

Critical FAIRness or Is FAIRing CAREing?

Open Science in Practice- Based Research in Art and Design

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Critical FAIRness: An Exploratory Study on Open Research Data in Art and Design

- Funding: swissuniversities: ORD Grant: Programme Open Science I, Phase B – ORD 2022-2024; Swiss Open Research Data Grants; Track A: Explore projects
- Duration: 2023–2024
- Institution: Basel Academy of Art and Design FHNW, Critical Media Lab
- Project lead: Dr. Lucie Kolb
- Project coordinator: Dr. Patrizia Munforte

Academy of Art and Design (HGK) FHNW



Pati Grabowicz, Academy of Art and Design FHNW, 2023.

- Dreispitz, Münchenstein, Basel
- 750 Students
- 250 Lectures and Staff
- 5 Institutes: Institute Arts and Design Education (IADE), Institute Contemporary Design Practices (ICDP), Institute Art Gender Nature (IAGN), Institute Digital Communication Environments (IDCE), and Institute Experimental Design and Media Cultures (IXDM)

Critical Media Lab



Critical Media Lab, Website. Retrieved from: critical-media.lab (21.03.2024).

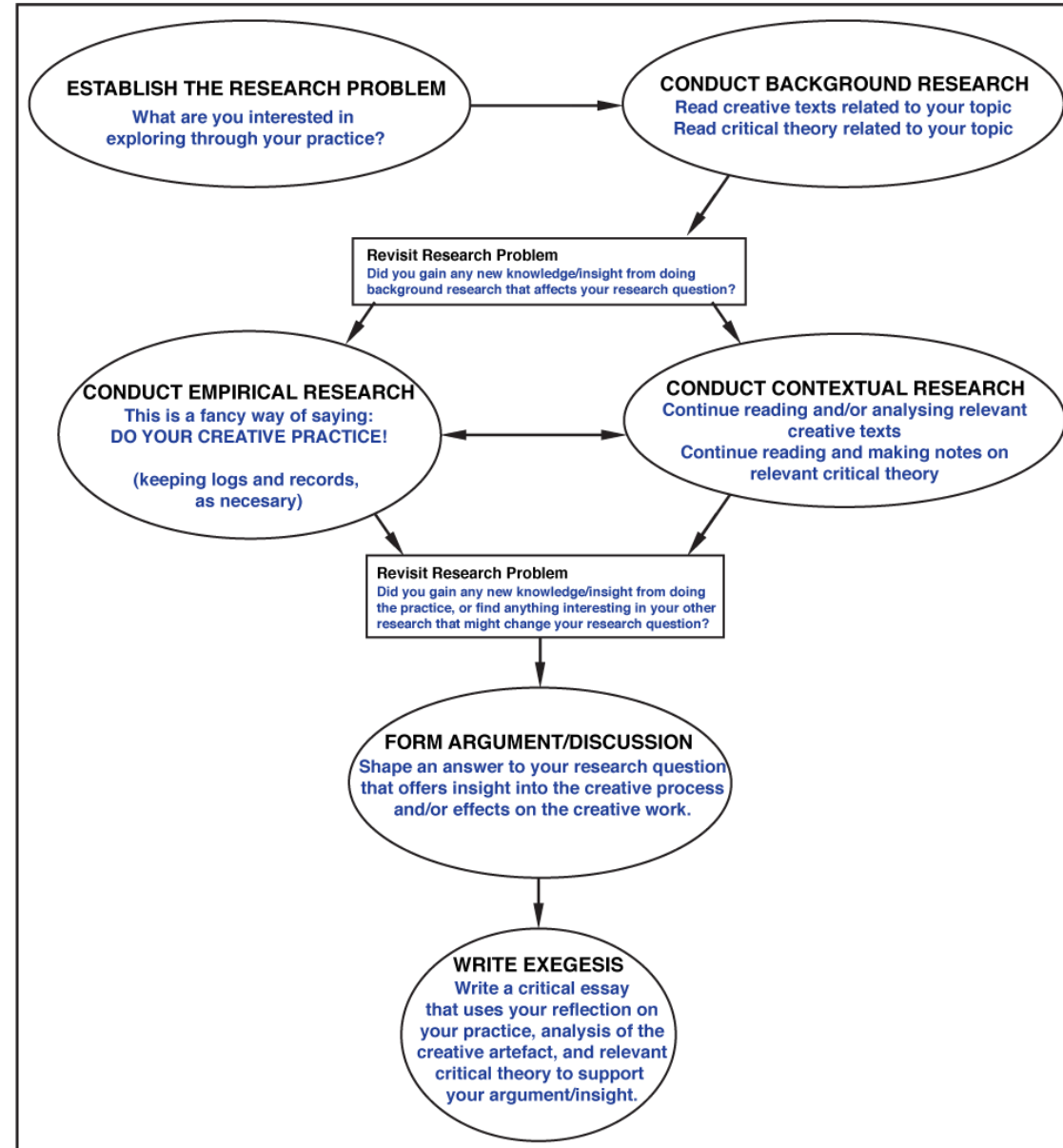
What is “Critical FAIRness”?

The project investigates the critical state of publishing in art and design by striving bottom-up approaches. Although practice-based research in art and design has existed for more than 20 years in Switzerland, there is a lack of infrastructure that supports the transition from everyday documentation practices of researchers to public creative approaches, such as data repositories. “Critical FAIRness” aspires to define methods and techniques to generate ORD — findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-useable information collected, observed, generated, or created in a research process.

Few Important Terms

Practice-Based Research

“[Practice-based research is an] umbrella term that describes all manners of research where practice is the significant method of research conveyed in a research output. This includes numerous discipline specific formulations of practice research, which have distinct and unique balances of practice, research narrative and complementary methods.” (Bulley and Sahin, 2021, p4)



Lyle Skains, Overview of practice-based research method, 2016. Retrieved from <https://scalar.usc.edu/works/creative-practice-research/outline-pbr-method> (21.03.2024)

Practice-Based Research Outputs and Challenges

“Practice research outputs are typically multi-component portfolios or collections of non-text file formats which are disseminated and hosted in separate places such as personal websites, institutional repositories, archives, and commercial video-sharing platforms. These factors pose a significant challenge to the preservation and reuse of practice research and practice research data.”
(Ranger 2022)

General Definition of Research Data

“Research data are the evidence that underpins the answer to the research question, and can be used to validate findings regardless of its form (e.g. print, digital, or physical).” (Concordat on Open Research Data, 2016)

Data in Practice-Based Research in Art and Design

“Examples of visual arts research data may include sketchbooks, logbooks, sets of images, video recordings, trials, prototypes, ceramic glaze recipes, found objects, and correspondence.” (Garrett and Gramstadt 2012)

Main Questions

- What sorts of data does practice-based research in art and design generate?
- How can those data be reconceived to fit the FAIR principles?
- How is data shared within practice-based research and with whom is it shared with?
- What repositories and standards are needed for practice-based research in art and design to deliver on the promise of openness?
- What are the learnings of the project's experimental approach for the existing ORD-Community and what kind of services for researchers can be developed based on them?

Use of the Term “Critical” for the Project

The term “critical” is meant in the sense of urgency to act and help develop advanced infrastructures and formats that understand the process of sharing research data as socio-technological, take the claim of democratization of research seriously, and augment the operations of practice-based research.

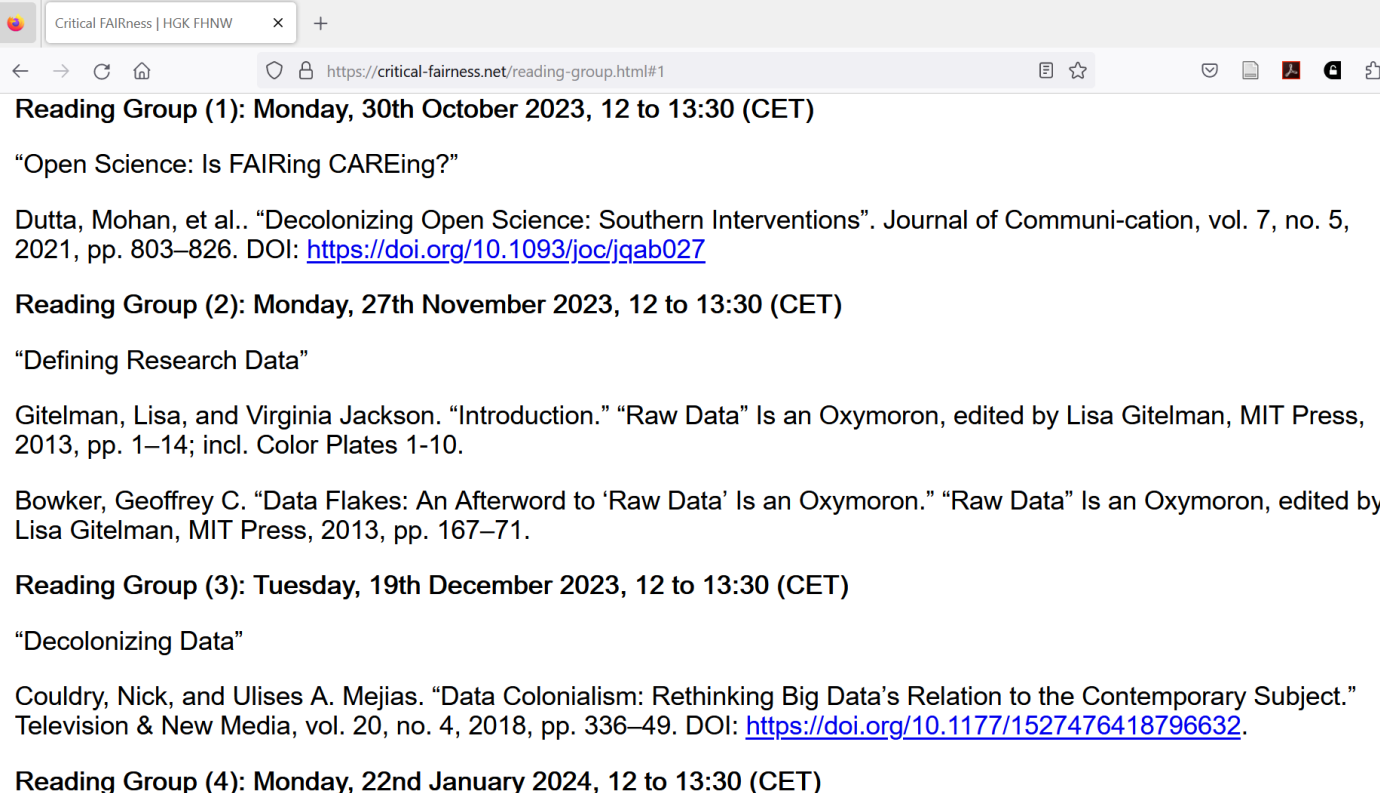
Goals of the Project

- Build communities of researchers, technical experts, and stakeholders who invest in and advance ORD practices in art and design
- Specify ORD standards relevant for art and design through collective discussions of ORD practices via case studies

Critical FAIRness: Activities

- October 2023-February 2024: Monthly Reading Group
- 7 December 2023: MAKE/SENSE PhD Program
- 4-5 March 2024: Workshop “Data Management Planning” with Johannes Bruder, Helen Pritchard, Solveig Qu Suess, Femke Snelting, Eva Weinmayr
- 7 May 2024: Symposium “Rewriting FAIRness”

Reading Group “Critical FAIRness”



Critical FAIRness | HGK FHNW

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 <https://critical-fairness.net/reading-group.html#1> 📄 ☆ 📧 📄 📄 📄 📄

Reading Group (1): Monday, 30th October 2023, 12 to 13:30 (CET)

“Open Science: Is FAIRing CAREing?”

Dutta, Mohan, et al.. “Decolonizing Open Science: Southern Interventions”. *Journal of Communication*, vol. 7, no. 5, 2021, pp. 803–826. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/joc/jgab027>

Reading Group (2): Monday, 27th November 2023, 12 to 13:30 (CET)

“Defining Research Data”

Gitelman, Lisa, and Virginia Jackson. “Introduction.” *“Raw Data” Is an Oxymoron*, edited by Lisa Gitelman, MIT Press, 2013, pp. 1–14; incl. Color Plates 1-10.

Bowker, Geoffrey C. “Data Flakes: An Afterword to ‘Raw Data’ Is an Oxymoron.” *“Raw Data” Is an Oxymoron*, edited by Lisa Gitelman, MIT Press, 2013, pp. 167–71.

Reading Group (3): Tuesday, 19th December 2023, 12 to 13:30 (CET)

“Decolonizing Data”

Couldry, Nick, and Ulises A. Mejias. “Data Colonialism: Rethinking Big Data’s Relation to the Contemporary Subject.” *Television & New Media*, vol. 20, no. 4, 2018, pp. 336–49. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1527476418796632>.

Reading Group (4): Monday, 22nd January 2024, 12 to 13:30 (CET)

Critical FAIRness, Reading Group. Retrieved from: <https://critical-fairness.net/reading-group.html#1> (21.03.2024)

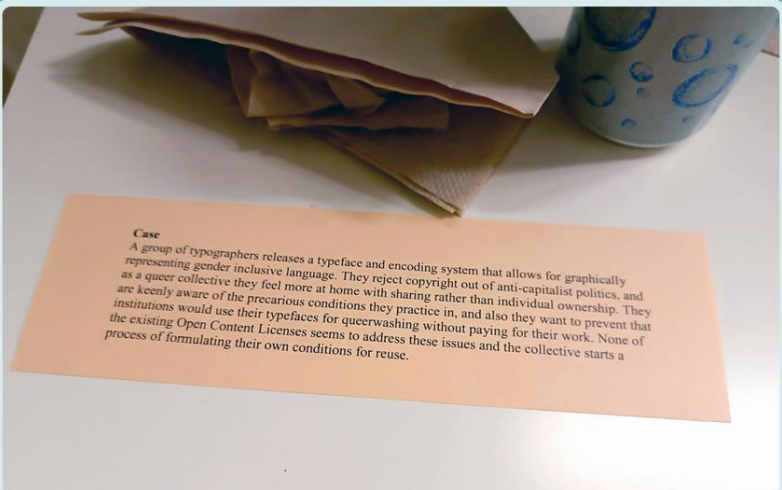
Workshop “Data Management Planning”

good scientific research practice and governed through standards such as the FAIR principles.

CRITICAL FAIRNESS →

Workshop 22/02/2024

Data Management Planning



Case
A group of typographers releases a typeface and encoding system that allows for graphically representing gender inclusive language. They reject copyright out of anti-capitalist politics, and as a queer collective they feel more at home with sharing rather than individual ownership. They are keenly aware of the precarious conditions they practice in, and also they want to prevent that institutions would use their typefaces for queering without paying for their work. None of the existing Open Content Licenses seems to address these issues and the collective starts a process of formulating their own conditions for reuse.

• One of the cases in the research collection speaking of the necessity to articulate situated conditions for (re)use, 2023, from the project: Ecologies of Dissemination.
<https://parsejournal.com/research-themes/#ecologiesofdissemination>

Documenting the data life cycle stages for a research project is a relatively new practice. It was only introduced broadly in the 2010s (Smale et al. 2020). Earlier, the DMP was mainly used in engineering and for very complex data-driven projects. However, paralleling the digitization of research and the proliferation of datafication, there have been economic and institutional arguments to formalize the handling and securing of data in research. It has been suggested that DMP's have professional, economic, and institutional benefits. They are considered to increase the researcher's productivity and visibility, the academic and non-academic impact of research, and serve the purpose of institutional planning and compliance.

In this workshop, we want to ask what a data management plan is and could be. How does it manage and plan data? What are the biases and mechanisms that go into this management and planning? What are its implications for research? What are its effects on researchers? And how could it be re-imagined? What do we actually mean when

Workshop “Data Management Planning”, 2024.

Retrieved from: <https://criticalmedialab.ch/data-management-planning/> (21.03.2024)

Symposium Rewriting FAIR

2020-

The Rewrite

Article 6

1. Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for **flexibility** in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

2. Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards **flexibility mechanisms**, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

3. The use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to achieve nationally determined contributions under this Agreement shall be voluntary and authorized by participating Parties.

4. A mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development is hereby established under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement for use by **Parties to this Agreement**. It shall be operated by a body designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

- To promote the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions while fostering sustainable development.
- To incentivize and facilitate participation in the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions by public and private entities authorized by a Party.
- To contribute to the reduction of emissions levels in the host Party, which will benefit from mitigation activities resulting in emission reductions that can also be used by another Party to fulfil its nationally determined contribution; and
- To deliver an overall mitigation to global emissions.

5. Emission reductions resulting from the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not be used to

[Download the Browser Extension](#)

[The Rewrite Github Repository](#)

[Discussion of the project recorded for the exhibition "Reading the Library", Sitterwerk St.Gallen](#)

[The Mont Pelerin Rewrite Project \(Orit Halpern, Karolina Sobacka, Johannes](#)

The Rewrite project aspires to activate your own power to challenge the authority of a text through forms of collective study, collaboration, and consensus building. We aim at developing practices of annotation that will support collaborative reading, writing and negotiation of complex information. It was born out of a frustration with current climate politics and the desire to reimagine approaches to climate governance by engaging with the text of the Paris Agreement, uncovering and unlearning the imaginaries that drive it and experimenting with alternative ones.

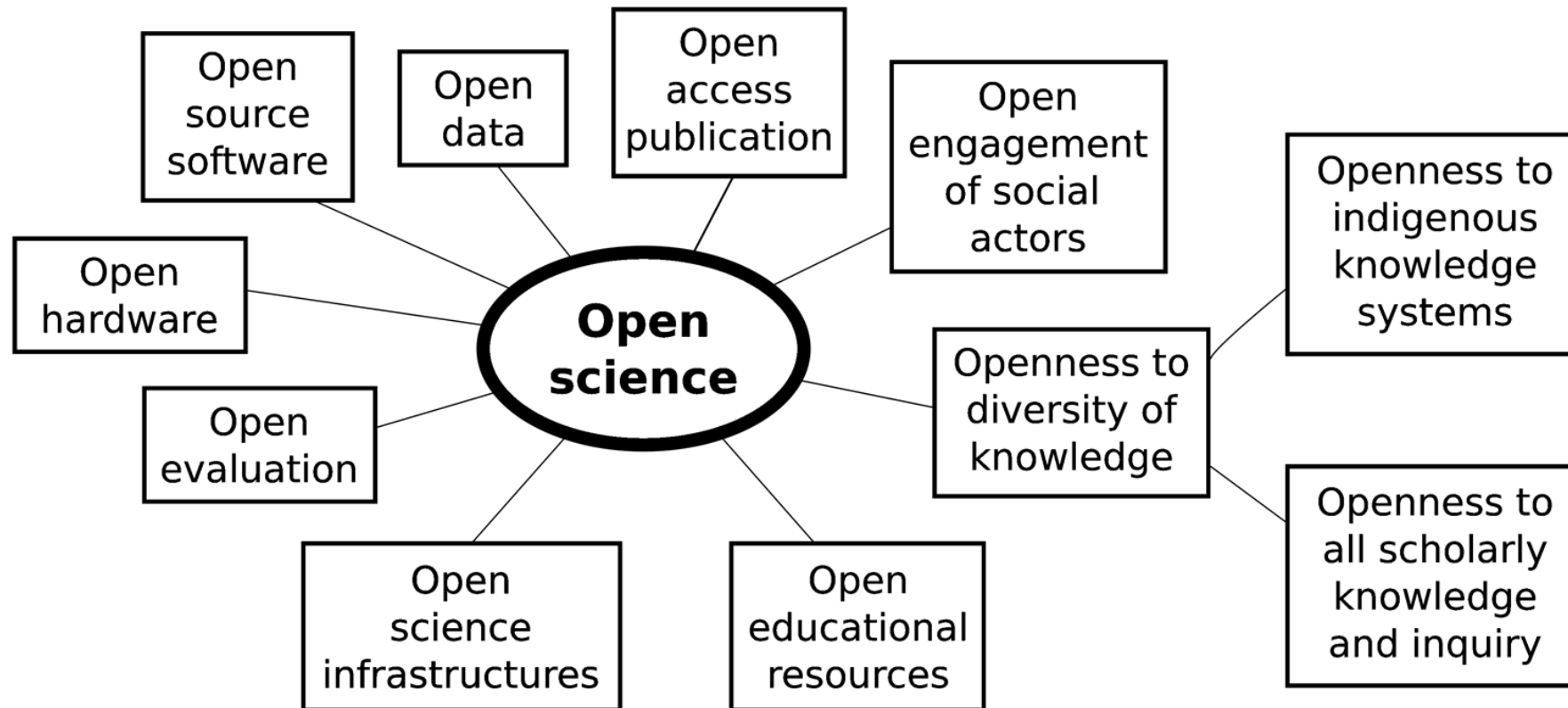
The first iteration of the Rewrite was produced as a project for the [Anthropocene Curriculum's Courses Pathway](#). Within the framework of the exhibition [Reading](#)

The Rewrite, 2020. Retrieved from: <https://criticalmedialab.ch/projects/the-rewrite/> (21.03.2024).

Brief Introduction to FAIR and CARE

Definition of Open Science

“Open science is a set of principles and practices that aim to make scientific research from all fields accessible to everyone for the benefits of scientists and society as a whole. Open science is about making sure not only that scientific knowledge is accessible but also that the production of that knowledge itself is inclusive, equitable and sustainable.” (UNESCO 2023)



Robbie Ian Morrison, Open science diagram. Retrieved from:
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Osc2021-unesco-open-science-no-gray.png> (21.03.2024)

www.nature.com/scientificdata

SCIENTIFIC DATA

Amended: Addendum

OPEN

Comment: The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson et al.*

SUBJECT CATEGORIES

- » Research data
- » Publication characteristics

Received: 10 December 2015
Accepted: 12 February 2016
Published: 15 March 2016

There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and measurable set of principles that we refer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent is that these may act as a guideline for those wishing to enhance the reusability of their data holdings. Distinct from prior initiatives that focus on the human scholar, the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis on enhancing the ability of machines to automatically find and use the data, in addition to supporting its reuse by individuals. This Comment is the first formal publication of the FAIR Principles, and includes the rationale behind them, and some exemplar implementations in the community.

Supporting discovery through good data management

Good data management is not a goal in itself, but rather is the key conduit leading to knowledge discovery and innovation, and to subsequent data and knowledge integration and reuse by the community after the data publication process. Unfortunately, the existing digital ecosystem surrounding scholarly data publication prevents us from extracting maximum benefit from our research investments (e.g., ref. 1). Partially in response to this, science funders, publishers and governmental agencies are beginning to require data management and stewardship plans for data generated in publicly funded experiments. Beyond proper collection, annotation, and archival, data stewardship includes the notion of “long-term care” of valuable digital assets, with the goal that they should be discovered and re-used for downstream investigations, either alone, or in combination with newly generated data. The outcomes from good data management and stewardship, therefore, are high quality digital publications that facilitate and simplify this ongoing process of discovery, evaluation, and reuse in downstream studies. What constitutes “good data management” is, however, largely undefined and is generally left as a decision for the data or repository owner. Therefore, bringing some clarity around the goals and desiderata of good data management and stewardship and defining simple guidelines to inform those who publish and/or preserve scholarly data, would be of great utility.

This article describes four foundational principles—Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability—that serve to guide data producers and publishers as they navigate around these obstacles, thereby helping to maximize the added-value gained by contemporary, formal scholarly digital publishing. Importantly, it is our intent that the principles apply not only to “data” in the conventional sense, but also to the algorithms, tools, and workflows that led to that data. All scholarly digital research objects—from data to analytical pipelines—benefit from application of these principles, since all components of the research process must be available to ensure transparency, reproducibility, and reusability.

There are numerous and diverse stakeholders who stand to benefit from overcoming these obstacles: researchers wanting to share, get credit, and reuse each other’s data and interpretations; professional data publishers offering their services; software and tool-builders providing data analysis and processing services such as reusable workflows; funding agencies (private and public) increasingly

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to B.M. (email: bened.mors@ethz.ch).
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SCIENTIFIC DATA | 3 260018 | DOI:10.1038/s41598-016-1618-1

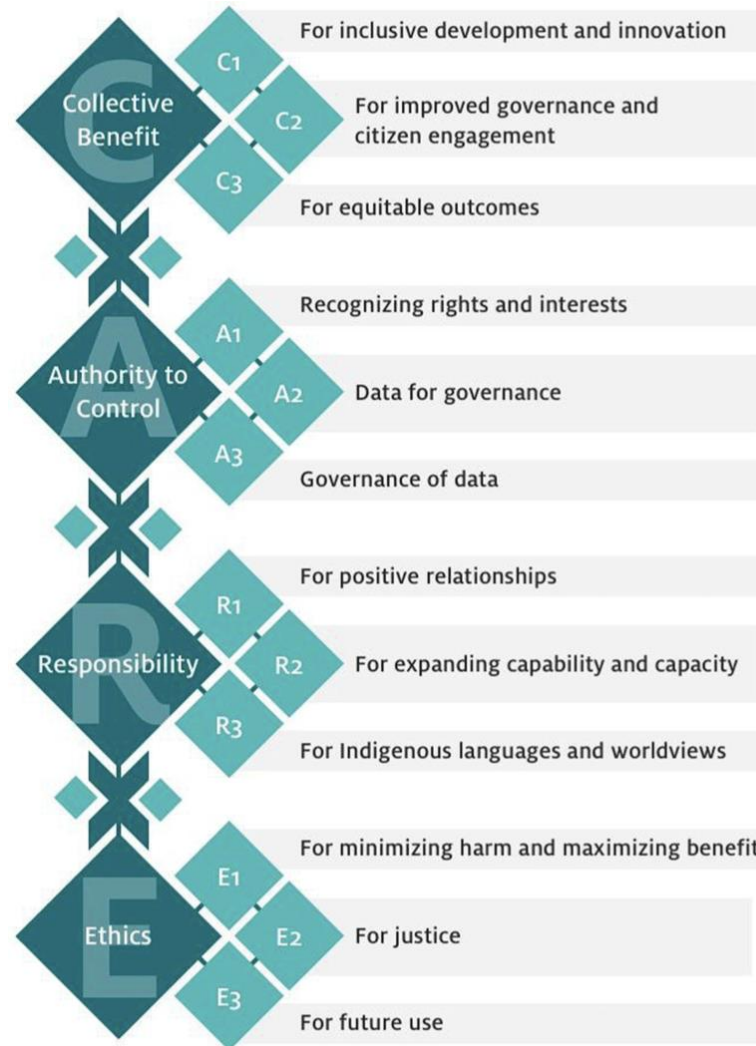
Wilkinson, Mark D. et al. 2016.

FAIR Principles (2016)



Sangya Pundir, FAIR data infographic. Retrieved from: <https://conference.eresearch.edu.au/fair-go-new-resources-to-support-fair-data/> (13.02.2024),

CARE Principles (2019)



Carroll et al. 2020.

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