Digisam

Digisam – a coordination secretariat for digitisation, access and preservation of digital cultural heritage

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Digisam – coordination secretariat for digitisation, access and preservation of digital cultural heritage

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Background

- In November 2009, the Swedish Government initiated a work process aiming at a national strategy for digitisation, online accessibility and digital preservation.

- 27 government institutions answered to this assignment. Futhermore, 21 regional institutions responded to the invitation to send in information.

Responses showed:

- Different concepts of what digitisation activities are. The term digitisation is used widely but in different ways in different parts of the cultural heritage sector.

- a need for greater coordination on standards, infrastructure and long-term preservation of digital information.

  In particular regarding:
  – long-term digital preservation.
  – IPR issues.
  – standardisation
  – common terminologies.

Digisam

Digisam - Coordination Secretariat for digitisation, digital preservation and digital access coordinate the work with national digital strategy and to:

–   Present **recommendations** for coordinated digital information management of collections and holdings.

–   Develop **proposals** for cost-effective long-term digital preservation of collections and holdings.

–   Define **roles and responsibilities** for the work on aggregation, access and preservation of digital cultural heritage information.

Timeframe: 2012-2015

Coordination of digitisation activities connected to the national digital strategy.

The national strategy for digitisation, digital access and digital preservation

- The national strategy for digitisation, digital access and digital preservation was established by the Swedish Government on 21 December 2011.

- The aim of the strategy is to regulate the work for the government agencies and institutions that collect, preserve and make cultural heritage information available for the end users.

- The strategy covers the whole range of digitisation issues, from selection to the preservation and use. The focus is on the opportunities digitisation offers for use, reuse and creativity, and what is necessary for this to be possible.

DIGISAM

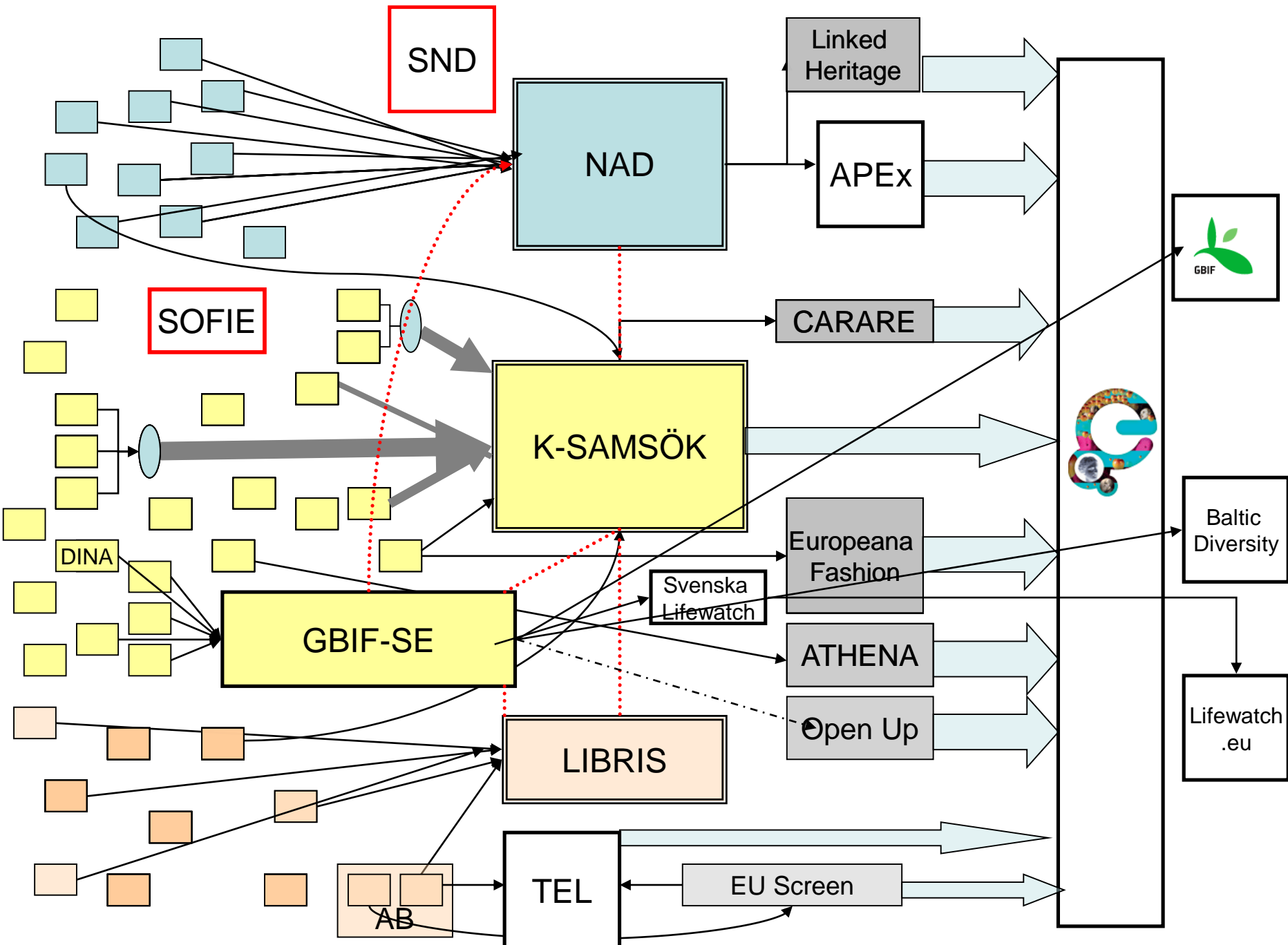**24 Government agencies and cultural institutions**

Coordinated digital information management for cultural heritage sector

- Mass digitisation

- Information should be:
  - standardised
  - searchable
  - of high quality

- Storage and/or preservation

- Digital infrastructure

Digital information management - description of digital information

Information in content management systems:

- **Richness of information**

- **Specific systems & standards on:**
    - Institutional level
    - Domain level
    - Country level

- **Metadata/data**

- **Preservation perspective**

SND

SOFIE

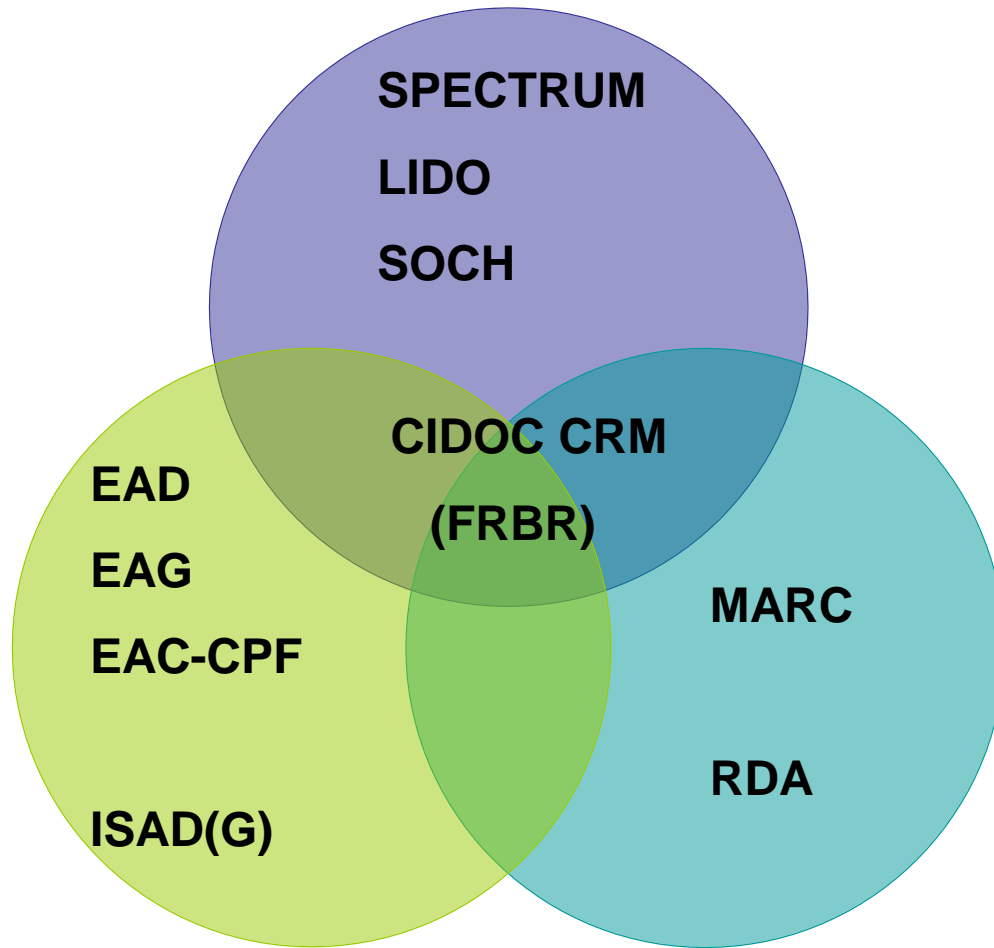NAD

Linked Heritage

APEx

CARARE

K-SAMSÖK

DINA

GBIF-SE

Svenska Lifewatch

Europeana Fashion

ATHENA

Open Up

LIBRIS

AB

TEL

EU Screen

GBIF

Baltic Diversity

Lifewatch .eu

MUSEUMS

ARCHIVES

LIBRARIES

SPECTRUM

LIDO

SOCH

CIDOC CRM

(FRBR)

EAD

EAG

EAC-CPF

ISAD(G)

MARC

RDA

Digital information management - digital preservation

Issues:

- coordination of digital preservation issues (standards, etc) for cultural heritage and increasing accesibility and value of the digital material.

- technical infrastructure and increased knowledge about digital preservation

- roadmap for digital preservation

Pilot study on digital preservation

Preservation - Accessibility - Interoperability

- Preservation is a pre-condition for accessiblity and usability

- Interoperability is important, but technically challenging
  - searching and browsing metadata across domains
  - practical experiments with standards (as LIDO and CIDOC-CRM) and RDF format/linked data have made results but there is still a lot of work to be done
  - Metadata quality is one of the main issues

- Digital infrastructures provide services that can support some of those issues

Digital infrastructure

- **Basic technical infrastructure**: Internet connection, capacity

- **Services connected to information management, for example:** storage, security, metadata crosswalk, etc. These services can be available online and support cultural heritage institutions in their work on different levels:

  - **Database/system** (services for authority files/terminologies, etc)
  - **Aggregation** (crosswalk services, SKOSifier, etc)
  - **Preservation** (preservation services, storage solutions, etc)
  - **Interfaces**: Creating stories/Access to contextualised information (tools for creation of the digital exhibitions, etc)

What are the challenges?

- To think differently!
- Digital cultural heritage not only accessible but also widely used and reused. Collaborative activities. Building of new content.
- Cross-sector collaboration
- Not to reinvent the wheel.

Thank you for your attention!

www.digisam.se
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Digisam…

is a secretariat for coordination of the digitisation of the swedish cultural heritage.

is a department at the Swedish National Archives

Riksarkivet