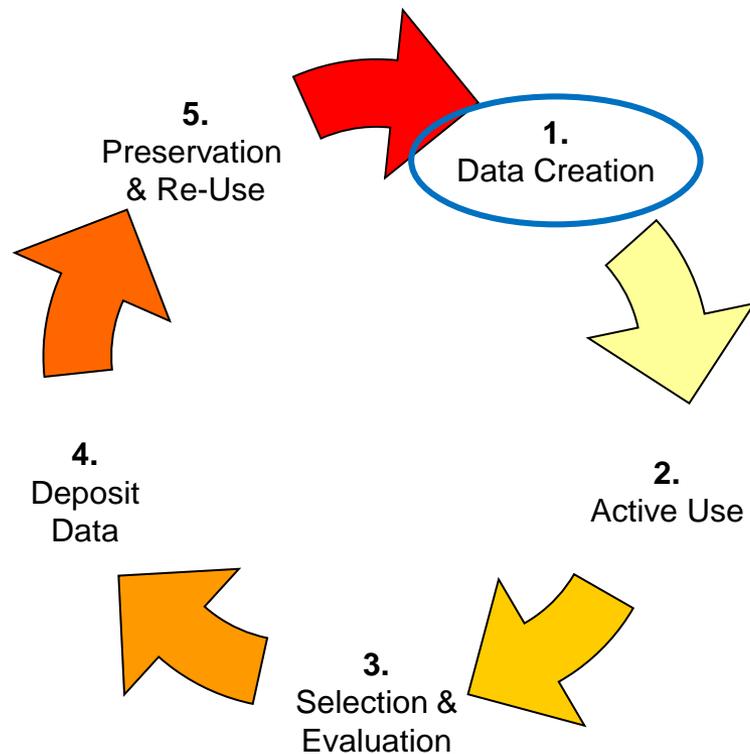
- **Who will own data? Do I need permissions?**

Data Cycles & Management Plans



- What data will I produce?
- How will I organise the data?

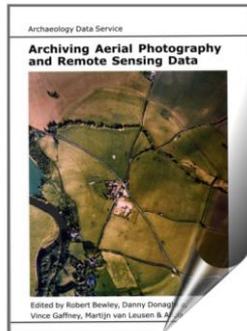
Data Cycles & Management Plans



- What data will I produce?
- How will I organise the data?
 - File structure
 - File naming and versioning
 - What file formats will I use?
 - Which software will I use?
 - Roughly how many files?
 - How will I describe and document my data? – **METADATA**

METADATA - Guides to Good Practice

- Digital Data (general)
- GIS
- CAD
- Geophysics
- AP & Remote Sensing
- Excavation & Fieldwork
- Virtual Reality
- UAV



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



ARCHAEOLOGY
DATA SERVICE



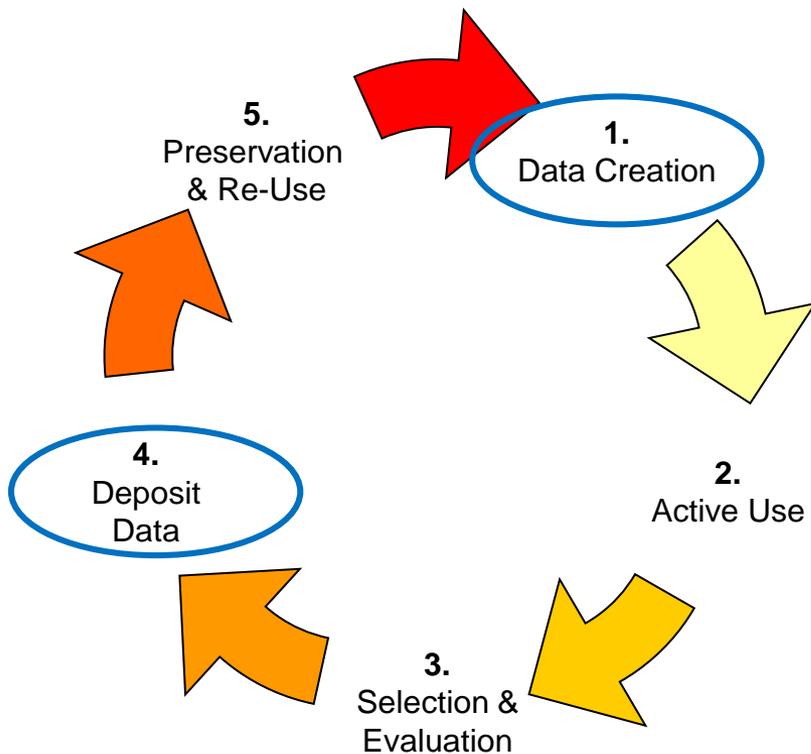
The Digital
Archaeological
Record
A SERVICE OF DIGITAL ANTIQUITY



Silbury Hill, image metadata

Name of table	BulkFindsList	
Purpose of table	Records the bulk finds retrieved from site and from environmental samples.	
Number of rows	237	
Primary Key	UniqueBulkID	
Foreign Key	ContextNo (links back to the ContextIndex table); Material (links to GlossBulkFindMaterial look-up table); EstQuantity (links to Gloss_Finds_EstimatedQuantities look-up table)	
Name of field	Full description of field and codes or terminology used	Data type and field length
(PK) UniqueBulkID	A unique identifier for each instance of bulk finds entry.	AutoNumber-Long Integer
(FK) ContextNo	Unique identifier for the Context the finds are from. Field 01	Number-Long Integer
(FK) Material	Material. (What the artefact is made from:- controlled vocabulary, text to be retrieved from look-up table: GlossBulkFindMaterial) Field 75	Text-50
Weight	Weight in grams. No field number on form.	Number-Long Integer
Quantity	Number of artifacts/fragments associated with the record number. No field number on form.	Number-Long Integer
(FK) EstQuantity	None-numeric field for estimate quantities. No field number on form. (Controlled symbols used to display the estimated quantities, can be retrieved and defined from look-up table: Gloss_Finds_EstimatedQuantities).	Text-10
Box nos	Records which box the artefact was stored in. No field number on form.	Text-50

Data Cycles & Management Plans



- What data will I produce?
- How will I organise the data?
 - File structure
 - File naming and versioning
 - What file formats will I use?
 - Which software will I use?
 - Roughly how many files?
 - How will I describe and document my data? – **METADATA**
 - **Do I have to follow any requirements?**

Data Cycles & Management Plans



Guidelines for Depositors

Version 1.3, March 2008

1. Depositing with the ADS
 - 1.1. Why Deposit?
 - 1.2. How to Deposit
2. Creating and Documenting your data
 - 2.1. Part 1: Starting the Project
 - 2.1.1. Digital Archive Strategy
 - 2.1.2. The need for Metadata / Documentation
 - 2.1.3. File Naming Strategy
 - 2.2. Part 2: Creating and Documenting Your Files
 - 2.2.1. Overview of Preferred Data Formats
 - 2.2.2. Databases and Spreadsheets
 - 2.2.3. Geographical Information Systems
 - 2.2.4. Geophysics and Remote Sensing
 - 2.2.5. CAD and Vector Images
 - 2.2.6. Raster Images
 - 2.3. Part 3: Documenting the Project
 - 2.3.1. Creating Metadata Records for Datasets

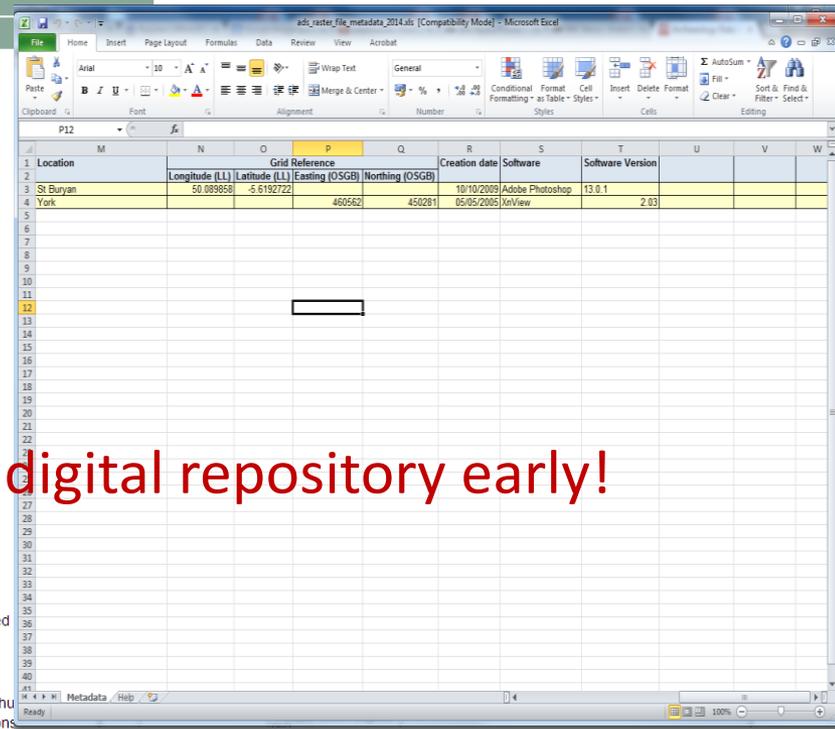
1. Depositing with the ADS

1.1. Why Deposit?

The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) collects, catalogues, manages, preserves, and encourages re-use of digital resources created. These pages describe the process of deposition and points to useful information about how to do it.

What is in the ADS collection?

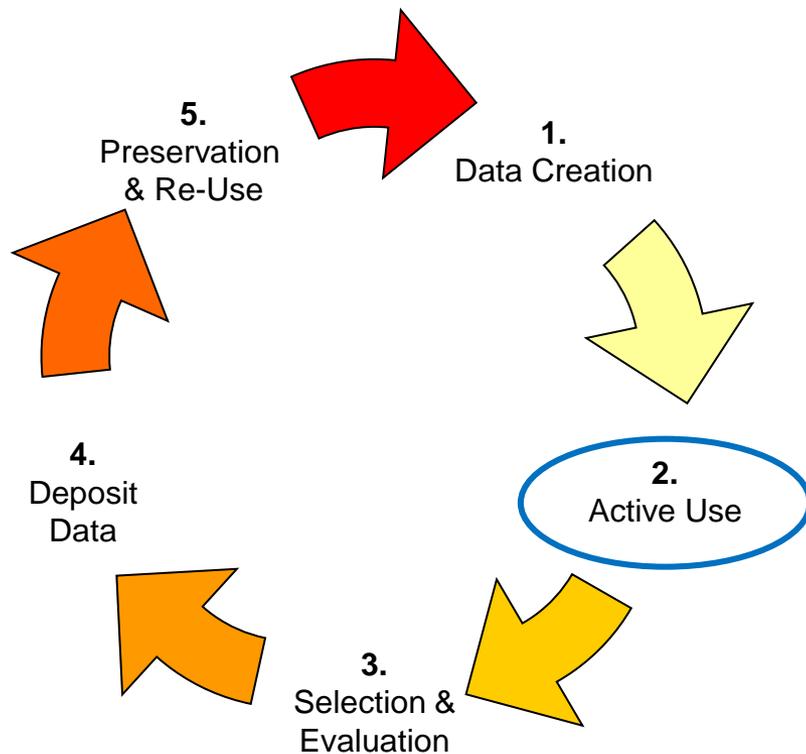
The ADS will provide an archival home for any archaeological data of interest to UK archaeologists. The ADS collections' scope is thus although priority will be given to the archaeology of the British Isles. Where existing archival bodies work to preserve digital collections collaborate with these bodies to facilitate more uniform access to on-line information. The ADS will prioritise its acquisitions policy according to perceived gaps in the provision of electronic information. Accessioned data will include CAD files, databases, digital aerial photograph interpretations, excavation



Location	Grid Reference				Creation date	Software	Software Version
	Longitude (LL)	Latitude (LL)	Easting (OSGB)	Northing (OSGB)			
St Buryan	50.089856	-5.6192722	460562	450281	10/10/2009	Adobe Photoshop	13.0.1
York					05/05/2005	ArView	2.03

Talk to the digital repository early!

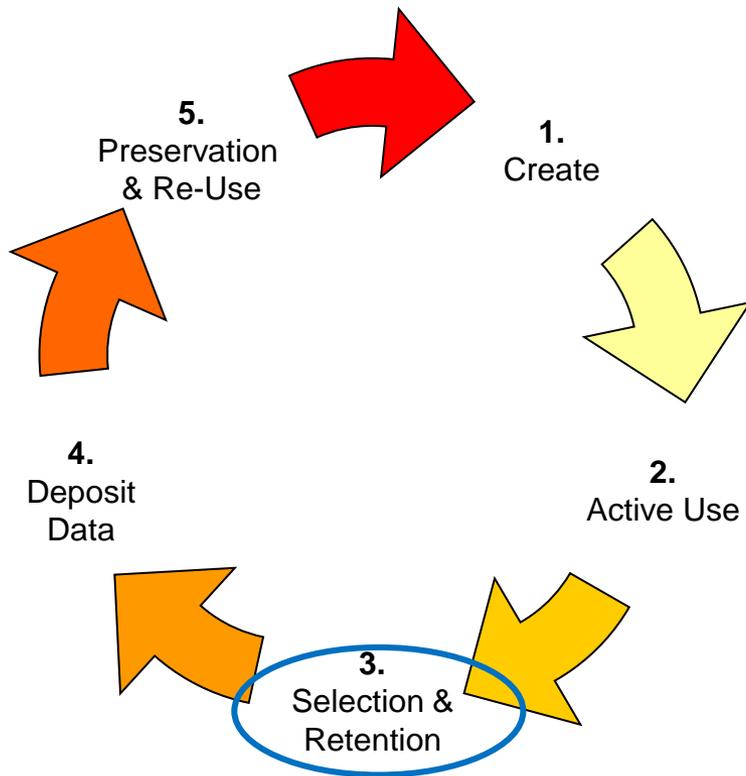
Data Cycles & Management Plans



- What standards and quality assurance might I use?
- How will I share data?
- How will I backup data?
- When will I evaluate if my data management is working?
 - Is the file structure / naming understandable to others?
 - Are further data required?
 - Are new data types required?

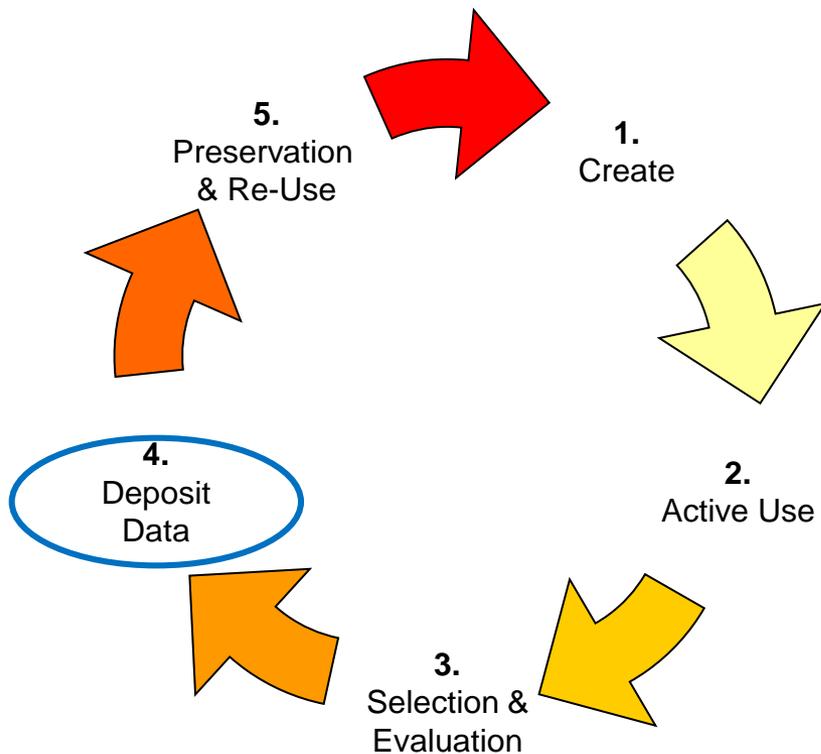
Data Cycles & Management Plans

- What data will I keep?
Selection and Retention strategy

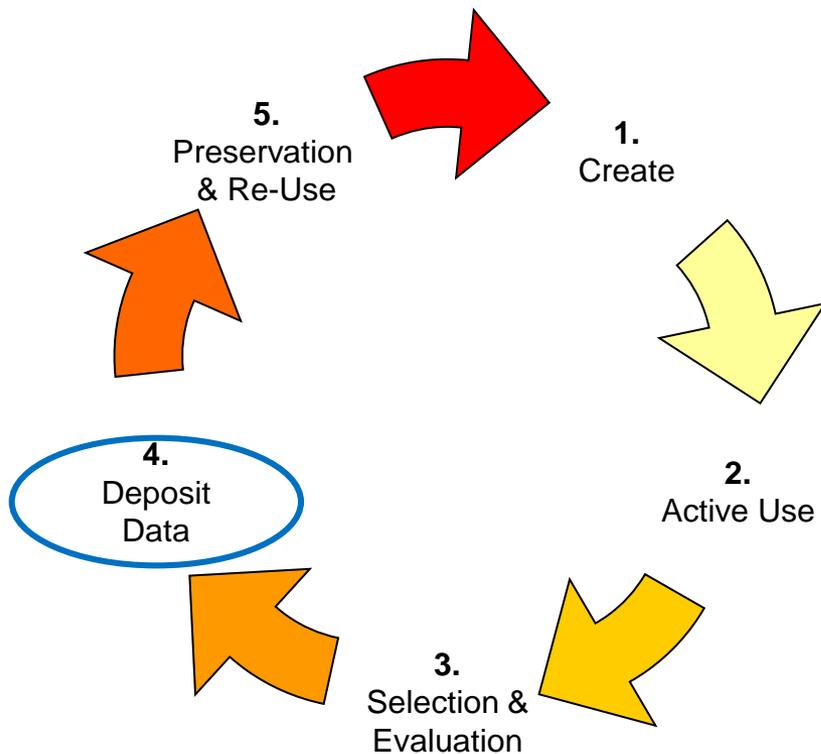


Data Cycles & Management Plans

- What data will be deposited and where?



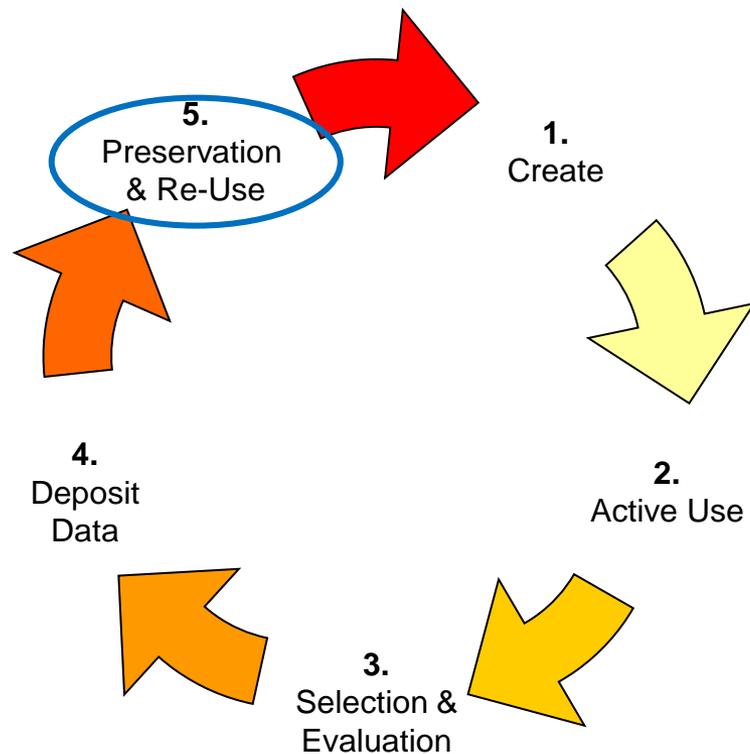
Data Cycles & Management Plans



- What data will be deposited and where?
 - Define the core data set of the project
 - Which data are supplementary?
 - Licences
 - Metadata
 - Where? Trusted Repository!

Talk to the digital repository early!

Data Cycles & Management Plans



- Who will be interested in re-using the data?
 - Who will be interested in re-using the data?
 - Is there sufficient information to allow easy re-use of the data?

Data Cycles & Management Plans

“The single most useful thing you can do to ensure the long-term preservation of your data is to plan for it to be re-used. Imagining it being reused by someone else who has never met you and who never will meet you, will cause you to approach the creation and design of your data in a new light.

Moreover, studies show that re-use of data is the single surest way of maintaining the integrity of data and tracking errors and problems with it. In short, always plan for re-use”

Prof. Julian Richards, Director ADS.

Creating a DMP: Some useful sources



General guidance on data management and the creation of plans :-

<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans>

DMP ONLINE

<https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/>

A screenshot of the DMPonline website. The header features the 'DMP ONLINE' logo and a navigation menu with 'Home', 'About', 'Roadmap', and 'Help'. The main content area includes a 'Welcome' message, a 'Screencast on how to use DMPonline' video player, and a 'Sign in' form with fields for 'Email address' and 'Password', a 'Remember me' checkbox, and a 'Sign in' button. Below the sign-in form is a 'Sign up' section with the text 'New to DMPonline? Sign up today.' The footer contains links for 'Contact us', 'Terms of use', and 'DMPonline previous version', along with the copyright notice '© 2004 - 2016 Digital Curation Centre (DCC)'. The DCC and Jisc logos are displayed in the bottom right corner.

Why bother?

- Provides a **practical starting point** to help structure thoughts on your research/project
- Improves efficiency
- Help others understand the research process and how it developed
- Helps plan for data **reuse** by others, so the full potential of a research can be realised. Its lifecycle doesn't end here!
- Shows we take research integrity seriously and therefore increases trust in the archaeological community
- It is good practice
- Funding bodies require it!

What could go wrong?

- Cats-in-a-tent photos....and more
- Oral history project with no consent forms and therefore no audio files!



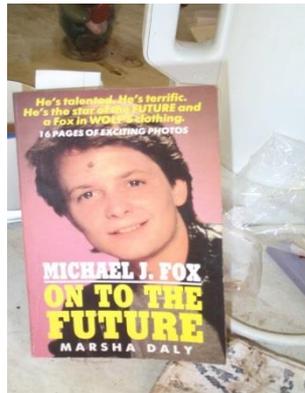
Downloads

We regret that we are unable to offer the archived audio files for this project at present due to copyright restrictions.

- Project in the red sea with videos of the rock of Gibraltar
- **Recently** an archive with the wrong archaeological site name in all the metadata



Odd one out – which image was included in a deposit but is not on the ADS web site?



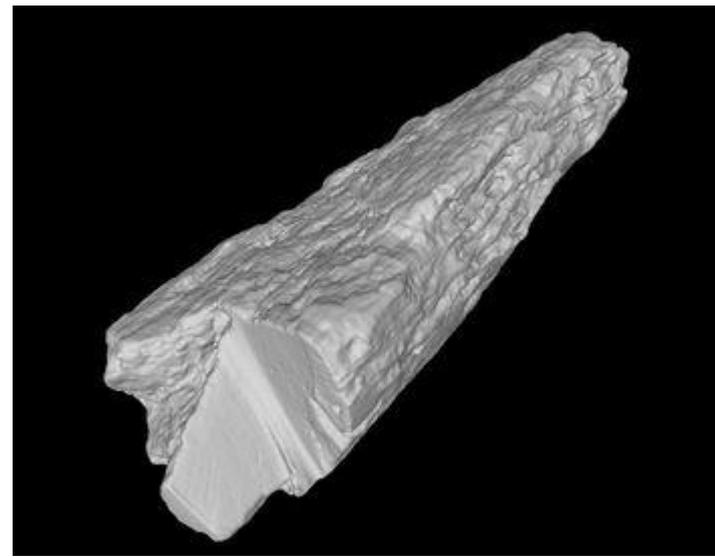
For an example of good data management:

[Denisova 11 Human Bone Fragment
ForSEAdiscovery](#)

For an example of poor data management:

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/learning/uniworkshop2020.xhtml>

Denisova 11 Human Bone Fragment



```

msdata:
  id: 20150618_DC5
  version: 1.1.0
  cvList:
    cv:
      id: MS
      fullName: Proteomics Standards Initiative Mass Spectrometry
      version: 4.1.1
      URI: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HUPO-PSI/psi-ms-CV/m
    cv:
      id: UO
      fullName: Unit Ontology
      version: 09:04:2014
      URI: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/bio-ontology-research
  fileDescription:
  fileContent:
    cvParam: MS1 spectrum
    cvParam: profile spectrum
  sourceFileList:
    sourceFile:
      id: fid
      name: fid
      location: e:/20150618_DC5/0_I22/1/1SRef
      cvParam: SHA-1, b305b66c1045710c0ea9fda0b6629cfb893175f7
      cvParam: Bruker FID format
      cvParam: scan number only nativeID format
    sourceFile:
      id: I22_20150618_DC5_1.mzXML
  
```

[ForSEAdiscovery](#)

Photogrammetry

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ForSEAdiscovery

RIB

This model is intended to show the overall site of the Ribadeo Shipwreck, located in Galicia, Northern Spain. The site was investigated by ForSEAdiscovery during a fieldwork campaign in June 2015. (Brandon Mason Maritime Archaeology Trust)

Metadata

RIB01 EXIF	TXT	408 Kb
RIB01 Photogrammetry Report	XLSX	54 Kb

OBJ files

RIB obj	ZIP	39 Mb
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Source Images

A-RIB01-28-06-2015-1-BM-P-0001-0018	ZIP	97 Mb
A-RIB01-28-06-2015-1-BM-P-0019-0037	ZIP	98 Mb
A-RIB01-28-06-2015-1-BM-P-0038-0055	ZIP	94 Mb

For an example of poor data management:

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/learning/uniworkshop2020.xhtml>

 Figs.pdf	08/04/2016 10:09	Adobe Acrobat D...	11,031 KB
 Questions.doc	08/04/2016 10:09	Microsoft Word 97...	23 KB
 Report.doc	08/04/2016 10:09	Microsoft Word 97...	1,618 KB
 TP database.mdb	27/01/2021 09:34	Microsoft Access ...	14,404 KB
 TP_2590.JPG	08/04/2016 10:10	JPG File	487 KB
 TP_2593.JPG	08/04/2016 10:10	JPG File	698 KB
 TP_2594.JPG	08/04/2016 10:10	JPG File	684 KB
 TP_2684.JPG	08/04/2016 10:10	JPG File	447 KB
 TP_2689.JPG	08/04/2016 10:11	JPG File	531 KB
 TP_2707.JPG	08/04/2016 10:11	JPG File	660 KB

Tables

-  eia mia features
-  EIA pot query
-  EIA quern+weights+...
-  Feature Nos for sa...
-  final eia phase plan
-  Final Hammerscale f...
-  Final Hammerscale t...
-  final lba phase one
-  final lba phase plan
-  final lba phase two
-  final Roman phase
-  Flint

								Flint
Context	colour	Type	Cour	Corte	source	Condition	Comment	
	0 pat	FLAK	1 s		g			
	0 mg	FLAK	1 t					
	20 dg	FLAK	1 c		g		?burnt	
	20 dg	FLAK	2 c		g	f		
	28 mg	FLAK	1 t		g	f		
	89 mg	FLAK	2 s		g	f		
	89 mg	FLAK	1 t		g	f		
	89 mg	FLAKUT	1 s		g	f		
	91 mg	FLAK	1 s		g			
	99 dg	FLAK	1 s		g			
	106 dg	FLAK	1 s		g			
	106 mg	FLAK	1 t					

- macroplant analysis ...
- macroplant assess ...
- mba features
- Microslagfinal
- orig context table (o...
- phase table**
- plant macro assess
- plant macros-analysis

		phase table	
Phase	Sub-Phase	Description	
1	0	Geological	
2	1.1	Post alignment F	

-  plant macros-analysis
-  pmed mod features
-  Prehist pot
-  Prehist pot with Gro...
-  query_flake hammer...
-  query_sphere hamm...
-  r-b features
-  r-b+ features
-  Rom pot
-  Roman pot query
-  Samples

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
200	DOR BB	1	2	
1327	GW	5	8	burnt
1323	GW	1	22	
1346	OXF RS	6	29	
1346	BS	16	154	
1346	OXF GW	5	16	
1346	GW C	8	52	
1346	GW	59	372	
1694	LOC BBMIC	7	134	some burnt
1694	OXF RS	1	3	
1694	GW C	2	16	
1694	GW	2	2	

group	description
1	
10	
100	
101	
102	



There are no references within the document nor any documentation to tell us the significance of these features or even which way is North.

We only know it's titled TP_2707

Answers

1. What is shown in photograph DCP _2707.jpg? **No idea**
2. On what plan is Context 890 drawn? **80/520**
3. What contexts appear on Section drawing 249? **1173,1174,1175,1176**
4. In which phases /stratigraphic groups are post-holes 1231, 1235 and 1243? **Group 34 Phase 1.6 LBA**
5. List the finds recovered and recorded from Context 931.
Worked stone 1/0g, Worked stone 1/0, Stone tile 1/0, Roman pot 28/303, Daub 81109, Fe object 2/377
6. In what type of feature was Small Find 6 found? **Pit 1141 context 1105**
7. What is Small Find 6 and what is it made from? **Loomweight, Fired clay**
8. How many fragments of worked flint came from contexts 89 and 1704? **4 and 2.**
9. Describe the cortex condition of the above fragments. **No idea, 89 = f.**
10. How many pottery jar sherds are there in Context 89? **15**
11. What is the meaning of pottery form 'P'? **No idea**
12. What is the meaning of Roman pottery type BS? **No idea**
13. Explain Table J Overall Forms by Period B1 and B2. **Haven't a clue!**

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