



# SSHOC

social sciences & humanities open cloud

**Advancing SSH Research  
with SSHOCingly good  
and sustainable resources**

6 & 7 April 2022  
Brussels & online





## How to become a SSHOCingly trustworthy environment for SSH data



**Mari Kleemola**  
Tampere University  
CESSDA



**Henri Ala-Lahti,**  
Tampere University,  
CESSDA



**Marianne Høgetveit Myhren**  
SIKT / NSD



**Deborah Wiltshire,**  
GESIS / CESSDA



**Holly Wright**  
University of York

# Final Conference

How to become a SSHOCingly trustworthy environment for SSH data.

Tips & tricks for Research Infrastructures

Chair: Mari Kleemola (Tampere University, CESSDA)

**Thursday, 07th April 2022**

**11:00 - 12:30**

Room: Baekeland



This project is funded from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement No. 823782





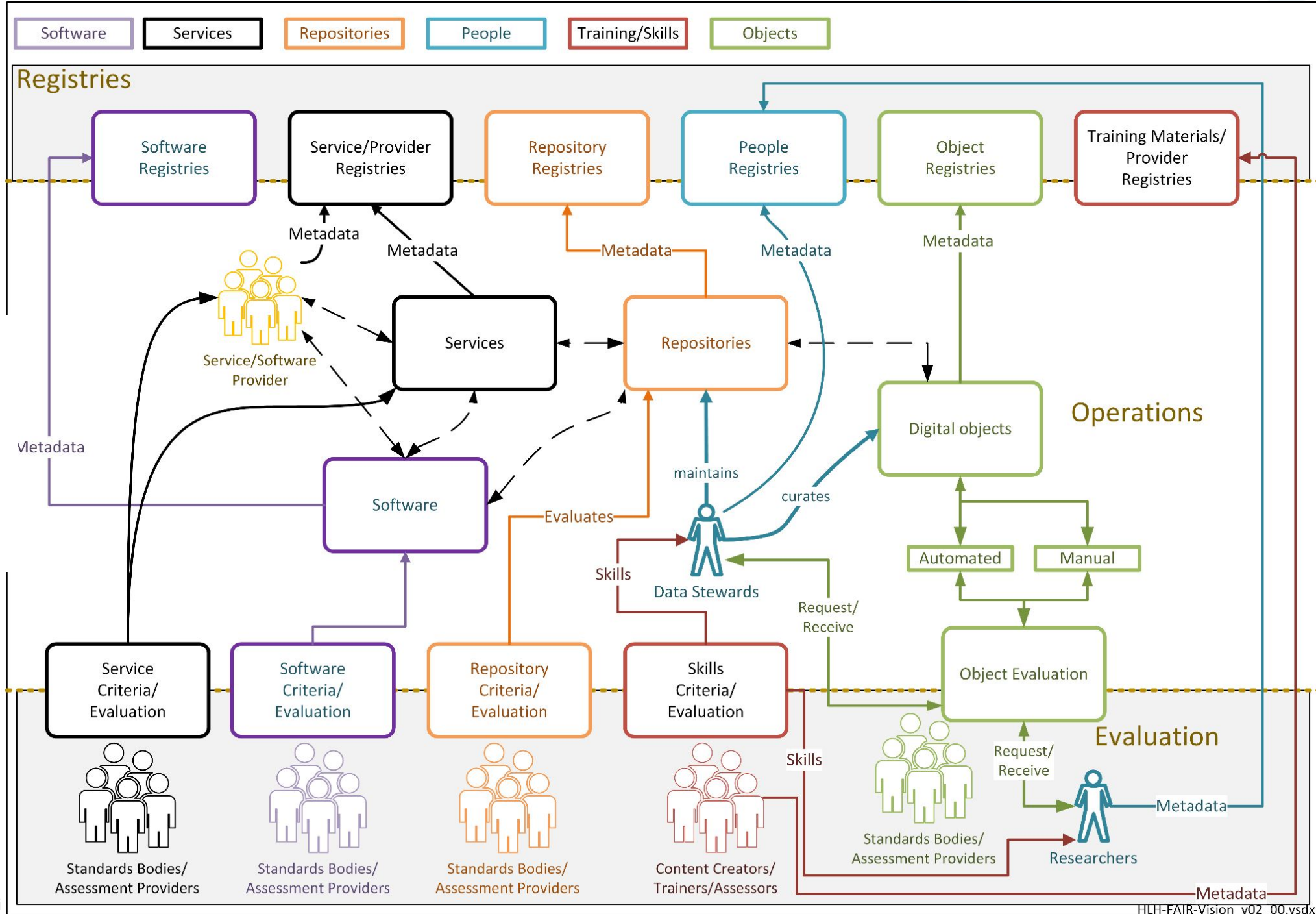
# Agenda

- Setting the scene - Moderator *[10 min]*
- Presentations *[15 minutes each]*
  - ***SSHOC Trusted Respoitories user stories and certification issues for specific communities*** - Henri Ala-Lahti (Tampere University, CESSDA)
  - ***Initiate to create SSH GDPR Code of Conduct and legal data protection issues*** - Marianne Høgetveit Myhren (SIKT, NSD)
  - ***GESIS and UKDA Pilot on secure connection*** - Deborah Wiltshire (GESIS)
  - ***Opening access to research data in the archaeology domain*** - Holly Wright (University of York)
- Discussion *[20 min]*
  - *questions from online chat, F2F room*



# Setting the scene

Source:  
Hervé L'Hours, & Ilona von Stein. (2020). FAIR Ecosystem Components: Vision (02.00). Zenodo.  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3734273>



# Final Conference

SSHOC Trusted Repositories user stories and certification issues for specific communities

Henri Ala-Lahti, Information Specialist,  
Finnish Social Science Data Archive

**How to become a SSHOCingly  
trustworthy environment for SSH  
data**

**7.4.2022**

Brussels, Belgium



This project is funded from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement No. 823782



# SSHOC Task 8.2 Trust & Quality Assurance, Impact

Purpose: Bolstering and improving trust in and quality of the SSHOC repositories by supporting them and by exploring the trust landscape and providing feedback to certification bodies.

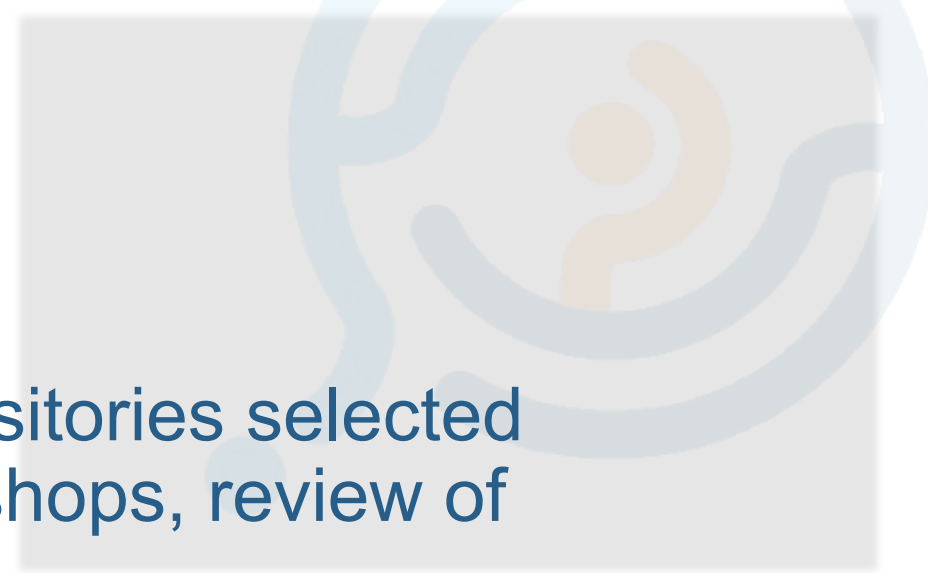
Team:

- CESSDA/FSD
- CESSDA/SND
- CESSDA/UKDS
- KNAW/DANS
- CLARIN ERIC
- CNR/E-RIHS
- DARIAH/PNSC



## T8.2 Activities with user focus

- CoreTrustSeal certification support for repositories selected through an open call: 1-on-1 support, workshops, review of self-assessments
  - 14 supported repositories
  - Support process ran from autumn 2020 till spring 2022
- Survey for SSHOC organisations
  - 14 responses from various organisations providing data services
- Desk research on SSHOC repositories
  - 96 repositories from four SSHOC infrastructures (CESSDA, CLARIN, DARIAH and E-RIHS)





# Supported repositories

- CLARIN-LV
- Corpus OVI dell'italiano antico
- Croatian Social Science Data Archive (CROSSDA)
- DAIS - Digital Archive of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
- DARIAH-DE Repository
- Digital Library of University of Maribor
- Digital Repository of Scientific Institutes
- Historic Graves
- Lithuanian Data Archive for Social Sciences and Humanities (LiDA)
- mdw Repository
- NAKALA
- SB/CLARIN Repository (Språkbanken Text CLARIN Repository)
- Sciences Po, Center for Socio-Political Data (CDSP)
- Slovak Archive of Social Data (SASD)



# Support outcomes (1/2)

- Out of the 8 repositories with CoreTrustSeal certification as their goal, 3 have submitted their application and 3 are close to submitting theirs
  - Out of the remaining two, one was not able to devote resources and the other was involved in support from another project
- Six repositories were mostly interested in working on the self-assessment without intention to apply during the project timeline





## Support outcomes (2/2)

- First-time certification takes up some time and resources and often requires involvement of several repository experts
  - Can be especially challenging for smaller repositories
- Half of the repositories were interested in a wider network of existing and aspiring TDRs
  - Sustaining trust activities after SSHOC
- Repositories found the support process helpful in facilitating the self-assessment and recognising things to improve in their policies and procedures



# User story: Tomasz Parkoła, Digital Repository of Scientific Institutes

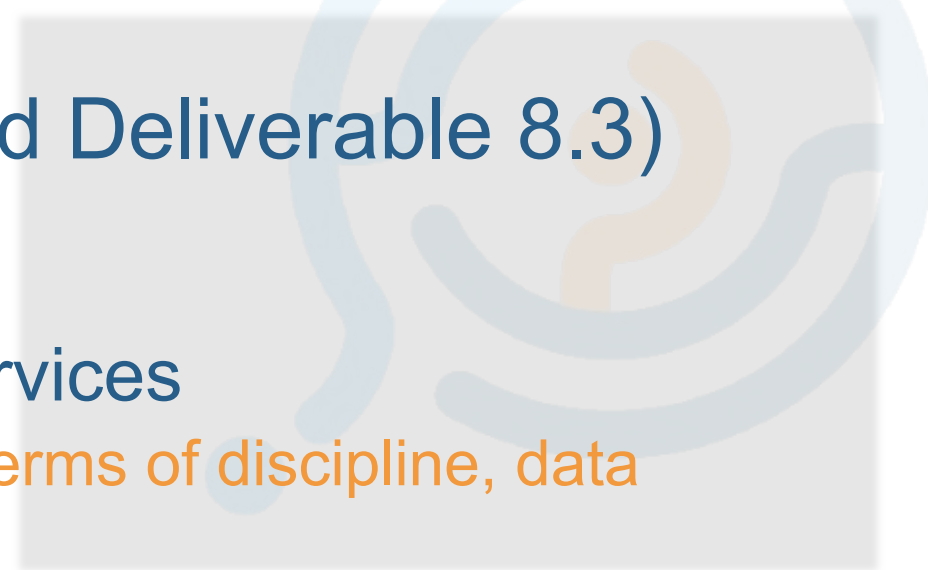
- “Trustworthiness is one of the most important aspects of every digital repository”
- “We found the SSHOC Certification Support service very helpful when preparing the CoreTrustSeal application”
- “Without [support], the preparation process would have been much longer and required a lot more effort”





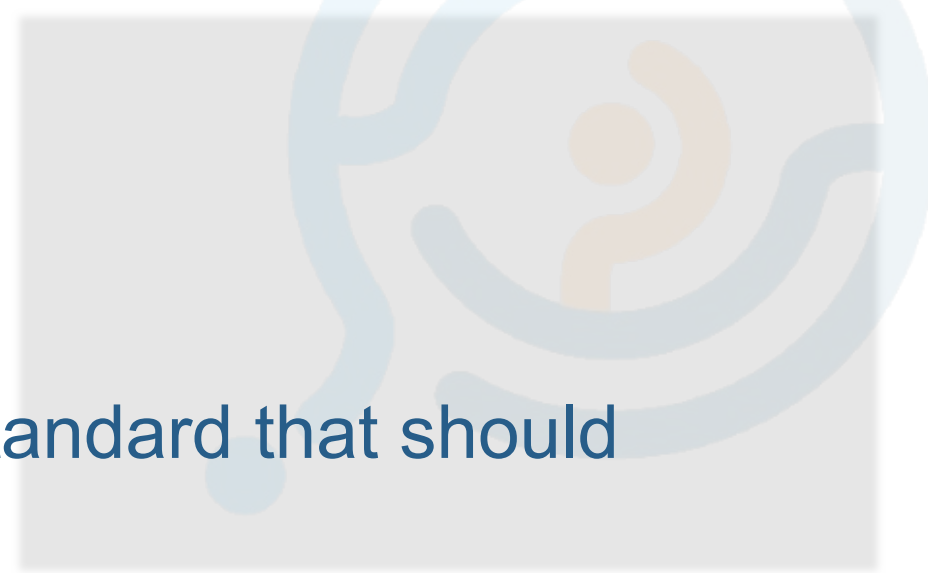
# Results of survey and desk research (and Deliverable 8.3)

- Diversity of organisations providing data services
  - Organisations and repositories widely differ in terms of discipline, data types and designated community
  - Complex partnerships models and outsourcing can further complicate certification
- Challenges of finding a certification solution that works for all
- TDR certification clearly improves repository practices and provision of information to users
  - Infrastructure membership is closely connected to certification status



# Conclusions and next steps

- CoreTrustSeal is a core-level certification standard that should not be narrowed down nor extended
  - Already comprises the bare minimum criteria for trustworthy repositories
- Sustainable management of trust goes beyond certification
  - Everyday interaction with users and stakeholders
  - SSH community cooperation and common goals
- Sustainability of trust efforts after SSHOC
  - Trust support provided by infrastructures
  - Plans for and interest in a network of TDRs





# Further information

- Kleemola Mari; Tuomas J. Alaterä; Niko Koski; Henri Ala-Lahti; Birger Jerlehag; Hervé L'Hours; Franciska De Jong; Dieter Van Uytvanck; Tomasz Parkoła; Emiliano Degl'Innocenti; Roberta Giacomini; Maurizio Sanesi & René Van Horik (2020). *SSHOC D8.2 Certification plan for SSHOC repositories* (v1.0). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4558303>
- Ala-Lahti, Henri; Benjamin Jacob Mathers; Hervé L'Hours; Mari Kleemola & Tuomas J. Alaterä (2022). *Repositories and Beyond: Analysis of Survey for SSHOC Organisations* (v1.0). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6325149>
- Ala-Lahti, Henri; Benjamin Jacob Mathers; Hervé L'Hours; Mari Kleemola & Tuomas J. Alaterä (2022). *Data Repositories and Certification in a Diverse Trust Landscape: Results of SSHOC T8.2 Desk Research* (v1.0). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6334025>
- Kleemola, Mari; Henri Ala-Lahti; Tuomas J. Alaterä; Hervé L'Hours; Benjamin Jacob Mathers; Daan Broeder; René Van Horik; Birger Jerlehag; Emiliano Degl'Innocenti; Maurizio Sanesi & Niko Koski (2022). *SSHOC D8.3 Trustworthy Digital Repository status update and certification solutions for SSHOC repositories* [Forthcoming].
- Tomasz Parkoła. (2021, December 16). *How SSHOC Meets the Needs of Researchers - A Conversation with Tomasz Parkoła*. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5785651>



# Final Conference

## Recommendations for a GDPR Code of Conduct for SSH

Marianne Høgetveit Myhren, Head of Section, Data Protection Services, Sikt (CESSDA)

**How to become a SSHOCingly trustworthy environment for SSH data.**



7.apr.2022  
Brussels





# Overview

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- What are GDPR Codes of Conduct?
- Topics and scope
- Challenges
- Approval process
- Benefits
- Necessary next steps
- Recommendations



# Task 8.3: Legal and ethical issues

Lead: CESSDA/Sikt, Partners: CLARIN ERIC, DARIAH ERIC, SHARE ERIC, ESSERIC, CNR

*“Aim is to contribute to a legal and ethical framework for SSH research that handle uncertainties and contribute to consistent and sustainable data-sharing rules across countries, legal systems and cultures to support the realisation of the EOSC”*

## D.8.5 Recommendations for a GDPR Code of Conduct for SSH

# What are GDPR Codes of Conduct?

- Voluntary accountability tool
- Sector specific
- Rule book for compliance
- Must be approved by a Supervisory Authority
- Needs to be monitored





# Suggesting an SSH Code of Conduct

- Broad or narrow scope?
  - Material
  - Territorial
- What can a SHH Code of Conduct regulate?
  - Is creating a Code of Conduct for lawful bases for processing personal data for research purposes a place to start?

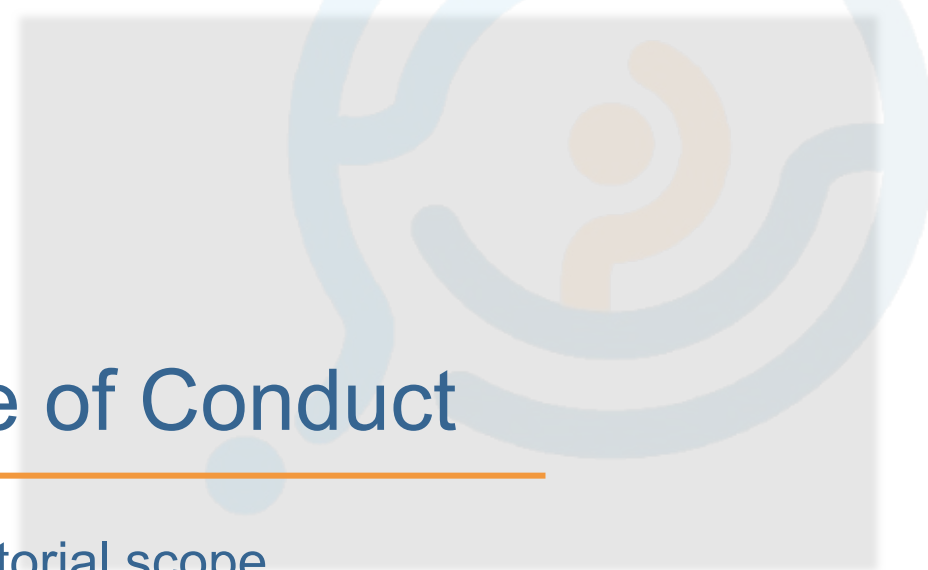




# Approval of a Code of Conduct

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- Determine material and territorial scope
- Determine which organization(s) have the mandate to draft the Code
- Gather explanatory statement and supporting documents
- Determine which Supervisory Authority to assess and approve the Code
- Identify a Monitoring Body for the Code
- Consult with stakeholders
- Ensure that the Code is compliant with national legislation
- Determine language of the Code



# Challenges of an SSH GDPR Code of Conduct

- Define material and territorial scope
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders
- Few existing codes
- Choice of Supervisory Authority
- Choice of Monitoring Body
- Engagement from the SSH sector





# Benefits of an SSH GDPR Code of Conduct

- Facilitate easier and harmonized application of the GDPR within the SSH sector
- Improve conditions for SSH research across Europe
- Make it easier for the SSH community to operate in compliance with the GDPR
- Demonstrate sufficient guarantees
- Reduce administrative burden of demonstrating compliance
- Reduce risk of sanctions



# Necessary next steps:

- Consult the sector to identify and document its specific needs
- Find and agree on an organisation or a body that can represent the SSH Environment
- Determine the scope of an SSH GDPR Code of Conduct
- Identify and designate a Monitoring body
- Determine mechanisms to ensure transparency and monitor compliance
- Determine a Supervisory authority
- Ensure compliance with national legislation
- Meet the language requirements for a draft Code



# Recommendations

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It is recommended that the work of establishing an SSH GDPR Code of Conduct is continued, for the benefit of the EOSC, the European research environment, data sharing and society at large.





# Final Conference

Building secure data access infrastructure,  
building resources and networks

Deborah Wiltshire, Head of the Secure Data Center, GESIS  
Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

**Advancing SSH Research with SSHOCingly  
good and sustainable resources**

**7<sup>th</sup> April 2022**  
Brussels



This project is funded from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement No. 823782



# Task 5.4 Innovations in Data Access

## Remote Access to Sensitive Data: Key Objectives

- Providing guidance and recommendations for future infrastructure, new & existing secure data access services
- Building secure data access infrastructure,
- Building resources and networks

### Deliverables & milestones

120+ expert reports delivered in 40 months, to realise the Social Sciences and Humanities Open Cloud.



D6.8 Report on training materials



D6.3 Final report on the outcome of the awareness raising workshops



D4.17 New version of the Aioli platform

See all



# Key Deliverables: Part 1

- M28 Assessment of existing (Remote Desktop) platforms
  - Looked at 13 established platforms
  - Assessed legal, organisational & technical aspects
- D5.10 White Paper “Remote Access to Sensitive Data in the Social Sciences and Humanities: 2021 and Beyond”
  - Provides guidance & recommendations for future infrastructure investment



# Key Deliverables: Part 2

- D5.9 Framework and contract for international data use agreements on remote access to confidential data
- D5.11 European Remote Access Pilot
  - 1 secure remote connection set up
  - FORS Case Study
- M29 Tested connections between partners with live data and researcher projects

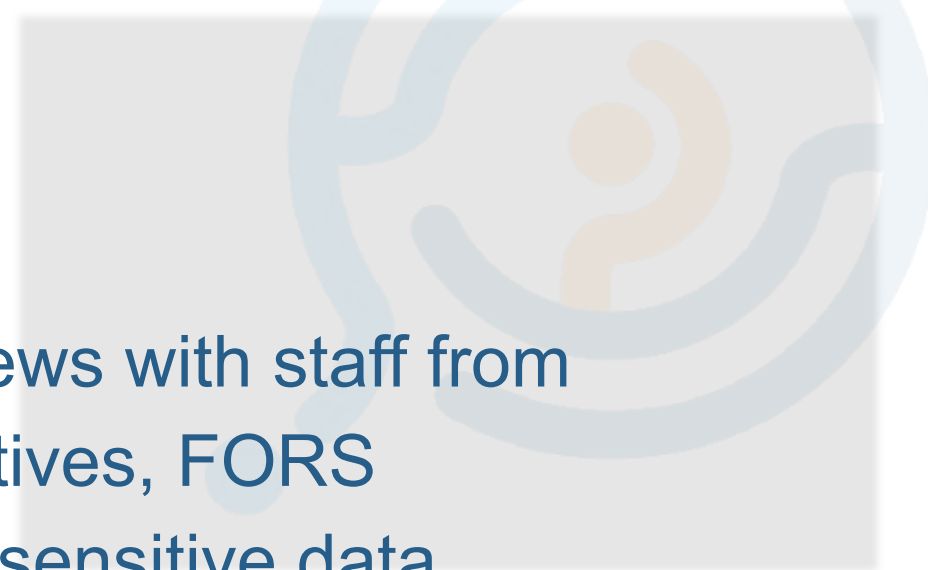




# The FORS case study

After an internal needs assessment and interviews with staff from strategic, archival, legal, and technical perspectives, FORS conceived and implemented a secure room for sensitive data during the course of the SSHOC project.

The entire process was documented and described in a “case study”, annex to the white paper deliverable. It is hoped that this will serve as a model for institutions thinking about moving towards a remote access solution.



# Key Deliverables: Part 3

- D5.20 Training materials of workshop for secure data facility professionals
  - Canonical materials available online
  - Workshop held in Sept 2021
  - Brought together access professionals from across Europe & US
- D5.12 International Secure Data Facility Professionals Network ([isdfpn@ukdataservice.ac.uk](mailto:isdfpn@ukdataservice.ac.uk))
  - First meeting held 30 March 2022, next meeting 7 September 2022
  - Initially: 22 members
  - Carried forward after April 2022 in joint collaboration between UKDS and GESIS

## SSHOC Workshop: Providing canonical training materials for secure data facility professionals

[Home](#) / [Events](#) / SSHOC Workshop: Providing canonical training materials for secure data facility professionals



Date: 21 September 2021 - 14:30 to 16:30

Location: Online

Training researchers who want to access confidential, legally controlled data in data protection and statistical disclosure is a key part of ensuring the safe use of these data and an important task for secure data facility professionals. But developing suitable training materials can be resource intensive.

We have developed a set of canonical training materials that cover a wide range of relevant topics from understanding data access, the Five Safes framework to key statistical disclosure control principles. These materials are designed to be used by a wide range of safe data access facilities to form the basis of their researcher training programme. We have designed these materials so that individual facilities can adapt the content to suit the needs of their service and researchers with minimal additional resource requirements.

During this virtual workshop we will discuss the format and development of the training materials and how we believe they could be adapted before presenting the materials themselves. These training materials are still in development, so we are keen to get feedback to enable us to further develop and improve them. Therefore, the workshop will close with a discussion session to allow attendees a chance to discuss the materials in small groups, and to allow presenters to gather valuable feedback.

This workshop will be particularly relevant to secure data facility professionals who currently deliver or who are considering delivering such training, or who have an interest in secure data access or statistical disclosure.

### News

#### [SSHOC Workshop Notes: Data Citation in Practice](#)

The findability of data and other resources is crucially dependent on good...

#### [Implementing EOSC together: read the report of the EOSC Symposium 2021](#)

The EOSC Symposium 2021 provided a key engagement opportunity for the EOSC...

#### [SSHOC Webinar Notes: SSHOC'ing drama in the cloud: the added value of SSHOC/CLARIN services](#)

Social science and humanities research infrastructures provide a variety of...

#### [SSHOC Workshop: Exploration of Society Through the Lens of Labour Market Related Documentation – CBAQuest - Post Event Report](#)

The world of work is changing rapidly. These changes present new opportunities...

#### [Onboarding Citizen Science and the role of research libraries: barriers and accelerators - Post Event Report](#)

The workshop Onboarding Citizen Science and the role of research libraries:...

# Going forward....

Key outcomes that will continue to develop:

- **White Paper and training materials**
  - Continues to guide secure data services, both old and new
  - Training materials selected to form the basis of training at GESIS & Bundesbank (so far)
- **Remote connection between the Safe Rooms at GESIS and UKDS**
  - Ready to welcome researchers - as soon as COVID allows!!
  - Wide range of data available
- **International Secure Data Access Professionals Network**
  - Continued/run in joint collaboration between UKDS and GESIS
  - 2-3 online meetings a year aiming at knowledge exchange, provision of support/resources, and to spark collaborations



# Opening access to research data in the archaeology domain

## Archaeology as a case study for FAIR

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

SSHOC Final Event  
**7 April 2022**  
Brussels, Belgium



This project is funded from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement No. 823782





# *D5.15 Report on opening access to research data in the Archaeology domain*

**Task 5.6: Examination of the issues and challenges faced in providing FAIR access to archaeological data, and review of the solutions adopted across Europe**

## **Approach**

- Archaeological data is extremely diverse, and therefore a useful case study to extrapolate best practice analysis across many Social Sciences and Humanities domains.
- As the leading domain-specific archive for archaeological data, the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) was an ideal test case to undertake an in-depth exploration for SSHOC.

# Intro to the Archaeology Data Service

**Domain Specific Digital Archive**  
**Set up in 1996**  
**Based at the University of York**

Mission: Support research, learning and teaching with free, high quality and dependable digital resources

- Digital preservation
- Free online access to data
- Guidance and support for data creators
- Research



# Intro to the Archaeology Data Service

## What do we hold?

- ArchSearch: Online catalogue indexing over 1.3 million metadata records including ADS collections
  - 1000+ Project Archives
  - 62,000+ Grey Lit Reports
- Metadata aggregated from over 30 UK national and regional historic environment inventories.

ads ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE

HOME ARCHSEARCH ARCHIVES LEARNING ADVICE OUR RESEARCH BLOG ABOUT US LOGIN

RESET QUERY

KEYWORD  SEARCH

1131170 Total results. << 123 >>

**ABBNEY FIELDS ABBEYMEAD**  
# English Heritage NMR Excavation Index for England  
Followed by excavation 14/86 (Event 652905). Observation of sewer trench.  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

**AINS BROOK SITE**  
# English Heritage NMR Excavation Index for England  
Evaluation and excavation of the site of a Viking period hoard recorded a disturbed burial with grave goods and a large Bronze Age enclosure. Metal detectorists had previously removed '7000' artefacts from the site, the location of which is kept secret.  
NORTH YORKSHIRE

**APPLEGARTH WEST OF ST ANDREWS CHURCHYARD**  
# English Heritage NMR Excavation Index for England  
Two small trial trenches in the garden of a 1960s bungalow adjacent to the churchyard boundary wall on the west side of St Andrew's Church revealed traces of the Roman road from the Mendips to the River Avon, possibly RR540. There were also indications of a possible Roman roadside settlement as well as earlier

**BROWSER BASIC**

▼ WHAT

- ▶ Event 32872
- ▶ Evidence 276111
- ▶ Maritime 48893
- ▶ Monument Types 992590
- ▶ Object Types 166196

▼ WHERE

- ▶ England 775432
- ▶ Scotland 293166
- ▶ Wales 41468

▼ WHEN

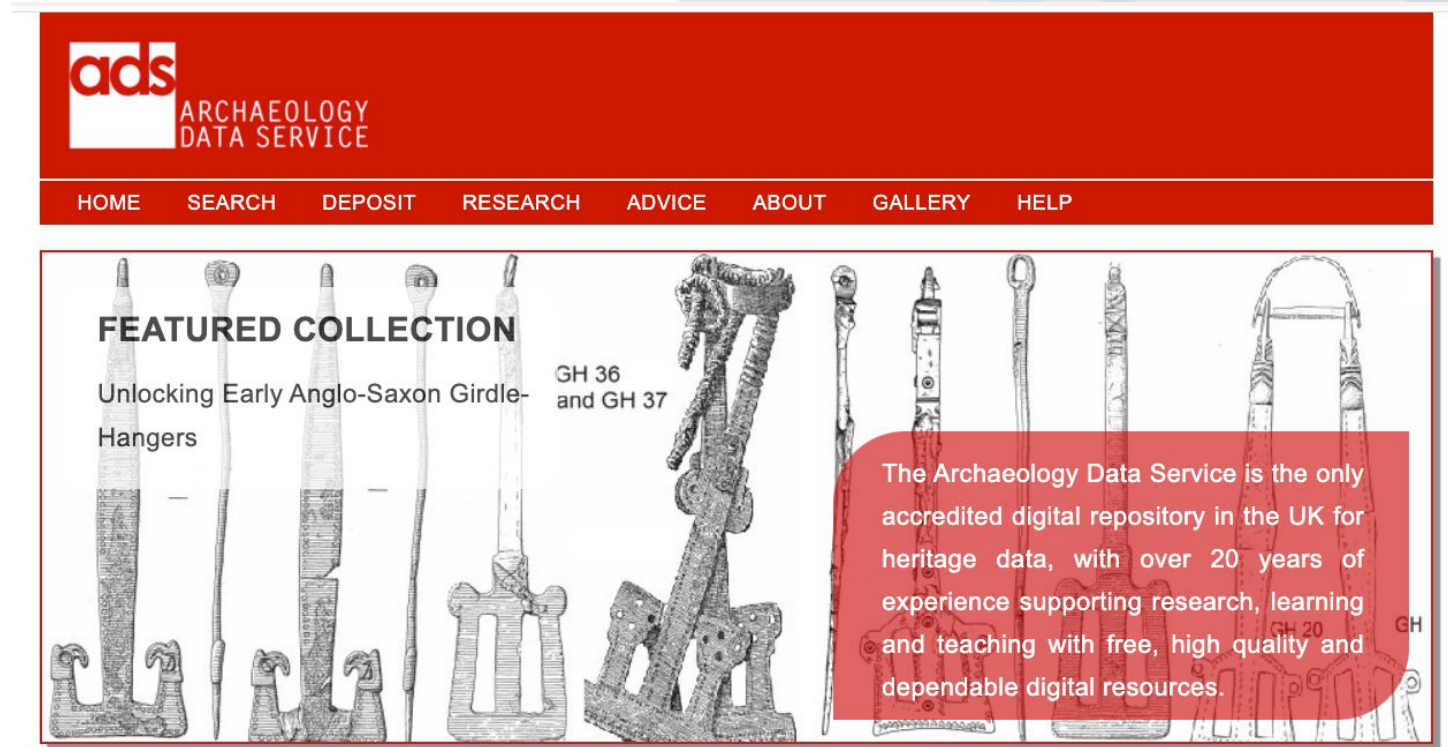
- ▶ Early Prehistoric 14807
- ▶ Later Prehistoric 92152
- ▶ Roman 78141
- ▶ Early Medieval 19531
- ▶ Medieval 136779
- ▶ Post Medieval 327500

**EXTERNAL ADVANCED MAP**

# Intro to the Archaeology Data Service

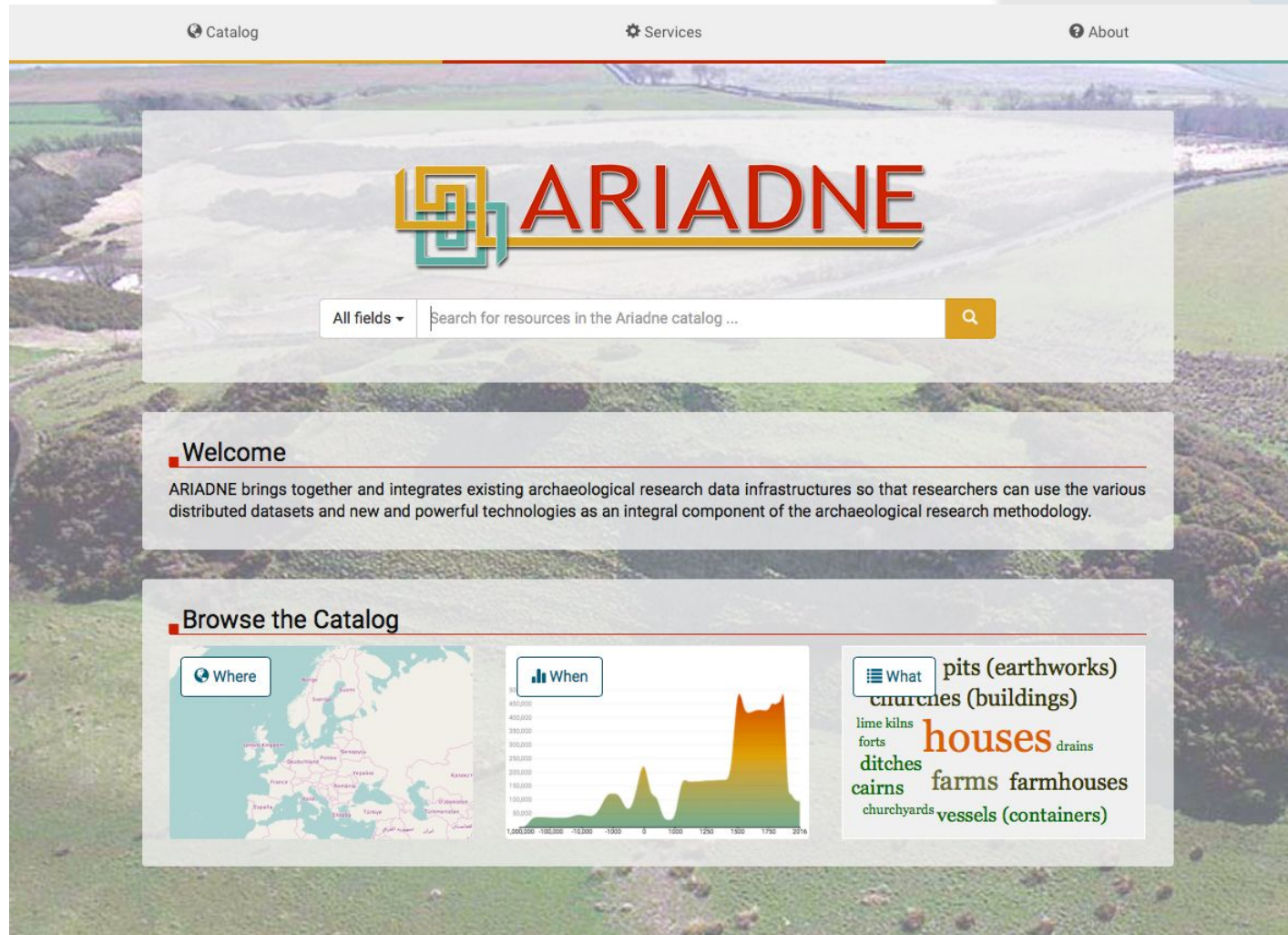
## What do we disseminate?

- Disseminate data we hold
- Provide integrated resource discovery across data we aggregate
- Also disseminate to other aggregators
  - OAI-PMH
  - Linked Data
  - Via Export





# Intro to the Archaeology Data Service



The screenshot shows the ARIADNE web interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Catalog', 'Services', and 'About'. The main header features the ARIADNE logo, which consists of a stylized 'A' made of colored squares followed by the word 'ARIADNE' in red. Below the logo is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'All fields' and a search button. The 'Welcome' section states: 'ARIADNE brings together and integrates existing archaeological research data infrastructures so that researchers can use the various distributed datasets and new and powerful technologies as an integral component of the archaeological research methodology.' The 'Browse the Catalog' section includes three interactive elements: a 'Where' map of Europe, a 'When' timeline graph showing data density from 1,000,000 BC to 2016 AD, and a 'What' list of archaeological features. The 'What' list includes: pits (earthworks), churches (buildings), lime kilns, forts, houses, drains, ditches, farms, farmhouses, cairns, churchyards, and vessels (containers). The word 'houses' is highlighted in orange.

Catalog Services About

## ARIADNE

All fields Search for resources in the Ariadne catalog ...

### Welcome

ARIADNE brings together and integrates existing archaeological research data infrastructures so that researchers can use the various distributed datasets and new and powerful technologies as an integral component of the archaeological research methodology.

### Browse the Catalog

**Where**

**When**

**What**

- pits (earthworks)
- churches (buildings)
- lime kilns
- forts
- houses
- drains
- ditches
- farms
- farmhouses
- cairns
- churchyards
- vessels (containers)

# *Intro to the Archaeology Data Service*

## **How is archaeological data different to other SSH data?**

- Archaeological research is often non-repeatable (e.g. excavation destroys the archaeological site) so the data becomes primary data.
- Digital data is also fragile and requires long-term stewardship.
  - This is why people who work with archaeological data are obsessed with preservation and data persistence.
- Archaeological data is typically very heterogeneous and difficult.
- Archaeologists will use any kind of research tool or methodology if it helps to answer their research questions, so they are digital early adopters of a huge range of data types, including scientific data (so not only a good SSH case study).

## *D5.15 Report on opening access to research data in the Archaeology domain*

**Task 5.6: Examination of the issues and challenges faced in providing FAIR access to archaeological data, and review of the solutions adopted across Europe**

### **Implementation**

- Overview of the FAIR landscape, including larger European and international alignments such as EOSC.
- Assessment of the current FAIRness of ADS.
- An automated assessment using the F-UJI tool developed by the FAIRsFAIR project.
- Discussion of how workflows may be developed to address FAIR data quality within a CoreTrustSeal accredited repository.

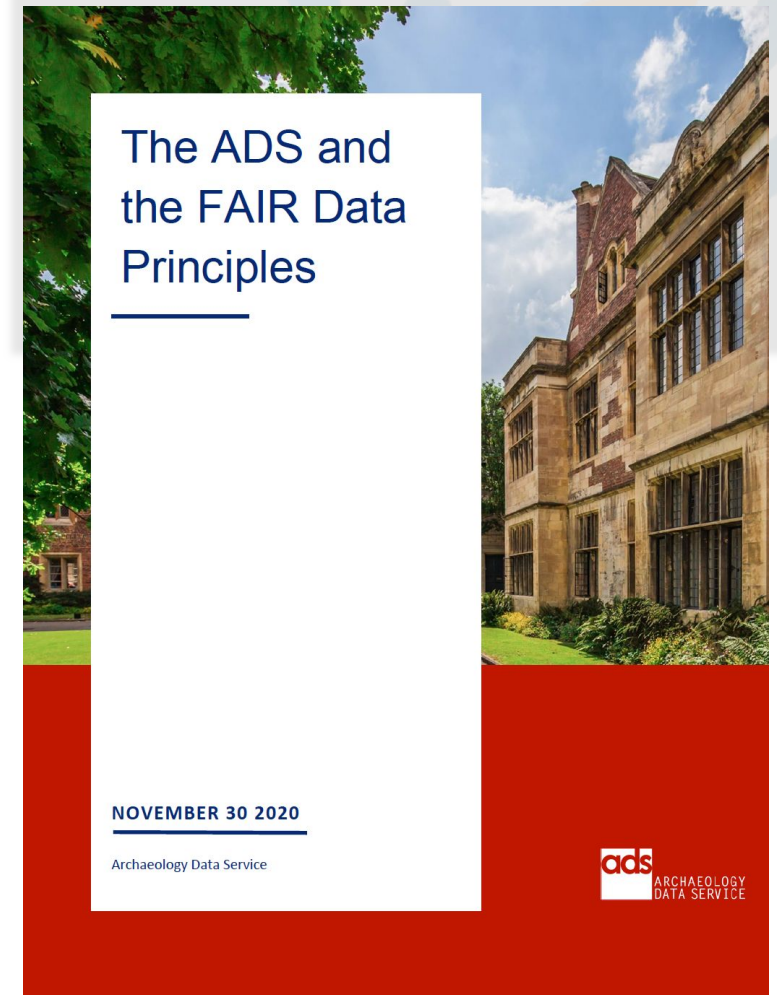


# Archaeology Data Service FAIR Audit

Led by Digital Archivist Ray Moore, who undertook our Core Trust Seal accreditation process, with input from all staff

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 made more FAIR



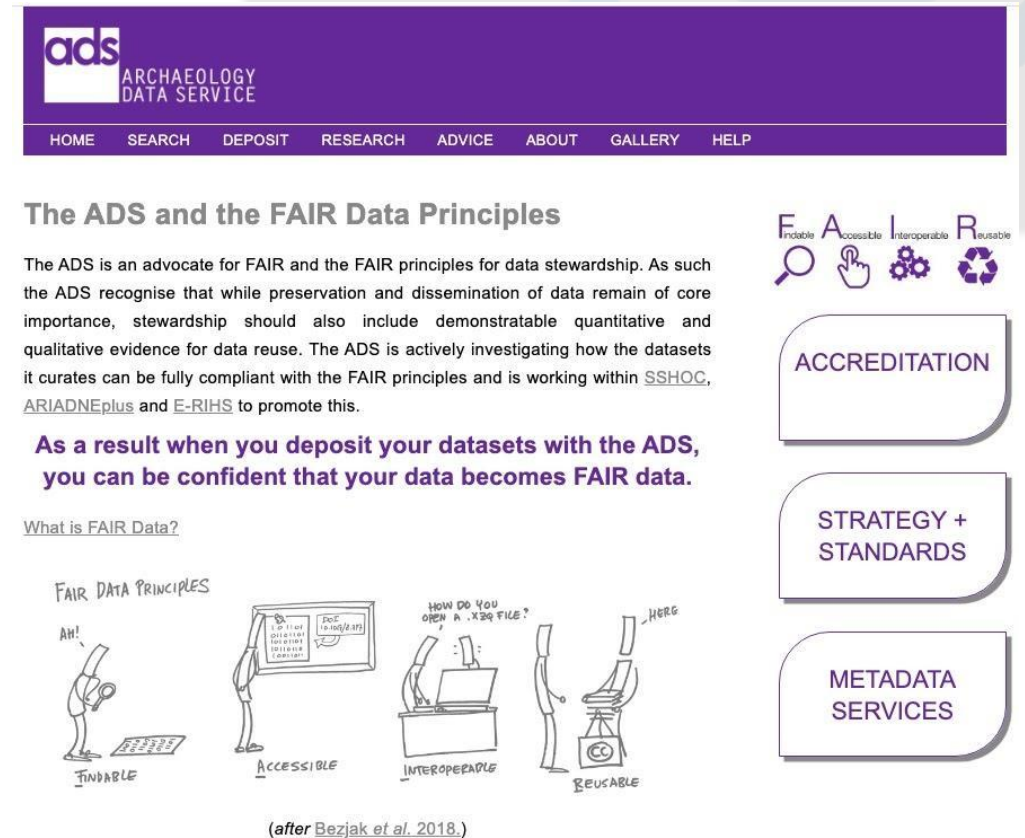


# Archaeology Data Service FAIR Audit

External audit was meant to provide transparency for users and depositors

- Most archaeologists are not familiar with the FAIR Principles
- Helps depositors understand the value of FAIR data and convey it in **funding applications** and as **impact indicators**
- Helps to promote best practice, both for data creators and data users
- Will continue to be updated as ADS works to make its data more FAIR

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



The screenshot shows the ADS website with a purple header. The main content area is titled "The ADS and the FAIR Data Principles". It explains that the ADS is an advocate for FAIR and the FAIR principles for data stewardship. It mentions that the ADS recognizes the importance of preservation and dissemination of data, and that it is actively investigating how its datasets can be fully compliant with the FAIR principles. It also mentions that the ADS is working within SSHOC, ARIADNEplus, and E-RIHS to promote this.

**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 demonstrable 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?](#)

**FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES**

Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable

ACCREDITATION

STRATEGY + STANDARDS

METADATA SERVICES







(after Bezjak et al. 2018.)

“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 none or minimal 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/>



# 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
	CoreTrustSeal	Cultural Heritage	Yuri Carrer Cristiana Bettella GianLuca Drago Giulio Turetta
	CoreTrustSeal	Multiple disciplines	Mikaela Lawrence Dominic Hogan Cynthia Love
	CoreTrustSeal WDS Regular Member	Earth System Science	Andrej Fast Amandine Kaiser Hannes Thiemann
	CoreTrustSeal	Multiple disciplines	Philipp Konzett (Uit/DataverseNO) Gustavo Durand (Harvard/Dataverse) Julian Gautier (Harvard/Dataverse)
	-	Multiple disciplines	Laura Huis in 't Veld Marion Wittenberg Paul Boon



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



# 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	

# Examples

## 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
- PReervation Metadata: Implementation Strategies (PREMIS)
- Getty metadata types





# 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.



# 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 <a href="http://purl.org/heritagedata">http://purl.org/heritagedata</a> it seems not be used in the metadata detected by F-UJI.	Rec.: Use vocabularies in schema.org as discussed here: <a href="https://github.com/ESIPFed/science-on-schema.org/issues/27">https://github.com/ESIPFed/science-on-schema.org/issues/27</a>

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



# Examples

## 12. (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.



# *D5.15 Report on opening access to research data in the Archaeology domain*

## **Task 5.6: Examination of the issues and challenges faced in providing FAIR access to archaeological data, and review of the solutions adopted across Europe**

### **Review**

- 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)

# *D5.15 Report on opening access to research data in the Archaeology domain*

**Task 5.6: Examination of the issues and challenges faced in providing FAIR access to archaeological data, and review of the solutions adopted across Europe**

## **Conclusion**

Undertaking this research was very useful to better understand how, *in practice*, FAIRness can be:

Implemented  
Assessed  
Communicated  
Improved

for archaeological data, and therefore SSH data (and beyond).



# Discussion

*[Questions from chat & F2F audience]*

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