
COSMO-ART

Plan de gestion de données créé à l'aide de DMP OPIDoR

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Résumé du projet :

COSMO-ART project aims to propose a new methodology based on a Cosmopolitan Approach to assess uses and perceptions of rock art sites in order to fulfil international requirement of cultural heritage sustainable management. Elaborated since 2000 by several members of the research consortium in the Maloti-Drakensberg World Heritage Site (South Africa), COSMO-ART project proposes to test the transferability of the method by investigating two other key regions: 1/ the Kimberley area, South Africa and 2/ the ≠Gaingu Conservancy, Erongo, Namibia. Such cosmopolitan approach requires to develop a systemic, diachronic and interdisciplinary approach, crossing the contributions of archaeology, history, museography, human and social geography, environmental and cultural anthropology, geomorphology, materials sciences. The project is split into 3 interdependent WP: 1/ Rock art heritage contexts; 2/ Sites uses and heritage perceptions; 3/ Tourist activities and public presentation.

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Droits d'auteur

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COSMO-ART

1. Data summary

Purpose of data collection/generation

- Document field (interview, site analysis, sample collection) and lab work (sample analysis).
- Provide material for various types of inter-disciplinary analyses.
- Generate an integrated GIS for heritage values.

Relation to objectives

- Collect data to answer questions about the various (local communities, visitors, institutions, scientific community) perception and discourses on rock art, about the uses and condition of sites and about their presentation.
- Generate an integrated GIS to provide local communities and stakeholders with maps and other documents to help them better assess and use heritage values attributed to the studied rock art sites.

Types and formats

- Photos (digital).
- Films (digital).
- Sound records (digital).
- Graphic documents (digital - native or scanned - and hard copy).
- Text documents (digital - native or scanned - and hard copy).
- Forms (digital - native or scanned - and hard copy).
- Measurements and chemical analyses (digital).
- Geological samples (object).

Existing data re-used

- Archival documents.
- Data from previous work of consortium members.
- Publications.

Origin

- Field and lab work.
- Archives (including those of consortium members).
- Publications.

Size

- Estimation of photos: 2.5M x (weeks of fieldworks x 500 + weeks of lab work x 20 + scanned photos)
- Estimation of films:
- Estimation of sound records:
- Estimation of measurements:
- Material sample: about 40 rock samples, stored in a 30x25x10 cm box

Utility

- Collected data: members of the research consortium. Other researchers working in the fields of the consortium (heritage, archaeology, geography, social sciences, geosciences, materials sciences...)
- Generated data: local communities, institutional heritage managers (site management and development, mediation), public and private developers (tourism), rock art researchers

2. FAIR data

Metadata will be attached to digital (native and digitised) data using house standards base on a combination of various existing standards because of the interdisciplinary nature of the project. Possible useful standards are: Midas-Heritage (archeology and hertiage), ISO 19115 (geography) or the OGC Sensor Observation Service (SOS) Interface Standard (chemical analyses and sampling).

A naming convention for all files and samples as well as an index of relevant keywords (based on standards) shall be

agreed upon by the consortium during the kick off workshop.

Hard data (hard copies of graphic or text documents, geological samples...) will be listed, following a standardized naming convention, and tracked during the study and after handling in the final storage facility. It will be made sure that digital data generated from these hard data (for instance chemical analyses from geological samples) are linked.

During the project, access to data will be restricted to the members of the consortium and direct collaborators (collaborative GIS). Digital data will be stored on the servers of EDYTEM laboratory, with a backup at the the MUST platform (University Savoie Mont Blanc). Data stored on the EDYTEM servers will be accessible to all members of the consortium and direct collaborators through a password protected Internet connection. A web interface will be created by the engineer in charge of the project's data management to ease access to data during and after the project.

After the end of the project, digital data will be stored on the EDYTEM servers and MUST platform during XXX and handled in XXX research data repository for long term storage. They will then be openly available, provided ethic clearance for interviews and photos of people (people's name).

Back-ups of the digital data will be stored in XXX in South Africa and XXX in Namibia.

Hard copies of documents will be stored in the archives of EDYTEM.

Collected geological samples will be sent back to the countries of origin and stored by the relevant heritage authorities, as integral parts of rock art sites. They will be accompanied with a digital copy of all data generated from them.

Interoperability will be kept as high as possible by use of common formats and software, open source as often as possible, according to availability and performance and quality requirement for the research. The interoperability be greatly improved by the integration of most data within a project GIS.

It is anticipated that data resulting from measurements and chemical analyses will show a relatively low interoperability as the raw data are produced by proprietary software linked to analytical tools. As often as possible, these raw data will be converted from proprietary to open source formats to increase interoperability.

Data will be licensed under a Creative Commons license.

Generated data aimed at local communities and heritage managers will be made available quickly, possibly before the end of the project, with the restriction that they are not re-used for research before an embargo period of XXX years after the end of the project.

Other data will be available after an embargo period of XXX years after the end of the project, to allow final publication of the project results.

The quality of the data will be checked through a moderating process, to make sure that the data provided by the members of the consortium agree with the specification agreed upon. The use of an GIS integrating most of the data will ease the process as most of the moderation will be performed during the inclusion of the data into the GIS.

Re-usable data will be released for an indefinite length of time.

3. Allocation of resources

Data management will be primarily under the responsibility of a development engineer hired for the project and who will work in tandem with the research engineer hired to develop a GIS integrating most of the collected and generated data. Costs:

- DMP development engineer: €48114
- GIS research engineer: €61630
- DMP computer: €1000
- Data storage (hard drives connected to EDYTEM servers): €200
- Data storage backup (MUST platform): €1000

Costs will be covered through funding requested for the project.

4. Data security

The servers at EDYTEM and the MUST platform are dedicated to the storage scientific data storage and provide

controlled and secure conditions. The MUST platform is an institutional facility (University of Savoie Mont Blanc) with all required expertise.

The storage in two different physical locations also provide good guarantee against accidental loss.

The project doesn't deal with data that can be considered as sensitive and that require advanced protection measures.

5. Ethical aspects

The collection of personal data during the project (interviews, photos) will be done according to usual ethical procedures and kept anonymous. Metadata will be accessible through the DMP, but the content of the interviews will be kept confidential in order to follow directives of the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (2016/679).

6. Other

Question sans réponse.