The FAIR and CARE Principles

Dr Holly Wright, Archaeology Data Service, University of York, UK

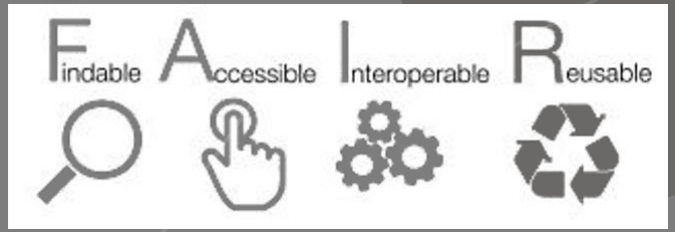
ADS Data Stewardship Winter School
15 November, 2022

ads Archaeology Data Service

In 2016, the **'FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship'** were published in Scientific Data. The authors intended to provide guidelines to improve the **F**indability, **A**ccessibility, **I**nteroperability, and **R**euse of digital assets. The principles emphasise machine-actionability (i.e., the capacity of computational systems to find, access, interoperate, and reuse data with little or no human intervention) because humans increasingly rely on computational support to deal with data as a result of the increase in volume, complexity, and creation speed of data.

GOFAIR: https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/

What are the FAIR Guiding Principles?



FINDABLE

F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier

F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1)

F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they describe

F4. (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

FINDABLE

F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier

Digital Object Identifier (DOIs)

DataCite
FIND, ACCESS, AND REUSE DATA

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

ADS Main Website | Back to Archives Search | Help

Palaeochannels of the Trent Catchment

York Archaeological Trust, 2017. https://doi.org/10.5284/1043773. How to cite using this DOI

Introduction
Overview
Downloads
Metadata
Usage Statistics

Data copyright © York Archaeological Trust unless otherwise stated

This work is licensed under the ADS Terms of Use and Access.

YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Primary contact
Steve Malone
Project Manager
York Archaeological Trust
47 Aldwark
York
YO1 7BX
England

Send e-mail enquiry

Resource identifiers
ADS Collection: 2791
DOI:https://doi.org/10.5284/1043773
How to cite using this DOI

Historic England

Introduction

The Mapping the Palaeochannels of the Trent Catchment project commissioned by Historic England, aimed to enhance the record of palaeochannels within the Trent Catchment, creating a database comparable to that created by the Trent Valley Geoarchaeology project for Derbyshire (Baker 2003), and to further improve the database by including the analysis of lidar and other remote-sensing techniques. The pilot phase of the project within Nottinghamshire had the aim of assessing the feasibility of using multiple data sources to compile a comprehensive database of the palaeochannel record of the Trent Valley and major tributaries and to establish a more focussed methodology to complete the analysis of the entire Trent catchment. The initial report (Malone and Stein 2015) focussed on the Trent Valley and its tributaries within Nottinghamshire. Stage 2 expands the methodology to the entirety of the Trent catchment.

The combination of methods applied has proven very effective in producing a record of palaeochannel features for the Trent catchment. The combination of the lidar record of landforms with air photographic record of vegetation difference has allowed a much fuller understanding of the pattern of extinct channels across the gravel terraces and valley floor, and pilot survey greatly has increased the number of such features recorded in comparison to previous studies. The current study has increased the number of mapped channels from 1698 in Phase 1 to 7110 in total. Historic mapping provides additional information on channel migration (and more significant man-made diversions) within the last 200 years. Other remote sensing techniques (e.g multi-spectral thermal imaging) were examined at the pilot stage and, although promising, were not taken further owing to difficulty of data acquisition and lack of comprehensive coverage.

The project has succeeded in increasing considerably our knowledge of the palaeochannel resource of both the Trent valley itself, and of the wider catchment and has allowed the identification of a number of potential avenues for further research. The density and complexity of the palaeochannel record within the core Trent valley (the Middle and Lower Trent) means that this has produced the most coherent and complete record, however, significant numbers of previously unrecorded channel features were also identified within the wider tributary system and across the different landscape zones from the upper Trent and tributaries to the tidal regime of the Humberhead levels.

University of York Legal Statements | Website Terms and Conditions | Cookies | Privacy Policy | Accessibility | Contact Us

FINDABLE

F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier

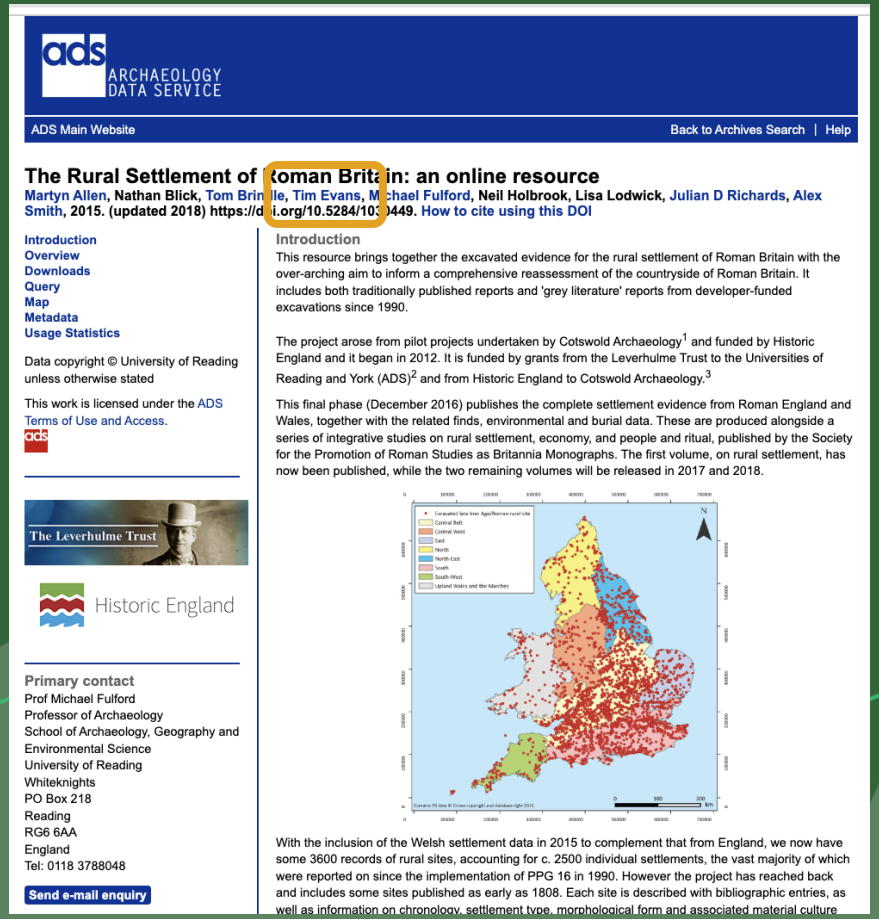
Digital Object Identifier (DOIs)

DataCite
FIND, ACCESS, AND REUSE DATA

FINDABLE

F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier

ORCID IDs



ADS ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

ADS Main Website | Back to Archives Search | Help

The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource

Martyn Allen, Nathan Blick, Tom Brindle, Tim Evans, Michael Fulford, Neil Holbrook, Lisa Lodwick, Julian D Richards, Alex Smith, 2015. (updated 2018) https://doi.org/10.5284/1030449. How to cite using this DOI

Introduction
Overview
Downloads
Query
Map
Metadata
Usage Statistics

The Leverhulme Trust

Historic England

Primary contact
Prof Michael Fulford
Professor of Archaeology
School of Archaeology, Geography and Environmental Science
University of Reading
Whiteknights
PO Box 218
Reading
RG6 6AA
England
Tel: 0118 3788048

Send e-mail enquiry

Introduction

This resource brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. It includes both traditionally published reports and 'grey literature' reports from developer-funded excavations since 1990.

The project arose from pilot projects undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology[1] and funded by Historic England and it began in 2012. It is funded by grants from the Leverhulme Trust to the Universities of Reading and York (ADS)[2] and from Historic England to Cotswold Archaeology.[3]

This final phase (December 2016) publishes the complete settlement evidence from Roman England and Wales, together with the related finds, environmental and burial data. These are produced alongside a series of integrative studies on rural settlement, economy, and people and ritual, published by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies as Britannia Monographs. The first volume, on rural settlement, has now been published, while the two remaining volumes will be released in 2017 and 2018.

With the inclusion of the Welsh settlement data in 2015 to complement that from England, we now have some 3600 records of rural sites, accounting for c. 2500 individual settlements, the vast majority of which were reported on since the implementation of PPG 16 in 1990. However the project has reached back and includes some sites published as early as 1808. Each site is described with bibliographic entries, as well as information on chronology, settlement type, morphological form and associated material culture

FINDABLE

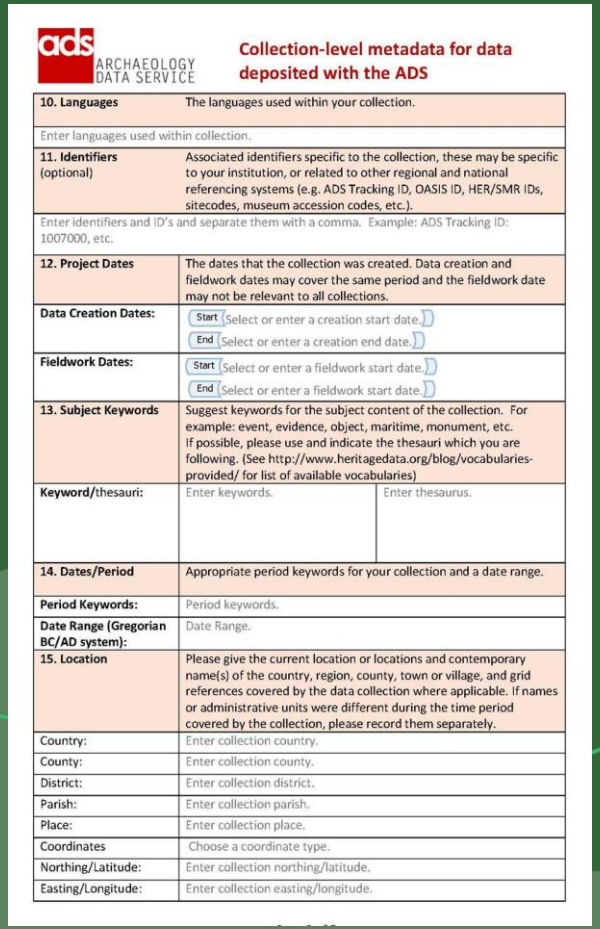
F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier

ORCID IDs

FINDABLE

F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1)

Dublin Core Metadata Element Set



ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

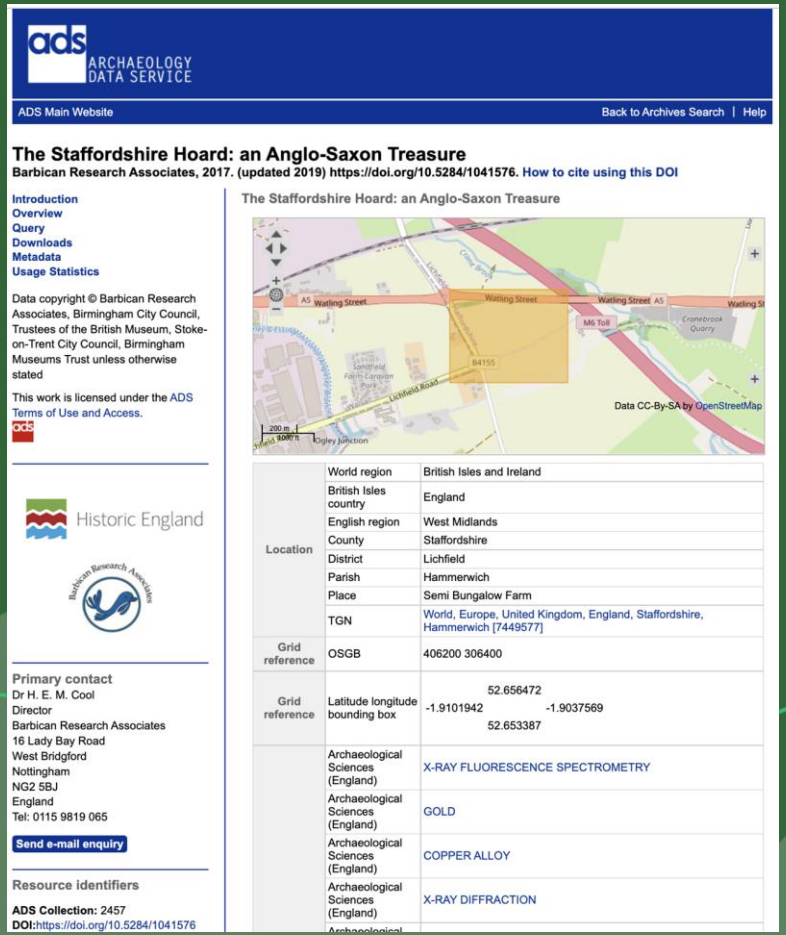
Collection-level metadata for data deposited with the ADS

10. Languages	The languages used within your collection.	
Enter languages used within collection.		
11. Identifiers (optional)	Associated identifiers specific to the collection, these may be specific to your institution, or related to other regional and national referencing systems (e.g. ADS Tracking ID, OASIS ID, HER/SMR IDs, sitecodes, museum accession codes, etc.).	
Enter identifiers and ID's and separate them with a comma. Example: ADS Tracking ID: 1007000, etc.		
12. Project Dates	The dates that the collection was created. Data creation and fieldwork dates may cover the same period and the fieldwork date may not be relevant to all collections.	
Data Creation Dates:	Start {Select or enter a creation start date.} End {Select or enter a creation end date.}	
Fieldwork Dates:	Start {Select or enter a fieldwork start date.} End {Select or enter a fieldwork start date.}	
13. Subject Keywords	Suggest keywords for the subject content of the collection. For example: event, evidence, object, maritime, monument, etc. If possible, please use and indicate the thesauri which you are following. (See http://www.heritagedata.org/blog/vocabularies-provided/ for list of available vocabularies)	
Keyword/thesauri:	Enter keywords.	Enter thesaurus.
14. Dates/Period	Appropriate period keywords for your collection and a date range.	
Period Keywords:	Period keywords.	
Date Range (Gregorian BC/AD system):	Date Range.	
15. Location	Please give the current location or locations and contemporary name(s) of the country, region, county, town or village, and grid references covered by the data collection where applicable. If names or administrative units were different during the time period covered by the collection, please record them separately.	
Country:	Enter collection country.	
County:	Enter collection county.	
District:	Enter collection district.	
Parish:	Enter collection parish.	
Place:	Enter collection place.	
Coordinates	Choose a coordinate type.	
Northing/Latitude:	Enter collection northing/latitude.	
Easting/Longitude:	Enter collection easting/longitude.	

FINDABLE

F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1)

Dublin Core Metadata Element Set



ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

ADS Main Website | Back to Archives Search | Help

The Staffordshire Hoard: an Anglo-Saxon Treasure

Barbican Research Associates, 2017. (updated 2019) https://doi.org/10.5284/1041576. How to cite using this DOI

Introduction
Overview
Query
Downloads
Metadata
Usage Statistics

Data copyright © Barbican Research Associates, Birmingham City Council, Trustees of the British Museum, Stoke-on-Trent City Council, Birmingham Museums Trust unless otherwise stated

This work is licensed under the ADS Terms of Use and Access.

Historic England

Barbican Research Associates

Primary contact

Dr H. E. M. Cool
Director
Barbican Research Associates
16 Lady Bay Road
West Bridgford
Nottingham
NG2 5BJ
England
Tel: 0115 9819 065

Send e-mail enquiry

Resource identifiers

ADS Collection: 2457
DOI:https://doi.org/10.5284/1041576

The Staffordshire Hoard: an Anglo-Saxon Treasure

Location	World region	British Isles and Ireland
	British Isles country	England
	English region	West Midlands
	County	Staffordshire
	District	Lichfield
	Parish	Hammerwich
	Place	Semi Bungalow Farm
	TGN	World, Europe, United Kingdom, England, Staffordshire, Hammerwich [7449577]
Grid reference	OSGB	406200 306400
Grid reference	Latitude longitude bounding box	52.656472 -1.9101942 -1.9037569 52.653387
	Archaeological Sciences (England)	X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY
	Archaeological Sciences (England)	GOLD
	Archaeological Sciences (England)	COPPER ALLOY
	Archaeological Sciences (England)	X-RAY DIFFRACTION

FINDABLE

F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1)

Rich qualitative and technical metadata for all digital objects

Templates provided to ensure consistency

Data Type	Preferred File Format	Accepted File Format	Metadata Template Download Type	Example
Collection-level Metadata			Microsoft Word Open Office Document	
3D Models, Visualisation, and Virtual Reality	**Virtual Reality Modelling Language** .vrml **Wavefront OBJ File** .obj (+ .mtl + jpg textures)	**Adobe Portable Document Format (3D)** .pdf This is accepted for dissemination purposes only, it is not suitable for preservation of 3D data. **STL** .stl	Microsoft Excel Open Office Spreadsheet	
Audio	**Broadcast Wave Format** .bwf **Waveform Audio** .wav	**Advanced Audio Coding** .aac **Audio Interchange File** .aif **Flac** .flac **MPEG3** .mp3	Microsoft Excel Open Office Spreadsheet csv	

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

Example of completed metadata sheet for database files deposited with the ADS

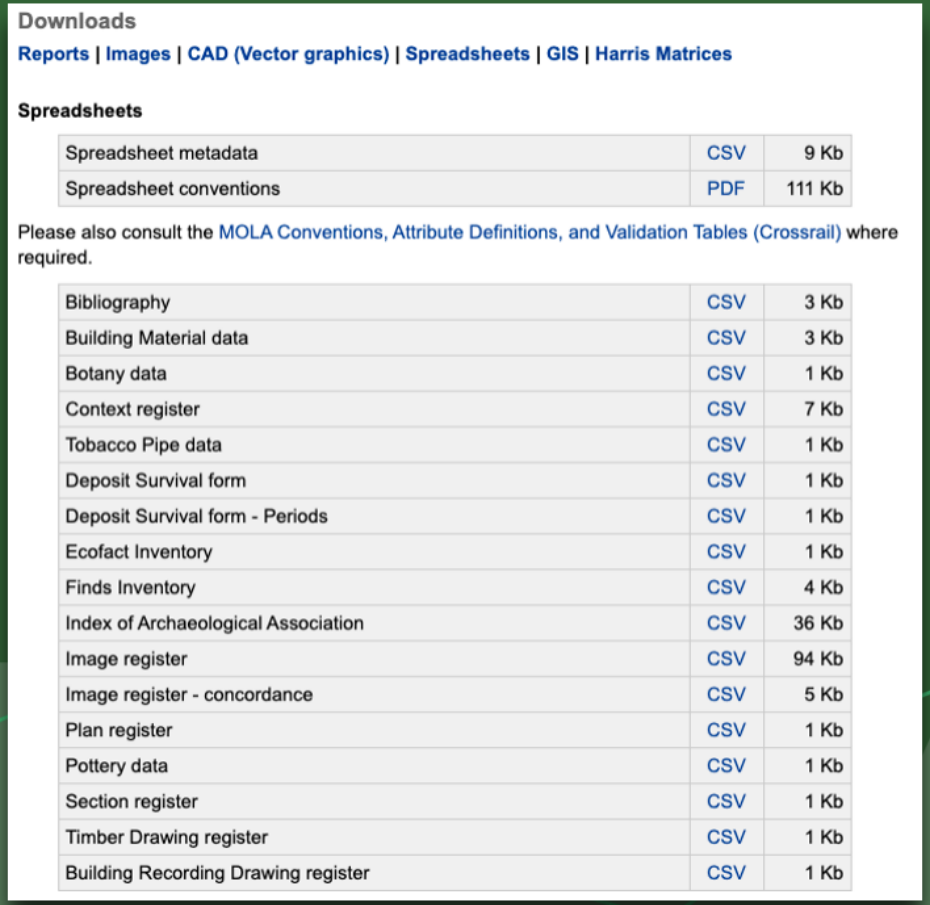
File Name	Title	Description	Creator (if more than one individual/organisation, add on a new row)			Copyright holder (if more than one individual/organisation, add on a new row)			Period of Creation	
			First Name	Last Name	Organisation	First Name	Last Name	Organisation	Start Date	End Date
Database1.mdb	Finds database for the discoveries at York Minster.	[database description]	Shaznay	Lewis		Shaznay	Lewis		10/11/2017	01/12/2018
			Melanie	Blatt	All Saints Associates			AS Consultants		
Contexts1.odb	Contexts for the excavations at York Minster.				Appleton Excavations			Appleton Excavations	01/09/2017	30/08/2018

Software used	Software version	Language	Entity relationship diagram file name(s)	Supporting documentation file name(s)
Microsoft Access	2013	English	ERDiagram_for_Database1.jpg	Abbreviations_for_Database1.pdf
Apache OpenOffice	4.1.5	English	ERDiagram_for_Contexts1.tif	Abbreviations_for_Contexts1.docx

FINDABLE

F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1)

All metadata is displayed alongside data, with technical metadata downloadable in open formats.



Downloads

Reports | Images | CAD (Vector graphics) | Spreadsheets | GIS | Harris Matrices

Spreadsheets

Spreadsheet metadata	CSV	9 Kb
Spreadsheet conventions	PDF	111 Kb

Please also consult the MOLA Conventions, Attribute Definitions, and Validation Tables (Crossrail) where required.

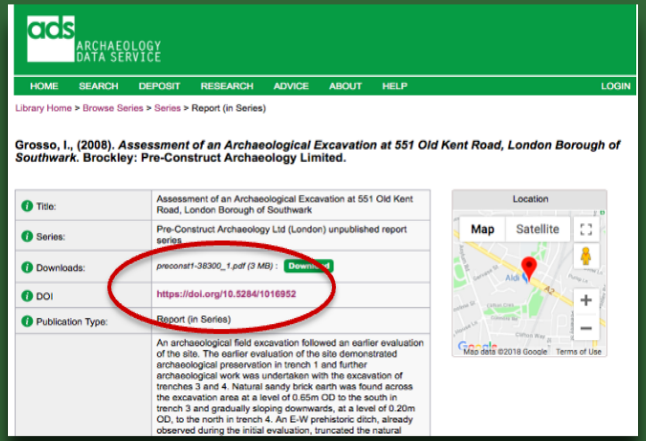
Bibliography	CSV	3 Kb
Building Material data	CSV	3 Kb
Botany data	CSV	1 Kb
Context register	CSV	7 Kb
Tobacco Pipe data	CSV	1 Kb
Deposit Survival form	CSV	1 Kb
Deposit Survival form - Periods	CSV	1 Kb
Ecofact Inventory	CSV	1 Kb
Finds Inventory	CSV	4 Kb
Index of Archaeological Association	CSV	36 Kb
Image register	CSV	94 Kb
Image register - concordance	CSV	5 Kb
Plan register	CSV	1 Kb
Pottery data	CSV	1 Kb
Section register	CSV	1 Kb
Timber Drawing register	CSV	1 Kb
Building Recording Drawing register	CSV	1 Kb

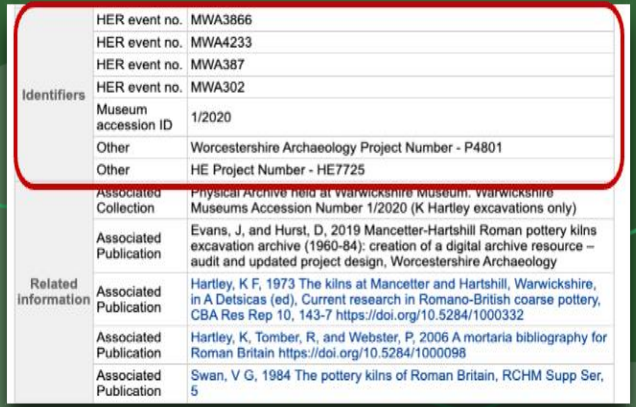
FINDABLE

F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they describe

Persistent identifiers displayed, alongside data, within each archive interface.

Additional identifiers that link to external repositories, agencies or resources (physical and digital).

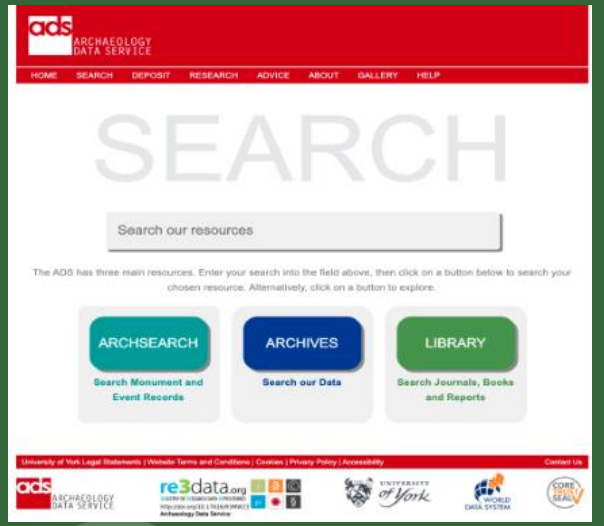


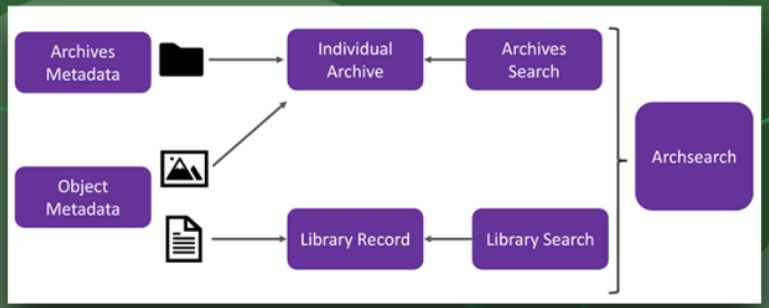


FINDABLE

F4. (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

ADS datasets are findable through ADS's own indexes and catalogues, **but** data will only be as findable as the quality of the metadata provided.

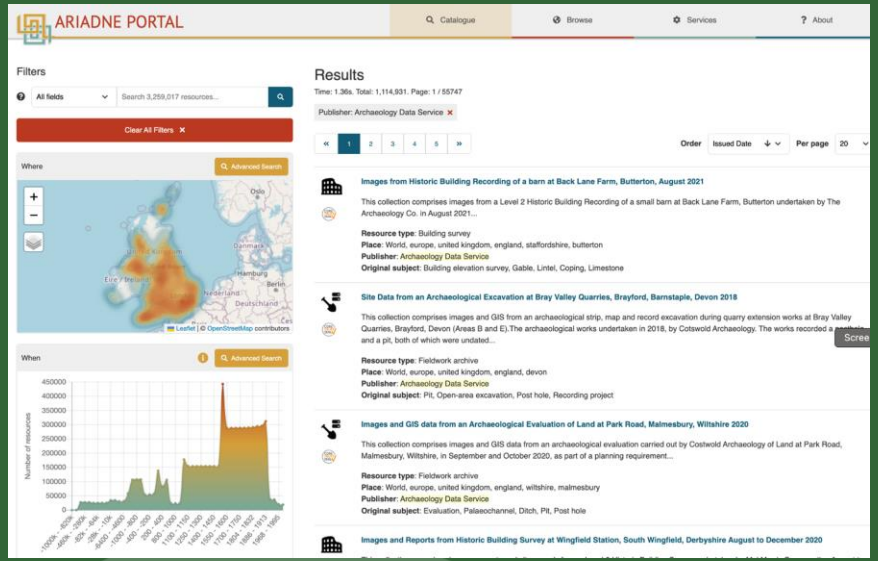




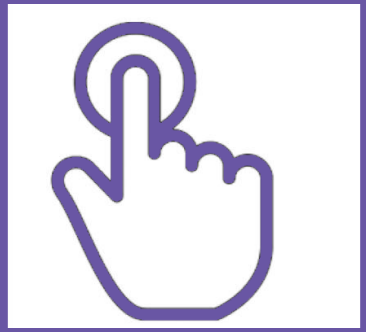
FINDABLE

F4. (Meta)data are reADS collections are also available through external catalogues and resources, including:

- ARIADNE Portal
- Heritage Gateway
- DataCite
- The Keepers Registry
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) data discovery portal
- Marine Environmental Data and Information Network (MEDIN) data portal
- Europeana



Accessable



A1. (Meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardised communications protocol

A1.1 The protocol is open, free, and universally implementable

A1.2 The protocol allows for an authentication and authorisation procedure, where necessary

A2. Metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

ACCESSABLE

A1. (Meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardised communications protocol.

A1.1 The protocol is open, free, and universally implementable

- HTTPS protocol used to ensure free and open access to resources and to facilitate data retrieval.
- In rare instances, where discrete data objects are too large to support easy exchange using HTTPS, the ADS makes data available 'on request' using free and open exchange services.

A1.2 The protocol allows for an authentication and authorisation procedure, where necessary

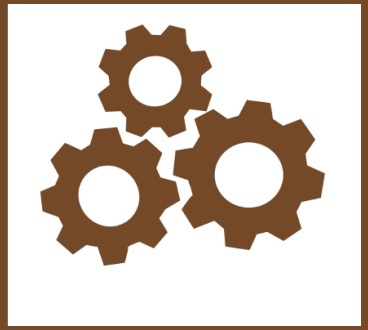
- Use of HTTPS provides authentication of the ADS website, and ensures the protection of the privacy and integrity of disseminated data.

ACCESSABLE

A2. Metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

- All datasets and metadata are maintained in perpetuity.
- Maintain a Appraisal and Deaccession Policy which outlines current practice for datasets removed from the archives holdings. In such instances the ADS is committed to supporting identifiers (DOIs), maintaining resource discovery metadata, and updating current information on resources.

INTEROPERABLE



I1. (Meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.

I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles

I3. (Meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

INTEROPERABLE

I1. (Meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation

- Resource discovery metadata is made available using a qualified Dublin Core in RDF/XML through the ADS Linked Data repository.
- External services can consume and disseminate metadata.

INTEROPERABLE

I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles

Use a variety of sustainable, open vocabularies to qualitatively classify and identify resources and datasets, including:

- Heritage Data vocabularies,
- Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)
- Marine Environmental Data and Information Network (MEDIN)
- Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN)

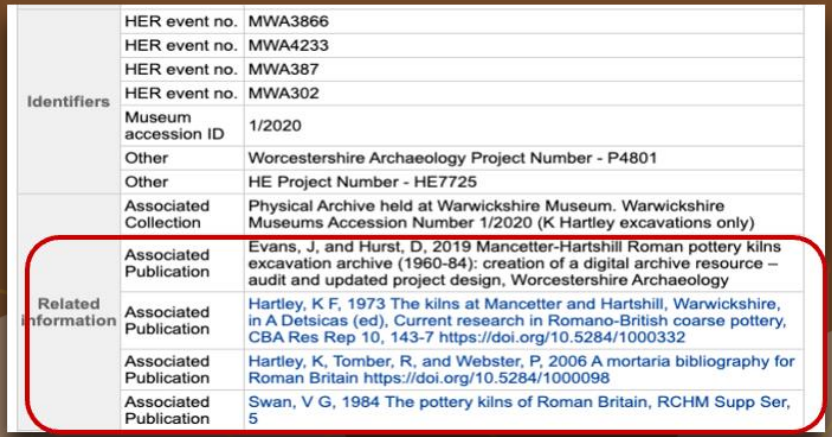
Utilises recognised technical vocabularies to denote and categorise preservation activities

- PREservation Metadata: Implementation Strategies (PREMIS)
- Getty metadata types

INTEROPERABLE

I3. (Meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

The ADS supports the qualified referencing with and between publications, datasets and resources. Where available the repository uses sustainable referencing, e.g. DOIs.



Identifiers	HER event no.	MWA3866
	HER event no.	MWA4233
	HER event no.	MWA387
	HER event no.	MWA302
	Museum accession ID	1/2020
	Other	Worcestershire Archaeology Project Number - P4801
	Other	HE Project Number - HE7725
Related information	Associated Collection	Physical Archive held at Warwickshire Museum. Warwickshire Museums Accession Number 1/2020 (K Hartley excavations only)
	Associated Publication	Evans, J, and Hurst, D, 2019 Mancetter-Hartshill Roman pottery kilns excavation archive (1960-84): creation of a digital archive resource – audit and updated project design, Worcestershire Archaeology
	Associated Publication	Hartley, K F, 1973 The kilns at Mancetter and Hartshill, Warwickshire, in A Detsicas (ed), Current research in Romano-British coarse pottery, CBA Res Rep 10, 143-7 https://doi.org/10.5284/1000332
	Associated Publication	Hartley, K, Tomber, R, and Webster, P, 2006 A mortaria bibliography for Roman Britain https://doi.org/10.5284/1000098
	Associated Publication	Swan, V G, 1984 The pottery kilns of Roman Britain, RCHM Supp Ser, 5

Reusable

R1. (Meta)data are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes

R1.1. (Meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license

R1.2. (Meta)data are associated with detailed provenance

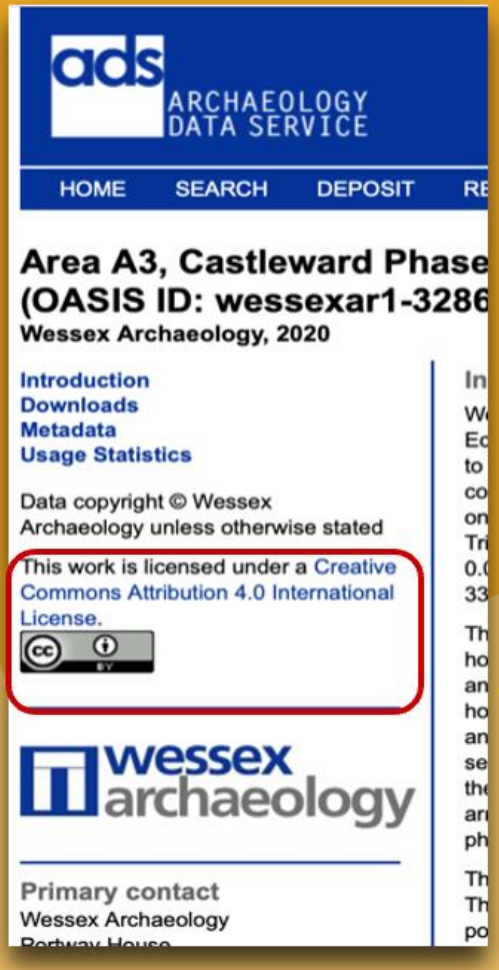
R1.3. (Meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

REUSABLE

R1. Meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes

R1.1. (Meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license

- Clearly define the terms of access and reuse within the collection interface and within metadata records
- Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence (CC-BY 4.0) but data may also be disseminated under other licences on request.



REUSABLE

R1. Meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes

R1.2. (Meta)data are associated with detailed provenance

- Provide detailed provenance metadata for all data. At a collection level this is expressed in the archive interface and discovery metadata, at file level within the technical metadata disseminated alongside the data.

REUSABLE

R1. Meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes

R1.3. (Meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

- Dublin Core metadata for collection level metadata.
- Data must be accompanied by appropriate, file specific 'technical' metadata derived from recognised community standards and standardised templates provided to ensure consistency.
- All (meta)data is accepted, preserved and disseminated in sustainable, open formats.
- Use appropriate vocabularies to qualitatively describe datasets and document preservation actions.

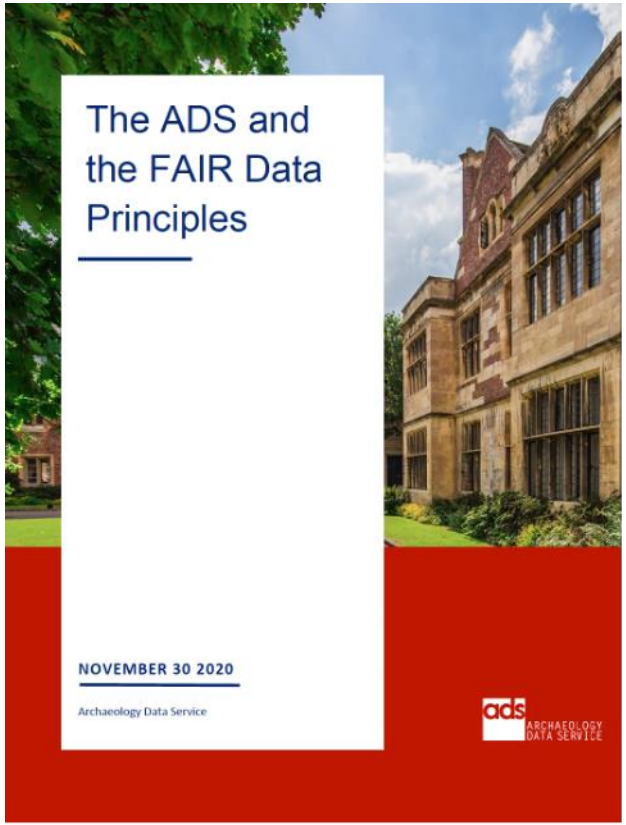
SUMMARY

- How to make data **Findable**, **Accessible** and **Interoperable** are well understood, with examples of well-implemented methodologies and technologies
- Still lots of work to do on **Reusable**: Can measure quantitative reuse with web stats, but how to measure qualitative reuse is the next frontier
- FAIR makes each element of equal importance
- FAIR principles are just a useful lens for understanding your own situation with regard to current best practice

Archaeology Data Service

ADS FAIR Audit

- Determined we should do an audit that would result in internally and externally-facing reports
- Internal report for ADS staff to inform our strategic planning process using the RDA FAIR Data Maturity Model tool, so that our progress can be measured over time
- External report for users/depositors to show how data deposited with ADS is FAIR data



Archaeology Data Service

ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

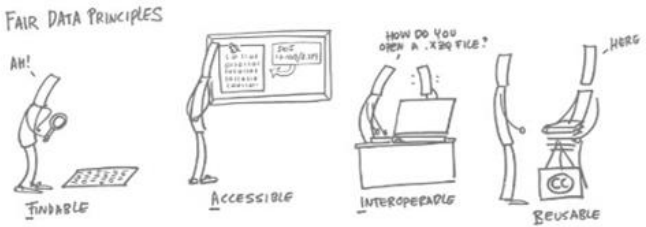
HOME SEARCH DEPOSIT RESEARCH ADVICE ABOUT GALLERY HELP

The ADS and the FAIR Data Principles

The ADS is an advocate for FAIR and the FAIR principles for data stewardship. As such the ADS recognise that while preservation and dissemination of data remain of core importance, stewardship should also include demonstratable quantitative and qualitative evidence for data reuse. The ADS is actively investigating how the datasets it curates can be fully compliant with the FAIR principles and is working within SSHOC, ARIADNEplus and E-RIHS to promote this.

As a result when you deposit your datasets with the ADS, you can be confident that your data becomes FAIR data.

What is FAIR Data?



(*after* Bezjak *et al.* 2018.)

ACCREDITATION

STRATEGY + STANDARDS

METADATA SERVICES

https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/about/adsFAIR.xhtml

ads Archaeology Data Service

Collaboration with FAIRsFAIR and testing the F-UJI Tool

Pilot Repository	Certification	Subject Areas	Repository Representatives
	CoreTrustSeal WDS Regular Member	Earth and Environmental Science	Uwe Schindler Michael Diepenbroek
PHAIDRA	CoreTrustSeal	Cultural Heritage	Yuri Carrer Cristiana Bettella GianLuca Drago Giulio Turetta
CSIRO	CoreTrustSeal	Multiple disciplines	Mikaela Lawrence Dominic Hogan Cynthia Love
WDC CLIMATE	CoreTrustSeal WDS Regular Member	Earth System Science	Andrej Fast Amandine Kaiser Hannes Thiemann
DataverseNO	CoreTrustSeal	Multiple disciplines	Philipp Conzett (Uit/DataverseNO) Gustavo Durand (Harvard/Dataverse) Julian Gautier (Harvard/Dataverse)
DataverseNL	-	Multiple disciplines	Laura Huis in 't Veld Marion Wittenberg Paul Boon

F-UJI Automated FAIR Data Assessment Tool

F-UJI is a service based on REST, piloting a programmatic assessment of the FAIRness of research datasets

FAIRSFAIR
Fostering Fair Data Practices in Europe

ads Archaeology Data Service

Examples

A1.1 The protocol is open, free, and universally implementable

External Qualitative Assessment

- The ADS uses the HTTPS protocol for the sharing of resources and transfer of datasets. This is widely supported, open, and freely available.
- The repository utilises open and free file-sharing services where files or datasets are too large for easy exchange using HTTPS. Typically the ADS utilises the open and free University of York DropOff Service to share data when this is necessary.

Internal Qualitative Recommendation

Recommendation A1.1: A clear policy of sharing large files and datasets using more open services.

F-UJI Automated Assessment

Result	Comments	Next Step
Score: 1.0-1.0 of 1	OK	

I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles

External Qualitative Assessment

The ADS uses a variety of sustainable, open vocabularies to qualitatively classify and identify resources and datasets, including:

- Heritage Data vocabularies, including those provided by the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH), Historic England (HE), Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and the Royal Commission on Ancient & Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
- Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)
- Marine Environmental Data and Information Network (MEDIN)
- Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN)
- The ADS also utilises recognised technical vocabularies to denote and categorise preservation activities
- PREservation Metadata: Implementation Strategies (PREMIS)
- Getty metadata types

ads Archaeology Data Service

Examples

I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles

Internal Qualitative Recommendation

- *Recommendation I2.1*: An investigation of FAIRness of vocabularies used by the ADS. Where there are issues, raise awareness of FAIR with creators/communities, and ideally to leverage increased FAIRness.
- *Recommendation I2.2*: Consider a more wholesale and consistent implementation of these thesauri at an object level.
- *Recommendation I2.3*: Request clearer documentation from depositors where data makes use of controlled vocabularies (for example, in a database). Currently, this is not directly requested, but would mean we could highlight FAIRness of data. Active encouragement of use of controlled vocabularies within Guides to Good Practice/Guidelines for Depositors.

ads Archaeology Data Service

Examples

I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles

F-UJI Automated Assessment

Result	Comments	Next Step
Score: 0.0-0.0 of 1	Whereas the service seems to use controlled vocabularies such as http://purl.org/heritagedata it seems not be used in the metadata detected by F-UJI.	Rec.: Use vocabularies in schema.org as discussed here: https://github.com/ESIPFed/science-on-schema.org/issues/27

debug message	count
NO vocabulary namespace match is found	500
Vocabulary namespace (s) specified but no match is found in LOD reference list	500

ads Archaeology Data Service

Examples

I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles

Discussion

- ADS makes extensive use of a number of controlled vocabularies within its metadata, but could take a more critical approach to the vocabularies themselves in terms of FAIRness.
- UK Heritage thesauri certainly meets most of the requirements for FAIR, but other vocabularies, and linkages to other persistent identifiers could be considered.

Archaeology Data Service

Review

Overview of the FAIR landscape, including larger European and international alignments

During SSHOC, ADS was actively involved as Deputy Coordinator of ARIADNEplus and Chair of the SEADDA COST Action. These relationships were used to contextualise the archaeology case study by synthesising recent, proximal work undertaken in collaboration with ADS that is highly relevant:

- Comprehensive international survey of repository practices (holding archaeological data) undertaken by Geser (2021) for ARIADNEplus
- Special issue authored by SEADDA Working Group 1: Stewardship of Archaeological Data, and its survey on *Digital Archiving in Archaeology: The State of the Art* (Richards et al. 2021)

Home Issue Contents All Issues

Digital Archiving in Archaeology: The State of the Art. Introduction

Julian D. Richards, Ulf Jakobsson, David Novák, Benjamin Štular and Holly Wright

Cite this as: Richards, J.D., Jakobsson, U., Novák, D., Štular, B. and Wright, H. 2021 Digital Archiving in Archaeology: The State of the Art. Introduction, *Internet Archaeology* 58. https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.58.23

Corresponding author: Julian D. Richards
julian.richards@york.ac.uk
Archaeology Data Service

Ulf Jakobsson
Swedish National Data Service

David Novák
Institute of Archaeology, Czech Academy of Sciences

Benjamin Štular
ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Holly Wright
Archaeology Data Service

The advent of ubiquitous computing has created a golden age for archaeological researchers and participating publics, but the price is a digital resource that is now in jeopardy. The archaeological record, in digital form, is at risk not simply from obsolescence and media failure, but the domain is also unable to fully participate in Open Data. Without swift and informed

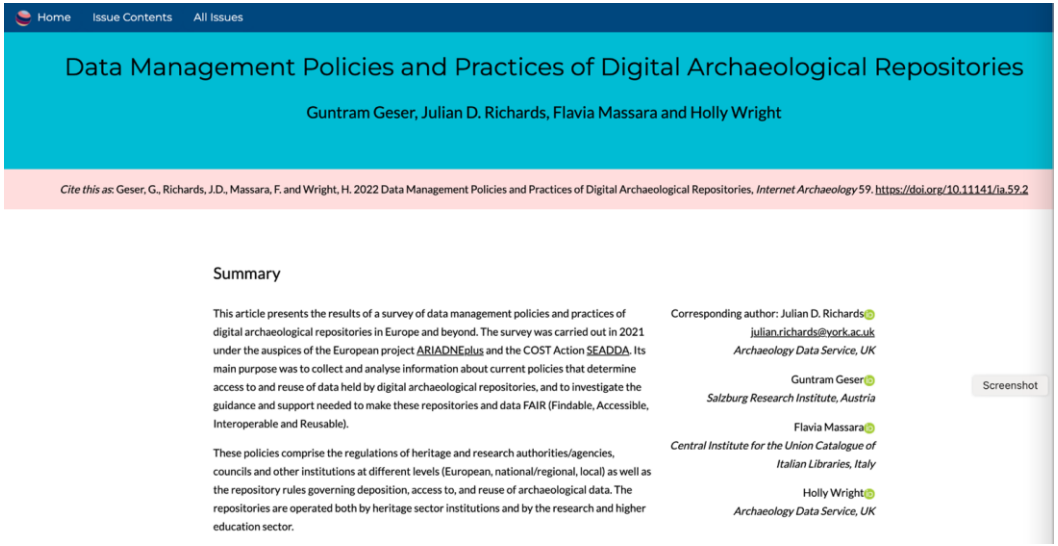
The European Context

ARIADNEplus Survey

(Meta)data identifiers

Survey question: Are deposited data assigned globally unique and persistent identifiers (e.g. DOI, Handle, URN or other)?

All 60 respondents answered it, 29 said “Yes”, 11 “No”, and 20 selected the additional option “Not yet”.



What are the CARE Principles?

Collective Benefit: Data ecosystems shall be designed and function in ways that enable Indigenous Peoples to derive benefit from the data.

Authority to Control: Indigenous Peoples' rights and interests in Indigenous data must be recognised and their authority to control such data be empowered. Indigenous data governance enables Indigenous Peoples and governing bodies to determine how Indigenous Peoples, as well as Indigenous lands, territories, resources, knowledges and geographical indicators, are represented and identified within data.

Responsibility: Those working with Indigenous data have a responsibility to share how those data are used to support Indigenous Peoples' self-determination and collective benefit. Accountability requires meaningful and openly available evidence of these efforts and the benefits accruing to Indigenous Peoples.

Ethics: Indigenous Peoples' rights and wellbeing should be the primary concern at all stages of the data life cycle and across the data ecosystem.

What are the CARE Principles?

https://www.gida-global.org/care

ads Archaeology Data Service

Thank You!

Dr Holly Wright

holly.wright@york.ac.uk

Archaeology Data Service

Department of Archaeology

University of York

The King's Manor

Exhibition Square

York, YO1 7EP

www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

help@archaeologydataservice.ac.uk