Opportunities and Challenges of Open Access in Archaeology

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Historic Scotland/
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh
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Outline

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2. Archaeological funders policies
3. Open Data vs Open Access
4. Archaeological publishers - strategies
5. Opportunities
6. Challenges
1. Introduction – Open Access recap
The concept of open access to scientific data was institutionally established in preparation for the International Geophysical Year of 1957-8. The International Council of Scientific Unions established several World Data Centers to minimize the risk of data loss and to maximize data accessibility, further recommending in 1955 that data be made available in machine-readable form.

Therefore, Open-science-data movement long predates the Internet, but publishing or obtaining data has become much less expensive and time-consuming.

2004, the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Science Ministers - all publicly funded archive data should be made publicly available.

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

• Open Data by Default
• Quality and Quantity
• Usable by All
• Releasing Data for Improved Governance
• Releasing Data for Innovation
Open Data in Archaeology: Pros

• “Past belongs to everyone”
  • democratisation of knowledge
• Accelerated pace of new knowledge
• Economic benefit of Open Data
• Public benefit of Open Data
  • Community engagement in heritage e.g. Finds.org.uk; Europeana;
  • Justification of taxpayer investment
Open Data in Archaeology: Challenges

• Privacy issues – site location; indigenous peoples; personal data
• Misuse of data
• Funding of data management & data infrastructures
• Importance of provenance
• Legitimate concerns of information providers
Open Data

• National digital research data infrastructures
  • The Archaeology Data Service
  • Developments in other countries
    • tDAR
    • eDNA
    • IANUS

• Interoperability and transnational research infrastructures
  • Europeana
  • ARIADNE
Europeana: CARARE & LoCloud

Europeana is a project funded by the European Commission’s ICT Policy Support Programme.

CARARE brings together heritage agencies and organisations, archaeological museums and research institutions and specialist digital archives from all over Europe to establish a service that will make digital content for Europe’s unique archaeological monuments and historic sites interoperable with Europeana. It aims to add the 3D and Virtual Reality content to Europeana.

“Bringing content for archaeology and historic buildings to Europeana users.”

Partner of Europeana free culture

Explore Europe’s cultural collections

Filter your search:
- By media type
- IMAGE (10,806)
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- Isolated Europe: A New Way
- America
- Europeana is funded by the European Commission’s ICT Policy Support Programme.
ARIADNE is an archaeology data service that 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 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. This allows for 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.

Latest News

- Hands-on modelling
- Press release
- Call for papers EAA2013
- Open Humanities Awards

Twitter

  http://ift.tt/1sIY4zMe
- Jun 4 (2 days ago)
  http://ift.tt/16AqB1b1
  Jun 3 (3 days ago)
- Call for Papers for TPDL Workshop "Practical Experiences with CIDOC CRM and its extensions (CRMEX)" - http://ift.tt/1QVcypA2S
  May 21 (15 days ago)
- RT kathrynpiquette Workshop: Research data for others: Licenses & tools for

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
What is ARIADNE

- ARIADNE is a EU-funded project aimed at integrating the European Research Infrastructures on archaeological datasets
- Its overall goal is to overcome the fragmentation of archaeological data repositories and to foster a culture of data sharing and re-using
- ARIADNE is managed by a partnership joining the excellence of European archaeology and technology, and is open to the collaboration of researchers, professionals and institutions from anywhere in Europe and abroad
The ARIADNE partnership

- 24 partners
- 16 countries
- Coordination
  - PIN
  - UoY-ADS
The Pelagios Graph Explorer: An information superhighway for the ancient world

Just as the settlements around the Ancient Mediterranean would seem disconnected without the sea to join them, so online ancient world resources have been separated until now. "Meaning of the sea", Pelagios has brought this world together using the principles of Linked Open Data. The Pelagios Graph Explorer allows students, researchers and the general public to discover the cities of antiquity and explore the rich interconnections between them.

The Pelagios Graph Explorer

Alice is an archaeology student from Memphis, TN. When not collecting Elvis singles, she loves nothing better than to find out about cities of the past. Recently she has come across Pelagios, the database of images and links from the German Archaeological Institute. She's interested in her hometown's namesake, Memphis, Egypt, and so she types it into the search box. (Fortunately its the same word in German) and finds quite a few interesting results: 21 objects and 16 sets of photos. But what do they mean? What stories do they tell? And what role did Memphis play in the ancient world? What Alice doesn't know is that there are many other open resources out there with information about Memphis, its history and material culture and has no way to find out.

Enter the Pelagios Graph Explorer. Using the principles of Linked Open Data, the Pelagios Explorer allows people like Alice to discover those resources (including...
2. Archaeological funders

1. Open Access publication
   • HEFCE/SHEFC: REF 2020
   • Horizon 2020

2. Open Data
   • RCUK/AHRC
   • Horizon 2020
   • English Heritage
   • Historic Scotland
AHRC - Arts and Humanities Research Council

The AHRC has released a statement on open access to research outputs in line with the RCUK position.

The Council's data policy is detailed in the Research Funding Guide (August 2013, v2.5) See in particular sections on the Technical Plan on p.68 and 'deposit of resources or datasets' on p128.

POLICY STIPULATIONS
Time Limits

Publications should be made available as rapidly and effectively as possible via deposit in an appropriate repository at or around the time of publication.

The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) must be consulted within three months of the start of the proposed research and data must be offered for deposit within three months of project completion.

Electronic resources must remain accessible for a minimum of three years after the end of the award.
Digital archiving requirements

It is a contractual requirement for projects funded through the NHPCP that digital archives be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) or similar digital archiving organisations acceptable to English Heritage.

Digital archiving is distinct from digital dissemination. By requiring deposition of a digital archive we are ensuring that the data is preserved for the future in a format that can be migrated as and when operating systems and software usage changes. A MoRPHE Technical Guide on digital archiving is available from the English Heritage website (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-technical-guide-1/)

All projects creating primary digital data must archive that data.
12.2 In addition to the final report, the Grantee must place their results in the public domain via all of following media, and shall be responsible for supplying appropriately formatted material for each:

12.2.1 *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES): the Grantee must report the annual results of their fieldwork and/or non-fieldwork project(s) to the DES editor by the editor’s submissions deadline (see [http://www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk/our-projects/discovery-and-excavation-scotland](http://www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk/our-projects/discovery-and-excavation-scotland)). [The submissions deadline is currently 15th November.]

12.2.2 *OASIS & ASPIRE*: the Grantee must provide reports and archives that are compliant with the submission requirements of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (see [http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/)) and Archaeological Standards Protocol for the Integrated Reporting of Events (ASPIRE) (see [http://www.aspire-resource.info/](http://www.aspire-resource.info/)). These reports must be submitted to:

- Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and

- The relevant Local Authority archaeological sites and monuments record or historic environment record (SMR/HER)
3. Open Access vs Open Data

- Is there a difference?
- The archive tradition
- The archive as part of dissemination strategy
- Linking publication and archive
- Supporting and testing
- Supplementary data – needs to be archived
The aim of the project is to investigate novel ways in which electronic publication over the Internet can provide broad access to research findings in the arts and humanities, and can also make underlying data available in such a way so that readers are enabled to 'drill down' seamlessly into online archives to test interpretations and develop their own conclusions.


"Making the LEAP" is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) under the ICT Strategy Programme.
The Urban Landscapes of Ancient Merv, Turkmenistan
Tim Williams, Sjoerd van der Linde, 2008

Introduction
Ancient Merv, in Turkmenistan, is one of the most complex and well-preserved urban centres on the Silk Roads of Central Asia. A succession of major cities at Merv started in the 6th century BC and continued until the Mongol sack of 1221 AD, although Mongol occupation, a resurgent Timurid city of the 15th century, and expansion in the 19th century continues the urban sequence. Together the walled urban areas covered more than 1000 ha.

The Best Archaeological Innovation

The Urban Landscapes of Ancient Merv, Turkmenistan

The Institute of Archaeology, University College London, has had a long collaboration with the Turkmenistan Ministry of Culture, focused on archaeological research and approaches to the conservation and management of the Ancient Merv Archaeological Park, which since 1990 has been a World Heritage Site.

The collection of monument photographs (dating from 1850 onwards) was first compiled by Georgina Herrmann, former director of the International Merv Project, who published some of them in 'Monuments of Merv: Traditional Buildings of the Karum'1. In 2002 an expanded version of the photographic collection was published in 'The Monuments of Merv - A scanned archive of photographs and plans'2, which included a CD-ROM with low resolution digital versions of the photographs. Since 2001 the Ancient Merv Project has added new images of the monuments, showing their current condition and conservation work, and more detailed metadata for the photographs has been assembled. More information on the Ancient Merv Project can be found at the UCL website.

This digital archive was undertaken in conjunction with an electronic publication through the Linking Electronic Archives and Publications (LEAP) project. The corresponding article is 'The urban landscapes of Ancient Merv, Turkmenistan: Where to draw the line?' by Tim Williams & Sjoerd van der Linde, which can be found in Internet Archaeology 25.


The landscapes of Islamic Merv, Turkmenistan: Where to draw the line?

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article.

This article outlines approaches for interpreting the Islamic city of Sultan Kala (Merv), c. 8th-13th centuries AD, based upon aerial photographic and satellite imagery. Hierarchies of assumptions (identification of individual wall lines; which frame spaces, rooms and courtyards; which are grouped as parts of specific buildings; which are part of urban blocks) and ontologies (information about those assumptions and the variable confidence of interpretation, from the position of lines to spatial function) provide a dynamic structure for the presentation of data, interpretation and theory.

The article establishes procedures and protocols within two sample areas (selected to represent the diverse features of the urban and suburban landscapes) to:

Explore the theory and methodology of documenting interpretation (and uncertainty) in the transcription of aerial photographic and satellite imagery.

Develop ontological approaches to structuring interpretations and assumptions, within a hermeneutic model.

Provide a textual and graphic narrative of the development of the areas.

Establish an online forum (weblog) to contribute to the long-term project.

Explore the use of other forms of electronic archive material, in particular, how imagery and audio files can be used to develop the discussion of landscapes and buildings.

Artists & Humanities Research Council
Preparation of this electronic publication and associated archive was assisted by a grant from the AHRC under the ICT Strategy programme.

Go to article Table of Contents

Features

This article will appeal to: those interested in the presentation of data, interpretation and theory.

Keywords: Merv; Silk Route; Turkmenistan; interpretation; uncertainty; aerial photographs; satellite

Find more publications on the Silk Route in the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB)
3. A short introduction to the city of Sultan Kala

With the coming of Islam, in the 7th century AD, Merv became the capital of Khurasan (the 'eastern land') (for an overview of the history see Kennedy 1992; Williams forthcoming). In the 740s, the 'Abbasid revolution began here, and while Baghdad was established as the capital of the new empire, Merv’s status grew, as the capital of Khurasan, from east of the Great Desert to the frontiers of India. In the same decade, the governor, Abu Muslim, commissioned a mosque to be built alongside the Mädjan Canal, which flowed about a kilometre to the west of the old city of Gyaūr Kala. Thus began the new city of Merv al-Shahjan (Merv the great: today Sultan Kala) (fig. 7 – opens GIS). It is tempting to see the mosque as part of the planning for the heart of the new city, and by the 9th century it lay at the centre of a thriving metropolis. The city was planned, with a street system and a carefully managed water supply with numerous canals and reservoirs in each district (Williams forthcoming). It seems likely that the new status of Merv, coupled with new ideas and beliefs that identified the need for public
The Roman city of Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester, Hampshire) was subjected to an extensive programme of excavations by the Society of Antiquaries of London between 1890 and 1909. The turn of insula IX came in 1893-4 when one of the most important discoveries was a large town house (House 1) whose north-east/south-west orientation was completely different to that of the Roman street grid aligned on the cardinal points. Apart from the observation that a well which contained a dwarf Roman column incised with a name in ogham script could only ‘have been sunk when the portion of the house in which it occurred was in a ruinous condition’, no other comment was made about the dating or development of the house.

In 1997 a new programme of excavations began on part of insula IX with the aim of exploring the full sequence of occupation from the late Iron Age through to post-Roman abandonment. It rapidly emerged that ‘House 1’ had a complex history of development with abandonment and demolition in the mid 3rd century AD.

The aim of the article published in Internet Archaeology is to report that development from origins around the mid 1st century AD to demolition about the middle of the 3rd century AD. This archive contains the downloadable data needed to further explore the conclusions reached, including Appendices and Specialist Reports, Database tables, Images, Context Plans and Matrices. The archived database can also be queried online, where information can be found on Contexts, Objects and Finds.

This digital archive was undertaken in conjunction with an electronic publication through the Linking Electronic Archives and Publications (LEAP) project. The corresponding article is ‘Silchester Roman Town Insula IX: The Development of an Urban Property c. AD 40-50 - c. AD 250’ by Amanda Clarke, Michael Fulford, Mike Rains and Klare Tootell, which can be found in Internet Archaeology 21.
4. Gold Open Access

- **GOLD Open Access journals**
  - Internet Archaeology
  - SAIR
  - STAR: Science and Technology of Archaeological Research (Maney Publishing)
  - Open Archaeology (De Gruyter)
Hello, come in, we're open!

Internet Archaeology has been publishing on the web since 1996 and is the premier e-journal for archaeology. Internet Archaeology is an open access, independent, not-for-profit journal. It publishes quality academic content and explores the potential of electronic publication through the inclusion of video, audio, searchable data sets, full-colour images, visualisations, animations and interactive mapping. Internet Archaeology is international in scope, a true journal without borders, and all content is peer-reviewed. Internet Archaeology is hosted by the Department of Archaeology at the University of York and digitally archived by the Archaeology Data Service.
Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports (SAIR)
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 2012 (updated 2014)

Introduction

Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports (SAIR) is an Open Access publication which was established in 2000 by a consortium comprising the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Historic Scotland and the Council for British Archaeology. Its purpose is to publish freely accessible but fully peer reviewed information more suited to an electronic format than a traditional print journal.

SAIR is a fully peer-reviewed Society of Antiquaries of Scotland publication and is edited to the same standard as our books and national journal, the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Image-rich and data-rich projects are handled easily within the SAIR format. In the future, the Society will continue to explore new technologies and develop SAIR to ensure that it is fit for purpose. In this way, SAIR will continue to contribute to the dissemination of quality free information on Scotland’s rich archaeological heritage.

Publish in SAIR

SAIR is intended to publish papers which particularly benefit from electronic publishing: those which are longer than 20,000 words, which have many illustrations (particularly colour illustrations), which have many or very long tables, and those which include lengthy specialist sections. Only papers of the highest standard will be accepted for publication in SAIR. All submissions are subject to peer review by at least two independent referees.

SAIR is published by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland using an Open Access funding model that requires all submissions to include full financial support, for example through Historic Scotland or other grants or through developer funding.

Notes for contributors and submissions sheets are available. Questions about SAIR should be directed to the Managing Editor, Erin Osborne-Martin.
Complications in the study of ancient tuberculosis: non-specificity of IS6110 PCRs

Romy Müller; Charlotte A. Roberts; Terence A. Brown

Author Affiliations

Keywords: Ancient DNA, Britain, IS6110, Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex, Roman period, Tuberculosis

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Abstract

The insertion sequence IS6110 is frequently used as a marker for the presence of ancient DNA (aDNA) derived from bacteria of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTBC) in human archaeological remains. The specificity of polymerase chain reactions (PCRs) directed at IS6110 has, however, been questioned, because identical or similar elements have been identified in ‘mycobacteria other than tuberculosis (MOTT)’. These are Mycobacterium species, common in the environment, which may occasionally cause opportunistic diseases and are not normally associated with clinical cases of tuberculosis (TB). We report the presence of two sequence types that are similar, but not identical, to IS6110 in bone remains from nine...
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What is Open Access Archaeology? Why Should I Care?

Open access (OA) is the practice of providing unrestricted access to scholarly material, like journal articles, theses, monographs, book chapters, etc.

Why you should care- Archaeology is a destructive process, once we excavate something a good portion of the data is lost for forever. What makes archaeologists different than looters is that we record the information and share it so that others can benefit from our findings. However, if no one can read what we write, because it is behind a paywall, than we are no better than looters. If no one benefits from what we do than we are no better than looters.

By making work open access we ensure the knowledge gained from our work is not wasted.

OpenAccessArchaeology.org is dedicated to helping people discover and use Open Access resources in the field of Archaeology.
Please note - some of these publications have rolling walls, where you cannot access the most recent issues, of a few months to 5 or more years.

Notice: the journals from PagePress have been removed from this directory. They publisher and journals show characteristics of predatory Open Access Publishers (more information on predatory open access publishers). It is recommended that you do not publish in those journals.

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• Elsevier e.g. *Journal of Archaeological Science*
• Springer e.g. *Journal of Archaeological Research*
• Maney Publishing e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*
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| CBA            | Internet Archaeology                             | Variable: £100-£2000  
Basic £700 | Also membership model  
(£80 per annum; 25% discount) |
| Maney          | Science and technology of Archaeological research | 900 euros | Society of Archaeological Sciences waiver                    |
| Maney          | Medieval Archaeology                             | £500      |                                                              |
| Elsevier       | Journal of Archaeological Science                | $1800     |                                                              |
| Cambridge journals | Antiquity                                           | Not stated|                                                              |
Average APC price 2014

*S*Average across all publishers, not just these 20

http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1311650
Retrieved 07:33, Feb 24, 2015 (GMT)
5. Opportunities - general

- Re-use
- Citation
- Data papers
- Linked Open Data
Primary re-use of data

- Academic Research: 38%
- Private Research: 19%
- Commercial research: 8%
- Family History: 1%
- Heritage management: 11%
- General Interest: 17%
- Teaching and Learning: 6%
“The Value and Impact of the ADS”
September 2013

Neil Beagrie  
Charles Beagrie Ltd.

John Houghton  
Centre for Strategic Economic Studies, Victoria University
Investment Return over 30 years?
Increase in returns on investment in data and related infrastructure arising from additional use facilitated by ADS

£1 investment provides up to £8.30 return
Types of persistent identifier e.g. Handles, Archival Resource Keys (ARKs) and Persistent URLs (PURLs), all can be resolved to an Internet location. The scheme that is gaining most traction is the Digital Object Identifier (DOI).

http://dx.doi.org/ 10.5284 / 1000389
resolver service prefix suffix
(assigning body)
(resource)
Pitarmick Excavations 1993-5
Jane Downes, John Barrett, Martin Carver, 2013

Introduction

The Pitarmick project arose from the publication of the Royal Commission survey for North East Perth (1990), which revealed and mapped settlement sequences likely to have extended back from the 18th century into prehistoric times. One element noted on the maps was a type of long house with rounded corners that was tentatively attributed to the Early Historic or Pictish period. These became known in the literature as Pitarmick-type houses. A notable sequence of buildings, round, long and rectangular was seen on high ground to the west of Strathardle, in the area designated as Pitarmick North or Site 154-4B.

Following an initiative from the Department of Archaeology at Glasgow University, the area was investigated on the ground by John Barrett (of Glasgow, now Sheffield university) and Jane Downes (of Sheffield University and now UHI). Between 1993 and 1995, the project team excavated five sample areas and carried out topographic, phosphate and magnetometer surveys. The excavations defined a round-house dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, three points of settlement with hearths and structures in the Early Historic period, and a clearance cairn and lynchet, probably of the post-medieval period.

As a result of discussions with the principal investigators in 2009, Martin Carver was invited by Historic Scotland to help publish the results of this campaign.
A Corpus of Early Anglo-Saxon Buckets
Jean Mary Cook, 2003

Introduction
When Jean Cook died in July 2001 the community of Anglo-Saxonists lost one of its eminent members. Her research on grave goods of the pagan period, specifically ‘buckets’, was a project she began in 1953 and which she diligently pursued through a busy professional life in Museums and University administration. In retirement her interests in teaching adult students and in participating in Oxfordshire historical and archaeological projects, still allowed her to become the first woman Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. When her term of office came to an end she turned almost her whole attention to her research on buckets, intending to bring the work to a conclusion with a database and a monograph. Her copious notes and drawings over years, together with a database planned and operational, were in the files in her study when she died. Four of her friends and colleagues met to discuss how the work, so close to completion, could be brought to publication; they were Dr Diete Brugmann, German archaeologist and friend; Helena Hamerow, archaeologist and at that time Director of the University of Oxford Institute of Archaeology; Tom Hassall, archaeologist, friend and colleague over many years; and Mary Hodges friend and colleague in many joint projects. Permission was obtained from the family to place the whole archive at the Institute of Archaeology and copyright to any material published was also vested in the Institute. Dr Brugmann prepared a detailed plan showing how the archive could be completed and published, and this plan was submitted to the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Marc Fitch Fund asking for financial support. The support was generously forthcoming and the work began in May 2002. The Institute of Archaeology provided the venue for the archive and for the work itself, including an office and the necessary computer links.

Funding

Resource identifiers
ADS Collection: 370
doi:10.5284/1000186
How to cite using this DOI
...with help for how to cite the DOI
Burdale: an Anglian settlement in the Yorkshire Wolds
Julian D Richards, Steve Roskams, 2013

Introduction
Overview
Downloads
Statistics

General
- Geophysical survey, by Ben Goulty, 2006
- An archaeological transcription, by M. Charnock, 2006
- Geomagnetic survey report, by C. Neal, 2006
- Metal detector survey, by G. Rambour, Pauline Locketum, 2006
- Wall-walking, by St Dobson, B. Gollop, C. Neal & H. Goodchild, 2013
- Animal bone by K. Howdle, 2010
- Iron knives, by E. Blacklock, 2008
- Worked bone and antler, by S. Ashby, 2013

Burdale 2006
In 2006 a 20 x 60 m trench was opened in the eastern cropmark group, close to the junction with Whaydale. The trench was positioned so as to provide a transect across the interior of one of the enclosures.
- BUR06 Reports
- BUR06 CAD, by E. Thorsten, 2007
- BUR06 Databases
- BUR06 Feature photos
- BUR06 Site photos
- BUR06 Finds photos

Burdale 2007
In 2007 a second trench, 20 x 50m, was excavated at the western edge of the field, in the other cropmark concentration. The precise location was chosen so as to include three of the more regular negative features, as well as areas with high magnetic anomalies. This confirmed that the rectangular crop features were each Grubenhaus-like structures, and that the magnetic anomalies were associated with a series of hearth bases in pits.
- BUR07 Reports
- BUR07 CAD, by T. Mountain, 2010
- BUR07 Databases
- BUR07 Feature photos
- BUR07 Site photos
- BUR07 Finds photos

Download
Geophysical Survey, by Ben Goulty, 2006
doi: 10.5284/1021540
Two areas of magnetometry survey were undertaken, over the western and eastern groups of enclosures. Raster images show the location of the surveys, the results from each section, and partial plots overlain by the aerial photographic transcription. The same survey grid was used for the fieldwalking.

Images
Eastern magnetometry plot
Magnetometry and op transcription
Survey grid and location
Western magnetometry plot

Resource Identifiers
ADS Collection: 1596
Collection doi:10.5284/1021540
How to cite using this DOI

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DOIs within Collections too
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Would the real Julian Richards step forward?
ORCiD ids for researchers

ORCiD ID resolves to authority list of researchers.
(The real) Julian’s ORCiD record

Julian D Richards

Also known as:
Julian Richards
Country: GB

Keywords: Informatics, Anglo-Saxon and Viking archaeology

Personal Information

Biography
Professor of Archaeology, University of York
Director, Archaeology Data Service
Director, Centre for Digital Heritage

Publications

Digital applications for cultural and heritage institutions; Digital technologies and the museum experience: handheld guides and other media; Museum informatics: people, information and technology in museums: International Journal of Heritage Studies 2010
DOI: 10.1000/13527258.2010.505055 ISSN: 1352-7258

Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy: using portable antiquities to study Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age England: Internet Archaeology 2009
DOI: 10.11141/sa.25.2 ISSN: 1363-5387
The Journal of Open Archaeology Data (JOAD) features peer reviewed data papers describing archaeology datasets with high reuse potential. We work with a number of specialist and institutional data repositories to ensure that the associated data are professionally archived, preserved, and openly available. Equally importantly, the data and the papers are citable, and reuse is tracked.

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DATA PAPER

Intensive Survey Data from Antikythera, Greece

Andrew Bevan\textsuperscript{1}, James Conolly\textsuperscript{2}

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Abstract

The Antikythera Survey Project was an interdisciplinary programme of fieldwork, artefact study and laboratory analysis that considered the long-term history and human ecology of the small Greek island of Antikythera. It was co-directed by Andrew Bevan (UCL) and James Conolly (Trent), in collaboration with Aris Tsaravopoulos (Greek Archaeological Service), and under the aegis of the Canadian Institute in Greece and the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. Its various primary datasets are unusual, both in the Mediterranean and beyond, for providing intensive survey coverage of an entire island’s surface archaeology.

Keywords: archaeology, GIS, landscape, lithics, pottery.

Funding Statement

The main external funding agencies for the Antikythera Survey Project were the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (410–2005–0477), the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council (AH/ESG2989/1), the British Academy (SG–45163) and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory. Further funding was provided by the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust, UCL Institute of Archaeology and Trent University.

Context

Antikythera is a small island (ca. 20.8 sq.km) in the Mediterranean Sea. Despite being comparatively remote from larger land masses in Mediterranean terms, it lies along important routes of maritime interaction between the Peloponnesse and Crete, and between the eastern and central Mediterranean. This geographical position has contributed to its very episodic history of human exploitation stretching back some 7,000 years, but with periods of substantial settlement followed by others of near complete abandonment. Highlights of this long-term history include evidence visits by Bronze Age and Roman colonists, a Middle Helladic settlement, and later occupation in the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods.
The Antikythera Survey Project
Andrew Bevan, James Conolly, 2012 (updated 2014)

Introduction
The Antikythera Survey Project (ASP) was an interdisciplinary programme of fieldwork, artefact study and laboratory analysis that addressed the long-term history and human ecology of the small Greek island of Antikythera. It was directed by Andrew Bevan (University College London) and James Conolly (Trent University, Canada), in collaboration with Aris Tsaravopoulos (Greek Archaeological Service), and under the aegis of the Canadian Institute in Greece and the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. Its four main external funding agencies were the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council, the British Academy, the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory.


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England
Introduction

The Anglian settlement at Burdale (SE 875623) is situated in the main Thixendale-Fimber valley, 2km south-east of Wharram Percy (doi:10.5284/1000415). The valley has been subject to metal-detecting over a number of years and a number of finds, including Romano-British objects, four Anglian strap ends and an 8th-9th century disc brooch were deposited in the Yorkshire Museum in 2000 (ORYM: E2214). However, most of the metal detecting has been illegal 'night-hawking', focussed on the eastern end of the valley away from Burdale House Farm. It is alleged (Mark Ainsley pers. comm. 20 March 2007) that this has produced material from the 1st century AD to the 8th century AD, including large numbers of Anglo-Saxon silver sceattas, a dispersed styca hoard, and Anglo-Saxon gold coins.

The site was selected for further investigation as part of a University of York research project to investigate Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds. It was also included within the remit of the VASLE (Viking and Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy) project (doi:10.5284/1000044). The objectives of the fieldwork were:

- To establish the depth, extent and survival of archaeological deposits in the valley bottom
- To explore the nature of sedimentation in the dry valley
- To identify the extent of the 8th and 9th century activity and to determine the development of the site
- To establish the relationship of the metalwork finds and the features
- To collect environmental and artefactual samples
- To determine the nature of the 8th-9th century activity on the site
- To help protect the site from further illegal metal-detecting

Preliminary reconnaissance, including field-walking and magnetometry confirmed settlement activity. The crop marks indicated two concentrations of Anglo-Saxon activity: the first, at the western end...
Burdale: An Anglian Settlement in the Yorkshire Wolds (Data Paper)

Julian D Richards* and Steve Roskams*

*Department of Archaeology, University of York, UK. julian.richards@york.ac.uk (0000-0003-3938-899X) / steve.roskams@york.ac.uk (0000-0003-1695-7344)


Dataset Location

This dataset has been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. doi: 10.5284/1021540

Referee

Referee statement by Gabor Thomas

Dataset Content

The Burdale digital archive (Richards and Roskams 2013) comprises a broad range of primary and secondary data derived from fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. It complements the summary report published as Richards and Roskams (2012).

Full stratigraphic reports are downloadable for each season of excavation and can be related to the sequence of CAD plans also available. These can, in turn, be set within the wider site map derived from aerial photography and geophysical survey. Final reports are available for the pottery, spindlewhorls, and worked bone and antler (Ashby 2013). Other finds are simply listed in the finds databases, split by excavation year, with some preliminary notes on the ironwork included in the investigative conservation reports. The non-ferrous finds assemblage was largely missing, apart from a small number of topsoil finds recovered during metal detector surveys. Given the alleged wealth of the site, and the interest in it from 'nighthawks' we have to assume that unfortunately, most of the coinage and copper alloy metalwork has been collected from the...
Transparent refereeing

Acknowledgements

On-site direction was undertaken by Steve Roskams, with additional supervision by Madeleine Hummler, Steve Dobson and Ben Gourley. Initial interest in the site was prompted by Cath Neal’s doctoral research. Metal detecting support was provided by Mark Ainsley, Geoff Bambrick, Ian Postlethwaite, and colleagues in *Historia Detectum*. Michael Chamo, Eric Thurston and Thomas Mountain provided CAD support. Mags Felter and Ian Panter at York Archaeological Trust undertook the finds conservation, and Tony Austin and Elizabeth Jelley catalogued the finds. Eleanor Blakelock examined the ironwork, and Steve Ashby the bone and antlerwork. Permission to carry out the fieldwork was granted by Lester Bell, tenant farmer, and by the landowner, the Right Honourable Michael Willoughby (now Lord Middleton) and the Birdsall Estate Company.

Funding

The fieldwork at Burdale was undertaken as part of University of York training excavations and was funded by the University of York.

Referee Statement

Gabor Thomas, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, UK.


The site of Burdale on the Yorkshire Wolds lies within one of the most intensively investigated archaeological landscapes in northern England. In the immediate catchment can be found the internationally important sites of Wharram Percy and West Heslerton, augmented by a cluster of other settlements identified through aerial reconnaissance and metal-detecting of which Cottam and Cowlam have previously been investigated under the ambit of the same University of York project targeting Anglian settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds. The importance of the dataset thus lies in its contribution to a broader programme of research whose cumulative results have the potential to generate something approaching a holistic view of landscape change in an English micro-region over the first millennium AD.
Linked Open Data Cloud
Linked Open Data in Archaeology
Archaeology Data Service Linked Data

These Linked Data are made available as a direct result of the STELLAR project, a joint project between the University of Glamorgan, the ADS and English Heritage. Linked Data is a growing part of the Web where data is published on the Web and then linked to other published data in much the same way that web pages are interlinked using hyperlinks. The term Linked Data is used to describe a method of exposing, sharing, and connecting data via URIs on the Web. For more information go to http://linkeddata.org. The ADS cannot give advice or support on using RDF, SPARQL or SPARQL Endpoints. For a full description of the ADS datasets used in this initial evaluation version of an ADS Linked Data store please see the ADS STELLAR Research Page. The STELLAR tools and templates are available from the University of Glamorgan.

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Metadata [show]

This page shows information obtained from the SPARQL endpoint at http://data.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/sparql/repositories/archives. This data is also available as RDF/JSON and Turtle.

View the data in the following other browsers:

- Disco
- Tabulator
Opportunities - specific

• For societies – to rethink their mission
• Widen audience
  • Google generation
  • International coverage
• Fulfill charitable objectives
• Rethink publishing models
6. Challenges I: financial

• For the publisher:
  • Business models and revenue generation
    • The level of APCs and hybrid approaches
    • Alternative revenue sources
  • Publishing infrastructure in support of transition to electronic

• For the author:
  • ‘Unfunded’ or QR-funded research
  • Cost of archaeological publication vs level of funding
Challenges II: academic

- Pre-prints; multiple versions; citations
- Fragmentation: Institutional repositories and resource discovery
- New publishing models
Thank-you for listening

E-mail: julian.richards@york.ac.uk
Website: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/