

The Archaeology Data Service: Data preservation and persistent identifiers in UK archaeology



ODIN codesprint and first
year conference

Catherine Hardman
Deputy Director

The ADS: Who we are and what we do

The screenshot shows the ADS website homepage with a red header containing the logo and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for HOME, ARCHSEARCH, ARCHIVES, LEARNING, ADVICE, OUR RESEARCH, BLOG, ABOUT US, and LOGIN. The main content area features three large buttons: EXPLORE, DISCOVER, and DEPOSIT. A central text box states: "Supporting research, learning and teaching with free, high quality and dependable digital resources". Below this is a "Featured collection" section for the "Clee Hills Project, Shropshire" with a landscape image. The page also includes several news items:

- January 2013: The ADS' growing Grey Literature Library** - The ADS is pleased to announce we now have over 18,000 reports in our Grey Literature Library...
- January 2013: The Archaeological Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute at ADS** - The ADS and the Royal Archaeological Institute (RAI) are pleased to announce that the first 120 volumes of the Archaeological Journal are now available to view...
- December 2012: Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports at the ADS** - The ADS, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Historic Scotland and the Council for British Archaeology are pleased to announce that SAIR is now archived and freely available on line via the ADS...
- December 2012: ADS receives DPC Decennial Award** - It is with great pleasure that the ADS has received the news that it has been awarded the Digital Preservation Awards Decennial Award for the most outstanding contribution to digital preservation in the last decade...

 At the bottom, there are logos for "International Approval 2010", "The Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education 2009 & 2011", "BA 2012", and "The University of York". A footer contains the ADS logo and the text "THE UNIVERSITY of York".



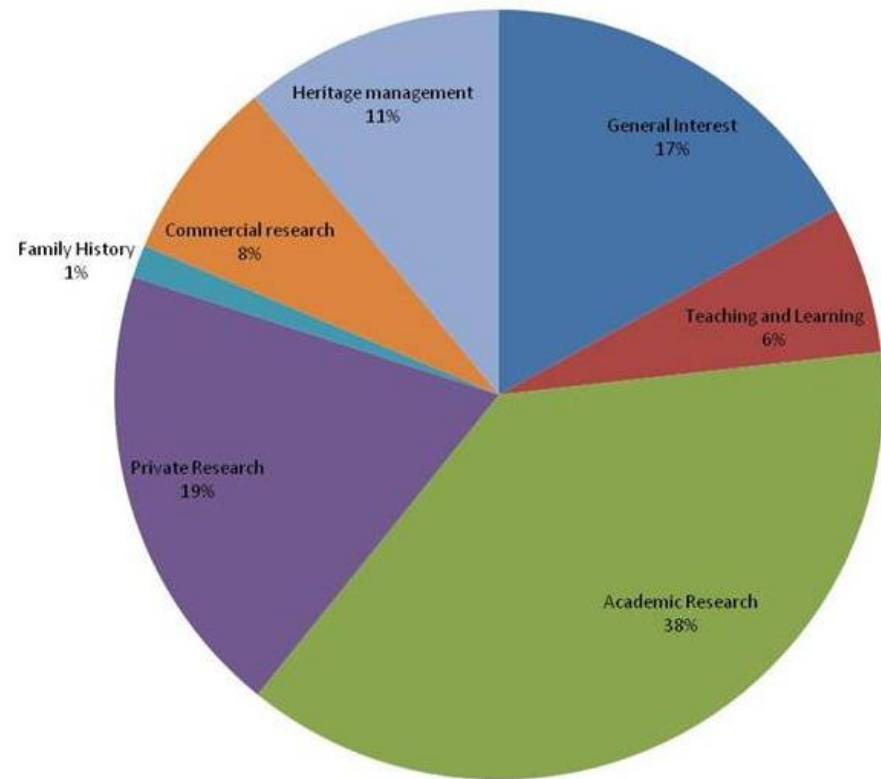
- Founded 1996
- Department of Archaeology
- University of York
- Collections
 - 1,100,000 metadata records
 - 21,000+ unpublished fieldwork reports
 - 700+ rich archives
- Guides to Good Practice
- DPC Decennial Award 2012

Why bother citing datasets and link to publications?

- recognition that data generated in the course of research are just as valuable to academia as papers and monographs.
- the journal paper owes its success in part to the control systems put in place around it:
 - mechanisms allowing authors to be open about their research while still receiving due credit;
 - metrics used to enable rewards for authors and their institutions;
 - and archives ensuring that the work is permanently available.

Primary reuse of Data

Results from a recent survey (2011) show that 44% of reuse of our data sets is for academic research or teaching and learning where good citation practice is expected.



Requirements for data citations

- It must be able to identify uniquely the object cited.
- It must be able to identify subsets of the data as well as the whole dataset.
- It must provide the reader with enough information to access the dataset (and provide a mechanism for accessing the dataset through the Web).
- It must be usable by humans and software tools
- There need to be services that use the citations in metrics to support the academic reward system.

Elements of a data citation

- **Author.**
- **Publication date.**
- **Title.**
- **Edition.**
- **Version.**
- **Feature name and URI.**
- **Resource type.**
- **Publisher.**
- **Unique numeric fingerprint (UNF).**
- **Identifier.**
- **Location.**

Commonly used styles of citation

- **APA** Cool, H. E. M., & Bell, M. (2011). *Excavations at St Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber* [Data set]. [doi:10.5284/1000389](https://doi.org/10.5284/1000389)
- **Chicago (notes) 2.** H. E. M. Cool and Mark Bell, *Excavations at St Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber* (accessed May 1, 2011), [doi:10.5284/1000389](https://doi.org/10.5284/1000389).
- Cool, H. E. M., and Mark Bell. *Excavations at St Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber* (accessed May 1, 2011). [doi:10.5284/1000389](https://doi.org/10.5284/1000389).
- **MLA** Cool, H. E. M., and Mark Bell. "Excavations at St Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber." *Archaeology Data Service*, 2001. Web. 1 May 2011. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1000389>>.
- **Oxford** Cool, H. E. M. & Bell, M. (2011) *Excavations at St Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber* [data-set]. York: Archaeology Data Service [distributor] <DOI [10.5284/1000389](https://doi.org/10.5284/1000389)>.

Digital Object Identifiers

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

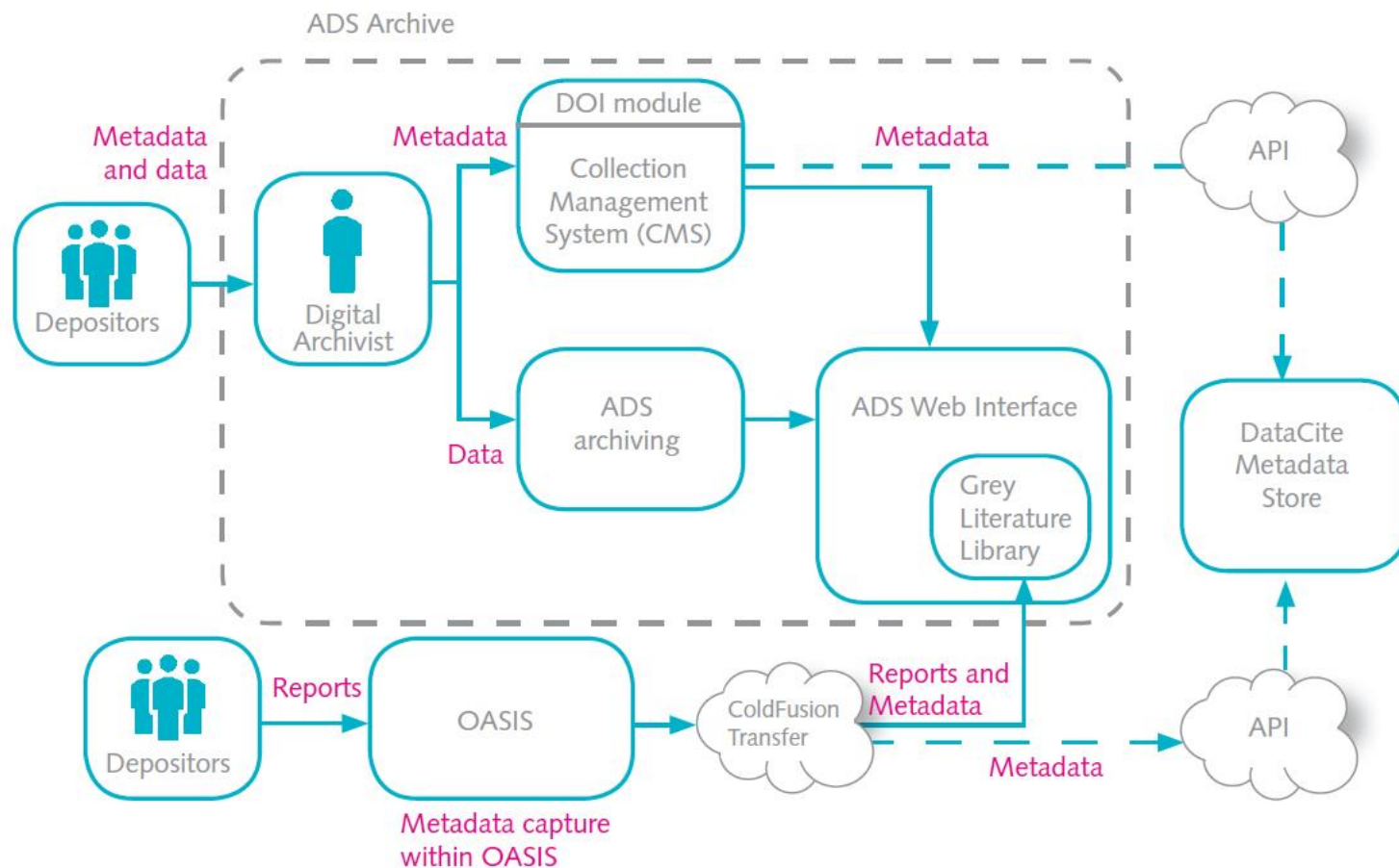
prefix

suffix

(assigning body)

(resource)

How the infrastructure of the ADS looks



Working with the British Library

- Why did we go with DOIs?
 - Familiarity within domain
 - Centralised resolution
 - Metadata
 - Discovery
 - API

- Why did we need them?
 - Nature of archaeology is particularly destructive

Current issues: Granularity

A dataset may form part of a collection and be made up of several files, each containing several tables, each containing many data points. There are also more abstract subsets that can be used, such as features and parameters. At the other end of the scale, it is not always obvious what would constitute an intellectual whole: it can be argued, for example, that investigations should be the primary units of citation rather than individual datasets

Collection level


SEARCH

[HOME](#) [ARCHSEARCH](#) [ARCHIVES](#) [LEARNING](#) [ADS-easy](#) [ADVICE](#) [OUR RESEARCH](#) [BLOG](#) [ABOUT US](#) [LOGIN](#)

[▶ ALL](#) | [JOURNALS AND SERIES](#) | [GREY LITERATURE](#) | [PROJECT ARCHIVES](#) | [BIBLIOGRAPHIES](#) | [THESES](#)

A Corpus of Early Anglo-Saxon Buckets

Jean Mary Cook, 2003

Introduction

[Overview](#)

[Query](#)

[Downloads](#)

[Usage Statistics](#)

Data copyright © University of Oxford unless otherwise stated



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON

Primary contact
University of Oxford

Resource identifiers

ADS Collection: 370
doi:10.5284/1000186
[How to cite using this DOI](#)



UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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 Birte 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.

Funders
Mark Fitch Fund, The Society of Antiquaries of London, Institute of Archaeology, Oxford

...with help for how to cite the DOI

A Corpus of Early Anglo-Saxon Buckets
Jean Mary Cook, 2003

[Introduction](#)
[Overview](#)
[Query](#)
[Downloads](#)
[Usage Statistics](#)

Data copyright © University of Oxford unless otherwise stated

Introduction

When Jean Cook died in July 2001 the community of Anglo-Saxonists lost one of its most dedicated members. Her research on grave goods of the pagan period, specifically 'buckets', was a project which she diligently pursued through a busy professional life in Museums and Administration. In retirement her interests in teaching adult students and in participating in historical and archaeological projects, still allowed her to become the first woman President of the Society of Antiquaries of London. When her term of office came to an end she turned her attention to her research on buckets, intending to bring the work to a conclusion in a monograph. Her copious notes and drawings over years, together with a database which was operational, were in the files in her study when she died. Four of her friends and colleagues, so close to completion, could be brought to publication, the work of a man archaeologist and friend; Helena Hamerow, archaeologist and friend of the Institute of Archaeology; Tom Hassall, archaeologist, friend of the Institute of Archaeology; and Mary Hodges friend and colleague in many joint projects. Permission was granted to place the whole archive at the Institute of Archaeology and copyright was also vested in the Institute. Dr Brugmann prepared a detailed plan which was completed and published, and this plan was submitted to the Society of Antiquaries of London. The support was given by the Marc Fitch Fund asking for financial support. The support was given in May 2002. The Institute of Archaeology provided the venue for the work including an office and the necessary computer links.

...nd, The Society of Antiquaries of London, Institute of Archaeology

Powered by *Highslide JS*

Digital Object Identifiers

Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) are persistent identifiers which can be used to consistently and accurately reference digital objects and/or content. The DOIs provide a way for the ADS resources to be cited in a similar fashion to traditional scholarly materials. More information on DOIs at the ADS can be found on our [help page](#).

Citing this DOI

DOIs should be the last element in a citation irrespective of the format used. The DOI citation should begin with "doi:" in lowercase followed by the DOI with no spaces between the ":" and the DOI.

doi:10.5284/1000186

DOIs can also be cited as a persistent link from another Web page. This is done by appending the DOI Resolver with the DOI. This would look like:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1000186>

However, if it is possible it is best to hide the URL in the href property of the <a> tag and have the link text be of the form doi:10.5284/1000186. The HTML for this would look like:

```
<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1000186">doi:10.5284/1000186</a>
```

Sample Citation for this DOI

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

But there are exceptions where required

- The ADS' Grey Literature Library

No DOI present



The screenshot shows the ADS website interface. At the top is the ADS logo and navigation menu. The main heading is 'Unpublished Fieldwork Reports (Grey Literature Library)'. Below this, there is an 'Introduction' section and a 'Primary contact' section. The 'Primary contact' section includes the following text:

Primary contact
Archaeology Data Service
King's Manor
Exhibition Square
York
YO1 7EP
England
Tel: 01904 323954
Fax: 01904 323939

Below the contact information is a blue button labeled 'Send e-mail enquiry', which is circled in red. To the right of the contact information is a 'Grey Literature Library' graphic. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with 'University of York legal statements | ADS terms and conditions | Cookies' and social media icons.

Each report has a DOI instead

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

HOME ARCHSEARCH ARCHIVES LEARNING ADS-easy ADVICE OUR RESEARCH BLOG ABOUT US LOGIN

ALL | JOURNALS AND SERIES | GREY LITERATURE | PROJECT ARCHIVES | BIBLIOGRAPHIES | THESEs

Unpublished Fieldwork Reports (Grey Literature Library)

Introduction
Browse by contractor
Search reports

Primary contact
Archaeology Data Service
King's Manor
Exhibition Square
York
YO1 7EP
England
Tel: 01904 323954
Fax: 01904 323939

[Send e-mail enquiry](#)

Resource identifiers
doi:10.5284/1003485
How to cite using this DOI

Details of Document
Bibliographic Reference and files

Timberlake, S. (2008) Huntingdon Racecourse, Brampton An Archaeological Evaluation. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit , Report No. 854. doi: 10.5284/1003485

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:

cambridg3-52764_1.pdf PDF 4 Mb

<< display document details >>

Site details

| Location | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Site name | Huntingdon Racecourse |
| Parish | BRAMPTON |
| District | HUNTINGDONSHIRE |
| County | CAMBRIDGESHIRE |
| Country | ENGLAND |
| Grid reference | TL 2074 7220 (point) |

Monuments and Finds

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| NONE | NONE |
| GLASS BOTTLE | POST MEDIEVAL |

Huntingdon Racecourse

An Archacological Evaluation

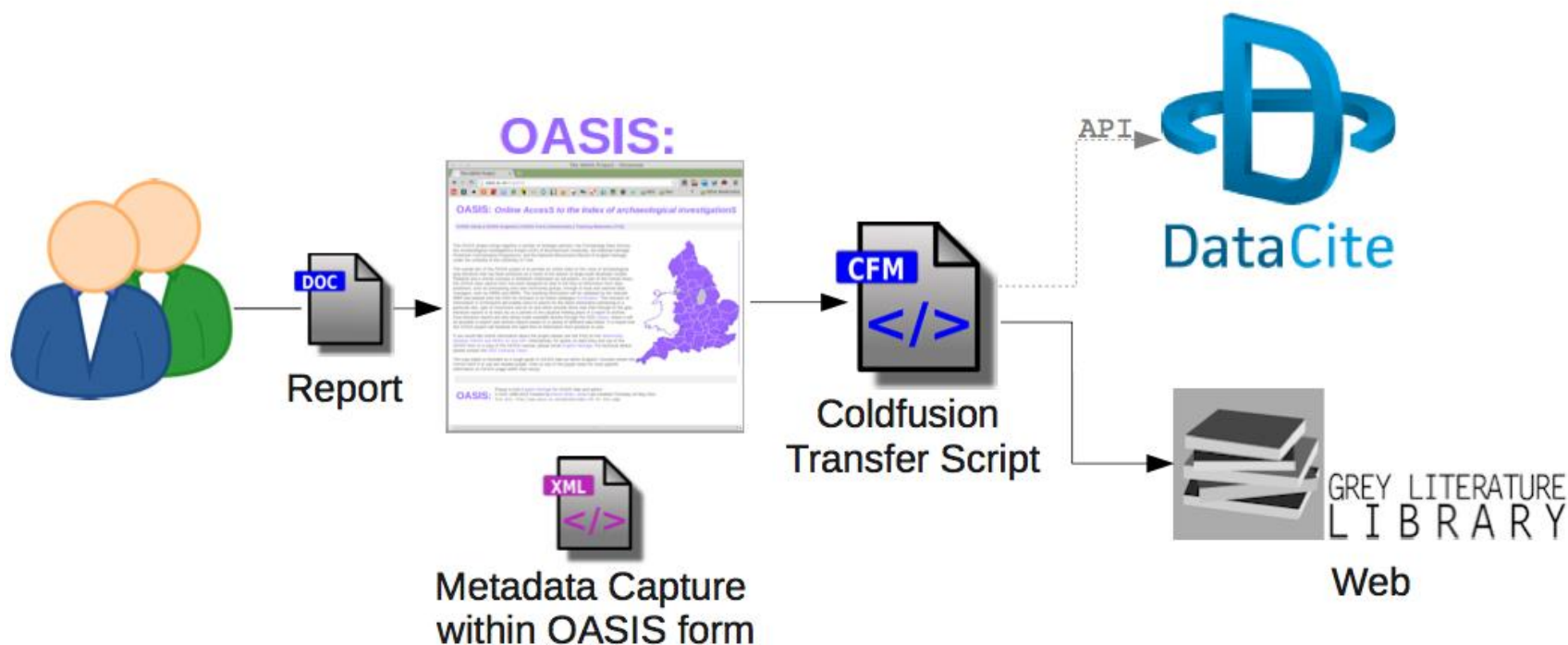


Simon Timberlake

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



The process for allocating DOIs to grey literature



Starting to explore granularity within archives

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Burdale: an Anglian settlement in the Yorkshire Wolds

Julian D Richards, Steve Roskams, 2013

- Introduction
- Overview
- Downloads
- Usage Statistics

Data copyright © Prof Julian D Richards unless otherwise stated

THE UNIVERSITY of York

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 ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3938-899X
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 York
 YO1 7EP
 England
 Tel: 01904 433901
 Fax: 01904 433902

Send e-mail enquiry

Resource identifiers

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

Introduction

The Anglian settlement at Burdale (SE 875623) is situated in the main Thixendale-Fimber valley 2km south east



Panoramic view of excavations in 2006, by Ben Gourley

of Wharrem 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 (YORYM: 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 sceatta, a dispersed stupa 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 comprised enclosure ditches, trackways and various cut features, possibly buildings. Intercutting features demonstrated that several phases of activity were represented. Magnetometry yielded significant magnetic anomalies in this area, suggestive of intense burning. There appeared to be a gap in activity to

Internal references to other collections

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

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Wharrem Percy Archive

Stuart Wrathmell, 2012

- Introduction
- Project Overview
- Archive Overview
- Volume XIII: Supplementary Data
- Downloads
- Usage Statistics

Data copyright © Wharrem Research Project, English Heritage unless otherwise stated



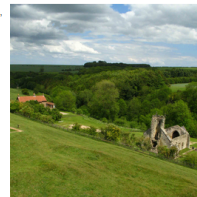
Primary contact
 Dr Stuart Wrathmell
 ORCID ID:
 Divisional Manager, Heritage
 West Yorkshire Archive Service
 PO Box 5
 Nephaw Lane South
 Morley
 LS27 9QP
 England

Send e-mail enquiry

Introduction

The primary aim of the project has been to disseminate, by the most appropriate means, the results of the excavations carried out at the deserted medieval village site of Wharrem Percy, North Yorkshire, between 1950 and 1990. The current phase of the project began in 2000, and has resulted in thirteen publications detailing the principal findings of excavations carried out in various parts of the village site between 1950 and 1990. These volumes have been based on lengthier archive reports and datasets relating to the analysis of stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data, and it is some of these data that are being disseminated through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

Given the enormous quantity of data produced from the 40 year excavation project, it has been possible to disseminate via ADS only the unpublished information created in digital format during this final phase of the Post-excavation Analysis and Publication Project. It includes the full site reports and illustrations for the excavations reported only in summary form in Volume XIII; the analytical data for finds reported in Volumes X-XVII; and a number of more complete datasets relating to material published in all thirteen volumes, including pottery, animal bone, human remains, clay pipes and coins.



DOIs within Collections too

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

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Fax: 01904 433902

[Send e-mail enquiry](#)

Resource identifiers

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

Downloads

The file downloads are organised in 3 groups: those relating to the whole project and those specifically related to excavations in 2006 (BUR06) or 2007 (BUR07). Within each section a text commentary provides a brief summary of the fuller data set or report which is available for download, and any supplementary metadata.

• General

- Geophysical Survey, by Ben Gourley, 2006
- Air photograph transcription, by M. Charno, 2006
- Geoaerchaeological report, by C. Neal, 2006
- Metal detector survey, by G. Bambrook, Historia Detectum, 2005
- Field-walking, by S. Dobson, B. Gourley, C. Neal and H. Goodchild 2013
- Animal bones, by L. Richardson, 2010
- Iron knives, by E. Blakelock, 2008
- Worked bone and antler, by S. Ashby, 2013

• Burdale 2006

In 2006 a 20 x 60 m trench was opened in the eastern crop mark group, close to the junction with Whydale. The trench was positioned so as to provide a transect across the interior of the whole of one of the enclosures.

- BUR06 Reports
- BUR06 CAD, by E. Thurston, 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 crop mark 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 cut 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

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Burdale: an Anglian settlement in the Yorkshire Wolds

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Resource identifiers

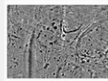

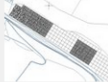
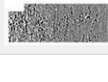
ADS Collection: 1596
Collection doi:10.5284/1021540
How to cite using this DOI

Downloads

Geophysical Survey, by Ben Gourley, 2006
doi: 10.5284/1021549

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 | JPG | 61 Kb |
|  | Magnetometry and ap transcription | JPG | 215 Kb |
|  | Survey grid and location | JPG | 149 Kb |
|  | Western magnetometry plot | JPG | 105 Kb |

[back to contents](#)

University of York legal statements | ADS terms and conditions | Cookies



Other Issues : Versioning



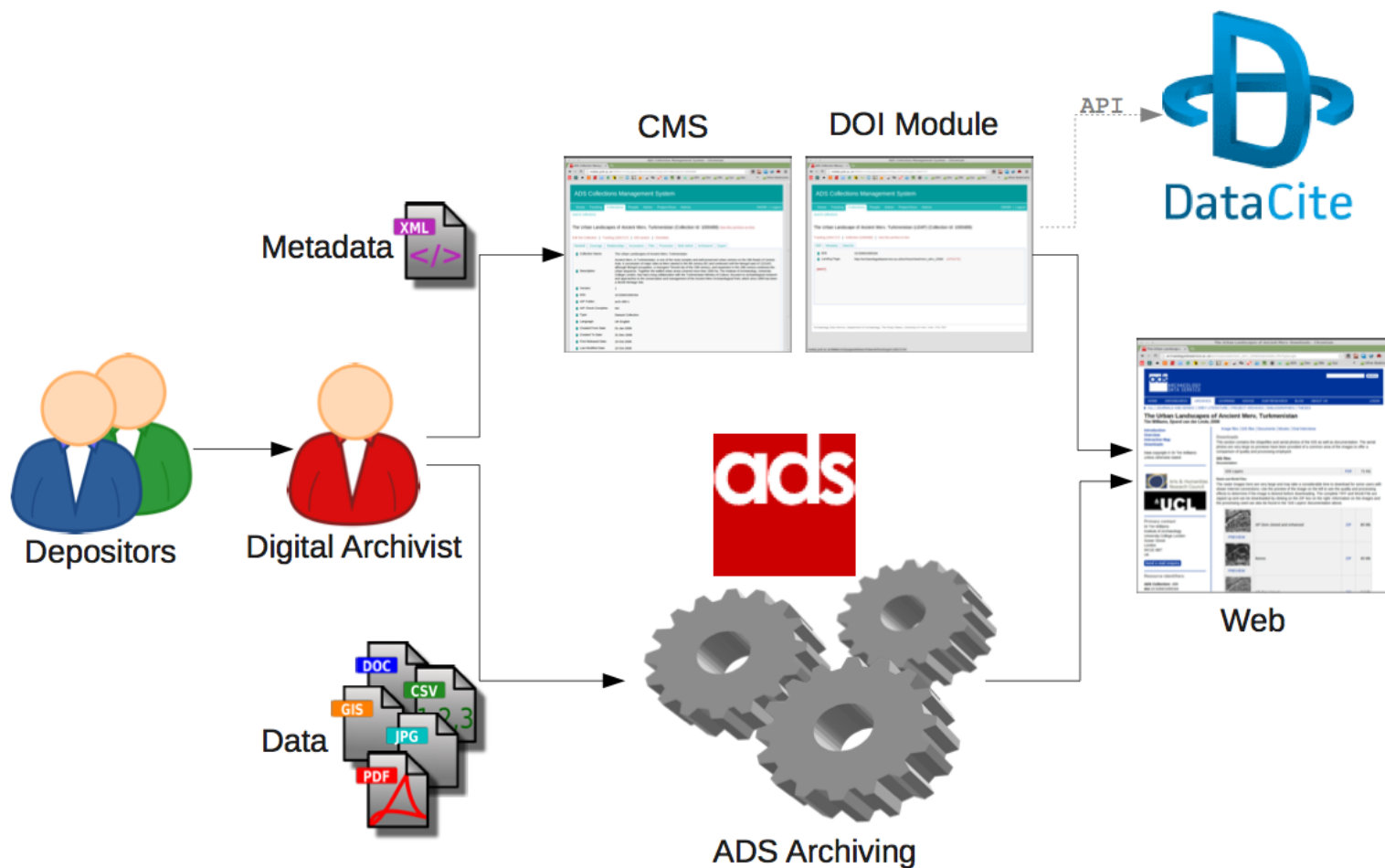
The screenshot shows the ADS website interface. At the top left is the ADS logo and name. To the right is a search bar with a 'SEARCH' button. Below this is a navigation menu with links: HOME, ARCHSEARCH, ARCHIVES, LEARNING, ADVICE, OUR RESEARCH, BLOG, ABOUT US, and LOGIN. Under the navigation menu is a breadcrumb trail: ALL | JOURNALS AND SERIES | GREY LITERATURE | PROJECT ARCHIVES | BIBLIOGRAPHIES | THESES. The main heading is 'Bibliography of the Vernacular Architecture Group' with a sub-heading 'Vernacular Architecture Group, 2001 (updated 2012)'. A blue-bordered box contains the following text: 'This is a landing page for doi:10.5284/1000341 (ADS archive arch-315-2). The archive has been updated and revised in 2011. The current version is arch-315-3. Please use the following link for the most recent version of the archive: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/vagbiblio/>. The previous version (ADS archive arch-315-2) is maintained by the ADS, and is available by request.' At the bottom of the page is a footer with links for 'University of York legal statements | ADS terms and conditions | Cookies' and social media icons.

Other Issues: Embargoes



The screenshot shows the ADS website interface. At the top left is the ADS logo. To its right is a search bar with a 'SEARCH' button. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: HOME, ARCHSEARCH, ARCHIVES, LEARNING, ADVICE, OUR RESEARCH, BLOG, ABOUT US, and LOGIN. A secondary navigation bar contains links: ALL | JOURNALS AND SERIES | GREY LITERATURE | PROJECT ARCHIVES | BIBLIOGRAPHIES | THESES. The main content area features the title 'Archaeological Evaluation of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking site at Torksey Lincolnshire' by Dawn Hadley and Julian D Richards, 2011. A blue-bordered box contains the following text: 'This is a landing page for the digital archive for 'Archaeological Evaluation of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking site at Torksey Lincolnshire'. The digital archive will be available at this doi ([10.5284/1018222](https://doi.org/10.5284/1018222)) in due course.' At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for 'University of York legal statements', 'ADS terms and conditions', and 'Cookies', along with social media icons. The ADS logo and 'THE UNIVERSITY of York' logo are also present in the footer area.

How do we implement it in the ADS



The ADS' Collections Management System

The screenshot shows the ADS Collections Management System interface. At the top, there is a teal header with the title 'ADS Collections Management System'. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Tracking', 'Collections', 'DOIs', 'People', 'Organisations', 'Addresses', 'Admin', and a 'Logout' link. A search bar labeled 'search DOIs' is positioned below the navigation. The main content area displays the details for the 'Wroxeter Conservation Plan (Collection Id: 1001166)'. It includes a link to 'See this archive on-line' and navigation options: 'Go to Tracking Project (1003607)' and 'Go to Collection (1001166)'. There are three tabs: 'DOI', 'Metadata', and 'DataCite'. The 'DOI' tab is active, showing the DOI '10.5284/1017083' and the 'Landing Page' URL 'http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/wroxcons_...'. A red circle highlights the '[MINT]' label next to the landing page information. At the bottom of the page, the text reads: 'Archaeology Data Service, Department of Archaeology, The King's Manor, University of York, York, YO1 7EP'.

This screenshot shows the same ADS Collections Management System interface as the previous one, but with a modal popup open. The popup is titled 'This popup is for updating the landing page for the DOI.' and contains a form with a 'New Landing Page:' label and an input field. Below the input field is a '[POST]' button. The background content is dimmed. At the bottom of the page, the text reads: 'Archaeology Data Service, Department of Archaeology, The King's Manor, University of York, York, YO1 7EP'.

This is the current metadata for the active DOI ([10.5284/1017083](#)) related to this archive. For previous versions of the metadata for this DOI, go to the [DataCite MDS](#).

| | CMS | DATA CITE |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Creator(s): | Roger White Jenny Marriott Malcolm Reid | Roger White Jenny Marriott Malcolm Reid |
| Title: | Wroxeter Conservation Plan | Wroxeter Conservation Plan |
| Publication Year: | 2012 | 2012 |
| Subject(s): | Wroxeter (England)--Antiquities, Roman [LCSH] BATHS [NMR Monument Types] LEGIONARY FORTRESS [NMR Monument Types] TOWN [NMR Monument Types] SETTLEMENT [NMR Monument Types] FORUM [NMR Monument Types] MACELLUM [NMR Monument Types] ROAD [NMR Monument Types] [NMR Monument Types (class)] [NMR Monument Types (class)] [NMR Monument Types (class)] | Wroxeter (England)--Antiquities, Roman [LCSH] BATHS [NMR Monument Types] LEGIONARY FORTRESS [NMR Monument Types] TOWN [NMR Monument Types] SETTLEMENT [NMR Monument Types] FORUM [NMR Monument Types] MACELLUM [NMR Monument Types] ROAD [NMR Monument Types] null [NMR Monument Types (class)] null [NMR Monument Types (class)] null [NMR Monument Types (class)] |
| Contributor(s): | English Heritage [Funder] University of Birmingham [Copyright holder] English Heritage [Copyright holder] | English Heritage [Funder] University of Birmingham [RightsHolder] English Heritage [RightsHolder] |
| Date Created: | 01-Jan-2009 | 01-Jan-2009 |
| Date Created: | 31-Dec-2010 | 31-Dec-2010 |
| Alternate Identifier: | 1166 | 1166 |
| Related Identifier(s): | | |
| Version: | 1 | 1 |
| Description: | In 2009, English Heritage commissioned a Conservation Plan for Wroxeter Roman City from Dr Roger White, Ironbridge Institute, University of Birmingham. This was one of two sites to act as a pilot project (EH Project Number AA090778/CP) to test the application of the then | In 2009, English Heritage commissioned a Conservation Plan for Wroxeter Roman City from Dr Roger White, Ironbridge Institute, University of Birmingham. This was one of two sites to act as a pilot project (EH Project Number AA090778/CP) to test the application of the then |

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XML

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Keywords: Informatics, Anglo-Saxon and Viking archaeology

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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: [10.1080/13527258.2010.505055](https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2010.505055) ISSN: 1352-7258
Richards, Julian D., (2010). "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, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 527-529

Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy: using portable antiquities to study Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age England: Internet Archaeology 2009
DOI: [10.11141/ia.25.2](https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.25.2) ISSN: 1363-5387
Richards, Julian D. and Naylor, John and Holas-Clark, Caroline, (2009). "Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy: using portable antiquities to study Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age England", Internet Archaeology, no. 25

But how do creators get the maximum benefit?



Internet Archaeology: Data Papers

Sometimes the level of recognition gained from depositing your archaeological research data with an accredited repository is limited, so in an attempt to redress this, Internet Archaeology is working with its sister service [ADS](#) (Archaeology Data Service) to establish a series of published, peer-reviewed 'data papers'. You have put a lot of effort into creating your data and an IA data paper allows you to get credit for it, to publicise and share it with the community.

What is a Data Paper?

A data paper is a short, peer-reviewed publication that is designed to raise awareness of your dataset and its re-use potential. A data paper describes the contents of your dataset (already or soon to be deposited with an accredited repository*), the methods used to create that dataset and, most importantly, what further avenues of research are possible.

See [our first published data paper](#) by Stephanie Wynne-Jones and Jeffrey Fleisher.

A data paper is an extension of the 'integrated publication' model we have been developing with ADS since our very earliest issues, integrating data within the article narrative. It differs in that the article is much shorter (and so able to be published more quickly), but it also explicitly credits the referee and makes their comments available to all. A data paper may be used to complement and enhance a related IA publication or help add context to a standalone archive.

The main points that define a data paper are:

- o It describes the content and the re-use potential of a particular dataset hosted in a repository (usually by the same authors)
- o The data paper is accompanied by an unanonymised referee (peer) statement on the data's re-use potential and significance
- o It is an edited, Open Access publication, disseminated under a CC-BY licence
- o It is assigned a CrossRef DOI
- o It links back to the original deposited dataset

* We are working in the first instance with the ADS, but other trusted repositories will be added in due course.

Credit due....

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

Cite this as: Richards, J., and Roskams, S. (2013). Burdale: An Anglian Settlement in the Yorkshire Wolds (Data Paper). *Internet Archaeology*, (35). doi:10.11141/ia.35.8

Dataset Location

This dataset has been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. doi: [10.5284/1021540](https://doi.org/10.5284/1021540)

Referee

[Referee statement](#)

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 ploughsoil over many years and is in private hands or has been sold for profit. In common with other Yorkshire sites Burdale produced very little early medieval pottery but this is likely to be a real absence rather than a product of recovery bias. The [animal bone assemblage](#) (Richardson [2010](#)) is one of the most important elements of the archive. Over 300 images are also presented, split by year of excavation.

The file [downloads](#) are organised in 3 groups: those relating to the whole project and those specifically related to excavations in [2006](#) (BUR06) or [2007](#) (BUR07).

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Acknowledgements and references

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Available online: <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides>

Out of Cite, Out of Mind: the current state of practice, policy and technology for the citation of data. Data Science Journal Volume 12 (September 2013)

Working with the British Library and DataCite: Institutional Case studies (2013)

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