



Creative Commons



Northern Periphery and
Arctic Programme
2014-2020



EUROPEAN UNION

Investing in your future
European Regional Development Fund

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Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean

XPONORTH

Overview

- **Digitisation, access and sharing**
- What is Intellectual Property?
- What does copyright apply to?
- What is the Public Domain?
- What is Creative Commons?
- Heritage and copyright
- Wikipedia, Wikimedia and WikiData
- IP resources and links



Re use

- Moreover, the digitised material can be reused – for both commercial and non-commercial purposes – for uses such as developing learning and educational content, 29.10.2011 Official Journal of the European Union L 283/39 EN documentaries, tourism applications, games, animations and design tools, provided that this is done with full respect for copyright and related rights

digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:283:0039:0045:EN:PDF>

The online accessibility of cultural material will make it possible for citizens throughout Europe to access and use it for leisure, studies or work. It will give Europe's diverse and multilingual heritage a clear profile on the Internet, and the digitisation of their assets will help Europe's cultural institutions to continue carrying out their mission of giving access to and preserving our heritage in the digital environment.

```

0000  FF D8 FF E1  1D FE 45 78  69 66 00 00  49 49 2A 00
0010  08 00 00 00  09 00 0F 01  02 00 06 00  00 00 7A 00
0020  00 00 10 01  02 00 14 00  00 00 80 00  00 00 12 01
0030  03 00 01 00  00 00 01 00  00 00 1A 01  05 00 01 00
0040  00 00 A0 00  00 00 1B 01  05 00 01 00  00 00 A8 00
0050  00 00 28 01  03 00 01 00  00 00 02 00  00 00 32 01
0060  02 00 14 00  00 00 B0 00  00 00 13 02  03 00 01 00
0070  00 00 01 00  00 00 69 87  04 00 01 00  00 00 C4 00
0080  00 00 3A 06  00 00 43 61  6E 6F 6E 00  43 61 6E 6F
0090  6E 20 50 6F  77 65 72 53  68 6F 74 20
00A0  00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00
00B0  01 00 00 00  B4 00 00 00  01 00 00 00
00C0  3A 30 36 3A  32 35 20 31  32 3A 33 30
00D0  1F 00 9A 82  05 00 01 00  00 00 86 03
00E0  05 00 01 00  00 00 8E 03  00 00 00 90

```

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Binary_file.png

0000	0	1000	8
0001	1	1001	9
0010	2	1010	A
0011	3	1011	B
0100	4	1100	C
0101	5	1101	D
0110	6	1110	E
0111	7	1111	F

number 8



File Edit Select View Transport Tracks Generate Effect Analyze Tools Help

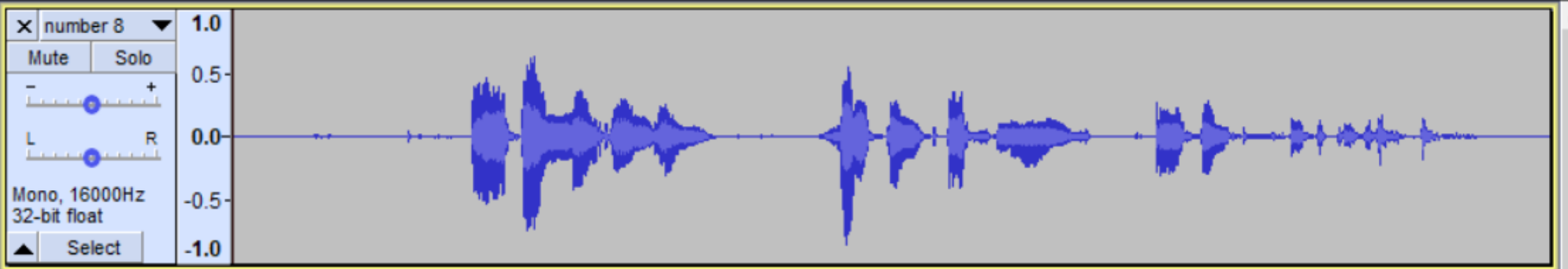
Transport controls: Stop, Play, Record, Previous, Next, Solo, Mute, Pan, Volume, Zoom, and Playback buttons.

Level meters for L and R channels with scales from -54 to 0.

Microphone input level control with a volume knob and speaker icon.

Editing tools: Cut, Copy, Paste, Undo, Redo, and various zoom controls.

MME | Microphone (Realtek Audic | 1 (Mono) Recor | Speakers / Headphones (R



Project Rate (Hz): 16000

Snap-To: Off

Audio Position: -- h -- m -- . -- s

Start and End of Selection: 00 h 00 m 00.000 s | 00 h 00 m 00.000 s

Stopped.



Digital Domain

▣ Advantages

- Easy to Copy
- Easy to Move
- Easy to Change

▣ Disadvantages

- Inaccurate
- Requires learning
- Requires digitisation

• Analogue to Digital

- Take measurement
- Quantise
- Encode

▣ Challenges

- Who has ownership?
- Who has control?
- Who has access?

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What is intellectual property?



- Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.
- Protected by
 - Patents
 - Trademarks
 - Copyright

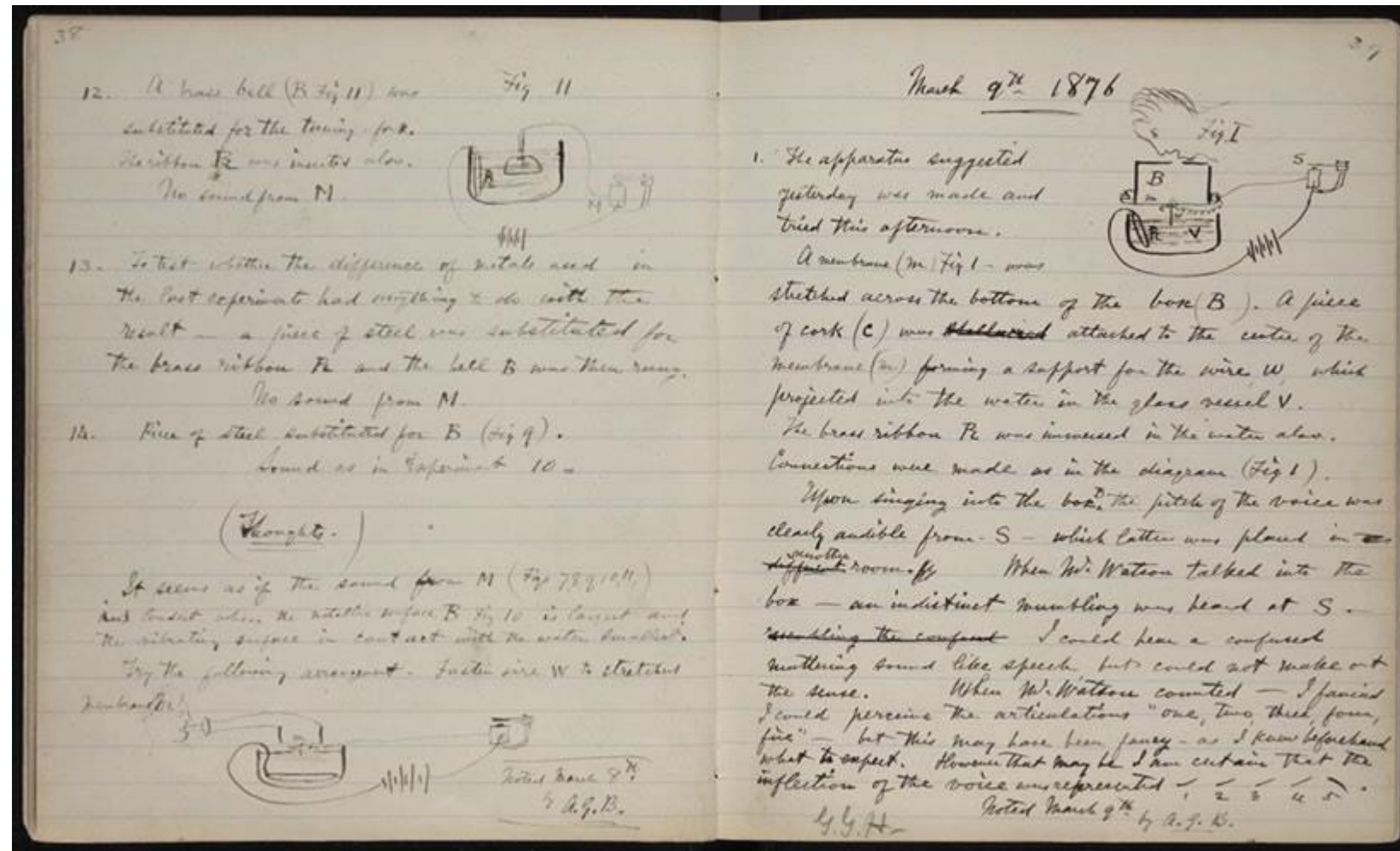


<https://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html>

https://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2020/article_0010.html

Patent

A patent for an invention is granted by government to the inventor, giving the inventor the right to stop others, for a limited period, from making, using or selling the invention without their permission.





Trademark

Trademarks are badges of origin. They distinguish the goods or services of one trader from another and can take many forms; for example words, slogans, logos, shapes, colours and sounds.

<https://www.bl.uk/business-and-ip-centre/articles/what-is-a-trade-mark>

Copyright

NOUN

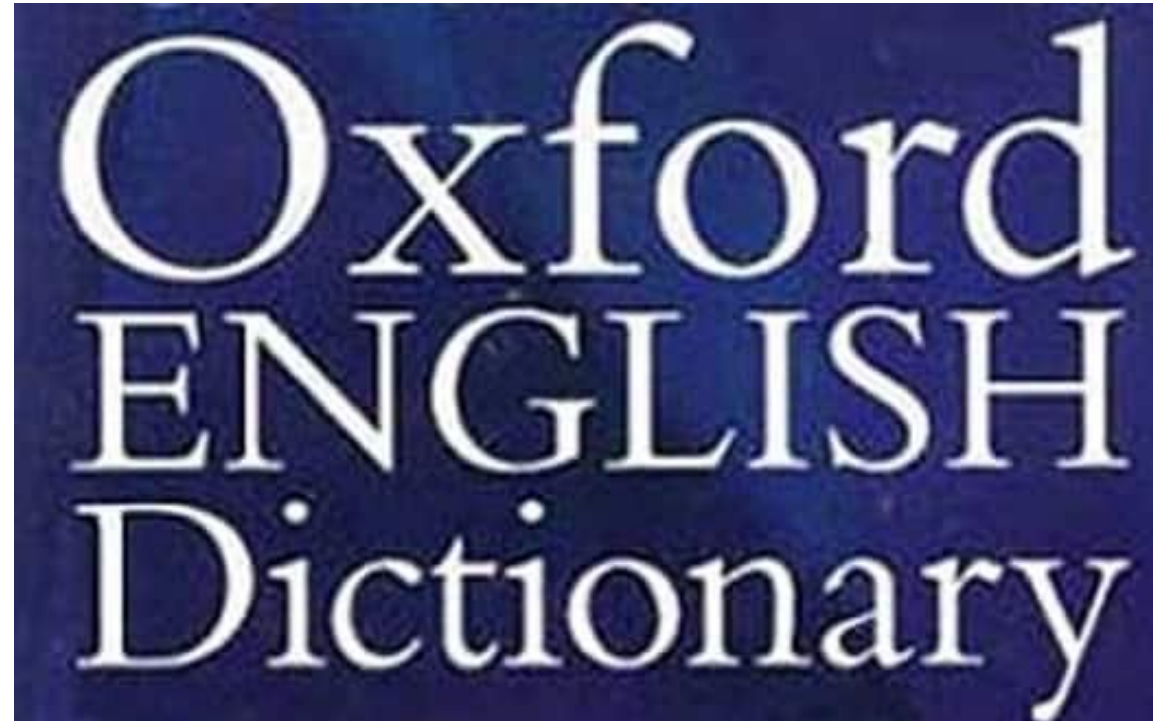
“the exclusive and assignable legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material.”

“he issued a writ for breach of **copyright**”

“making an unauthorized copy would infringe **copyright**”

“works whose **copyrights** had lapsed”

Oxford English Dictionary



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What does Copyright apply to?

: “The expression ‘literary and artistic works’ shall include every production in the literary, scientific and artistic domain, whatever may be the mode or form of its expression.” Berne Convention

- books, pamphlets and other writings;
- lectures, addresses, sermons;
- dramatic or dramatico-musical works;
- choreographic works and entertainments in dumb show;
- musical compositions with or without words;
- cinematographic works
- works of drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, engraving and lithography;
- photographic works to which are assimilated works expressed by a process analogous to photography;
- works of applied art;
- illustrations, maps, plans, sketches and three-dimensional works relative to geography, topography, architecture or science;
- “translations, adaptations, arrangements of music and other alterations of a literary or artistic work,” which “shall be protected as original works without prejudice to the copyright in the original work”;
- “collections of literary or artistic works such as encyclopedias and anthologies which, by reason of the selection and arrangement of their contents, constitute intellectual creations”

Ownership and Transfer of Copyright

The owner of copyright in a work is generally, at least in the first instance, the creator of a work

Registration is not required ie the rights accrue automatically

They may accrue to an organization e.g. University if an agreement is in place

- Transfer of economic rights
 - Assignment
 - Licensing
 - Relinquishment
- Moral Rights

Berne Convention 1886

The Berne Convention formally mandated several aspects of modern copyright law; it introduced the concept that a copyright exists the moment a work is "fixed", rather than requiring [registration](#). It also enforces a requirement that countries recognize copyrights held by the citizens of all other parties to the convention.



WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) (1996)

As to the **rights granted to authors**, apart from the rights recognized by the Berne Convention, the Treaty also grants: **(i)** the right of distribution; **(ii)** the right of rental; and **(iii)** a broader right of communication to the public.

The right of distribution is the right to authorize the making available to the public of the original and copies of a work through sale or other transfer of ownership.

The right of rental is the right to authorize commercial rental to the public of the original and copies of three kinds of works: **(i)** computer programs (except where the computer program itself is not the essential object of the rental); **(ii)** cinematographic works (but only in cases where commercial rental has led to widespread copying of such works, materially impairing the exclusive right of reproduction); and **(iii)** works embodied in phonograms as determined in the national law of Contracting Parties (except for countries which, since April 15, 1994, have had a system in force for equitable remuneration of such rental).

The right of communication to the public is the right to authorize **any** communication to the public, by wire or wireless means, including "the making available to the public of works in a way that the members of the public may access the work from a place and at a time individually chosen by them". The quoted expression covers, in particular, on-demand, interactive communication through the Internet.

How long does Copyright last?

- The duration of copyright begins from the moment the work is created or, under some national laws, when it is “fixed” in tangible form. Copyright protection continues, in general, until a certain time after the death of the author.
- Usually 50 -70 years after the death of the Author
- Works no longer subject to copyright protection enter the “Public Domain”

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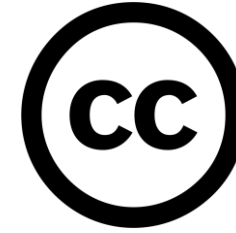
Public Domain

- Everything which is not in Copyright

The **public domain** consists of all the [creative work](#) to which no [exclusive](#) intellectual property rights apply. Those rights may have:
expired,^[1]
been forfeited,^[2]
expressly waived,
or may be inapplicable.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_domain

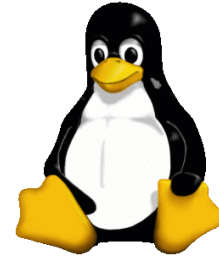
Public Domain Sources



Platform	Subject	link
Wikipedia	Images	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Public_domain_image_resources
Freesound	Sound	https://freesound.org/
Wikimedia Commons	Images, Sound and Video	https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page
Wikipedia	Sound and Music	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Free_sound_resources
British Library	Images	https://www.flickr.com/photos/britishlibrary
Smithsonian Institute	Images, 3D, Data	https://www.si.edu/openaccess
Sketchfab	3D Models	https://sketchfab.com/nebulousoflynn/collections/cc0



Open Source Software



Name	Function	link
Gimp	Image	https://www.gimp.org/
Audacity	Sound	https://www.audacityteam.org/
Avidemux	Linear Video	http://avidemux.sourceforge.net/
Blender	Non Linear Video, Modelling	https://www.blender.org/
Meshlab	Models from point clouds	https://www.meshlab.net/
Hugin	Panoramas and 360s	http://hugin.sourceforge.net/
VisualFSM	Photogrammetry	http://ccwu.me/vsfm/



Resources (a start)



Platform	Subject	link
National Library of Scotland	Images, Maps, Docs	https://www.nls.uk/digital-resources
Canmore	Heritage Sites	https://canmore.org.uk/
Europeana	European Heritage	https://www.europeana.eu/en
Island Voices	Island Heritage	https://guthan.wordpress.com/storytellers/
UNESCO	World Heritage	https://whc.unesco.org/
DIGIT	Arch Hub	https://www.digitScotland.com/
Museums and Heritage Highlands	Museums	https://museumsandheritagehighland.org.uk/



Public Domain Usage Guidelines

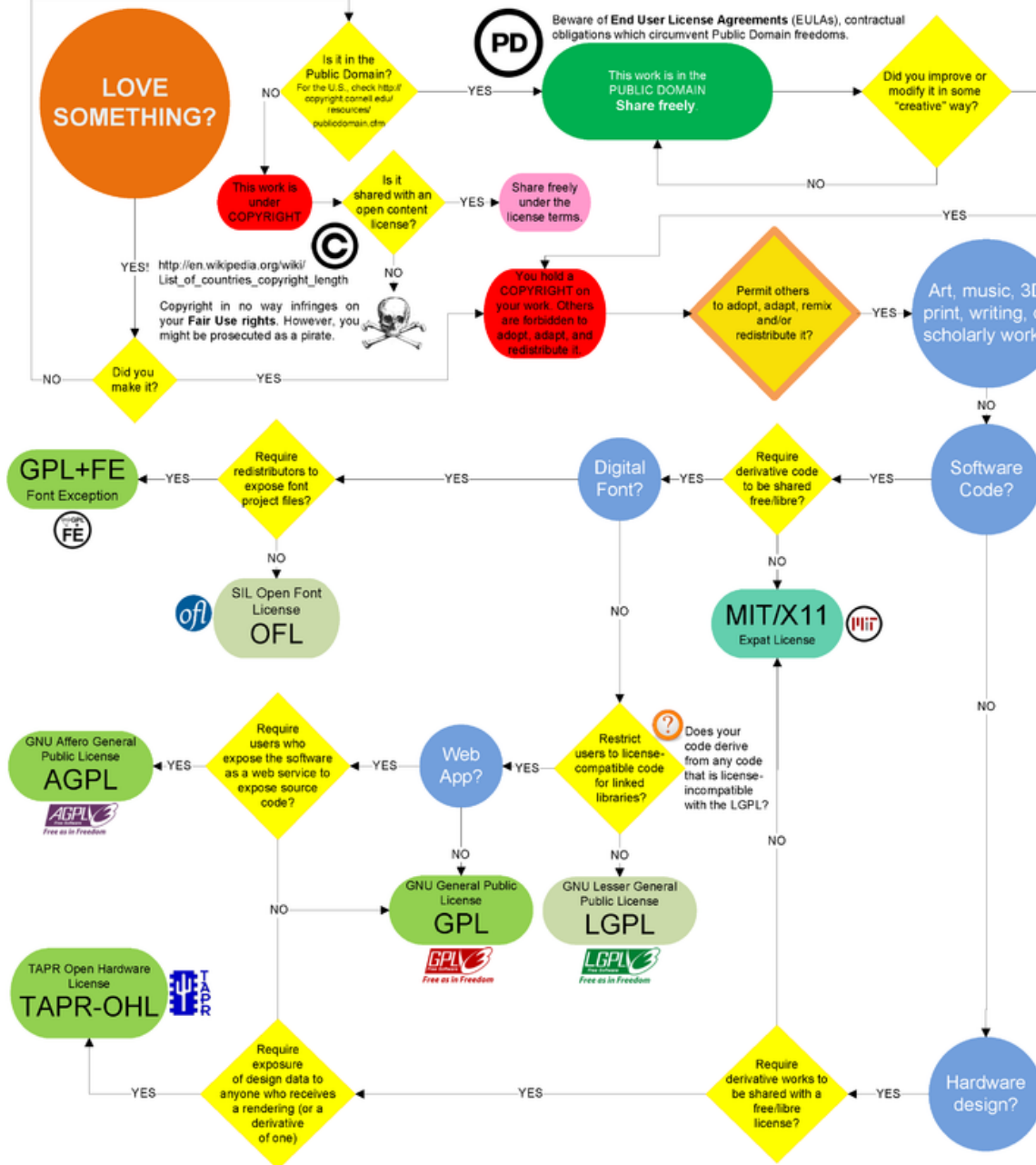
- **Give credit where credit is due.**
- **Protect the reputation of creators and providers.**
- **Show respect for the original work.**
- **Show respect for the creator.**
- **Share knowledge.**
- **Be culturally aware.**
- **Support efforts to enrich the public domain.**
- **Preserve public domain marks and notices.**
- **This usage guide is based on goodwill. It is not a legal contract. We ask that you respect it.**

<https://www.europeana.eu/en/rights/public-domain-usage-guidelines>

SHARE WHAT YOU LOVE ♡

A Decision Tree for Choosing Free-Culture Compatible Open Content Licenses for Sharing Cultural & Technological Work

v.1.0-2014-04-03



All our creative efforts will eventually enter
THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.
 If your hope and intention is for others
 to adapt or improve upon your work
 as part of
A LIVING CULTURE
 why not
SHARE IT
DURING YOUR LIFETIME?
 Help advance a more creative and vibrant culture.

Copyleft vs. Free/Libre Color Chart

- Public Domain unrestricted
- Free/Libre Non-Copyleft
- Free/Libre Partial Copyleft
- Free/Libre Copyleft
- Not Free/Libre Incompatible

Prepared for the Open Siddur Project <<http://opensiddur.org>> by Aharon Varady <aharon@opensiddur.org> and shared with a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International license. Inspired by Terry Hancock's article "Choosing and Using Free Licenses for Software, Hardware, and Aesthetic works" accessed 2010-01-09 from <<http://fsmh.com/3368>>. I am not a lawyer. "Question" icon by Renesis, GNOME icon artists & Sertion.



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OPEN COVID PLEDGE

*..... pledge to make our
intellectual property
available free of charge for
use in ending the COVID-19
pandemic and minimizing
the impact of the disease.*

Open COVID License (OCL)

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IBM

Microsoft

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Enterprise

 Sandia
National
Laboratories

 Unified Patents*

 apheris AI

 FABRICATORZ
FOUNDATION

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No derivatives

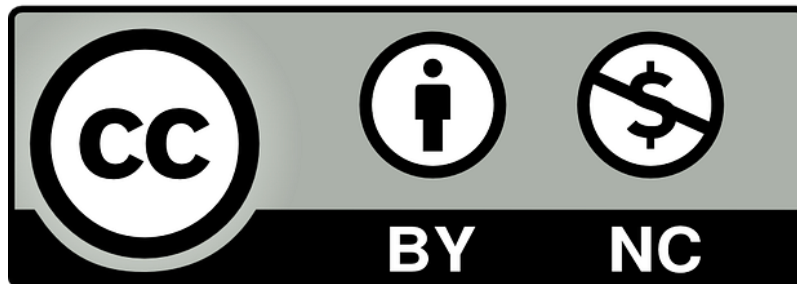
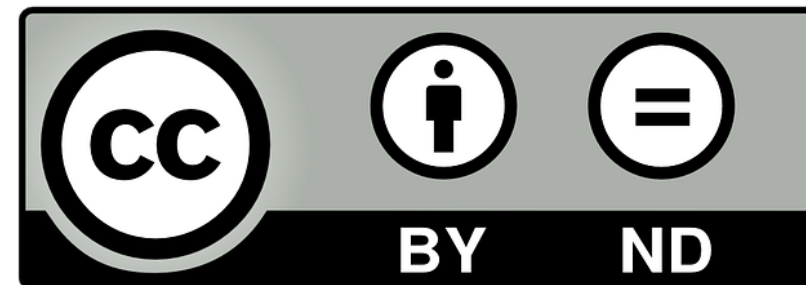
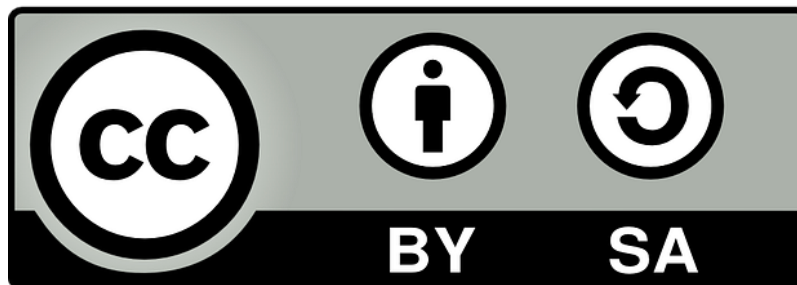
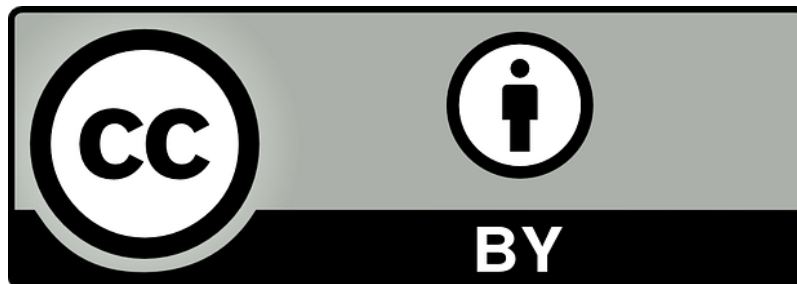
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Share alike

Others can remix, tweak, and build upon your work as long as they license their new creations under the identical terms.

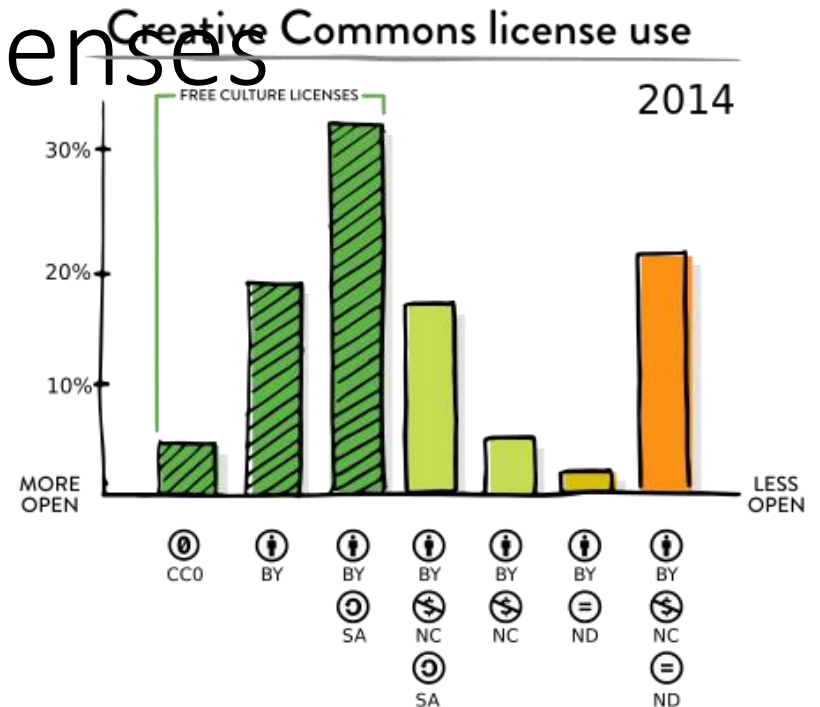
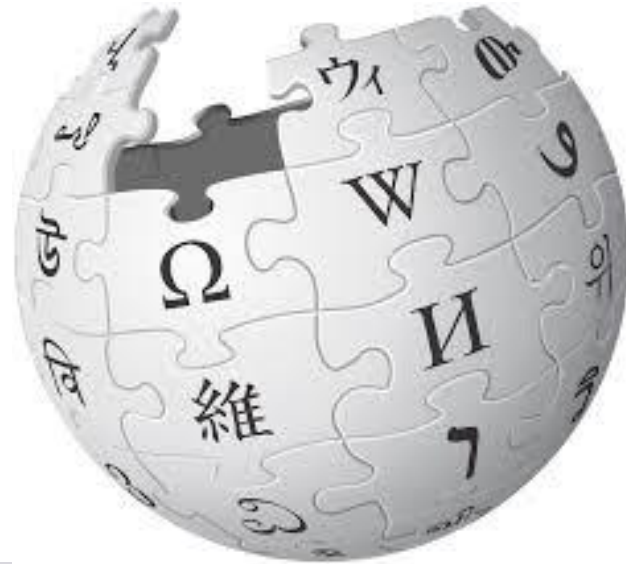
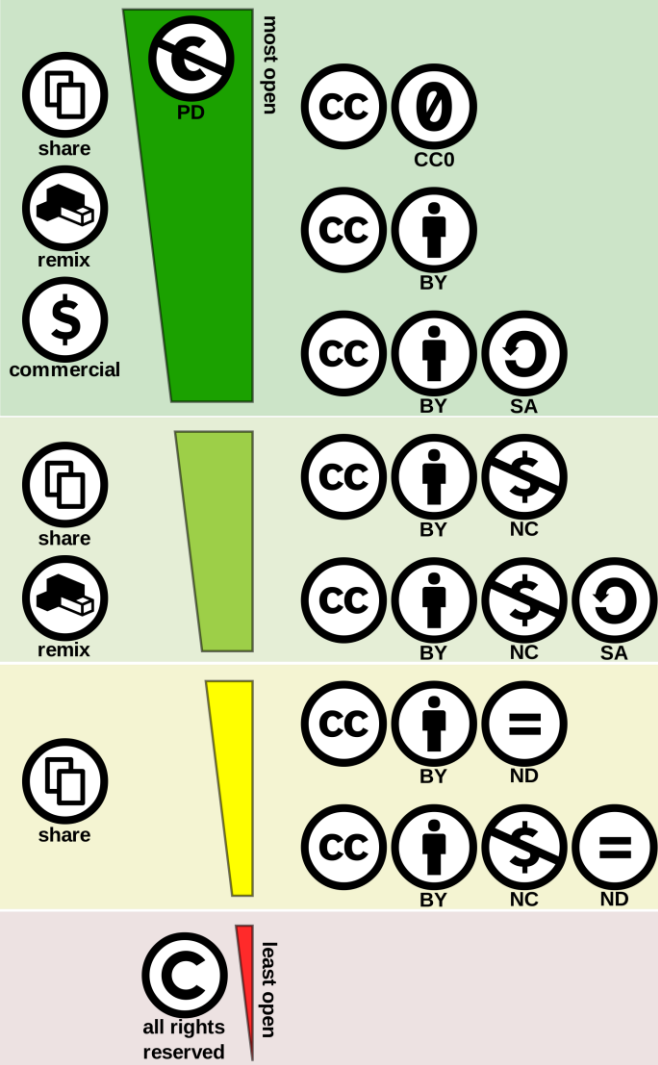
CANCEL

SELECT



<https://creativecommons.org/choose/>

Open and Closed Licenses



Creative Commons Licenses Quick Reference

License	COPY & PUBLISH	ATTRIBUTION REQUIRED	COMMERCIAL USE	MODIFY & ADAPT	CHANGE LICENSE
Public Domain	✓		✓	✓	✓
Attribution (CC BY)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY-SA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Attribution-NoDerivs (CC BY-ND)	✓	✓	✓		✓
Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC)	✓	✓		✓	✓
Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA)	✓	✓		✓	✓
Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)	✓	✓			✓

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- Author
- Source
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- Digital source and physical source

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How to give attribution

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[Richard Stallman](#) at the launch of the first draft of the GNU GPLv3 at [MIT](#)

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Heritage and Copyright

- Who owns heritage?
 - In the public domain?
 - Age
 - Is there IP?
 - Collective Ownership
- Copyright is not a good tool for protecting heritage
 - Change copyright law?
 - Use other methods?
 - Is protecting heritage a good thing



Cases

- Photograph of a painting
- Digital model of an iron age boat
- Video of a monument
- Recording of a singer
- A “selfie” taken by a friend
- A video of a museum made by a video company?

National Lottery Heritage Fund



If your project creates outputs like pictures, text or audio, then you'll have to decide what form of intellectual property license you will apply to them. Our default position is that you should use [this license](#), because it helps increase the amount of useful heritage assets for people to use. However, we're happy to talk to you about situations in which this licensing regime would harm your ability to deliver key outcomes



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<https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/publications/digital-guidance-applicants>

European Union

“The online accessibility of cultural material will make it possible for citizens throughout Europe to access and use it for leisure, studies or work. It will give Europe’s diverse and multilingual heritage a clear profile on the internet, and the digitisation of their assets will help Europe’s cultural institutions to continue carrying out their mission of giving access to and preserving our heritage in the digital environment.”

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/digital-cultural-heritage>





eupeana
think culture

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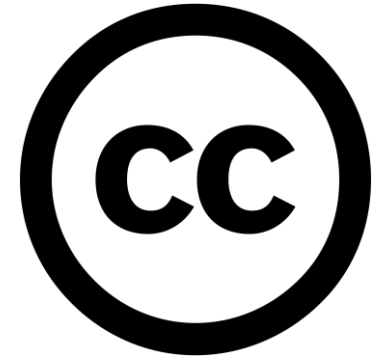
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Copyright Not Evaluated (CNE)

<https://pro.europeana.eu/page/available-rights-statements>

Collective Intellectual
Property





Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property

The current international system for protecting intellectual property was fashioned during the age of enlightenment and industrialization and developed subsequently in line with the perceived needs of technologically advanced societies. However, in recent years, indigenous peoples, local communities, and governments, mainly in developing countries, have demanded equivalent protection for traditional knowledge.



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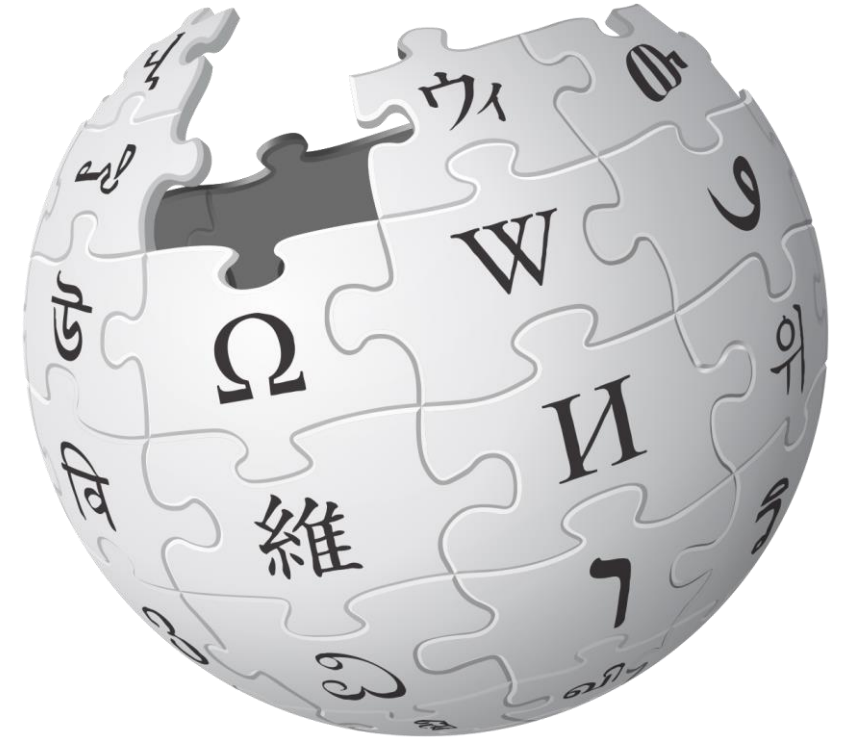
Overview

- Digitisation, access and sharing
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- What does copyright apply to?
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- Heritage and copywrite
- **Wikipedia, Wikimedia and WikiData**
- IP resources and links



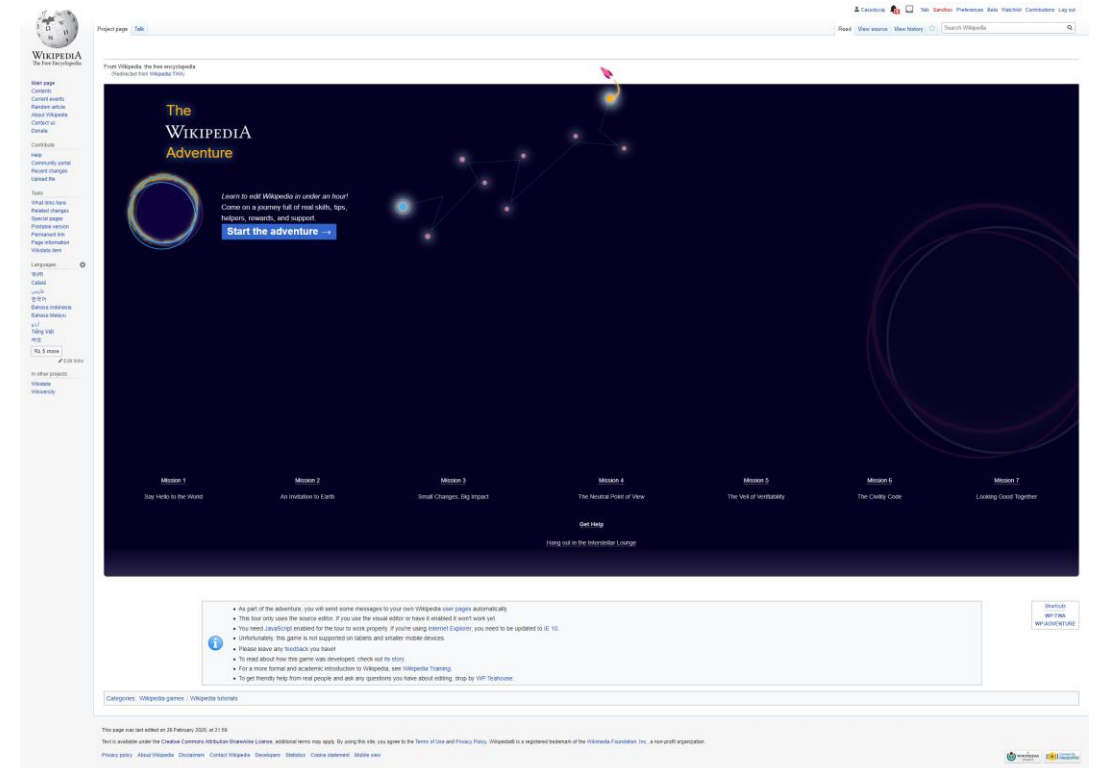
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- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Wikipedians>



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Getting Started for GLAMs



This page in a nutshell: Culture-sector professionals are encouraged to contribute to Wikipedia. Since it's not always easy to know how to contribute correctly, this page provides a centralised place to find relevant advice and to seek specific assistance.



Welcome to Wikipedia! If you are a *museum curator, conservator-restorer, librarian, archivist, art historian, heritage interpreter, conservator, documentation manager, subject specialist*, manager of an academic *special collection* (or similar profession) in a cultural institution and you want to participate in Wikipedia in your professional capacity, **then this page is for you.**

As someone professionally affiliated with an institution in the cultural sector (such as a museum, library, archive, public art gallery or similar) you are a custodian of our cultural heritage, which places you in a unique position to improve Wikipedia. Our goal is to provide access to knowledge freely (*gratis and libre*), and your expertise and institution's collection are welcome and necessary if we are to achieve that goal.

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- [How can I contribute to Wikimedia?](#)
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Settlements [edit]



Causeway from [Benbecula](#) (foreground) to North Uist

The main settlement on the island is [Lochmaddy](#), a [fishing port](#) and home to a [museum](#), an [arts centre](#) and a *camera obscura*. [Caledonian MacBrayne](#) ferries sail from the village to [Uig on Skye](#), as well as from the island of [Berneray](#) (which is connected to North Uist by road [causeway](#)), to [Leverburgh](#) in [Harris](#). Lochmaddy also has [Taigh Chearsabhagh](#) — a museum and arts centre with a cafe, small shop and post office service. Nearby is the Uist Outdoor Centre.

The island's main villages are [Sollas](#), [Hosta](#), [Tigharry](#), [Hougharry](#), [Paible](#), [Grimsay](#) and [Cladach](#) Kirkibost. Other settlements include [Clachan](#), [Carinish](#), [Knockquien](#), [Port nan Long](#), [Greinetobht](#) and [Scolpaig](#), home to the nineteenth century [Scolpaig Tower](#) folly. Loch Portain is a small hamlet on the east coast — some 9 mi (14 km) from Lochmaddy, with sub areas of [Cheesebay](#) and [Hoebeg](#).

According to the 2011 census North Uist had a population of 1,254.

Places of interest [edit]

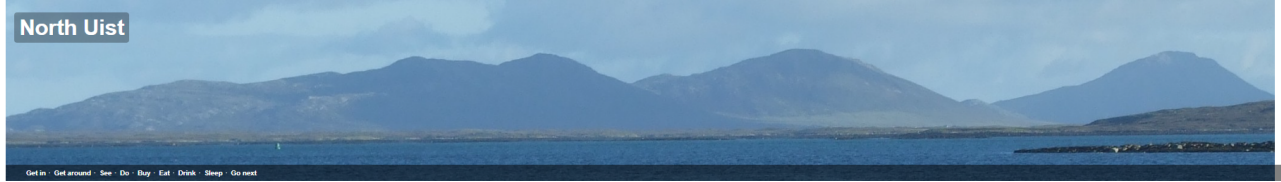
North Uist has many prehistoric structures, including the [Barpa Langass chambered cairn](#), the [Pobull Fhinn stone circle](#), the [Fir Bhreige standing stones](#), the islet of [Eilean Dòmhnuille](#) (which may be the earliest [crannog](#) site in Scotland),^[47] and the [Baile Sear roundhouses](#), which were exposed by storms in January 2005.^[48]

The Vikings arrived in the Hebrides in AD 800 and developed large settlements.

The island is known for its bird life, including [corncrakes](#), [Arctic terns](#), [gannets](#), [corn buntings](#) and [Manx shearwaters](#). The RSPB has a nature reserve at [Balranald](#).^[49]



Europe > Britain and Ireland > United Kingdom > Scotland > Hebrides > Outer Hebrides > North Uist



North Uist (Gaelic *Ulhist A Tuathis*) is an island in the Western Isles or Outer Hebrides of Scotland. It measures about 20 miles north-south, 25 miles east-west, and is separated from Benbecula to the south by a tidal ford, nowadays bridged by a causeway. It's thinly populated (1200 residents), low-lying and dotted by innumerable lochans or small lakes. **Lochmaddy** (*Loch nam Madainn*) on the east coast is the ferry port and what passes for the main village, but most settlement is scattered along the west coast, where the machair provides grazing for crofting.

North Uist, like the rest of the Highlands and Islands, was drained of its population both by voluntary emigration and by eviction to make way for sheep farming. In Sollas in 1849 there was a pitched battle between residents and evicting officers. Gaelic language and culture was historically persecuted heavily by the Scottish and British authorities in the Outer Hebrides. Since the formation of the Western Isles Council and greater European funding becoming available for indigenous minority languages it is considered to be on the rise. It's predominantly spoken here, and road signs are primarily in Gaelic. North Uist (like Lewis & Harris) is predominantly Protestant and the Sabbath is observed seriously here, unlike on the Catholic islands further south.

Get in [edit] [add listing]

By plane [edit] [add listing]

The airport for the Uists is **Benbecula Airport** (**BEB** ^{A79}), a short drive south across the causeway. There are flights daily from Glasgow taking an hour, operated by **Loganair**. There are also flights (M-F) to Stornoway on Lewis: these connect to other destinations such as Edinburgh, but it's generally quicker to fly to Glasgow and take the train or other transport from there. The buses from North Uist to South Uist run past the airport on Benbecula.

By boat [edit] [add listing]

The main ferry port is **Lochmaddy**. This has ferries from Uig on Skye, with 1 or 2 per day taking 1 hour 45 minutes. (Nov-March ferries sail in only one direction on some days.) Return fares are £65 for a car, and £13 for adult passengers including the driver (valid for 2020). Buses from Glasgow Buchanan station connect with the ferries from Uig, which is effectively on the mainland since Skye is now linked by a bridge.

Another ferry route is from Mallaig on the mainland to Lochboisdale on South Uist. This sails daily April-Oct taking 3 hr 30 min, then you have a long drive north up the causeways. From Nov to March there's no sailing Tues or Thurs, and some ferries ply from Oban (a 5-hour crossing) instead of Mallaig.

North Uist is linked to by causeway to **Berneray**, from where a ferry crosses to Leverburgh on Harris. This runs 3 or 4 times per day, taking 1 hour. Return fares are £29 for a car and £7.60 per passenger including the driver (valid for 2020).

All these ferries are operated by Calmac.

For your own boat, Lochmaddy has a small marina which charges £2 per metre of boat length per night. There are also some mooring buoys at £10 per night.

By road [edit] [add listing]

The Uists have long been linked by causeways. The road across these is well clear of the sea and passable in all tides and weathers except for the worst Atlantic winds and waves. Northbound (as B893) the road crosses to Berneray, the ferry port for Leverburgh on Harris, and ends. Southbound (as A865) it crosses to Grimsay then Benbecula, with the airport. It continues down the long thin island of South Uist to Lochboisdale, which has ferries for Mallaig. Lastly it crosses onto Eriskay, which has ferries to Barra.

So all the Western Isles are well-linked, an important ingredient of community cohesion, and a car rental office in one part should be relaxed about you taking the car or even dropping it off on another island. **Bus W10 / 16 / 17** runs M-Sa along the chain of islands, integrated with ferries as part of the **Western Isles Overland Route** - you can travel in a day between Stornoway on Lewis and Castlebay on Barra, though only one service per day plies the entire route. North Uist, being midway, has more connections, with four from Stornoway, six from Tarbert on Harris, six from Benbecula and South Uist, and three from Barra.

For car hire and other buses on North Uist, see "Get around".

Get around [edit] [add listing]

By road: The terrain is low-lying and easy for cycling, though the breeze is often stiff. All roads are single-track with passing places - drivers, please observe the traditional Highland etiquette. (Translation: always give way to mad fellows in white vans who are driving at Mach 2 to try to catch the ferry.) There's no car hire on North Uist itself, but those on *Benbecula* can meet the ferry with a car. Or try Aida's Taxis & Minibus, 1 Kersavagh, Lochmaddy HS6 SA4 +44 1876 500215.

Bus W18 loops five times clockwise and five times anticlockwise along the island's main road, from Lochmaddy and back. It doesn't cross to Berneray or Benbecula.

See [edit] [add listing]

There are many fine sandy **beaches**, mainly on the Western shore of North Uist. **Traigh Linigeigh** is a safe shallow suitable for snorkelling. The coastline around Lochmaddy and the road to Loch Portain is remarkable for the number of little sea lochans. There are several prehistoric sites worth visiting, including and the island's lochans often contain interesting remains of duns, or fortified houses.

- Taigh Chearsabhagh** (by Lochmaddy Hotel). M-Sa 10:00-16:00 (17:00 in summer). Excellent art centre with a museum and gallery, a cafe, post office and a shop. Also worth seeing are the outdoor sculptures (ask inside for the guide leaflet). (updated Jul 2018 | edit)
- Camera Obscura** (*Hut of the Shadows*), 25 Spanish HS6 SAF (*From Lochmaddy walk north past police station to the footbridge, turn right on other bank*). Only worth coming on a sunny day. Enter the stone chamber and within is projected a view of Lochmaddy. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Dun An Siothr**. Port nan Long HS3 5A2 (*NF 907794 off the road to Berneray*). 24 hours, but access is tidal. A stout iron Age brooch, built circa 100 BC to 100 AD, but in the medieval period converted to a rectangular hall. It's on a small island reached by causeway from a larger island, in turn reached by a choice of two causeways. The loch is tidal and the causeways flood at high tide. Free. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Scolpaig Tower**. Scolpaig HS3 5DH (*NF 731750 close to A865*). 24 hours but access is tidal. An octagonal Georgian folly built circa 1830 (obliterating the broch there) on a small isle that can be reached at low tide. Otherwise you can see it fine from shore. It's derelict within. And they call this small tower a folly, when the council is planning to spend megabucks to turn Scolpaig into a spaceport?? Free. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Bairanaln RSPB reserve** (*west tip of island*). 24 hours. Where comrcrakes can be heard, if rarely seen. Allow 2 or 3 hours for the circular walk. Free, donations welcome. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Baleshare** (Baile Sear) is a small tidal island off the southwest coast, connected by road to North Uist. It's a low-lying farmland with good beaches and a couple of B&Bs, and its machair and sandhill habitat make it a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The SSSI extends to the island of Kirkibost, which may once have been joined to Baleshare before being severed by coastal erosion.
- Tampull Na Tronaid** (*Church of the Holy Trinity*). Carinish HS3 5EH (*NF 816603 near causeway south to Benbecula*). 24 hours. Ruins of a 13th-century church and seminary. The Battle of Carinish, fought nearby in 1601, may have been the last battle fought with bows and arrows in Britain. It was part of a feud between Clan Macleod of Dunvegan and Clan Macdonald of Sleat, the Macdonalds won the day and the overall conflict. Free. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Barpa Langass** (*NF 838657 on A687 by turnoff for Langass Lodge*). 24 hours. A 5000-year-old burial chamber, partly collapsed but you can still enter. There may be two more chambers amidst the rubble. After seeing it, you can walk south past Langass Lodge to reach Pobull Finn. Free. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Pobull Fhinn** (*Finn's Tent*) (*NF 842650 by Langass Lodge*). 24 hours. A stone circle, the best on the island, not least for its setting. It's more like an ellipse, and dates to around 2000 BC. After seeing it, you can walk past Langass Lodge then north to reach Barpa Langass. Free. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)

Do [edit] [add listing]

- Walk, cycle, visit the numerous artists studios, enjoy the unspoiled natural landscapes. North Uist is excellent for bird-watching and the coasts abound with sea-life.

Buy [edit] [add listing]

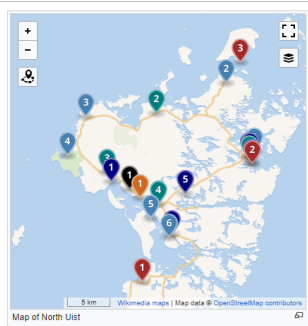
All the shops in North Uist are shut on a Sunday, but shops on *Benbecula*, *South Uist* and *Eriskay* are open on Sunday afternoons.

- Morrison Grocer**. Lochmaddy HS6 5AA. ☎ +44 1876 500324. M-Sa 09:00-18:00. Sells newspapers once they arrive about noon, and groceries including Nisa products. Gulf petrol across the road. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- The **Bank of Scotland** is 100 yards north of Lochmaddy Hotel. It's open M & F 10:00-16:00 and has an ATM outside.
- Co-op Supermarket**. Sollas HS6 5BS. M-Sa 07:00 - 22:00. Supermarket with 3 aisles. There are also Co-ops on *Benbecula* and *South Uist* which are open on Sunday. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Bayhead Shop**. Bayhead HS6 5DS (on SW coast). M-Sa 08:00-18:00. Convenience store. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)
- Hebridean Smokehouse**. Clachan, Lochport HS6 5HD. M-F 08:00-17:30, Sa 09:00-17:00. For excellent smoked salmon and other smoky gifts. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)

Eat [edit] [add listing]

- For evening meals a hotel may be the best option. There is a decent cafe for snacks in Taigh Chearsabhagh in Lochmaddy.
- Kirkibost Cafe**. Claddach Kirkibost HS6 5EP (*on the A865 between Westford Inn and Hebridean Smokehouse*). M-Sa 10:00-16:00. Good cafe for a lunchtime stopover or coffee and cakes. It also has a small shop selling postcards, knitwear and local books etc. It's in an old schoolhouse now used as a day nursery. (updated Jun 2019 | edit)

Drink [edit] [add listing]



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A peat bog below the top of Doune Hill. Luss Hills, Scotland

 Michal Klajban - Own work

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 Created: 22 September 2018
 Location: 56° 8' 2.87" N, 4° 45' 19.64" W





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Photo of participants of the Wikimedia Hackathon 2019

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📰 News

2020-05-09 to 2020-05-10

Wikimedia Remote Hackathon 2020 (online)

2020-03-30

💡 **Note:** The *Wikimedia Technical blog* has been launched.

2020-03-26

🚫 **MediaWiki 1.31.7, 1.33.3 and 1.34.1 security releases** are now available.

2020-01-24

💡 **Note:** MediaWiki 1.32.x versions are now end of life.

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Category:Objects

Some cultural heritage objects

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- Dentist Tool

E

- Early University Stamp
- Emigrant
- Emigrants doll
- Emigrant's doll

F

- Femur
- Figurine 1
- Figurine 2
- Fisherman
- Fisherman's hat
- Fisherman's hat
- Fishing sinker
- Food dispenser for hens
- Fruit Bowl
- Funerary Pottery

G

- Genie
- Green Sea Turtle Skull
- Grindstone

H

- Hammer
- Hand Axe
- Heddle
- Horn
- Horse - The Bridges Collection
- Hot Water Bottle
- Huaco Rey Botella

I

- Iron
- Iron Wood Wedge
- Irvine Hall Demi-tasse Cup

J

- Jaguar

K

- Knitting Belt

L

- Lamp
- Llama Ceramic - Botella 1

M

- Malacologico 1
- Malacologico 2
- Malaihue Museo
- Malaihue Object 1
- Male Head Bust
- Marble Heads
- Maroons Community Drone Footage
- Metal Bird Lamp
- Metal Man
- Metal Mask 2
- Military Helmet
- Milltia Badge
- Monkey Jar
- Mortar
- Mould of cheese
- Mounted Cranium
- Mug

O

- Ocarina
- Oil Lamp
- Oil Stone
- Old Man Head
- Osprey

P

- Penny Whistle
- Peregrine Falcon

- Piñe
- Police Badge
- Pony
- Porpoise
- Possible Panther
- Pottery Lamp
- Pottery Pitcher
- Pottery Pitcher - Jarro cerámica Comum
- Prehistoric cup
- Pumpkin Jug

R

- Railway Nail
- Religious Chalice Cover
- Roman Bowl
- Roman Bowl - Tigela
- Roman Bull Terracotta Statuette
- Roman Common Ware Mortar
- Roman God Mercury Bronze Statuette
- Roman Lamp - Lucerna
- Roman Small Pot
- Roof Tile
- Rounded Clay Pot

S

- Sacrifice Knife
- San Vicente Object 4
- San Vicente Object 6
- San Vicente Object 7
- San Vicente Object 8
- San Vicente Object 9
- Scorpion Ceramic
- Sea Turtle
- Seashell
- Shell
- Shell Man
- Shetland Pony Collar
- Shetland Pony Harness
- Shoe Spain
- Shrimp Ceramic - Botella 2
- Sican Object
- Sieve
- Skull Cast
- Small Bowl
- Small Stone Flute
- Small Wooden Mask
- Snail Shell
- Some Bust
- Spain Iron
- Spicemas
- Square Man
- Staple
- Statue
- Sting Ray Ceramic
- Stirrup Decoration
- Stone Bowl
- Stone Holey Ball
- Stone Pipe Man
- Stone Scraper
- Striped Pot

T

- Tailor s Goose Iron
- Taino Zemi
- Telescope
- The Stone Sphere
- To Jamaica
- To Jamaica
- To Marac
- To Panama
- To Santiago
- Traditional Mask
- Tray Straw Basket
- Tucume Object 1

Overview

- Digitisation, access and sharing
- What is Intellectual Property?
- What does copyright apply to?
- What is the Public Domain
- What is Creative Commons
- Heritage and copywrite
- Wikipedia, Wikimedia and WikiData
- **IP resources and links**



Wikipedia Resource and Reading List

- [Galleries, Libraries, Archives & Museums – Getting Started](#)
- [Notability Guidelines](#)
- [Be BOLD! Editing articles](#)
- [Please do not bite the newcomers](#)
- [Avoid common mistakes](#)
- [How to write a great article](#)
- [Simplified Manual of Style](#)
- [Get started editing](#)

Intellectual property and resources and reading list

- [World Intellectual Property Organisation](#)
 - [What is Intellectual Property?](#)
 - [Understanding Copyright](#)
 - [Intellectual Property Handbook](#)
 - [Creative Commons](#)
 - [Creative Commons Licenses](#)
 - Public Domain
 - [Europeana Guidelines on Public Domain](#)
 - Public Domain Charter
 - European Union
 - [Recommendations of 2011 commission](#)
 - [Europeana Licensing framework](#)
 - <https://www.gov.uk/copyright>
- [World Intellectual Property Organisation](#)
 - Development
 - International Bureau of WIPO, Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works: Basic Rules and Special Rules for Developing Countries, WIPO/GIC/CNR/GE/86/4, May 1986
 - M. Blakeney, Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge: Protection of Indigenous Folklore; Protection of Folklore, WIPO/IPR/MRU/00/10, July 2000
 - <https://www.gov.uk/copyright>



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