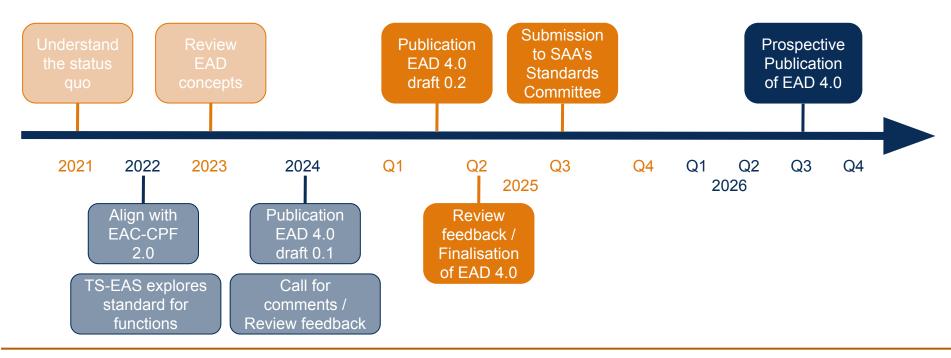


Be part of the major revision of the Encoded Archival Description (EAD)

Final Call for Comments, 7 April to 9 May 2025



Updated timeline of the revision





Benefits of EAD 4.0



Benefits of EAD 4.0

Developed by and for cultural heritage professionals around the world.







Aligns EAD with EAC-CPF 2.0. Enhances interoperability across standards. Allows greater data reuse.



2 Sustainable

Implements the latest archival concepts and models.

Improves linking between descriptive elements.

Supports richer relations between records and agents.





3 Exchangeable

Focuses on EAD as a data encoding and exchange standard.

Enhances linked data support.

Supports relations comprehensively.

4

Extensible

Streamlines specific elements into reusable ones.

Enables reuse of external formatting schemas.

Limits mixed content to three built-in elements.



The main differences between draft 0.1 and 0.2





- The basic content model of <formAvailable> is now closer to the other entity elements (e.g. <agent>) than to the narrative elements (e.g. <scopeContent>)
- It includes <label>, <role>,
 <placeName>, the date elements,
 <descriptiveNote> and a
 @formAvailableType attribute



- <formAvailable> retains the full <relations> element to emphasise its importance in the relation of archival records and their instantiations
- This is different from the other entity elements which include a simpler <relationship> element



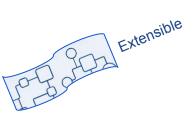
- Representing all and any instantiations of an archival record,
 <formAvailable> now includes all elements that might differ from one instantiation to another (e.g. analogue or digital, but also .jpg or .tiff and high resolution image or thumbnail)
- First and foremost, this includes elements of physical description (i.e. <dimensions>, <extent>,
 <physFacet>, <physicalOrTechnical Requirements>)
- Apart from <extent>, these are now only available in <formAvailable>



- Additionally, <formAvailable> now includes elements of identification (<container>, <formAvailableId>) and narrative elements (<accessConditions>, <accruals>, <arrangement>, <custodHist>, <processInfo>, <separatedMaterial>, <sourceOfAcquisition>, <useConditions>)
- These also remain available in <archDesc> and <c>



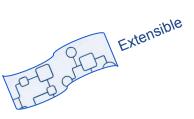
- With this, anyone starting fresh with EAD 4.0 can use <formAvailable> to more completely encode information about different instantiations and is now closer to the relevant entity in Records in Contexts
- Anyone coming from a previous
 version of EAD can still encode most
 information in <archDesc> and the
 <c> elements, while using the
 <relations> element of
 <formAvailable> for interoperability
- This approach can then be extended step by step to the full encoding of instantiations



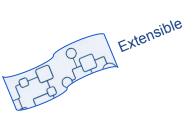
- The encoding of roles and types of related entities (agents, functions, places, subjects, plus instantiations via <formAvailable>) has now been aligned
- To make a clearer distinction between the type of entity and the role that this entity has towards the archival records being described, types are now encoded in context-specific attributes, while roles are encoded in elements



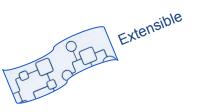
- As a result of this, <agent>,
 <function>, <place>, and <subject>
 now all include a generic <role>
 element
- Context-specific type attributes were added (@agentType, @functionType, @placeType, and @subjectType)
- The values of these can be managed in <control>, which is why @localType has been removed



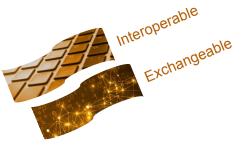
- Additionally, the names or titles of these related entities is now encoded in a generic <label> element
- Furthermore, the element to encode the relation between the related entity and the archival records described has been renamed to <relationship> in line with the general changes around roles and types



- These changes also have been applied to the singular <relation> element
- This now also includes the generic <label> and <role> elements, while @targetType and @relationType are now encoded using attributes
- Additionally, <relation> now also only uses the simple <placeName> element for any geographic characterisation



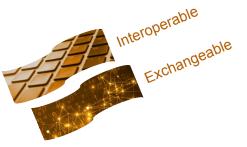
- A final change in line with this revision is the addition of new attributes (@referredEntityType and @referredEntityRelationship) to <referringString>
- As <referringString> remains an element to be used in mixed content scenarios, however, no further sub-elements or attributes were added



Encoding of physical description and dates

Alignment and focus on one way of encoding

- The variety of <physDesc>,
 <physDescStructured>, and
 <physDesc> has been removed
- Instead, the former sub-elements for encoding physical description are now reinstated (i.e. <extent>,
 <dimensions>, <genreForm>, and
 <physFacet>)
- In this context, the encoding of amounts and units of measurement in <extent> and <dimensions> has been aligned to using <quantity> and the renamed <unitOfMeasurement>



Encoding of physical description and dates

Alignment and focus on one way of encoding

- Similarly, the variety of <unitDate>
 <unitDateStructured> has been
 removed
- There is now only one element to encode the date of creation of the archival record, which is simply named <unitDate>
- This includes the triad of <date>,
 <dateRange>, and <dateSet> and a
 new element called <textualDate> for
 encoding dates that cannot, or at
 least not easily, be expressed in a
 standardised way

Other changes in draft 0.2



Renamed, replaced and new elements

- <otherFindAid> is now more generally named <otherDescription> to encompass the variety of potentially existing other descriptions of the same archival records
- <materialSpec> has been found to be too imprecise respectively too generically used as a catch-all element
- It is hence replaced by a generic <other/dentificationData> element to capture any information that cannot be encoded in other elements within <identificationData>

Renamed, replaced and new elements

- Additionally, a new
 <recordTypeSpecificStatement> is
 introduced which allows for encoding
 more specific details depending on
 the record type
- Next to narrative sub-elements,
 <recordTypeSpecificStatement> also
 includes <objectXMLWrap> to enable
 the integration of information specific
 to certain types of records, but
 encoded in other standard formats

Renamed, replaced and new elements

- Similarly, <objectXMLWrap> has been enabled as an optional sub-element of <descriptiveNote>
- <physLoc> has been removed in favor of using the new <place> element
- <descriptiveNote> is now used instead of <identificationDataNote> which aligns with the <identity> element in EAC-CPF and the future EAC-F

Changes in attributes

- @localType and
 @localTypeDeclarationReference
 have been enabled in <reference>
- @parent has been removed from <container> in favor of the generic @target attribute
- Instead of a TS-EAS version of @base, @xml:base is recommended to be used in <ead>,
 <control>, <archDesc>, <sources>,
 <relations> and the numbered and unnumbered <c> elements if a base URI is to be defined

Changes in attributes

- The changes around encoding types have resulted in the addition of further @...TypeEncoding attributes in <control>
- These will point to EAS lists with values for types of agents, extents, functions, instantiations, places, referred entities in mixed content contexts, relations, subjects, and target entities
- The list of ISO standards that can be referred to for encoding countries and languages has been extended

Where to find more information



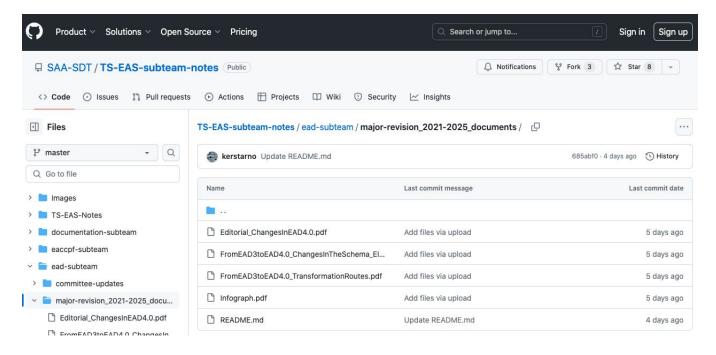


Find all information on the SAA website



https://www2.archivists.org/groups/technical-subcommittee-on-encoded-archival-standards-ts-eas/call-for-comments-revision-of-e-0

Find all information on the TS-EAS GitHub page



https://github.com/SAA-SDT/TS-EAS-subteam-notes/tree/master/ead-subteam/major-revision_2021-2025_documents