







Digital Cultural Heritage moving toward an e-Infrastructure based approach to digital preservation

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Summary



- DCH and the e-infrastructures: background and requirements
- Towards an e-infrastructure composed by services dedicated to DCH
- Use of e-infrastructures for digital preservation: the DCH-RP case



CH needs and requirements



- The investment in the production of DCH data is extremely high because the description of each object requires the **human** intervention of experts in the sector
- □ DCH content is made of several <u>different kind</u> of information and <u>context data</u> are **complex** and **precious**: 2D images and 3D models, metadata, publications, digital exhibitions, virtual reconstructions, etc.
- Even if growing very rapidly, the actual size of this content is still very much smaller than the amount of data produced by experiments and observations of the "hard sciences".
- □ For cultural data, the digitisation process cannot be just replicated (as a physical experiment, for example)... therefore, preservation is even more important



Expeditures



- The estimated total cost of digitising the collections of Europe's museums, archives and libraries, including the audiovisual material they hold is approximately €100bn, or €10bn per annum for the next 10 years
- The cost of preserving and providing access to this material over a 10-year period after digitisation would be in the order of €10bn to €25 bn, provided that centralised repository infrastructure is made available for the purpose

Sources

- NUMERIC Study Report: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/telearn-digicult/numeric-study en.pdf
- ENUMERATE Survey Report on Digitisation in European CH Institutions 2012:
 - http://www.enumerate.eu/fileadmin/ENUMERATE/documents/ENUMERATE-Digitisation-Survey-2012.pdf
- EC Comité des Sages Report on Cost of Digitising Europe's CH: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/refgroup/annexes/digiti_report.pdf</u>



What CH can ask to e-infrastructures (1)



- To support the **permanent identification** of digital cultural objects and providers
- To facilitate storage and preservation, ranging from shortmedium- and long-term
- To improve search facilities to manage semantic search and linked open data
- □ To enhance **processing** and **visualisation** of **complex** cultural data (e.g. 3D modelling and VR representations) through the computing resources offered by research e-infrastructures (both grid and cloud)



What CH can ask to e-infrastructures (2)



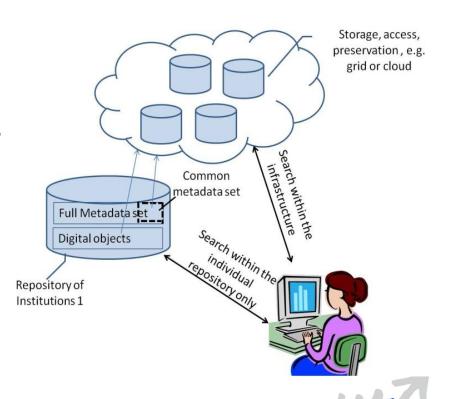
- To enable dynamic distributed virtual organisations, facilitating collaboration with information and resource sharing (e.g. virtual conferences, document sharing, blog and cooperation platforms, etc.)
- To allow for cost reduction in digitisation, cataloguing and metadata generation by substituting expensive human workforce with cheaper machine processes
- To contribute to standardisation in the data world, e.g. by developing a common reference model for the DCH sector



Target Users



- Cultural institutions that own digital cultural repositories (e.g. museums, libraries, archives)
- **Individuals** (e.g. researchers, scholars, teachers, students)
- Teaching and learning bodies (e.g. schools, training centres, university courses)
- Cultural and creative industry interested to use and re-use DCH content
- □ Private archives, providing commercial access to content







An infrastructure dedicated to the cultural heritage



- The longer term plan is to implement a dedicated CH infrastructure able to provide distributed safe storage, seamless powerful access, effective preservation services to a "continuum" of data coming from the largest number of small and big cultural institutions
- This infrastructure should be able to aggregate and interoperate existing features as well as services that are under development, often (unfortunately) following separate ways
- Implementation of the preservation services of such infrastructure is among the first priorities for the DCH sector



Digital Preservation



- The digital cultural content is defined in this context as the combination of:
 - digitised content (the result of digitisation processes)
 - born-digital content (databases, catalogues, files, etc.)
 - metadata
- Each digitisation programme is currently addressing the issue of preservation in a separate manner, while a shared implementation of common e-Infrastructure layers could be beneficial and cost effective to all



E-infrastructures for Digital Preservation: DCH-RP case



- Project background: built upon the knowledge generated by DC-NET and INDICATE
- Consortium: multidisciplinary, composed of 13 partners from 7
 European Countries
- Aim: to develop a validated **Roadmap** for the implementation of a preservation infrastructure for DCH

DCH
ICCU (IT)
RIKSARKIVET (SE)
EVK (EE)
CT (UK)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS TERENA (NL) EGI.eu (NL) MCA (FR)

E-INFRASTRUCTURES INFN (IT)

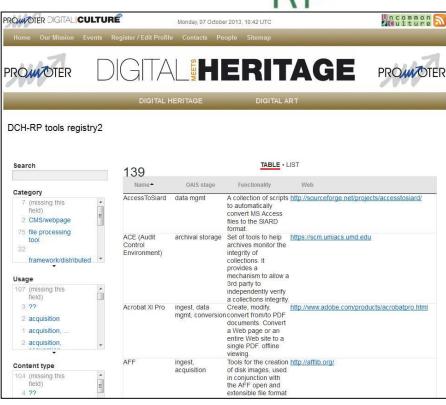
PSNC (PL) BELSPO (BE) NIIFI (HU) PRIVATE SECTOR
PROMOTER (IT)
EDITEUR (UK)



DCH-RP: first outcomes

DCH DIGITAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ROADMAP FOR PRESERVATION

- □ A registry of Services was implemented and published online
- ☐ The first **Proofs of Concept** is just been completed: cultural institutions experimented the actual use of distributed computing and storage infrastructures (such as the **e-Culture Science Gateway**: http://ecsg.dch-rp.eu/) to store and manage cultural digital resources, starting from real scenarios and use cases
- The first version of the Roadmap will be released next month

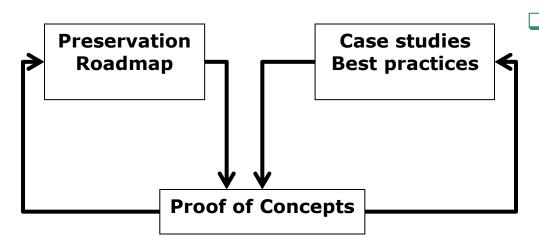






DCH-RP: first outcomes





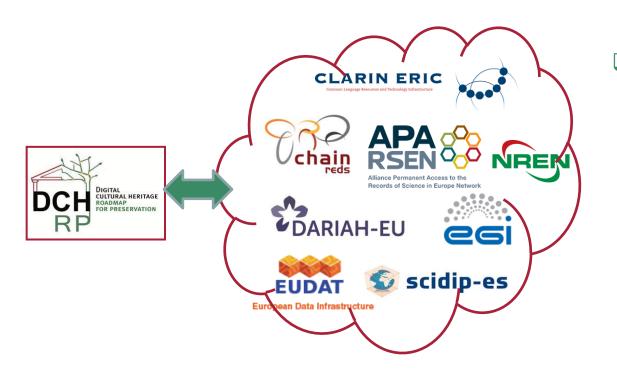
- Description of the control of the co
- Security of the data is very important for cultural institutions: trust building is a key factor when it is not determined where data are stored
- Functionalities and services offered by e-infrastructures should not impact on the outgoing traffic of the institution
- Access to the e-infrastructure services should be simple without requiring IT specialist knowledge
 PROMITIES



DCH-RP: what's next?



■ For the second Proof of Concept DCH-RP is planning to experiment with services offered by other projects (e.g. EUDAT)



We are looking for other new services to be used with data made available by the cultural institutions participating the second Proof of Concept



DCH-RP on the Web

- Official website: <u>www.dch-rp.eu</u>
- A constantly living showcase on Digital Meets Culture www.digitalmeetsculture.net providing:
 - easy access to the ongoing activities and to the last achievements,
 - supporting the dialogue between the partners inside the project with the discussion carried out outside the project



Conclusions



- DCH-RP is one step, belonging to a longer process.
- In the last decades, cultural institutions started to move their cultural content on the digital world. This has implied to know new instruments, new rules of access, new standards to exhibit digital heritage, new ways of communication.
- The amount of digital cultural content is now so valuable that the issue of preserving the digital cultural heritage is becoming as much urgent as the preservation of tangible heritage.
- The national policies about cultural preservation (digital and tangible) needs to re-use best practices, to share solutions, to avoid duplication of efforts.
- The use of the e-infrastructures is a pillar in this direction and the cultural heritage sector should progress towards its full integration in the new concept of open science.



Next appointment



- November 7th, 2013 Vilnius
 - Networking Session at the ICT 2013 Conference info at

http://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/article/a-virtual-researchcommunity-for-the-preservation-of-digital-cultural-heritage/)











Thank you!

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