Fifteen Years of Open Access Archiving at the Archaeology Data Service

Stuart Jeffrey - Archaeology Data Service
Opening The Past – Archaeological Open Data
Pisa 9th June 2012
Introduction to the ADS

The Archaeology Data Service:
• set up in 1996
• one of five AHDS subject centres
• based within the University of York

Funding:
• initially received funding from
  • Arts and Humanities Research Board (now AHRC)
  • Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC)
• Presently receives core funding from AHRC alongside a range of project-based funding.
“To support research, learning and teaching with high quality and dependable digital resources.”

- Digital preservation
- Access to data via the Internet
- Guides to good practice
- Teaching and Learning resources
- Technical advisory service to grant applicants and grant-giving agencies
"Digital information lasts forever or five years, whichever comes first."

(Jeff Rothenberg, RAND Corp., 1997)

Mandated Deposition

The ADS is the mandated repository for the following bodies:

![Arts & Humanities Research Council](image1)

![Natural Environment Research Council](image2)

The ADS is a recommended repository for the following bodies:

![British Academy](image3)

![CBA](image4)

![English Heritage](image5)

![Society of Antiquaries of London](image6)

The ADS receives project funding from the following bodies:

![JISC](image7)

![European Union](image8)
PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 5 | Development management

POLICY HE12: POLICY PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE RECORDING OF INFORMATION RELATED TO HERITAGE ASSETS

HE12.1 A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset, and therefore the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether a proposal that would result in a heritage asset’s destruction should be given consent.

HE12.2 The process of investigating the significance of the historic environment, as part of plan-making or development management, should add to the evidence base for future planning and further the understanding of our past. Local planning authorities should make this information publicly available, including through the relevant historic environment record.
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. Why not register as a myADS user to take full advantage of them, on registration these personal myADS features become available...

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

History
Your recent exploration of the site and the archives is automatically logged in your myADS History.

November 2010: Grey literature library reaches 7000 reports.
The ADS is pleased to announce that the recent addition of over 700 new reports to the online library of grey literature brings the total number available for downloading to 7861. The new releases include some 150 reports from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 45 from Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 33 from North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and 16 reports from AOC Archaeology Group... more

October 2010: ARENA2 demo video now available.
The ADS is pleased to announce the release of the Archaeological Records of Europe Networked Access (ARENA 2) demonstration video. The original ARENA portal has now been running more or less successfully since 2004. However, the underlying technologies have since been challenged by more sophisticated approaches to interoperability. Under the auspices of both the European funded DARIAH and ACE pr... more

October 2010: Limestone Cropmark Landscapes archive released.
The ADS and English Heritage are pleased to announce the release of the Archaeological Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone project archive by Ian Roberts, David Berg and Alison Deagan. The project, funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund between March 2005 and March 2007, was devised to investigate the prehistoric and Roman-British archaeological landscapes of the southern... more
The Excavation of the Southern Defences of the Caerleon Legionary Fortress 1982
Howard Mason, Philip Macdonald, H E M Cool, 2010

Introduction
In 1982 Cadw’s predecessor (the Ancient Monuments Division of the Department of the Environment) carried out consolidation work on the rampart wall of the Roman legionary fortress at Caerleon (ST 340905). The walls adjacent to the southern corner are the best preserved of the whole circuit, and there was a desire to display them appropriately to the public as they lie within the guardianship area.

This work revealed that the internal deposits of the interval turret on the south-western wall closest to the southern corner remained intact despite extensive robbing of its walls. Consequently, it was decided that the excavation of both the interval turret and the southern corner turret, which had previously been excavated in 1909, was justified before further repairs were made to the walls and the two turrets to prepare them for public display.

The excavations took place in July and August 1982 and were directed by Howard Mason. They produced an important dated sequence tracing the development of the defences which furthermore allowed reconstructions of how the defences would have appeared in the first to third centuries. These reconstructions were subsequently used in popular guidebooks. The post-extraction work took place during the mid 1980s, but the report remained unpublished due to circumstances beyond the excavator’s control. In 1996 Cadw funded an additional programme of post-extraction work to complete the report and Philip Macdonald was employed to do this. The finished report again remained unpublished because it fell between two stools. It was too long to be published as an article in a journal and felt to be too short to justify publication in a stand-alone monograph.

In the autumn of 2009 it was suggested that the most appropriate way forward was to publish the full report via the ADS and to prepare a synthetic overview for publication in Archaeologia Cambrensis. Cadw approached the third named author to complete this work which was carried out in February and March 2010.
Open Access?

• Free
• No login/password
• Copyright and Liability
• Access Conditions
• Rights asserted frequently
• IPR challenge for first use
• Non-exclusive licence to distribute
• Use for ‘research, learning and teaching’
• Ownership remains with creators
• Trace all ‘creators’
• Digital Object Identifies (DOIs)
The alternative proposed in 1996 was far worse – written permission from each user!
The terms of use and access to ADS resources

Unless a form of Creative Commons licence is clearly attached to a particular collection and the Creative Commons logo is prominently displayed on that collection's introduction page the following terms of use and access apply.

The terms of use and access to ADS resources are defined in two documents:
- Copyright and Liability Statement
- Common Access Agreement

Copyright and Liability Statements

Preamble
Archaeological data are the product of many years of scholarship by numerous archaeologists, collectors, analysts, antiquarians, field workers and laboratory scientists. It is not possible to credit all these scholars individually, or sometimes even identify them, but in making their data available for re-use, the ADS acknowledges their contribution. At all times, the ADS seeks to protect the intellectual property rights and copyright of the originators of data where that can reasonably be achieved. The catalogue also includes links to other service providers. It is the responsibility of users to acknowledge and comply with the copyright conditions that may be imposed by other service providers.

Questions about copyright should be addressed to the Archaeology Data Service, King’s Manor, The University of York, York YO1 7EP, UK. See also the ADS Common Access Agreement

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This text goes on for 3 pages.................
Year on year usage 1997-2012
Who is using the ADS?

**Constituency Broad**
- Education: 42%
- Commercial: 29%
- Nat/Local Gov.: 12%
- Independent: 9%
- Metal Detector: 5%
- Museums: 3%

**Constituency Detail**
- National Body: 13%
- Local Society: 8%
- National Society: 8%
- Consultant: 6%
- Scientist: 3%
- Conservator: 1%
- Contractor: 1%
- Secondary/Extra Mural: 1%
- Independent: 6%
- Local Gov.: 4%
- Postgraduate: 10%
- Undergraduate: 6%
- HE/FE Staff: 6%
- Specialist: 4%
- Museums: 2%
- Metal Detector: 3%
- Other: 12%
Primary re-use of data

- Academic Research: 38%
- Private Research: 19%
- General Interest: 17%
- Teaching and Learning: 6%
- Commercial Research: 8%
- Heritage Management: 11%
- Family History: 1%
Access Vs. Content

Number of collections available by month scaled to raw access stats.
Grey Lit: Perceived value 1999

Figure 8: Graph showing frequent use of various types of publication by constituency (G2.5a analysed by selected constituencies. Nb 'frequent use' is based on an amalgamation of figures for 'weekly use and use every 1–2 weeks'.

University Researchers

Local authority curators
Excavations at Christ Church Spitalfields

Remarkable state of preservation

No clear ownership of IPR

Inappropriate reuse

Was resolved within 24hrs of notification.
## 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 hypertext. 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 [more]

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

View the data in the following other browsers:

- Disco
- Tabulator
http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/

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Sound bytes from the ADS, Blog:
http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/blog/