

COLEX : Coopetition and Legislation in the Spanish Monarchy (16th-17th C.)

COLEX Horizon 2020 FAIR DMP

Admin details

Project Name COLEX : Coopetition and Legislation in the Spanish Monarchy (16th-17th C.)

Project Identifier COLEX - DMP - 1

Principal Investigator / Researcher Nicolas Simon 
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5618-4027>

Description The COLEX project aims to investigate the implementation of the princely legislation in the Spanish Low Countries through the concept of coopetition. Data will be collected for the purpose of qualitative analysis and evidence-based conclusions drawing.

Funder European Commission (Horizon 2020)

Version information

Version number

v. 1.0

Description

Initial version of the Data Management Plan (submitted within the first six months after the start of the project)

Date of first version

February 13, 2020

Date of last update

February 13, 2020

1. Data summary

What is the purpose of the data collection/generation and its relation to the objectives of the project?

The collection of data should make it possible to build up a coherent set of archival sources relating to the application of legislation in the early modern Habsburg Low Countries. The collection of these documents is indispensable for the execution of the project as they constitute the material from which research results can be presented.

What types and formats of data will the project generate/collect?

The project IP will transcribe archival documents held in BE and ES. The transcription of these documents will be done in a Word document. A .txt format will also be produced for data preservation.

Will you re-use any existing data and, if so, how?

The project will be able to make use of existing published sources (archival

material from Belgium and Spain) from the 17th century.

What is the origin of the data?

The archives are originally kept in several depositories in Belgium & Spain.

What is the expected size of the data (if known)?

The size of the data can't be expected prior to the project's completion.

To whom might the data be useful ('data utility')?

The archives collected and transcribed will be useful for all researchers working on the political and legal history of Europe in early modern times (16th-18th c.).

2.1 FAIR data: Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

Are the data produced and/or used in the project discoverable with metadata?

All the data produced and collected during the project will be provided with metadata.

Are the data produced and/or used in the project identifiable and locatable by means of a standard identification mechanism?

A unique identifier is associated with each piece of data and thus makes it possible to cite the data regardless of its actual location: the proposed solution is based on the assignment of "handle" type identifiers, which have a generic addressing mechanism, with no link to the institution that conducts the research. This is what makes access to the data sustainable, even in the event of a change or evolution of the institution conducting the project.

What naming conventions do you follow?

Each file will contain three elements identifying the location of the archival records, the fonds in which they are kept and the identification number in the fonds in question. In practice, these naming conventions will use abbreviations to facilitate file naming (e.g. AGR_PEA_1 means Archives générales du royaume, Papiers d'État et de l'Audience, n°1). A list of abbreviations will also be produced and regularly updated.

Will search keywords be provided that optimize possibilities for re-use?

Search keywords will be provided for each file of transcribed archival material.

What is your approach for clear versioning?

Versioning of files including transcriptions of archival documents will be based on semantic versioning. The version of each file will be indicated following the naming convention (ex/AGR_PEA_1_v1). Each update of a document after correction of possible errors will be specified. Version 1 of a document may thus be the subject of several updates (e.g. AGR_PEA_1_v11

is version 1, update 1 of the transcribed archival material). A table detailing all the updated versions of the files will be available on the project website. A second table listing the updates made will also be put on the project website.

What metadata will be created?

In practice the descriptive metadata will be expressed conventionally, using the standard extended Dublin Core format (dcterms).

2.2. FAIR data: Making data openly accessible

Which data produced and/or used in the project will be made openly available as the default? If some data is kept closed provide a rationale for doing so.

The data will be deposited on a regular basis on the repository and made immediately accessible.

How will the data be made accessible?

The data will be deposited on Zenodo, an European funded repository which matches all the criteria related to FAIR policy.

What methods or software tools are needed to access the data? Is documentation about the software needed to access the data included? Is it possible to include the relevant software (e.g. in open source code)?

No software is needed to access the data.

Where will the data and associated metadata, documentation, and code be deposited? Have you explored appropriate arrangements with the identified repository?

Data will be deposited on Zenodo which supports open science and FAIR practices in data management

If there are restrictions on use, how will access be provided?

The data stored on Zenodo will be accessible and searchable via the platform. A community (group dedicated to the project) will be created in order to facilitate the communication about COLEX. Zenodo is accessible free of charge without the need to create a user account.

2.3. FAIR data: Making data interoperable

Are the data produced in the project interoperable? What data and metadata vocabularies, standards or methodologies will you follow to make your data interoperable?

Archival transcription documents will be deposited as plain text (.txt) allowing a complete reuse of all the data.

Will you be using standard vocabularies for all data types present in your data set, to allow inter-disciplinary interoperability? In case it is unavoidable that you use uncommon or generate project specific ontologies or vocabularies, will you provide mappings to

more commonly used ontologies?

The research project falls within the field of Humanities where the use of specific ontologies is more the norm than a standardized vocabulary. These specific ontologies will be explained in order to enable interdisciplinary interoperability.

2.4. FAIR data: Increase data re-use (through clarifying licenses)

How will the data be licensed to permit the widest re-use possible?

The data produced within the framework of this project constitute a retranscription of archives held in depots dependent on the Belgian and Spanish States.

Access to the archives is free of charge for any individual.

The COLEX project has no rights over the original documents kept in the archives.

The re-use of the files containing the retranscription of the archives made by Nicolas Simon, PI of the project, is however subject to a [Creative Commons licence CC-BY-4.0](#) and the [Open Data Commons licence ODC-BY 1.0](#).

When will the data be made available for re-use? If applicable, specify why and for what period a data embargo is needed.

All accumulated data will be made public for reuse by third parties.

Are the data produced and/or used in the project usable by third parties, in particular after the end of the project? If the re-use of some data is restricted, explain why.

The data will be usable by third parties during and after the end of the project.

How long is it intended that the data remains re-usable?

There is no time limit regarding the reuse of the data.

Are data quality assurance processes described?

The entire process of data collection and processing will be described in a document specifically dedicated to this purpose.

3. Allocation of resources

What are the costs for making data FAIR in your project? How will these costs be covered?

Management of project data is free of charge via Zenodo.

Who will be responsible for data management in your project?

The researcher - Nicolas Simon - is responsible for data management.

What are the costs and potential value of long term preservation?

The data deposited on Zenodo may be preserved beyond the project period for an indefinite period of time. The possible decision to no longer make certain data accessible will eventually be taken by Nicolas Simon, PI of the project.

4. Data security

What provisions are in place for data security (including data recovery as well as secure storage and transfer of sensitive data)?

The data will be stored safely for the future in same cloud infrastructure as research data from CERN's [Large Hadron Collider](#) and using CERN's battle-tested repository software [Invenio](#), which is used by some of the world's largest repositories such as [INSPIRE HEP](#) and [CERN Document Server](#).

5. Ethical aspects

Are there any ethical or legal issues that can have an impact on data sharing?

Not relevant

6. Other issues

Do you make use of other national/funder/sectorial/departmental procedures for data management? If yes, which ones?

The project does not use any other nation/funder/sectorial/departmental procedures for data management.