







Digital Cultural Heritage: Roadmap for Preservation

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Overview



- Two Environments
- □ The Project
- Setting the Scene
- The Roadmap An Impression:
- `Map' Landscape of Digital Preservation
- 'Road' Action Plan





Two Environments



Cultural Heritage Environment



- Sector is creating a large volume of digital content that needs to be:
 - Safely stored
 - Permanently accessed
 - Easily **re-used** over time by different end-user groups
- Current solutions require:
 - Adaptation to the specific mandate of the individual cultural heritage institution,
 - Use of existing technological infrastructure and the competences of its staff
- Challenge of the complexity of the information. Therefore costs reduced, and interoperability enhanced, by shared:
 - Common procedures
 - Workflows

Improving digital preservation practice is a complex task



Academic Research Environment



- e-Infrastructures, improve academic research (especially 'hard science') by offering:
- High-speed connections
- Shared computing
- Storage resources
- Sophisticated authentication
- Authorisation mechanisms



Assumptions



e-Infrastructures can deliver services that can be used by the digital cultural heritage (DCH) sector for digital preservation.

- For DCH access to services, possible to establish common:
 - Policies
 - Processes
 - Protocols

despite national governing entities (NRENs & NGIs) have **different** policies and procedures for access and usage



The Project



Basics



- DCH-RP = Digital Cultural Heritage Roadmap for Preservation
- Part of FP7 (7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development)
- ■Budget: **€967.396** (€809.800 from EC)
- Length: **24 months** (Starting in August 2013)



Partners



- □ ICCU [Co-ordinator] (Italy)
- Riksarkivet (Sweden)
- Service Public Federal de Programmation Politique Scientifique (Belgium)
- Eesti Vabariigi Kultuuriministeerium (Estonia)
- Collections Trust (United Kingdom)
- Promoter (Italy)
- European Grid Initiative (Netherlands)
- □ Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (Italy)
- Instytut Chemii Bioorganicznej Pan (Poland)
- Nemzeti Informacios Infrastruktura Fejlesztesi Iroda (Hungary)
- □ EDItEUR (United Kingdom)
- Trans-European Research and Education Networking Association (Netherlands)
- Michael Culture (Belgium)







Roadmap for DCH preservation infrastructure

- Network of common interest towards a durable cooperation
- **Dissemination** of the topic
- **Case studies ('proofs of concept'):**
 - Trust building
 - Grid
 - Clouds

Sustainability

International cooperation

Solution - Roadmap



Implementing a preservation infrastructure for digital cultural heritage

Coherent and realistic:

- Policy makers and programme owners to plan ahead
- Managerial teams of cultural heritage institutions in taking decisions related to digital preservation



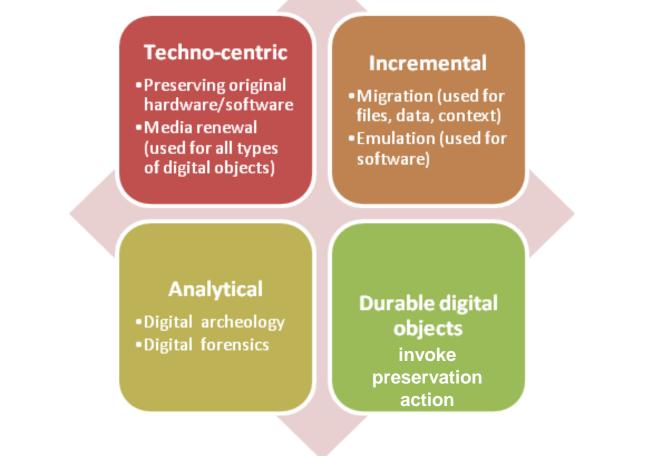


Setting the Scene



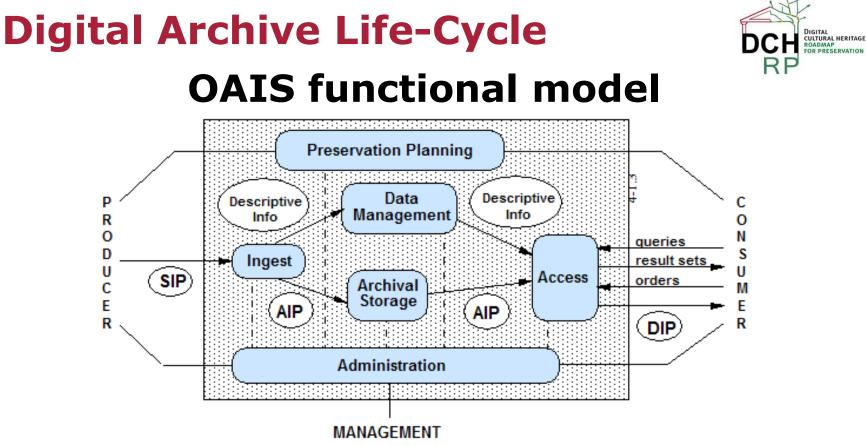
Strategies for Sustainability





Source: Digital Preservation Services: State of the Art Analysis (Raivo Ruusalepp and Milena Dobreva)





Information packages:

- Submission (SIP): Transfer data from the producer to the archive
- □ Archival (AIP): Archival storage and preservation,
- Dissemination (DIP): Within the access function when consumers request archived materials



'Layers' of a Digital Object



Authenticity, interpretability "How to understand/interpret the data?"	conceptual object	Semantic Preservation
Object formats "How to open/render the file?"	logical object	Logical Preservation
Bit rot "How to keep the 1s and 0s ?"	physical object	/ Bit Preservation

Source: EU project DURAARK, D6.6.1: Current state of 3D object digital preservation and gap-analysis report





Map: Landscape of digital preservation



Solutions & Services



Time span for preservation solutions:

- Short-term: <5 years</p>
- Medium-term: <10 years</p>
- Long-term: After the system's use

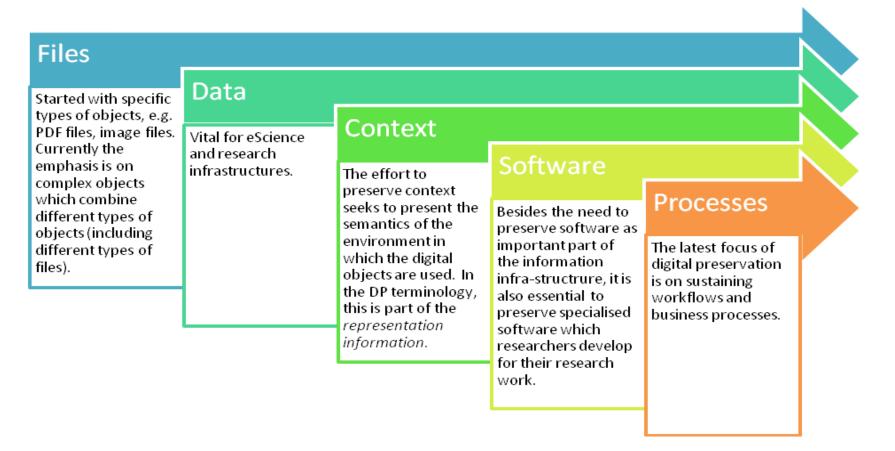
Distributed services:

- Service types and objects
- Type of service architecture
- Level of maturity
- Licensing conditions



Evolution of Digital Objects



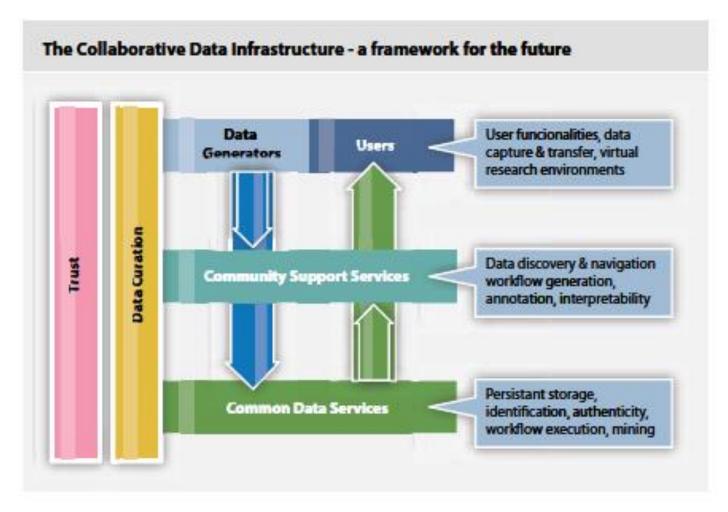


Source: Digital Preservation Services: State of the Art Analysis by Raivo Ruusalepp and Milena Dobreva



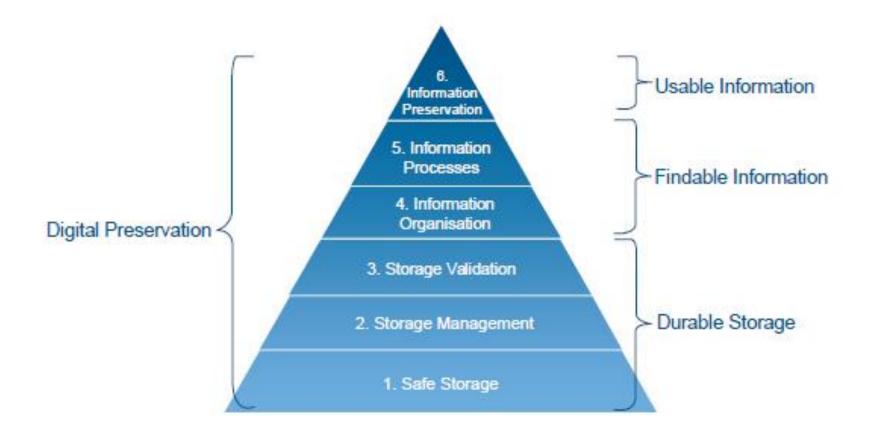
Type of Service Architecture





Maturity Model





Standard Licenses



License	Description/purpose	More information
BSD	One of a group of permissive software	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BSD_licenses
Software Distribution	licenses, imposing minimal restrictions	
	on the redistribution of the software	
	covered by the license	
СС	A series of public copyright licenses.	http://creativecommons.org/licenses/
Creative Commons	Currently seven such license types exist	See the website for more information on each
		license type: CC BY, CC BY-SA, CC BY-NC, CC BY-
		ND, CC BY-NC-SA , CC BY-NC-ND and CC0
GNU FDL	A "copyleft" licence designed for the free	http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html
GNU Free Documentation	documentation of software, but which	
License	can be used for other text works	
GNU GPL	A free software licence granting the	http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html
GNU General Public License	licensee the right to change and	
	redistribute the software free of the	
	prohibitions of copyright law	
ODbL	A license covering data in databases and	http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/
Open Database License	allowing licensees, under certain	
	conditions, to share create or adapt the	
	database or its content	
ODC PDDL	A license covering data in databases and	http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/pddl/1-0/
Open Data Commons Public	allowing licensees, without attribution,	
Domain Dedication and	to share create or adapt the database or	
Licence	its content	
ONIX-PL	An XML format for the communication of	
ONIX for Publication	license terms for digital publications in a	
Licenses	structured and substantially encoded	
	form	Colloction
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'Road' – Action plan



Major Areas



Need to address:

- Harmonisation of data storage and preservation: Research data & Other digital objects
- Improved interoperability: integration of preservation within the overall workflows for digitisation and online access
- Establishment of conditions for cross-sector integration: Maximising the efficiency; transferring knowledge and know-how
- Governance models for infrastructure integration: needed for institutional participation in larger e-Infrastructure initiatives



Short-term Action Plan



Step 1: Where are we now and where do we want to get to?

Before starting planning for the use of distributed digital preservation solutions. there are some basic considerations:

> Agree on a vision - what will distributed digital preservation look like? (see section 4.3.1)

Decide about challenges to target (see section 5.1.1)

Have a clear understanding of advantages to explore (see section 5.1.2)

Step 2: Take actions in identified major areas of the roadmap

Harmonise data storage and preservation (see section 5.2.1)

- Define critical system requirements (general and specific) - understand and articulate your requirements
- Choose a suitable AA control system
- Look into laaS

Improve interoperability (see section 5.2.2)

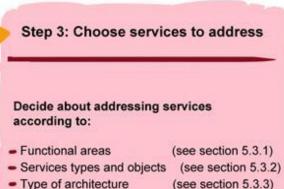
- Review best practice and how-to guides (avoid inventing the wheel again)
- Consider aspects of internal interoperability to avoid building digital silos within the organisation - set up a mandate

Establish conditions for cross-sector integration (see section 5.2.3)

- Decide about standards to use and look into available tools for guidance
- Use the DCH-RP registry of preservation tools to find what suits your organisation best

Establish a governance model for infrastructure integration (see section 5.2.4) Decide about a

- General governance model
- Trust model
- Business model



- Level of maturity
- License conditions
- (see section 5.3.4)
- (see section 5.3.5)











Thank You!

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