

Above the Surface

Organizing the digitally processed archaeological finds of the north/southline

Abhilash M. Abhilash Camilla Santos Andersen Chris Atherton Radu David Danny de Vries
12345678 12345678 12345678 12345678 14495643

University of Amsterdam
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

ABSTRACT

1 INTRODUCTION

From 2003 to 2012 excavations took place for the creation of the North/South metro line in Amsterdam. At Damrak and Rokin, which are unlikely archaeological sites due to being in the city center, archaeologists had a chance to physically access the riverbed. During these excavations in the Amstel over 700,000 objects were preserved which resulted in the archaeological collection called 'Below the Surface'¹ commissioned by the Municipality of Amsterdam.

The collection has a great variety of objects, from tools over centuries old to credit cards recently lost which makes the collection a rare source of urban history. All objects are digitally processed (e.g. photographed, labeled, metadata added) and displayed on a front-end website at *belowthesurface.amsterdam*. This website shows an overview of all the objects and a detail page with metadata of a particular object but no further categorization or classifications. This research aims to further organize this collection of objects with a focus on grouping the items by *functional properties*, determining *cultural relevance*, and researching *object relationships*.

2 RELATED WORK - CHRIS

2.1 Below the Surface - Danny

2.2 Museum research - Desk Research - Chris

2.3 Antique collectors - Chris

2.4 Archaeologists - Chris

2.5 Academic Research - Chris

2.6 Machine Learning - Radu

3 METHODOLOGY - ABHILASH

3.1 Glushko 6 Questions - Abhilash and Chris

3.2 Data Dictionary and Metadata - Chris

3.3 Ontology - Chris

3.4 Data Model - Abhilash

3.5 Technical Implementation of the website - Camilla and Danny

3.6 Machine Learning Model

3.6.1 *Data-set presentation.* Below the surface provides a dataset[?] of all the objects resulting from the excavations. The data is provided in the form of a .csv file, with 139190 rows and 163 columns.

Each row corresponds to an object. Describing each object is well outside of the scope of the purposes of this section, however, an explanation of the relevant columns is necessary.

The following columns are relevant for the purposes of the ML model:

- *vondstnummer* - represents a unique inventory number, in the form of a string. Every object has a *vondstnummer*. Example: "NZC1.00001MTL001".
- *object* - a description of the contents of the object. Example: "sieve residue"
- *subcategorie* - a categorisation of the object material. Example: "metal: copper alloy"
- *objectdeel* - describes the object type morphologically (if it is part of a bigger object, a set, etc). Example: "fragment"
- *vlak_min* - Describes the minimum depth at which the object might have been found. Example: "-22.0"
- *vlak_max* - Describes the maximum depth at which the object might have been found. Example: "-22.01"
- *begin_dat* - The beginning of the interval of the estimated year of the object. Example: "1675.0"
- *eind_dat* - End of the interval of the estimated year of the object. Example: "1725.0"
- *niveau1* - The category in which the object is placed. Example: "Communication & Exchange"

For the columns *object*, *subcategorie*, *objectdeel*, *vlak_min*, *vlak_max*, *begin_dat*, *eind_dat*, *niveau1* there are rows in the dataset in which one or more of these columns are blank.

The column *niveau1* can take the value of one of 12 pre-determined categories, as well as the value "Not classified". As previously mentioned, there are rows where this column is blank.

3.6.2 *Objectives.* Our objective is to create a machine-learning model that will complete the missing data for the "niveau1" column. This means that our model will predict a value in the *niveau1* column, for the rows where currently that column is blank or has the value "Not classified". The prediction will be based on the values in the *object*, *subcategorie*, *objectdeel*, *vlak_min*, *vlak_max*, *begin_dat*, *eind_dat*, *niveau1* columns, which will act like input to the machine-learning model.

3.6.3 *Deliverables.* In order to achieve our objectives, the following files are delivered:

- *process_dataset.py* - a simple python script that takes the original 163 column .csv files and consolidates it into another .csv files that only contains the columns of interest. The name of this .csv file is "selected_dataset.csv"

¹<https://belowthesurface.amsterdam/en>

- machine_learning.py - this python script is the backbone of the machine-learning process. It is a more-complex script that does the following steps:
 - Loads the "selected_dataset.csv" dataset
 - Preprocess the data (completes the values with 0 or placeholders here they are blank", etc)
 - Converts text strings to vectors
 - Splits the data into unlabeled and labelled data based on the values in the "niveau1" column
 - Splits the labelled data using a training, testing, validation split
 - Builds the ML model
 - Compiles the model
 - Trains the model
 - Tests the model
 - Predicts the values of niveau1 for the unlabelled data
 - Saves the updated dataset into a file named predicted_dataset.csv
- predicted_dataset.csv - a file containing the dataset in selected_dataset.csv, but with the column selected_dataset.csv fully completed.

3.6.4 Model description.

4 RESULTS - ABHILASH

4.1 Website - Camilla and Danny

4.2 Machine Learning Model - Radu

4.3 Dataset - Abhilash

4.4 Ontology and Data Dictionary - Chris

5 CONCLUSION - CAMILLA

6 DISCUSSION - CAMILLA

6.1 Reflection

6.2 Individual Contribution

7 FUTURE WORK

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

REFERENCES

- [1] DatasetBelow [n. d.]. Bellow the surface dataset. https://statics.belowthesurface.amsterdam/downloadbare-datasets/Downloadtabel_EN.csv. Accessed: 2023-10-08.