

# Preservation strategies for digital cultural heritage

Part One: Cultural Heritage and Digital Preservation

Part Two: Challenges for the future

Part Three: The DCHRP Roadmap

Part One: Cultural Heritage and Digital Preservation

Digital resources are extraordinarily flexible and surprisingly fragile...

... what need we do to ensure that our generation's digital creativity becomes a meaningful digital legacy for the next?



# Digital Preservation make bleak reading: a game we can all play

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#### What's the problem?

Obsolete media

Obsolete software

Obsolete wrappers (file formats)

Bit rot

De-synchronisation

Poor representation information

Lack of funding

Loss of rights

**Encryption and security** 

Physical loss (fire, theft, flood ...)

Virtual damage (malware, ...)

etc ...



#### **Digitization and Digital Preservation**

# **Digital Cultural Heritage**

Access and engagement

Surrogacy

Crowdsourcing

Comparison

Etc ...

*But* ...

Sustainability
Syncrhonization
Technical obsolescence
Maintenance
Etc ...



#### Preservation policies in digitisation

# 18 questions...

who are your users long and short term?
maintains the intellectual integrity of the content?
maintains the technical integrity of the content?

what is the content and where did it come from? formats and metadata do you use? is the size of the collection?

is the master copy of the metadata?
is the master copy of the principle content?
are other copies held?

When — How long do you expect content to be available for? (if) things go wrong what are the consequences?

maintained?
migrated or emulated?
will the collection be updated?
Will the metadata be updated?
do you track who did what?
hride

will the collection be created?

How



#### Policy needs to be funded

### How much will this cost?

#### How much does preservation cost?

Lifecycle costs of digital objects

VS

Lifecycle costs of books

VS

Lifecycle costs of museum objects

VS

Lifecycle costs of archives

VS

Lifecycles costs of historic environment



How much does a repository cost Here's two I prepared earlier ...

Archaeology Data Service

Setup:

Tens of the usa ds

Glasgow Museums Resource Centre

Setup:

Tens of millions?



Assertion based on my experience:

We are able to understand and assert the value of museums, libraries, archives, heritage ...

But

We are poor at understanding and asserting the value of digital.

(Is data the new oil?)



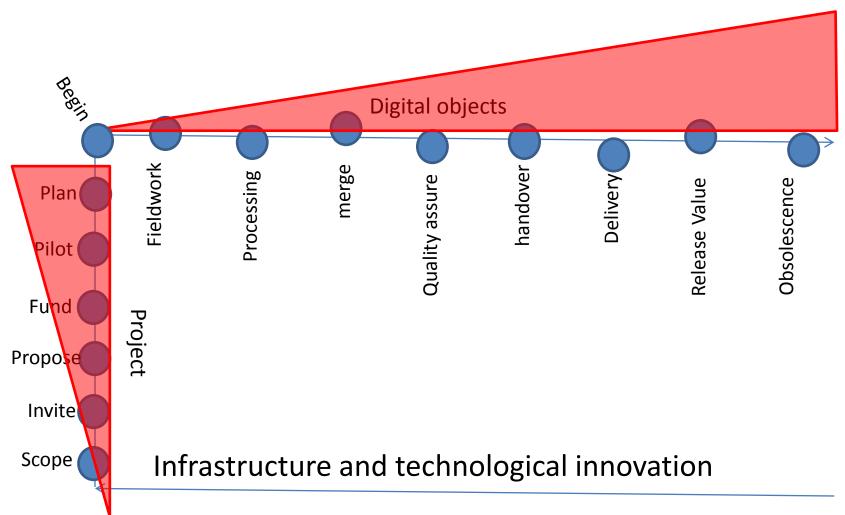
Digital preservation expensive ..?

# Not necessarily: it's an unfunded mandate

Don't throw money at it:
Get the mandate properly incorporated



# When should preservation start?

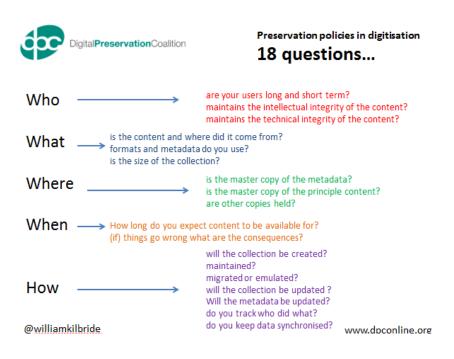


PRESERVATION-READY OBJECTS?



#### **Digitization and Digital Preservation**

# **Digital Cultural Heritage**



Sustainability not just technical Sustainability not just money Sustainability not just planning

# Sustainability (also) about community



# What's the problem?

- •Digital data (images, documents etc) have value
- They create opportunities
- ...but...
- Access depends on software hardware and people
- Technology and people change
- ...therefore...
- Technology can create barriers to reuse
- So, opportunities are lost



# asking the right questions

Digital preservation is not just about 'data': Digital preservation is not just about 'technology':

it's about people and opportunity Part Two: Some thoughts in the future

The file is not necessarily the atomic unit of data.

Preservation or records management approaches which fetishize files are never likely to be sufficient.



# Six (or Seven) Observations

- 1. Data is growing, budgets are not
- **2. Big data complex data** as a metaphor for our future problems: does the cloud / GRID help?
- 3. Does the cloud / GRID make it **easier to engage** in digital preservation
- 4. Why is digital preservation **so hard**?
- 5. What is data anyway?
- 6. What is **trust** going to be like in the distributed world?

Does 'preservation as a service' help?



Data is growing on three axes

Scale

Complexity

Expectation

#### **Capacities are not**

Data volumes: 60% pa

Storage capacities: 25% pa

Data centre budgets: 2% pa



... successful, practical digital preservation is going to be about workflow and capacity as much as about obsolescence or authenticity.



# Digital Preservation Approaches 1990-2014

#### Migration

Intervention at data layer to ensure information objects
Based on significant properties of content and performance
Quick start, low cost, ready quality assurance, focus on data/access
loss of authenticity, poor with complex objects

#### **Emulation**

Intervention at software / OS layer to ensure operation of software Based on significant properties of the environment and its behaviours Slow start, high technical threshold, access less transparent retains authenticity, geared towards complex objects

Migration has done all the running in the last 10 years (20 years)



## Big data / complex data

Web archives

Sound and vision

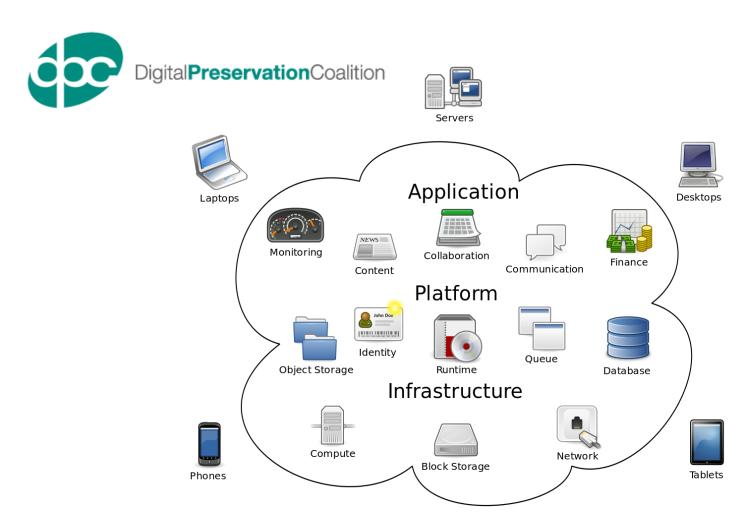
Digitised content

**Email** 

Complex, vast, valuable, heterogeneous
Difficult to move

Difficult to access

Greater than the sum of its parts



**Cloud Computing** 

.... the delivery of computing as a service rather than a product

@williamkilbride



# Infrastructure as a service GRID Computing

#### Scalable and Elastic

Services scale on demand to add or remove resources as needed

#### Service based

The service could be considered "ready to use" or "off the shelf" Offers IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS

#### **Economical**

Services share a pool of resources to build economies of scale Metered by Use: Pay-as-you-go

#### **Evolvability**

Supports for migration and upgrades.

Services are configurable



#### **Virtualization Vs Emulation**

#### Virtualization

- oVirtualisation puts a layer between physical hardware and controls access to that machine.
- oEach guest machine (VM) that is built on top of the abstraction layer (hypervisor) is then provided access to the physical host's resources without modification.
- oThe hypervisor act as a traffic cop by allowing certain amount of the physical resources to be used by the guests, as well as manages resource sharing when more than on guest system try to access the resources.

#### Emulation

 Duplication of functionality of systems, be it software, hardware parts, or legacy computer system as a whole, needed to display, access, or modify a certain contents.



# Does virtualisation make DP easier?

- Elastic
- Bypass (generic) corporate IT
- •Industrial scale preservation?
- Highly dependent on services
- •Pret a porter?
- Highly dependent on location and configuration of services
- Easier deployment of complex solutions virtualisation



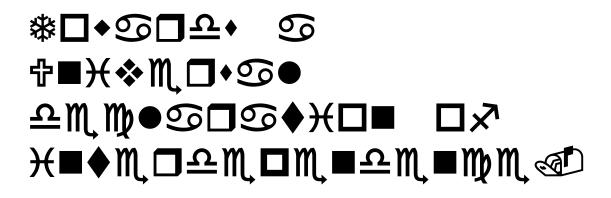
### We've made this all very hard.







#### What is data any way??



or

Towards a Universal declaration of interdependence.



# From Trusted Digital Repository to untrusted digital commons

It's not the repository we trust – it never was.

the people, the tools, the services, the policies, the business plan, the mission, the organisation, the context, the userfocus.

How is this different?



Can infrastructural approaches help core DP issues?

- •Storage yes!
- Compute yes!
- Costs maybe (maybe not)
- •Skills to some extent
- Making emulation (virtualisation) realistic?

Part three: The DCH Roadmap

Common procedures and workflows would reduce the cost in terms of time and money and would contribute to the interoperability and open-ness of data.

Existing e-infrastructures could be efficient channels for the delivery of advanced services that can be used by the digital cultural heritage sector for digital preservation.



## **Core assumptions**

- Digital cultural heritage
   collections need preservation
- Expensive and tricky to accomplish individually
- •Significant economies of scale and scope are possible
- •E- infrastructures (esp Grid) have proven their value in the hard sciences
- •E-infrastructures are flexible and have capacity to assist



## **Core challenges**

- •Considerable diversity in workflows in cultural heritage sector
- Skills gap in cultural heritage agencie
- •E- infrastructures (esp Grid) have limited preservation experience
- •How to develop trust in distributed preservation infrastructure
- How to ensure sustainability
- How to respond to other emerging technologies



#### **Practical actions**

- Harmonizing storage and preservation practices in DCH institutions
- Facilitate dialogue between DCH institutions and E-infrastructure providers
- Understand and create the conditions in which these two sectors can integrate their efforts
- •Examine and agree models for the governance, maintenance and sustainability of infrastructure



#### **Timescales**

- •Short Term (2014-5) Define topic
  - Improve interoperability
  - Harmonise storage and preservation
  - Establish cross-sector integration
  - Establish governance model
- •Mid Term (2016-7) next steps
  - Enhanced data storage and preservation
  - Enhanced interoperability
  - Programme of integration
  - •Redesign and implement governance
- Long term (2018 onwards)
  - •Review, update, consolidate



#### **Audiences**

# Who is paying attention?

## Policy makers

- Create a legal and institutional setting which makes progress possible

# Digital Cultural Heritage

- Harmonise (simplify?) practice and identify priorities (eg training)

## E-Infrastructure providers

- Provide access to infrastructure in trusted but simple ways

In conclusion: Some Questions



#### What this means ....

# Some questions?

What will success look like?

Why chose E-infrastructures over Cloud?

How will we train our staff?

How realistic is it to harmonise workflows?

How will we track and respond to user needs?

What other sorts of partnership are needed?

Where will the money come from?



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