Long-term Data Preservation and Re-use: the work of the Archaeology Data Service

Professor Julian D Richards
Archaeology Data Service
University of York
• Challenges:
  • Digital Preservation
  • Resource Discovery and Interoperability – finding & joining up fragmented and diverse data sets
  • Political (& Economic) Context – Open Data
• Opportunities:
  • Digital dissemination & electronic publication
  • The UK – Archaeology Data Service & Internet Archaeology
  • Europe: ARIADNE e-infrastructure
Digital Data Challenges

• Digital data are as fragile as the archaeological record we excavate

• They are still archived as objects rather than computerised information
Digital Data and Archaeology

- Published data are limited
- Majority of data recorded in grey literature
- Data are not easily searchable
- Assess to data is difficult
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.”
The Five Principles

Policy paper

G8 Open Data Charter and Technical Annex

Published 18 June 2013

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
The Archaeology Data Service

- Set up in 1996
- Based within the University of York
- 15 staff
- Business model based upon charging policy
- Trusted Digital Repository: Data Seal of Approval
- Received Digital Preservation Coalition’s Decennial Award in 2012
- Feb 2016: 10Tb; 2,054,846 files; 18,505 recorded processes

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
The Archaeology Data Service

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

- Collects and preserves datasets
- Provides easy and free access to datasets
- Provides guidance and support to data creators

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
Guides to Good Practice

- GIS
- CAD
- Geophysics
- AP and Remote Sensing
- Excavation and Fieldwork
- Virtual Reality
Welcome to the new ADS website. There are a number of new features of the website that will make it easier and more enjoyable to use. Please read the 'About' this site section for more details. This site works best with the Firefox, Chrome and Safari browsers. Why not register as a myADS user to take full advantage of the additional features. On registration these personal myADS features become available.

Workbook
Using the tools at the bottom of each page save your favourite resources and regular searches in the myADS Workbook.

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**The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource**

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

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**Introduction**

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

The project arose from pilot projects undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology¹ and funded by Historic England and it began in 2012. It is funded by grants from the Leverhulme Trust to the Universities of Reading and York (ADS)² and from Historic England to Cotswold Archaeology.³

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

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¹ Cotswold Archaeology
² ADS (Archaeology Data Service)
³ Cotswold Archaeology
Council for British Research in the Levant Archaeological Monographs

Council for British Research in the Levant, 2015 (updated 2016)

Introduction

The Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL) is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that conducts, supports and promotes research in the history, culture, society and archaeology of Jordan, Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria, Lebanon and Cyprus.

Registered as a charity in 1996 following the merger of the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History and the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, the CBRL broadened its remit to support all the disciplines supported by the British Academy. This led to a period of organic growth and the CBRL now has an administrative office in London and two research institutes in the region: the CBRL Kenyon Institute (KI) in East Jerusalem and the CBRL British Institute in Amman (BIA).

CBRL Publications

The CBRL publishes a peer-reviewed international journal, Levant, which deals with the history and archaeology of the region (http://www.maneyonline.com/loi/lev). The launch of a new journal, Contemporary Levant, is imminent and this will cover the recent past and present-day issues. In addition, the CBRL publishes monographs in the Levant Supplementary Series.

The Levant Supplementary Series is designed to present significant new contributions to the study of the humanities and social sciences, as relevant to the countries of the Levant; these have traditionally been published as hard-copy volumes. However, in line with our policy of seeking to promote the widest possible access to our research, we are making all existing volumes available in pdf format on a free-to-download, open access basis, three-years after the date of their initial publication. It is our intention that from 2016, all CBRL monographs will be published in digital format, and made freely downloadable from the ADS website.

List of Monographs
Order by: Title | Date

Clarke, J. (2005)
Ipswich 1974-1990 Excavation Archive
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2015

Introduction
The modern town centre of Ipswich, centred at Ordnance Survey grid point TM 1590 4060, lies on the site of its Middle Saxon predecessor (Gippeswic).

Despite the recognition of the town’s early foundation in the 1950s, little opportunity was taken to undertake archaeological excavation within the historic core until the 1970s. The recognition at this time that Middle Saxon Ipswich was one of only a handful of trading settlements displaying urban characteristics (emporia / wics) elevated the town’s archaeological status to one of international importance.

Between 1974 and 1990 the 36 excavations on 34 sites archived here were carried out by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit (subsequently Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) under the direction of Keith Wade. Much analysis had been done but further work towards publication was delayed and deferred.
Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports

Introduction

The aim of this resource is to make available unpublished fieldwork reports in an easily retrievable fashion. There are currently **36804 reports available** and this number is increasing steadily through the OASIS project in England and Scotland.

Through this resource it is possible to list the reports by contractor, using the browse by contractor option and also to do a more advanced search filtering these reports by period, monument/artefact type and location using the search option. These unpublished reports cover archaeological interventions such as: watching briefs, excavation reports and building surveys. Desk-based assessments and specialist analysis are also included.
Unpublished Fieldwork Reports (Grey Literature Library)

Bibliographic Reference and files


Click on a button to open a file, or right click and use file --> save as from your browser menu to save the file to your computer. Alternatively, if the report is available online, click on the link to open the resource in a new window:

oxfordar2-35728_1.pdf

<< display document details >>

Site details

Location

Site name: The Limes, Ribchester
Parish: RIBCHESTER
District: RIBBLE VALLEY
County: LANCASHIRE
Country: ENGLAND
Grid reference: SD 65861 35410 (point)

Monuments and Finds

Other details

Description: A4 Document
Associated Identifier: oxfordar2-35728

do:10.5284/1000746

Send e-mail enquiry

Resource identifiers

How to cite using this DOI
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

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 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. Internet Archaeology has been awarded the Directory of Open Access Journals Seal in recognition of our high standards in publishing best practice, preservation and openness.
A Unique Engraved Shale Pendant from the Site of Star Carr: the oldest Mesolithic art in Britain

Nicky Milner¹, Michael Bamforth¹, Gareth Beale¹, Julian C. Carty¹, Konstantinos Chatzipanagis², Shannon Croft¹, Chantal Conneller³, Ben Elliott¹, Laura C. Fitton⁴, Becky Knight¹, Roland Kröger², Aimée Little¹, Andy Needham¹, Harry K. Robson¹, Charlotte C.A. Rowley¹, Barry Taylor⁵

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5. Department of History and Archaeology, University of Chester, Chester, CH1 4BJ, UK

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http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6391-9127

Cite this as: Milner, N. et al. (2016). A Unique Engraved Shale Pendant from the Site of Star Carr: the oldest Mesolithic art in Britain, Internet Archaeology 40. http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.8

Summary

In 2015 an engraved shale pendant was found during excavations at the Early Mesolithic site of Star Carr, UK. Engraved motifs on Mesolithic pendants are extremely rare, with the exception of amber pendants from southern Scandinavia. The artwork on the pendant is the earliest known Mesolithic art in Britain; the 'barbed line' motif is comparable to styles on the Continent, particularly in Denmark. When it was first uncovered the lines were barely visible but using a range of digital imaging techniques it has been possible to examine them in detail and determine the
Star Carr Archives Project
Nicky Milner, Hayley Saul, Ben Elliott, 2013

Introduction

Star Carr is an internationally renowned, Early Mesolithic site in the Vale of Pickering, North Yorkshire. It was first discovered by a local amateur archaeologist, John Moore, but became known worldwide after the excavations of Professor Grahame Clark, 1949-1951, due to the well preserved, rare artefacts which were uncovered. More recent excavations by the Vale of Pickering Research Trust (in the 1980s and since 2004), have led to further important discoveries such as a timber platform (the earliest evidence of carpentry in Europe) and a structure (the earliest known "house" in Britain).

One of the biggest stumbling blocks to conducting further research is access to the archive from the earlier excavations. Moore’s paper archive is missing. There is no known paper archive from Clark’s excavations and it is thought that all records must have been destroyed once the monograph (Clark 1954) had been published. The only surviving records are some of the photographic slides which are held in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge (MAA) and a small number held by Scarborough Archaeology and Historical Society. In addition, Clark’s excavated assemblage has been dispersed across many museums and there is no over-arching catalogue. The paper archive for the Vale of Pickering Research
making the LEAP: linking electronic archives and publications

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 1221AD, although Mongol occupation, a resurgent Timurid city of the 15th century, and expansion in the 16th century continues the urban sequence. Together the walled urban areas covered more than 1000 ha.

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 1999 has been a World Heritage Site.

The collection of monument photographs (dating from 1800 onwards) was first compiled by Georgina Hermann, former director of the International Merv Project, who published some of them in ‘Monuments of Merv: Traditional Buildings of the Karakum’1. In 2002 an expanded version of the photographic collection was published in ‘The Monuments of Merv – A scanned archive of photographs and plans’, 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?

Tim Williams

Institute of Archaeology, University College London, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY. Email: tim.williams@ucl.ac.uk

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 walls, which frame spaces, rooms and courtyards; which are grouped as parts of specific buildings; which are part of urban blocks) and ontologies (information about these 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.

This 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.

Go to article Table of Contents
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 1993; 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 Merv Canal, which flowed about a kilometre to the west of the old city of Gyaur Kala. Thus began the new city of Merv al-Shahjhan (Merv the great: today Sultan Kala) (Fig. 3) – 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 dataset was constructed with two main approaches to re-use in mind:

- Supportive: in that it provides the detailed raw data to support both the interpretations arrived at by Framework Archaeology and those of others wishing to re-interpret the history of the landscape at Heathrow.
- Comparative: as far as possible Framework Archaeology attempts to structure all its digital archives identically so that data from Heathrow (Fra recovered from Stansted (Framework Arch) possible allows the data to be re-worked to comparisons with data derived from organic.

For the purposes of the archive it has been assumed that the archaeological stratigraphy has been input into the GIS share files as described in the Strategic Framework Archaeology Heathrow Terminal 5 Excavation Archive Report by Nicholas J. Cooper, University of Leicester Archaeological Services LE1 7RH.

This data paper flags up the publication of the third level of information relating to the Terminal 5 excavations undertaken by Framework Archaeology at Heathrow and joins their other major archived projects at Stansted. The publication of the full digital archive provides an opportunity to explore the entire and updated record of the excavations that was previously only partially available on the Free Viewer CDs accompanying the two published site narrative volumes in 2006 and 2010.

Framework Archaeology was founded on the principle of undertaking 'academically-driven projects within the commercial environment' which place the previous inhabitants at the heart of the story; ditches did not continue in an easterly direction on their own but, instead, were dug by people who, as a community, made choices about living in a landscape, which consequently evolved around them over time. The mechanism driving this principle was to develop a hand-held on-site recording system that would allow interpretation to evolve in an informed way during the excavation itself and right through the post-excavation phase. At the heart of the digital archive is therefore a GIS package accompanied by stratigraphic, finds and environmental datasets, allowing the user to reconstruct the excavation of the site and potentially re-interpret it. Considerable time has therefore been devoted to making the system work effectively and this greatly enhances its usability.
If a visitor comes to the website for the first time, or if they visit a page (or download a file) more than 30 minutes after their last page view, this will be recorded as a new visit. A unique visitor making multiple visits per day will register as several visits.

A download is a click on a link to something other than a web page, file extensions include: csv, doc, docx, gif, jar, jpg, jpeg, mp3, mp4, mov, odb, odt, pdf, png, ppt, pptx, txt, wav, wma, wmv, wpd, xls, xlsx, xml, zip but this is not an exhaustive list.

Pages viewed is the number of HTML pages or scripts that visitors have looked at. A "page" is a hit that is not an image, JavaScript or CSS file and which was not loaded by a search engine robot.

Statistics start from May 2013 but if the values are zero to start with they are not shown. Zero values after the start of use for the archive are shown.
Who is Using the ADS?

- Education: 42%
- Commercial: 29%
- Nat/Local Gov.: 12%
- Independent: 9%
- Metal Detector: 5%
- Museums: 3%
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%
ADS Downloads: papers vs data sets

![Graph showing ADS Downloads: papers vs data sets]

- Medieval Archaeology
- Council for British Archaeology Research Reports
- Mucking - Prehistoric and Roman
- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
- The Excavation of the Cleatham Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, North Lincolnshire
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
Data Preservation has a cost too

The costing calculator allows potential depositors to assess the cost, and more effectively plan, for the archiving of data with the Archaeology Data Service using the ADS-easy system.

The costings created using the calculator should be regarded as a guide to the potential cost of deposition via ADS-easy and should not be treated as a statement of actual costs. This estimate will be current for the duration of the financial year in which it is calculated (April - March), i.e. an estimate made in January will only be valid until the end of March. If your project requires a definitive costing (especially for AHRC and NERC funding applications) you are encouraged to contact us directly.

Find out more about charging and the costing calculator.

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Subtotal: £69.00

TOTAL (inc. £150.00 project set up fee & VAT 20%): £262.89

If you choose to deposit by traditional methods, the estimated price is considerably higher at: read more

£405.60*
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

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

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

E-Infrastructures, Interoperability and “Multiple Shop Windows”

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
About Ariadne

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. 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. These are 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

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<td>Nov 24 2015</td>
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Events

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Tweets

- Ariadne_Network
  @Ariadne_Network
  Pisa declaration on policy for Grey Literature - sign here!

- @DH_FBK
  #culturalheritage #dh #digitalhumanities @AIUCD
  twitter.com/maurizio_l/sta...
  retweeted by Ariadne_Network

- Ariadne_Network
  @Ariadne_Network
  Interested in the digital curation of archaeology knowledge? this @Ariadne_Network summer school could be for you: tinyurl.com/zxjespy

Tweet to @Ariadne_Network
Project consortium

PIN Seri - Polo Universitario "Città di Prato" - Coordinator
Italy

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut - German Archaeological Institute
Germany

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut - German Archaeological Institute
Austria

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Italy

Swedish National Data Service
Sweden

University of Glamorgan
UK

Archaeology Data Service - Deputy Coordinator
UK

MDR Partners
MDR

Athena Research Centre
Greece

The Discovery Programme LBG
Ireland

Znanstvenocrakovski Centar Slovenske Akademije Znanosti In Umetnosti
Slovenia

Hungarian National Museum/National Heritage Protection Centre
Hungary

The Cyprus Institute Limited
Cyprus

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
Welcome

ARIADENE 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
WEST END, GUNBY ROAD (PLOT 1)
Type: Sites and monuments databases or inventories  Publisher: Archaeology Data Service
Monitoring of residential development groundworks recorded undated linear features only. Accession no: 2001.106.

ANTI TANK BLOCK
Type: Sites and monuments databases or inventories  Publisher: Archaeology Data Service
See Defence of Britain database entry

REDGATE HILL, HUNSTANTON
Type: Sites and monuments databases or inventories  Publisher: Archaeology Data Service
Magnetometer scan to examine the extent of magnetically disturbed land near to a known area of neolithic activity.

HMS LORD SELBORNE
Type: Sites and monuments databases or inventories  Publisher: Archaeology Data Service
1941 wreck of a British trawler which foundered in the River Humber after detonating a mine. This steel steam vessel, built in 1917, was hired by the Admiralty as a patrol boat.

CALEDONIA
Type: Sites and monuments databases or inventories  Publisher: Archaeology Data Service
ENGLISH SCHOONER, 1907
Number 1 Poultry (ONE 94)

The site of 1 Poultry is located near the Bank of England, in the heart of the City of London. During the 1990s, one of the largest excavations in the City recovered a remarkable archaeological sequence from the 1st to the 20th century AD. This was augmented by findings from nearby sites at Bucklersbury, Lothbury, Lombard Street, 72-75 Cheapside, 76-80 Cheapside, 36-37 King Street and Mansion House. 1 Poultry lies immediately west of the point where the main east-west road through Roman London bridged the Walbrook stream and uncovered an unparalleled sequence of buildings, roads, and open spaces. A timber drain of AD 47 beneath the main road is the earliest, securely dated structure yet known from Londinium, and a pottery shop, destroyed in the Boudican revolt, gives a snapshot of life in AD 60/61. A 2nd-century AD writing tablet preserves the only evidence for the sale of a slave found in Britain to date, while the 3rd- and 4th-century AD buildings on the site provide a rare demonstration of the continuities and changes that occurred in Roman urban life.

Read more

- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Roman

World, Europe, United Kingdom, England, Greater London, London, City of London [7011798]

Metadata

- **Identifier**: 19138479
- **Language**: English
- **Resource type**: Fieldwork archives
- **Type**: Collection
- **Publisher**: Archaeology Data Service [Organization]
- **Issued**: 2013
- **Contributor**: Museum of London Archaeology [Organization]

License Information

- **Access Rights**: ADS Terms and Conditions
- **Access Policy**: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/termsOfUseAndAccess

Geographically similar

Thematically similar

- Maltings Lane, Witham, Essex Archaeological Excavation
- The evolution of Romes maritime facade: archaeology and geomorphology at Castelporziano
- Framework Archaeology Heathrow Terminal 5 Excavation Archive
- Mill Close, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Archaeological Watching Brief
- Mersham ARC MSH 98
- Archaeological and cultural heritage investigations on the site of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games
- Roman Piercebridge
Introduction

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What is this?

PeriodO is a gazetteer of scholarly definitions of historical, art-historical, and archaeological periods. It eases the task of linking among datasets that define periods differently. It also helps scholars and students see where period definitions overlap or diverge.

Who are you?

The PeriodO project is led by Adam Rabinowitz (University of Texas at Austin), Ryan Shaw (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and Eric Kansa (OpenContext). Patrick Golden developed the PeriodO software and Sarah Buchanan helped curate the initial dataset. Our work is funded by a Digital Humanities Start-Up Grant from the Office of Digital Humanities at the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Tell me more.

Start by looking at the guide to using PeriodO. You may also be interested in reading about the motivation for the project or getting a technical overview. Further information can be found in our publications. To keep up with PeriodO developments, follow us on Twitter: @perio_do. Or contact us and ask whatever you want!
## ARIADNE Consortium. ARIADNE Data Collection. 2015.

**Permalink:** [http://n2t.net/ark:/99152/p0qhb66](http://n2t.net/ark:/99152/p0qhb66)

**Title:** ARIADNE Data Collection  
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### Editorial note

Periodizations gathered from ARIADNE partners on the national level in a series of EU countries, as well as periodizations from some non-EU Fasti Online contributors. Some of the definitions are derived from other PeriodO collections; where this is the case, a note has been included with the PeriodO URI of the definition from which it is derived.

---

### Period list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Earliest start</th>
<th>Latest stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Doua Epoci a Fierului</td>
<td>-450</td>
<td>-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akrotiri</td>
<td>-9300</td>
<td>-8801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta Edad Media</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Show** 25 periods at a time
Conclusions

• Digital data preservation has a cost – but data collection / data loss is more expensive
• Digital data is re-used – and studies show research and economic return
• Sustainable business models for data archives are possible
• New models for publication/ dissemination
• Need to work at European level
• Data standards work is fundamental
• But have to accept that data aggregation involves some information loss
Thank-you for listening

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