

**What makes archaeological
research data (so awfully) difficult
to preserve and make available?**

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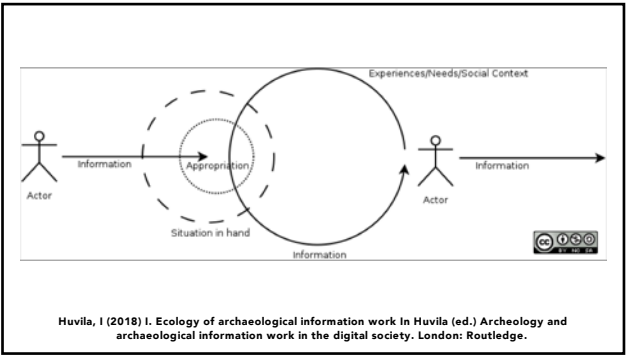
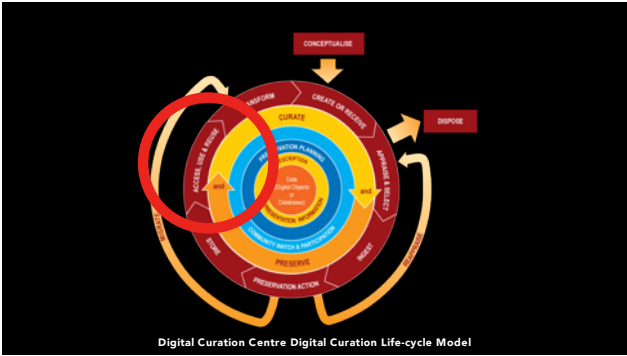
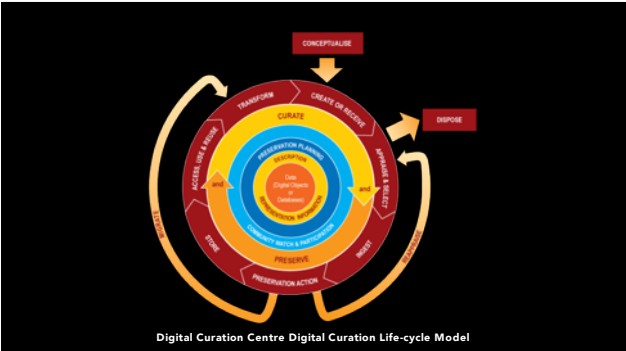
Archaeological Information in the Digital Society
<http://www.abm.uu.se/research/Ongoing+Research+Projects/ARKDIS/>

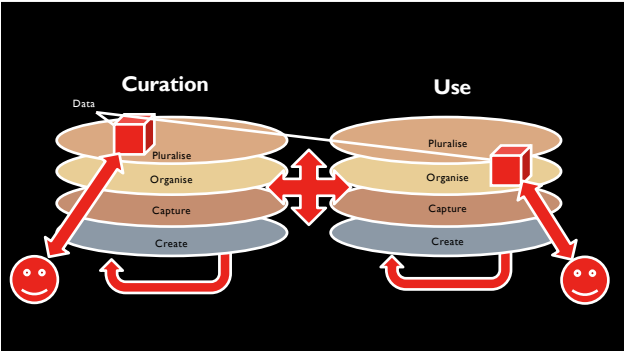
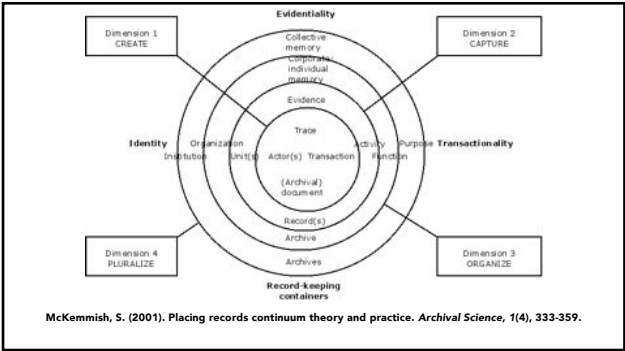
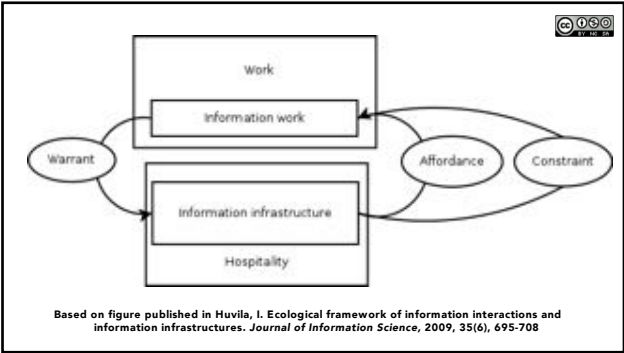
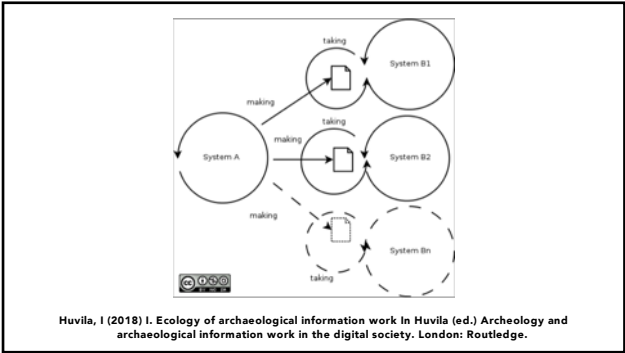


Arkwork
cost-action - CA15201

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www.arkwork.eu | #costarkwork





Archaeological information work is a social enterprise.

Huvila, I.
"If we just knew who should do it", or the social organization of the archiving of archaeology in Sweden
Information Research, 2016, 21(2)

...but archaeological information management does not really account for this.

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Information Research, 2016, 21(2)

A1		fx Site and method									
B1		C1									
Site and method	Reference	Acid neutralizing value	Sample	Age (yr)	Age (yr)	Age (yr)	Age (yr)	Notes	Stream		
					Age (yr)	Age (yr)	Age (yr)				
					Age (yr)	Age (yr)	Age (yr)				
Annual		Reynolds - Lagoon	1	48.0	4.0						
	1	Volante et al. 1988	1	10.0	2.1						
	2	Volante et al. 1988	2	10.0	2.1						
	3	Volante et al. 1988	3	10.0	2.1						
	4	Volante et al. 1988	4	10.0	2.1						
	5	Volante et al. 1988	5	10.0	2.1						
	6	Volante et al. 1988	6	10.0	2.1						
	7	Volante et al. 1988	7	10.0	2.1						
	8	Volante et al. 1988	8	10.0	2.1						
	9	Volante et al. 1988	9	10.0	2.1						
1988		Reynolds - Lagoon	1	48.0	4.0						
	1	Volante et al. 1988	1	10.0	2.1						
	2	Volante et al. 1988	2	10.0	2.1						
	3	Volante et al. 1988	3	10.0	2.1						
	4	Volante et al. 1988	4	10.0	2.1						
	5	Volante et al. 1988	5	10.0	2.1						
	6	Volante et al. 1988	6	10.0	2.1						
	7	Volante et al. 1988	7	10.0	2.1						
	8	Volante et al. 1988	8	10.0	2.1						
	9	Volante et al. 1988	9	10.0	2.1						
Biosphere		Reynolds - Lagoon	1	48.0	4.0						
	1	Volante et al. 1988	1	10.0	2.1						
	2	Volante et al. 1988	2	10.0	2.1						
	3	Volante et al. 1988	3	10.0	2.1						
	4	Volante et al. 1988	4	10.0	2.1						
	5	Volante et al. 1988	5	10.0	2.1						
	6	Volante et al. 1988	6	10.0	2.1						
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Huvila, I. Awkwardness of becoming a boundary object: Mangle and materialities of reports, documentation data and the archaeological work *The Information Society*, 2016, 32(4), 280-297

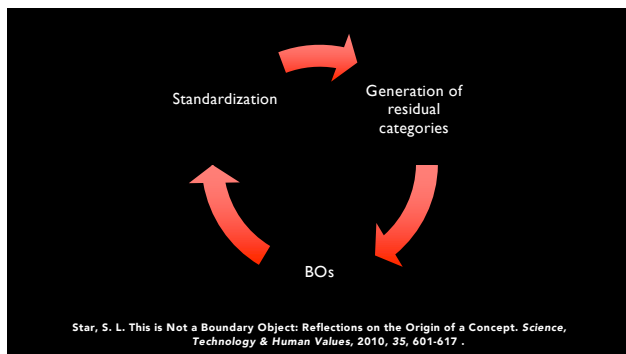
scientific work is heterogeneous, requiring many different actors and viewpoints. It also requires cooperation. The two create tension between divergent viewpoints and the need for generalizable findings. We present a model of how one group of actors managed this tension. We present a study of amateur, professionals, administrators and others connected to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley, during its early years. Extending the Latour-Callon model of interestment, two major activities are central for translating between viewpoints: standardization of methods, and work on translating between viewpoints. Boundary objects are both *advisable* to the development of 'boundary objects': enough to maintain identity across them. We distinguish four types of boundary objects: *repositories*, *ideal types*, *coincident boundaries* and *standardized forms*.

Institutional Ecology, 'Translations' and Boundary Objects: Amateurs and Professionals in Berkeley's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 1907-39

Susan Leigh Star and James R. Griesemer

Most scientific work is conducted by extremely diverse groups of actors — researchers from different disciplines, amateurs and professionals, humans and animals, functionalities and values. Scientific work is heterogeneous, and it is *advisable* to create

Isto Huvila 2018



Disclosure.

Hekman, S. 2010. *The material of knowledge : feminist disclosures.* Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

Interviews with and observations of archaeologists working in Sweden.

Reports



1. Everyone knows that they are there
2. Legal requirement
3. Capability to accommodate different uses
4. The authoritative first-hand document
5. Material 'outcome'
6. Accessibility of paper reports



1. Timeliness of reporting
2. Usefulness?
3. Written for whom, diversification of stakeholder groups
4. Difficult to understand
5. How should a report be written?

Data



1. Importance (to keep everything)
2. Re-usability
3. Control function
4. Evidence
1. Persistence?
2. Accessibility
3. Lack of definitions
4. Heterogeneity
5. Lack of stakeholders
6. Lack of demand (for data)
7. Existence of a report



Making data to become a thing for all relevant parties.

Archaeologicality of the data is sometimes problematic.

Huvila, I. Archaeology of no names? The social
productivity of anonymity in the archaeological
information process. *ephemera*, 2017, 17(2), 351-376



Idea by Ben Gallagher

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