FAIR Heritage:

Digital Methods, Scholarly Editing, and Tools for Cultural and Natural Heritage

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FAIR Heritage Digital Methods, Scholarly Editing and Tools for Cultural and Natural Heritage

Intelligence Patrimoines Loire Valley Institute for Advanced Studie: Mensing dis Architectures et al State Stat

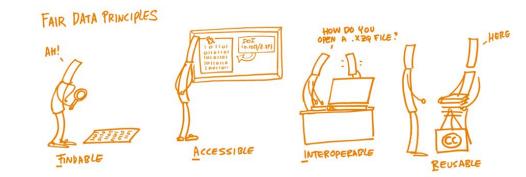
Data management for cultural and natural heritage

Scholars in both the natural sciences and the social and human sciences working about natural/cultural heritage currently assist to the **proliferation of**:

- Data produced by research efforts
- Controlled vocabularies (ontologies included)
- Tools and digital services
- Policies and practices

Proliferation but also fragmentation ...





Credit: <u>OpenAire</u>

The FAIR principles

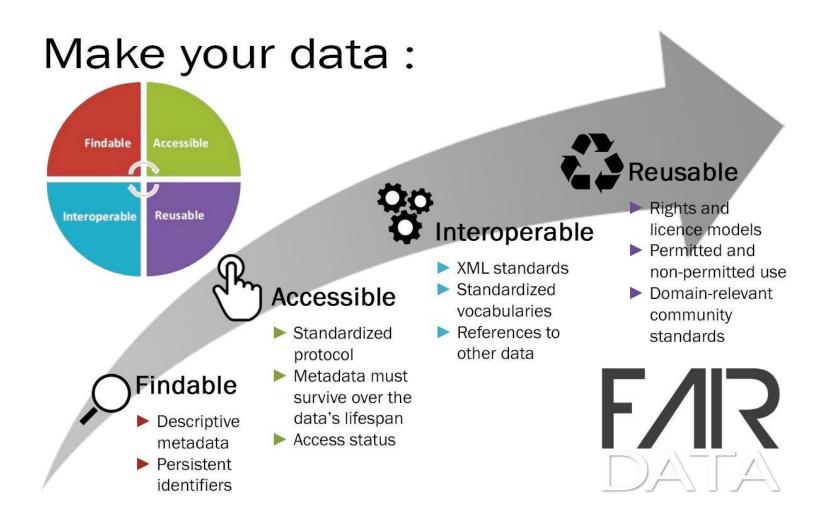
FAIR principles: The origins

Workshop on *Jointly Designing a Data Fairport*, Leiden, Netherlands, 2014, definition of:

"Minimal set of community-agreed guiding principles and practices [by which] stakeholders and scholars could more easily <u>discover</u>, <u>access</u>, appropriately <u>integrate</u> and <u>reuse</u> [...] the vast quantities of information being generated by contemporary <u>data-intensive science</u>."

Wilkinson, Mark D., et al. "The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship." Scientific data 3 (2016) https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18

The 4 foundational FAIR principles



FAIR principles

The FAIR guiding principles: https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18

To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
- A1.1. the protocol is free, open and universally implementable
- A1.2. the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

To be Interoperable:

- 11. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation
- 12. (meta)data uses vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- 13. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be 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 data provenance
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain relevant community standards

Originally from: Wilkinson, Mark D., et al. "The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship." Scientific data 3 (2016).

Remarks

- 1. High-level, domain-independent principles; they can be applied to a wide range of scholarly outputs;
- 2. Precede implementation choices, i.e., the FAIR principles do not suggest any specific implementation setting;
- 3. Provide guidance without being a standard, e.g., in the sense of an ISO, EN or W3C standard.

Implementation considerations (F)

Principle F - Findable

F1. Use of persistent and globally unique identifiers (e.g., URIs) behind single projects and communities.

<u>Example:</u> use of Digital Object Identifier (DOI) - DOIs enables also **access**; use of URIs for metadata vocabularies and ontologies (e.g., PURL)

F2. Use of rich metadata vocabularies to describe and index digital resources <u>Example:</u> <u>Dublin Core</u>; <u>FAIRsharing</u> [repository]

Implementation considerations (A)

Principle A - Accessible

A1. Digital resources are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized, free, and universally implementable communication protocol <u>Example:</u> use of URIs with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

Lannom et al. (2020): a study across **115** European **natural science museums** shows more than **100 commercial** and **in-house solutions** are in use:

"This makes it difficult to create a seamless virtual collection and an approach that aggregates multiple heterogeneous collection management system inputs is needed"

Implementation considerations (I)

Principle I - Interoperable

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

<u>Example:</u> use of **W3C**'s recommendations for machine-processable knowledge representation, i.e., the Resource Description Framework (<u>RDF</u>), the RDF Schema (<u>RDFS</u>), and the Web Ontology Language (<u>OWL</u>)

I2. (Meta-)data use vocabularies that meet FAIR principles
 <u>Example:</u> from thesauri and metadata vocabularies (e.g., <u>DublinCore</u>)
 to axiomatized ontologies (<u>ArCo</u>, etc.)

Implementation considerations (R)

Principle R - Reusable

R1.1 (Meta-)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license <u>Example: CC0 1.0 Universal (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication</u>

R1.2 (Meta-)data are associated with detailed provenance (e.g., how/why the resource was generated, by whom, using what fundings, who should be given credits, etc.)

Example: PROV-template [PROV-enance]

The FAIR principles at the European Commission

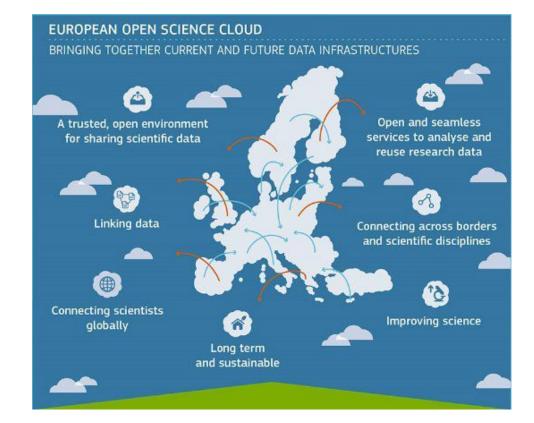
European Open Science Cloud

European Open Science Cloud (portal) [2015-2020]:

 Developing an infrastructure providing its users with services promoting open science practices

See also:

FAIRsFAIR project



European Open Science Cloud Declaration

- Data culture European science must be grounded in a common culture of data stewardship.
- **Open access by-default** All researchers in Europe must enjoy access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary research data environment supported by FAIR data principles.
- Research Data Repositories Scientist must be able to find, re-use, deposit and share data via <u>trusted data repositories</u> that implement FAIR data principles and that <u>ensure long-term</u> <u>sustainability</u> of research data across all discipline.
- **Skills** The necessary skills and education in research data management, data stewardship and data science should be provided throughout the EU as part of higher education, the training system and on-the-job best practice in the industry.
- Semantic Layer Research data must be both syntactically and semantically understandable, allowing meaningful <u>data exchange</u> and <u>reuse</u> among scientific disciplines and countries.
- Fair Data Governance To make FAIR data a reality, it is imperative to engage stakeholders and relevant multipliers, based on a solid stakeholder engagement strategy, on inter-institutional arrangements, well-established frameworks and decision making flows.

Turning FAIR into reality

In implementing the FAIR principles, high priority to:

• The development, refinement and adoption of **shared** vocabularies, ontologies, metadata specifications and standards which are central to interoperability and reuse at scale

From: <u>Turning FAIR into reality</u>, Report of the Commission FAIR Data Expert Group (FAIR Data EG)

International initiatives and consortia supporting digitally-enabled research and training modules covering the adoption of the FAIR principles

Examples:

- Natural heritage and life sciences, e.g., <u>BBMRI-ERIC</u>, <u>EPOS</u>, <u>ICOS</u>, <u>IS-ENES3</u>
- Cultural heritage, e.g, <u>DARIAH</u>, <u>Huma-Num</u>, Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (<u>CESSDA</u>) [see, e.g., CESSDA's <u>data</u> <u>management guide</u>]

Web services and repositories for sharing vocabularies and/or data

Some examples:

- Natural heritage and life sciences, e.g., <u>BioPortal</u>, <u>AgroPortal</u>, <u>OLS</u>, <u>OBOFoundry</u>
- Cultural heritage (including Archeology, Social and Human Sciences): <u>BARTOC</u>, <u>Ariadne</u>, <u>ArCo</u>, <u>Biblissima</u>, <u>data.bnf</u>, <u>OpenArcheo</u>, <u>Europeana</u> [see how Europeana meets the FAIR principles, <u>link</u>]

Use of Semantic Web ontologies

Examples:

- Natural heritage and life sciences: Foundational Model of Anatomy, Gene Ontology, Chemical Entities of Biological Interest Ontology, etc.
- Cultural heritage: <u>CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model</u>, <u>FRBR</u>, <u>ArCo</u>, <u>Europeana Data Model</u>, <u>CESSDA Catalog</u>, <u>CHARM</u>, etc.

Some references

- **1.** Garijo, Daniel, and María Poveda-Villalón. "Best Practices for Implementing FAIR Vocabularies and Ontologies on the Web." arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.13084 (2020).
- 2. Guizzardi, G.. "Ontology, ontologies and the "I" of FAIR." Data Int. (2020): 181-191.
- **3.** Jacobsen, A., et al. "A generic workflow for the data FAIRification process." Data Int. (2020): 56-65.
- **4.** Jacobsen, A., et al. "FAIR principles: interpretations and implementation considerations." Data Int. (2020): 10-29.
- Joffres, A., et al. "The Impact of FAIR Principles on Scientific Communities in (Digital) Humanities. An Example of French Research Consortia in Archaeology, Ethnology, Literature and Linguistics." 2018.
- **6.** Lannom, L., Koureas, D., & Hardisty, A. R. (2020). FAIR data and services in biodiversity science and geoscience. Data Intelligence, 122-130.
- **7.** Wilkinson, M. D., et al. "The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship." Scientific data 3 (2016).

Some references

See also:

- Data Intelligence, vol. 2, no. 1-2. Special Issue on <u>Emergent FAIR Practices</u>. Issue Editors: Barend Mons, Erik Schultes & Annika Jacobsen
- Harrower, Natalie, et al. <u>Sustainable and FAIR Data Sharing in the Humanities</u>. ALLEA-All European Academies, 2020.



MASA CONSORTIUM

de **TOURS**

Huma-Num

Mémoire des archéologues et des sites archéologiques





INTERFACING WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES











Pooling Activities, Resources and Tools for Heritage E-research Networking, Optimization and Synergies









Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities



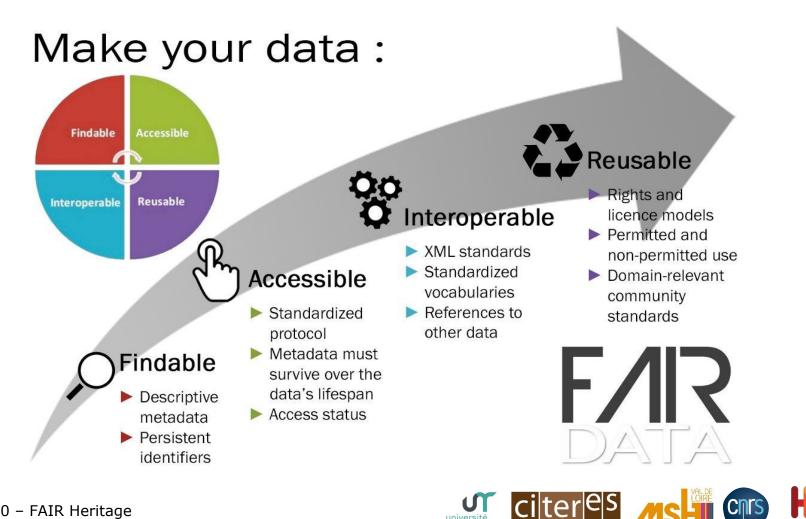






FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

MASA disseminates the FAIR principles to the French archaeological community.



de TOURS

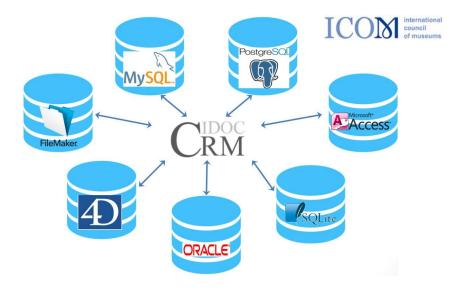
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GAZETTEERS AND ONTOLOGY

- Uniform description (data and metadata)
- Interoperability











PACTOLS

OpenTermAlign : Alignment to standardized vocabularies

MASA TOOLBOX

compatibility with DARIAH's BackBone Thesaurus

• **PACTOLS** : archaeological vocabulary,

Opentheso : thesaurus manager



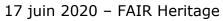




- OpenArchaeo : user friendly interface for querying archaeological datasets via CIDOC-CRM
- LogicistWriter : help for logicist writing from a diagram



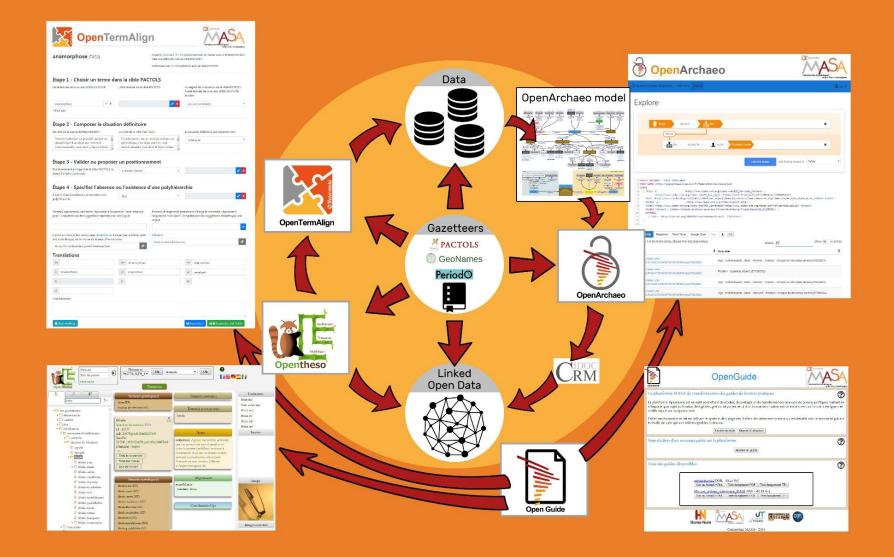
OpenGuide : best practices editing platform







MASA ECOSYSTEM





PACTOLS

- Vocabulary controlled by scientific literature and experts in the fields
- Open Access (ODbL v1.0)
- Standardization of the structure (ISO and SKOS)
- Multilingual
- Perennial identification (Ark, Handle)
- Stronger SKOS structuring
- Compatibility with DARIAH BackBone Thesaurus
- Exploiting conceptual categories

- activities / activités
 - disciplines / disciplines
 - human interactions / interactions humaines
 - intentional destructions / destructions volontaires
 - functions / fonctions
 - other activities / autres activités
- natural processes / Processus naturel
 - natural disasters / catastrophes naturelles
 - Geneses / Genèses
- materials / matériaux
- material things / entités matérielles
 - mobile objects / objets mobiles
 - built environment / environnement bâti
 - physical features / caractéristiques physiques
 - structural parts of material things / parties d'entités matérielles
- types of epochs / types d'époques
- conceptual objects / objets conceptuels
 - symbolic objects / objets symboliques
 - propostionnal objects / objets propositionnels
 - methods / méthodes
 - concepts / concepts
- groups and collectivities / groupes et collectivités
- roles / rôles
 - offices / rôles officiels
 - roles of interpersonnal relations / rôles dans les relations interpersonnelles
- geopolitical units / unités géopolitiques







- Item

Item 4
Item 5

Item 7
 Item 8
 Item 9

Multilingual, multi-hierarchical thesaurus manager

- Open access (CeCILL_C license)
- Standardized
 - ISO 25964-1 2011 and ISO 25964-2:2012
 - SKOS Unicode
- Interoperable
 - Citability: ID Ark and Handle
 - Import/export : SKOS, Turtle, JsonLD

Diffusion

- TGIR Huma-Num, all consortia and users
- Github

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STANDARD VOCABULARY OPENTERMALIGN



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2	AD1L1	abside	abside (21832)	W	8 - Aucun problème.	4- Dépôt	Alignons !	
3	AD2L2	accès	entrée (14628)	W	8 - Aucun problème.	4- Dépôt	Alignons !	Ē
4	RSL2mou72	accessoire vestimentaire	accessoire d'habillement (155895) (155895)	W	8 - Aucun problème.	4- Dépôt	Alignons !	•
5	O2L48	accessoires animaliers	CANDIDAT		8 - Aucun problème.	4- Dépôt	Alignons !	ī
6	RSL2mou73	activité agricole	agriculture (13130) (13130)	W	8 - Aucun problème.	4- Dépôt	Alignons !	•
7	RSL2mof14	activité artisanale	artisanat (13408) (13408)	W	8 - Aucun problème.	4- Dépôt	Alignons !	•
8	RSL2mou74	activité métallurgique	métallurgie (15846) (15846)	W	8 - Aucun problème.	4- Dépôt	Alignons !	ī





anamorphose (TA52)

Unité lexicale de la source AERBA/OUTAGR

anamorphose

Situation en cours : 5 - Le positionnement du terme source AERBA/OUTAGR crée une difficulté dans la cible PACTOLS.

pouvoir candidater.

Au regard de la situation de la cible PACTOLS,

l'unité lexicale de la source AERBA/OUTAGR

Action requise : 2- Concertation avec la cible PACTOLS

semble :



OpenTermAlign

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UMR 7324

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Etape 2 - Composer la situation définitoire

Du côté de la source AERBA/OUTAGR :		Du côté de la cible PACTOLS :	La situation définitoire est présen	itement :
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Unité lexicale de la cible PACTOLS

Étape 3 - Valider ou proposer un positionnement

Étape 1 - Choisir un terme dans la cible PACTOLS

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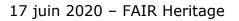
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Étape 4 - Spécifier l'absence ou l'existence d'une polyhiérarchie

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RE-USE OF DATA



- Platform for querying archaeological data sets via CIDOC CRM
- Ongoing development by par SPARNA (Thomas Francart)
- Internal or external Triplestore
- SPARQL query generator with CIDOC CRM
- Generic model for matching archaeo data sets to CIDOC CRM







OPENARCHAEO



없 OpenArchaeo Explorer

Welcome Explore



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☆ OpenArchaeo Explorer Welcome Explore

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☆ OpenArchaeo Explorer _ Welcon

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Sépulture fouillée par Charles Lelong. Tombeau du cardinal Charles de Bourbon, bâti en moyen appareil, voûté plein cintre, nuré à l'est par une maçonnerie grossière comportant des remplois romans. Nombreux graffitis sur les murs latéraux. Corps eposait dans un cercueil de plomb de 4mm d'épaisseur, anthropomorphe (dont le couvercle était décoré d'un écu analogue à selui du cardinal) logé à son tour dans un cercueil de bois peint d'un blason fleurdelysé surmonté d'une croix tréflée et d'une croix de Malte, posé directement sur le sol. Le cercueil en plomb présentait l'inscription : "EN 1610 IUIN 15". Le crâne du quelette a été scié perpendiculairement au front. Importante arthrose polyarticulaire et anomalie congénitale de la jonction crâne-rachis par soudure de l'atlas à l'occipital. La dalle formant le seuil du caveau était probablement d'origine antique (trou de ouve) portant l'épitaphe d'un sous diacre, Dodenus, mort en 835. NI=5 Actuel secteur 2

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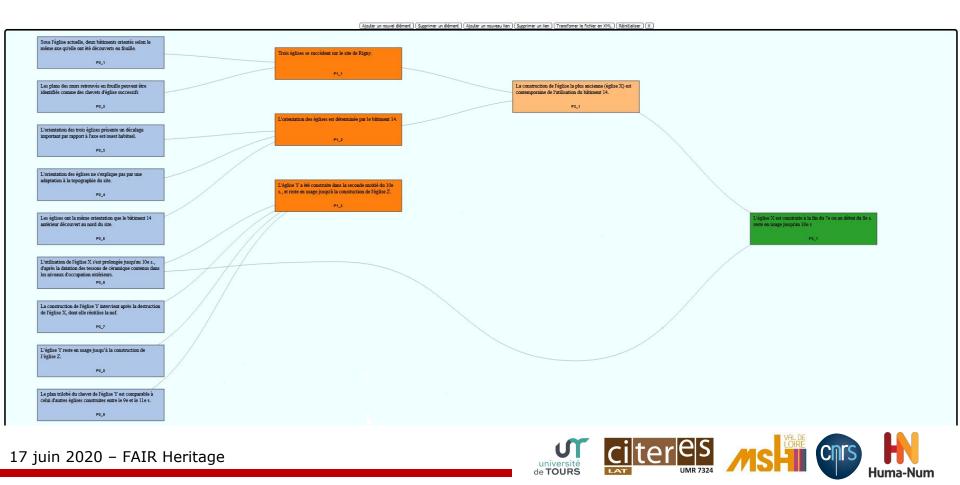






Application of assistance for logicist writing

as defined by Jean-Claude Gardin







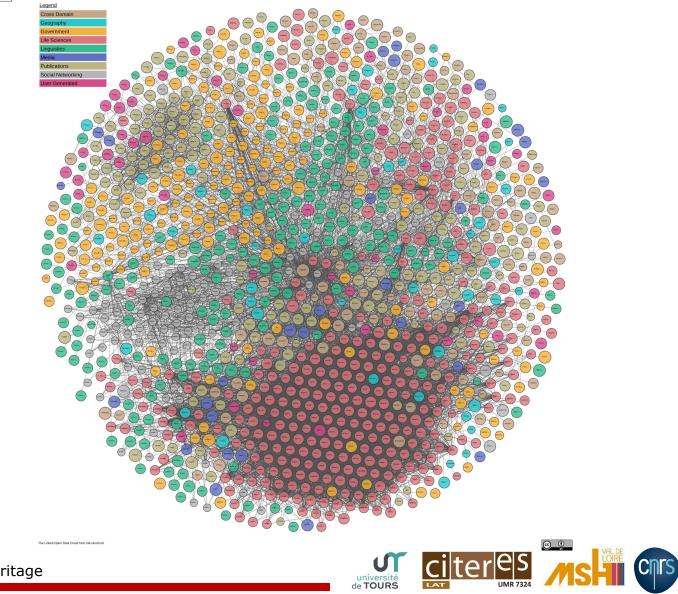
OpenGuide

Application to submit and share guidelines





THE LINKED OPEN DATA CLOUD



Huma-Num

International Conference

FAIR Heritage: Digital Methods, Scholarly Editing and Tools

for Cultural and Natural Heritage

Wednesday 17th June to Thursday 18th June 2020

VIRTUAL MEETING

Organized by

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The FAIR Heritage conference

Purpose

Share experiences and discuss about:

- State-of-the-art approaches and technologies for cultural/natural heritage data management;
- The challenges that scholars are **currently** facing and how to deal with them;
- Envision the challenges that we will need to face in the next future, including, e.g., environmental concerns about data storage.

Ideally,

- To meet fellows;
- To come to know about interesting research projects and initiatives;
- To contribute to the strengthening of the research community.

Some questions

- What are the data management challenges that you face in your research?
- Are the FAIR principles relevant for your work?
- How do you implement the FAIR principles?
- How do you measure the FAIRness of your digital objects?
- Do you make your data available for others to be explored and reused?
- How do you maintain your digital objects beyond specific projects?
- Do you use existing metadata vocabularies? Do you need to adapt them to your own modeling purposes?
- What are the good and bad lessons learned from the use of metadata vocabularies and/or semantic technologies?

Thank you!

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