

**Integrating cultural and scientific  
heritage:  
archaeological ontological modelling  
for the field and the lab.**

**Presented by Keith May**

**Based on research work of English Heritage staff  
especially Paul Cripps & Gill Campbell**

**and**

**Doug Tudhope and Thanos Zafiriou  
at Glamorgan University**



# Background to Archaeological model

- Limit the degree of minute detail
- Context record sheet modelled as CRM Information Object (E73)
- *Note Matrix*
- Model still complex enough - most archaeologists find it daunting



Form 200

### DEPOSIT AND CUT FORM

Site Name	02. Project Code	A1. Year	01. Context No
A2. Context type DEPOSIT CUT	05. Simple name		03. SSD
04. Co-ordinates E N		E N	
06. L m	07. W m	08. Diam m	09. H/d m
DEPOSIT 12. Compaction			
10. Colour : Munsell			
11. Texture			
13. Inclusions			
30. Contamination: Probable Possible Unlikely			
CUT A3. Shape in plan		29. Orientation	
A4. Profile			
16. Comments			

Initial Interpretation ▼ STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS ▼ Revised Interpretation

90. This context	91. This context
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40. Same as

PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS

34. Filled by
35. Cut by
42. Fill of
43. Cuts

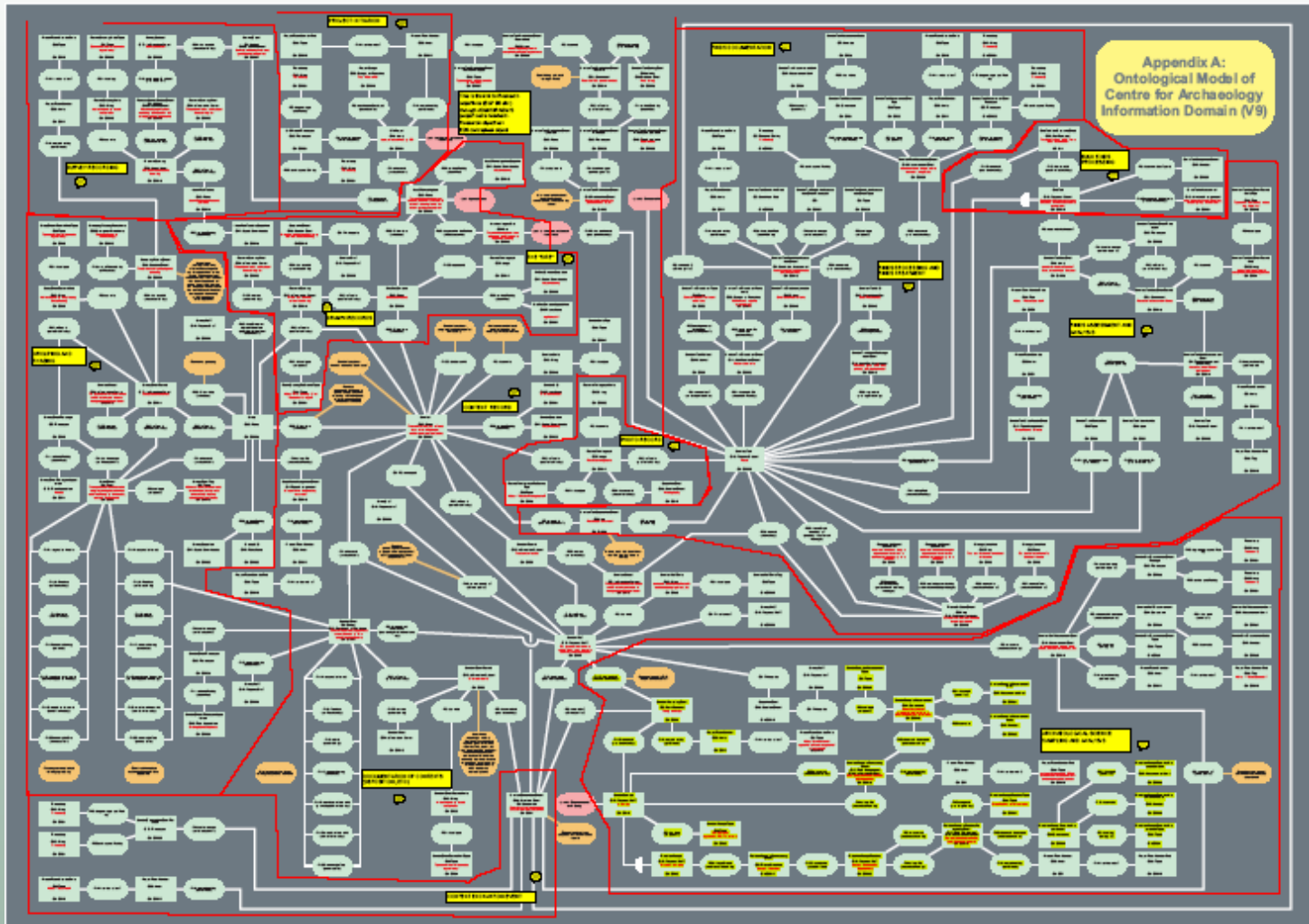
EXCAVATION DETAILS

31. Division of	32. Divided into
86. Method of excavation	A5. Weather
A6. Excavated by/date	68. Recorded by/date
61. Drawing Nos	A7. Checked by/date
63. Photo Nos	

Form 200



# CRM diagram of Archaeological Information Domain (ref: [http://cidoc.ics.forth.gr/technical\\_papers.html](http://cidoc.ics.forth.gr/technical_papers.html))



# Aims, methods & Issues of Archaeological Science modelling

- Elements of the original CfA model to be enhanced
- Approach taken was to identify common archaeological science terminologies and map to CIDOC CRM
- Recent peer-group revision of the Archaeological Science Thesaurus made this timely
- Issue of ambiguities between Finds/Environmental
- Terminologies for objects based on Ecofact/Artefact distinctions



Basketry from Roman deposits at Annetwell St, Carlisle. Scale = 1cm.  
*(Photograph by J Jones)*



Bone-handle from excavations at Denaby Main, South Yorks.  
*(Photographed by J P Huntley)*



# Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

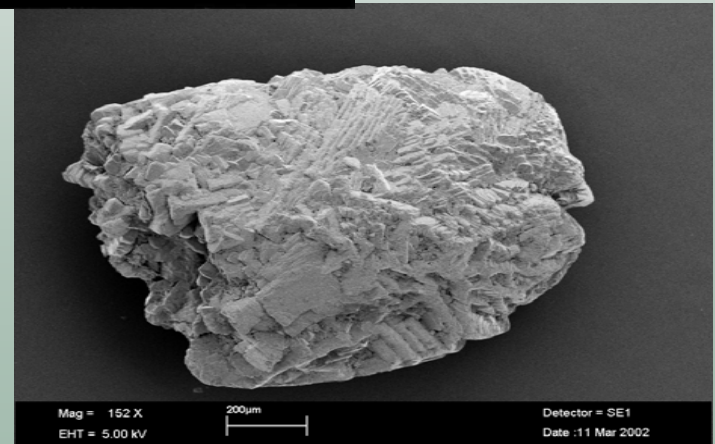
**Charred  
plant  
remains**



**Animal bone**



**Earthworm  
granule**



# Archaeological Science Thesaurus

## Key Fields

**Object Type – Animal Remains**

E.G. Animal Bone

**Material Type - ?Tooth**

**Modification State - None**


**Aspect (feature) -Pathology**

**Investigative**

**Technique – Stable Isotope Anal**

**Recovery Method – Hand retrieval**



<b>Class</b>	<b>Broad Term</b>	<b>Narrow term</b>	<b>2nd narrow term</b>	<b>3rd narrow term</b>
ECOFACTS				
	ANIMAL REMAINS			
		HUMAN REMAINS		
		INVERTEB RATES		
			ANNELIDS	
			ARTHROPODS	
				CLADOCERANS
				CRUSTACEANS (DECAPODS)
				INSECTS
				MITES
				OSTRACODS

# Mapping of Arch thesaurus to CRM

## Issues to consider

- Granularity – ie What level of mapping to go to?
- Do we need to maintain balance of the current granularity of the model?
- Did existing Artefact modelling (eg. pots & coins, etc) suffice for Ecofacts?





# ‘Method of Recovery’ -term

## Level of mapping – a Granularity issue?

Thesaurus term 'Method of Recovery' (E55 Types of E7 Activity) but includes the terms:

- 'Block-lifting' (ie. sampling a block of soil for micro-excavation)
  - mapped to CRM as **E80: Part Removal**
- 'Floatation' (ie. dissolving a soil sample in water and collecting different seeds, etc that float off ) is more akin to
  - mapped to CRM as **E81: Transformation**



# Archaeological Context as 2 entities – a Representational (identity) issue?

## Context as a spatial entity - E53 Place

(e.g. pit cut)

(Cls(E1.CRM\_Entity))

- (Cls(E53.Place))
  - (Cls(**Context\_Class\_EHE0007**))

## Context as a physical entity - E18 Physical Stuff

(e.g. pit fill)

(Cls(E1.CRM\_Entity))

- (Cls(E77.Persistent\_Item))
  - (Cls(E70.Stuff))
    - (Cls(E72.Legal\_Object))
      - (Cls(E18.Physical\_Stuff))
        - » (Cls(**ContextStuff\_Class\_EHE0008**))

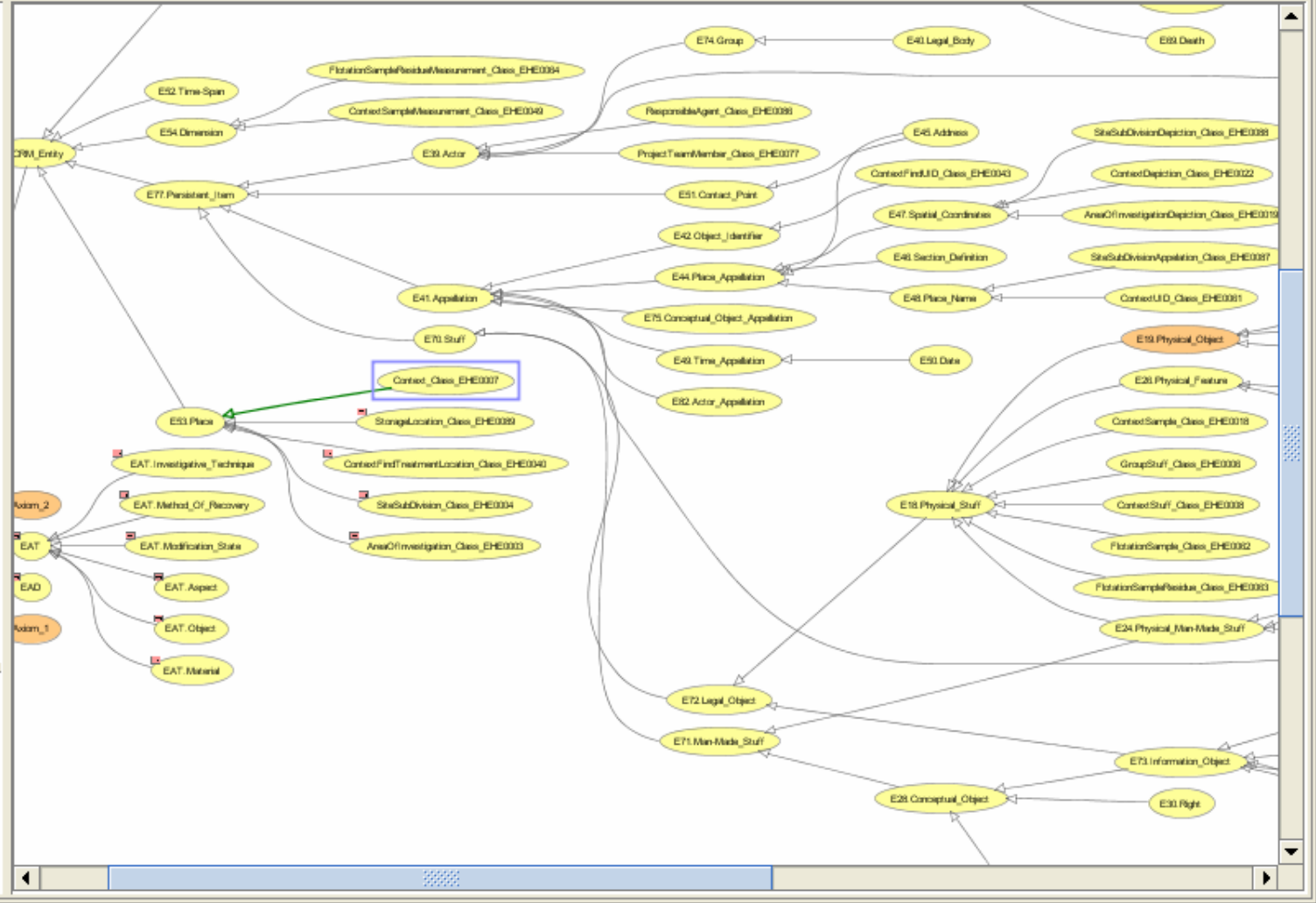
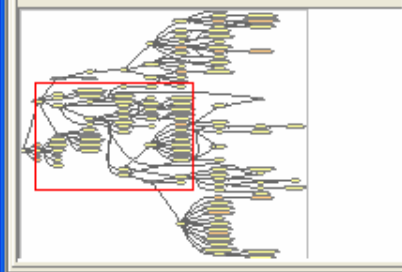


# Protégé modelling

- Rather than append to existing PDF diagram
- Opportunity to model in Protégé
- DELOS based work by Tudhope & Zafiriu at Glamorgan Uni.
- Using RDF supplied by Detlev Balzer



- E53.Place
  - AreaOfInvestigation\_Class\_EH...
  - Context\_Class\_EHE0007
  - ContextFindTreatmentLocation
  - SiteSubDivision\_Class\_EHE00...
  - StorageLocation\_Class\_EHE0...
- E54.Dimension
- E77.Persistent\_Item
  - ▶ E39.Actor
  - ▶ E41.Appellation
  - ▶ E51.Contact\_Point
  - ▼ E70.Stuff
    - ▶ E71.Man-Made\_Stuff
    - ▼ E72.Legal\_Object
      - E18.Physical\_Stuff



# Protégé modelling – pros and cons

- Existing model complex enough but accessible
- Protégé networking – a whole further project at EH
- More to be done – integrating thesauri
- But how much use to the wider ontological community?



# Next - modelling for STAR project

(STAR – Semantic Tools for Archaeological Resources)

- Finish Protégé modelling
- Review the mapping/modelling based on the requirements for Raunds Excavation data
- Begin work on integrating modelling with FACET tools
- Demonstrator testing search & retrieval on Raunds excavation data and grey literature reports
- Attempts to record Research Questions along with data to aid structuring of data and reporting  
– may complement the natural language methods shown yesterday

