WISDOM
Horizon 2020 FAIR DMP +

Version information

Version number

v1.0

Description

Initial DMP

Date of first version

05.03.2025

Date of last update

05.03.2025

1. Data summary

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

The purpose of the data collection is to facilitate a cross-cultural legal analysis of women's involvement in rituals and legal procedures in three regions of the early medieval West: the Salian Franks, the Lombards, and early medieval Ireland. This research is grounded in the examination of primary legal texts, from which all relevant paragraphs concerning women will be extracted, translated, and categorised by region. The collected data will support the construction of paradigms for key legal aspects such as inheritance patterns, enabling systematic comparison through comparative tables. Other resources, such as manuscript scans of legal texts, will not be stored as they are available online and will only be referenced for consultation. The data collection is thus directly tied to the project's objective of developing a cross-cultural legal paradigm for understanding women's legal status and rights in early medieval Europe.

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

The project will generate and collect textual data extracted from early medieval legal texts, as well as structured comparative analyses. Specifically, the data includes:

- Extracted legal provisions: Passages related to women from the earliest legal texts of the Salian Franks, the Lombards, and the Old Irish laws. (WP2)
- Translations: Modern-language translations of the extracted texts from Latin and Old Irish. (WP2)
- Analytical materials: Comparative tables, paradigms of legal patterns (e.g., inheritance structures), and explanatory textual analysis. (WP3)
- Drawings or visual representations: If applicable, any sketches or diagrams used to illustrate legal concepts. (dissemination)

These data will be stored primarily in text-based formats, such as Microsoft Word (.docx) and PDF (.pdf), and structured tables may be created in Excel (.xlsx) or as embedded tables within Word documents. If drawings are included, they may be stored as image files (.png, .jpeg) or within Word/PDF documents.

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

The project will re-use existing data in several ways:

- Comparing translations: Existing translations (physical books) of early medieval legal texts will be consulted and compared with the project's own translations to ensure accuracy and highlight differences in interpretation. These existing translations will be referenced appropriately.
- Reusing previously published data: Some data from the researcher's own prior publications will be incorporated into the analysis where relevant. This will be clearly cited and built upon for further comparison and synthesis. Permission will se sought to reuse data.
- Consulting manuscript scans: While the project will not store manuscript scans, it will reference publicly available digital scans of legal texts and editions for verification and transcription purposes (https://www.isos.dias.ie; https://medieval.bodleian.ox.ac.uk; https://www.dmgh.de/index.htm).
- Newly generated data (e.g., original translations and comparative analysis) may be preserved and shared, subject to the FAIR principles.

What is the origin of the data?

The data for this project originates from Early medieval legal texts. These texts exist in manuscript form, in printed critical editions and/or translations.
The methodology entails:

Text Extraction and Translation:

- Relevant legal provisions concerning women will be manually extracted from the texts.
- Translations from Latin and Old Irish into a modern language will be produced.
- Tools: Microsoft Word, online dictionary for Old Irish (https://dil.ie).

Comparative Analysis and Data Structuring:

- Extracted texts will be categorized by theme (e.g., inheritance, marriage laws).
- Legal paradigms will be constructed based on these categories.
- Comparative tables will be created to highlight differences and similarities across regions.

Tools: Microsoft Excel (for structured tables), Word (for text-based paradigms).

Drawings/Visual Representations:

- Any diagrams or sketches used to illustrate legal structures will be created manually and subsequently photographed.
- Tools: Hand-drawn sketches, phone camera for jpg to preserve digital copies.

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

The size of the data is negligible and well within storage space. (estimated 75MB)

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

The data generated in this project — translations, extracted legal provisions, comparative legal paradigms, and visual representations — will be valuable to the following groups:
1. Academics
The data will contribute to scholarship in multiple fields, particularly:

- Historians of law & legal historians – for understanding the evolution of legal traditions concerning women.
- Medievalists – for insights into early medieval societies and legal cultures.
- Women's historians – for examining the legal status of women in different early medieval traditions.
- Celticists – for access to Old Irish legal texts and translations.
- Anthropologists – for the impact of literacy on oral procedures and rituals.
- Legal linguists – for linguistic and philological analysis of early legal terminology.
- Comparative historians – for cross-cultural analysis of legal systems.

2. General Public & Policy Makers

The research will have a broader impact beyond academia by informing:

- Gender-awareness initiatives – by providing historical context to discussions on women's legal status and rights.
- Policy makers & women's groups – for comparative historical perspectives on legal frameworks affecting women's rights.

3. Educators & Students

The project's artistic and visual elements (drawings, potential graphic novel format) will make the material accessible and engaging for:

- Students – particularly those studying history, law, or gender studies.
- Educators – who can use the visual representations to teach legal and historical concepts in an engaging way.

By making early medieval legal texts on women more accessible and comprehensible — both through translation and visual representation — this project bridges academic research with public engagement. It fosters interdisciplinary dialogue and enhances understanding of historical legal traditions, their cultural contexts, and their modern implications.

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

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

1. Metadata for Project Data

Each dataset (including extracted legal texts, translations, comparative tables, and visual materials) will be described using key metadata elements, such as:

- Title – A descriptive title for each dataset (e.g., *Extracted Legal Texts on Women from Salic Law*).
- Description – A summary of the dataset's content and purpose.
- Date – Date of creation or modification.
- Creator(s) – The researcher(s) responsible for generating the data.
- Keywords – Terms such as *Salic law, Lombard law, Old Irish law, inheritance patterns, comparative table x.*
- Geographical & Temporal Scope – Early medieval Europe (c. 500–1000 CE).
- File format – e.g., .docx, .pdf, .xlsx, .png.
- Methodology – Brief documentation on data collection, translation, and analysis methods.

2. Metadata Standards

- The project will follow ManGo (active data management platform) metadata standards ('schemas') to ensure proper citation, identification, and retrieval of datasets.
- If deposited in an institutional repository, metadata will adhere to the repository's specific standards (KU Leuven Lirias complies with FAIR principles).

3. Documentation for Future Reuse

- A 'readme' file will accompany datasets, providing details on methodology, sources, definitions, and file formats.
- Where applicable, metadata will be embedded within file headers (e.g., in Word or Excel properties).
- If drawings or graphic elements are included, metadata will specify their content, purpose, and authorship.

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

Yes. ManGO is integrated with KU Leuven's RDR, allowing for seamless transfer of data between the two platforms. This integration enables researchers to manage their data actively in ManGO and, upon completion, publish it in the RDR, where datasets can be assigned DOIs. This process ensures that data is both identifiable and locatable through standard identification mechanisms.

What naming conventions do you follow?

The project files will be organized into hierarchical folders based on key categories (Sources, Translations, Individual Analysis, Comparison, Tables, Graphics, Outputs, Metadata Documentation).
The naming conventions will follow a structured format:
Category_Region_ContentType_Date_Version.fileformat (Example:

Comparison_Lombard_OldIrish_Marriage_2025_03_04_v1.docx)
This structured format includes the key elements: category, region, content type, date, version. Drafts and revisions are labeled with version numbers v1, v2, final. Major updates are saved in new files instead of overwriting old ones. Backup copies are periodically archived in a dedicated subfolder.

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

Yes. Keywords will be provided to enhance the findability and re-use of the data, and help categorize the datasets (Medieval law, early medieval legal history, comparative legal studies, etc.) Keywords will be embedded in metadata for each dataset, included in repository submissions, and used in file names and folder descriptions.

What is your approach for clear versioning?

Version Numbering System
Each file will follow a semantic versioning system: Filename_YYYYMMDD_vX.Y (Example for major revision: Translation_SalianLaw_Inheritance_20200403_v2.0.docx)
Versioning Rules
v1.0, first completed version of a file
v1.1, v.1.2, etc. for minor updates
v2.0, v3.0, etc. for major revisions
final, document is in its definitive form for publication or archiving.
Old versions will be moved to a dedicated 'Archive' folder.
Metadata will include version history.

What metadata will be created?

Metadata standards will follow ManGo. Metadata schemas will ensure consistency.

- Title – A descriptive title for each dataset (e.g., *Extracted Legal Texts on Women from Salic Law*).
- Description – A summary of the dataset's content and purpose.
- Date – Date of creation or modification.
- Creator(s) – The researcher(s) responsible for generating the data.
- Keywords – Terms such as *Salic law, Lombard law, Old Irish law, inheritance patterns, comparative table x.*
- Geographical & Temporal Scope – Early medieval Europe (c. 500–1000 CE).
- File format – e.g., .docx, .pdf, .xlsx, .png.
- Methodology – Brief documentation on data collection, translation, and analysis methods.

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.

Metadata, methodology descriptions, and newly generated paradigms will be made openly available by default. If the publication strategy countermines this rule, access will be restricted in accordance with the FAIR principles and repository guidelines for pre-print versions. Open data will be published under a Creative Commons license (e.g., CC-BY) to allow reuse with attribution.

How will the data be made accessible?

The data will be made available through the KU Leuven Research Repository Lirias, imported from ManGo.

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)?

Since the project relies on widely available software, there is no strong need to include software with the dataset.
Software needed: Microsoft Word, pdf reader, excel, text editor, image viewer, (GitHub)

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

KU Leuven Repository Lirias, ManGo

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

Where restrictions are necessary, delayed public release will be granted through the repository, but internal release will be granted immediately (no embargo).

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?

Yes. Widely accepted machine-readable formats, standard metadata fields, and cross-disciplinary keywords will be used. These will follow the standardization in ManGo.

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?

Standard vocabularies will be used in the project whenever possible (International Medieval Bibliography, ManGo Metadata schema, ISO language codes). When handling culture-specific terminology (mostly affecting Old Irish legal terminology) that has no direct equivalent, a mapping to the closest equivalent in Latin and/or early High German/Frankish will be provided (glossary or conversion table) together with a clear explanation of usage/definition.

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

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

License type: CC BY 4.0.

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

Where possible, data will be made available immediately (pre-prints) and the latest upon publication (EU open-access rules apply).

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.

Yes, the data will be fully usable by third parties after the project ends, in line with the CC BY 4.0 license. It will be available through the KU Leuven repository Liras. Data access might be temporarily restricted until publication is completed.

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

The data remains re-usable indefinitely (open science principles). Secure, long-term storage is ensured through the repository and DOIs. Should the retention period be limited, efforts will be made to deposit in Open AIRE to ensure long-term access.

Are data quality assurance processes described?

Yes, quality assurance measures include:

- Double-checking translations for consistency and peer-review where appropriate
- Use of controlled vocabularies (including metadata), adherence to established referencing guidelines and data structuring formats
- Version tracking, clear documentation and regular backups in multiple locations (ManGo, external hard drives, cloud storage)
- External validation of paradigms (consulting colleagues).

3. Allocation of resources

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

Costs are eligible as part of the Horizon 2020 grant.

Who will be responsible for data management in your project?

I am the responsible person for all activities. My project manager in ManGo will share access to all data.

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

The costs will be covered by KU Leuven's research infrastructure. Repositories like OpenAIRE (my backup repository) are free to use for standard datasets and offer permanent DOIs for citation and discoverability.

4. Data security

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

My project includes multiple layers of data security. The primary storage happens in ManGo and the KU Leuven repository Liras, both institutionally managed, with automatic backups and long-term accessibility. In addition, there is local storage of working files on my laptop, encrypted and regularly backed up to external storage. I also use a secondary backup in the form of an external password-protected hard drive. It provides an offline backup in case of system failure, and is kept in a secure location to prevent unauthorized access.

The data recovery plan includes automated institutional backups, also to cloud and local drives, as well as regular external hard drive backups. No sensitive personal data is included, all stored data is password protected.

5. Ethical aspects

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

There are no significant ethical concerns related to my dataset. It consists exclusively of historical legal texts and comparative analyses. Intellectual property rights and EU open science policies apply.

6. Other issues

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

Yes, data is stored in ManGo and KU Leuven repository Lirias in compliance with RDM policy. I also adhere to the funder's requirements (EU Grant Agreement) in term of CC BY 4.0 licenses, FAIR principles, and OpenAIRE compliance.

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GDPR record

Have you registered personal data processing activities for this project?

Question not answered.

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DPIA

Have you performed a DPIA for the personal data processing activities for this project?

Question not answered.

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