

#### eContent plus



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Standards in ATHENA – Helping to make life simpler

Rome, 28th April 2011



## **Some Context**



#### What are we working with?

#### **Martin Doerr:**

"A museum object is more like an illustration or witness of the past, than information in its own right. Cultural historical research means understanding "possible pasts", the facts, events, material, social and psychological influences and motivations. It lives from understanding contexts by pulling together bits and pieces of related facts from disparate resources, which can typically not be classified under subjects in an obvious way. It lives from taking into account all known facts."



## The Task

What the User Sees:

The Reality:



**The Content** 

**The Standards** 



#### What is a standard?

The British Standards Institution (BSI), the world's oldest standards setting organisation (1901), says:

"Put at its simplest, a standard is an **agreed**, repeatable way of doing something. It is a **published document** that contains a technical specification or other precise criteria designed to be **used consistently as a rule, guideline, or definition**. Standards **help to make life simpler** and to increase the reliability and the effectiveness of many goods and services we use. Standards are created by **bringing together the experience and expertise of all interested parties** such as the producers, sellers, buyers, users and regulators of a particular material, product, process or service."



#### The Horrible Truth?





# ATHENA Standards Methodology



#### **Methodology Overview**

- 1. Carry out research What exists, survey
- 2. Make an analysis Look for patterns and trends.
- 3. Give simple advice practical and implementable
- **4. Reuse or create tools** Easy to use, audience relevant, adaptable open licence (e.g. Multilingual versions possible)
- 5. Identify further needs Leading to further work
  Simple example .....



## What's your standard?

- Mission statement "A strategic statement giving a cultural heritage organisation's fundamental purpose, especially with regard to its collection."
- Some Italian examples:
  - "Promoting the culture and heritage of music ... to become a centre of excellence for outstanding musical education."
  - "Promote the cult of good studies and relevant disciplines."
  - "Responsible for the protection of the artistic, historic and ethno-anthropological heritage belonging to others within the "territory" of the city of Florence."
  - "Protection of a wide territory."
  - "To represent 'living' art."

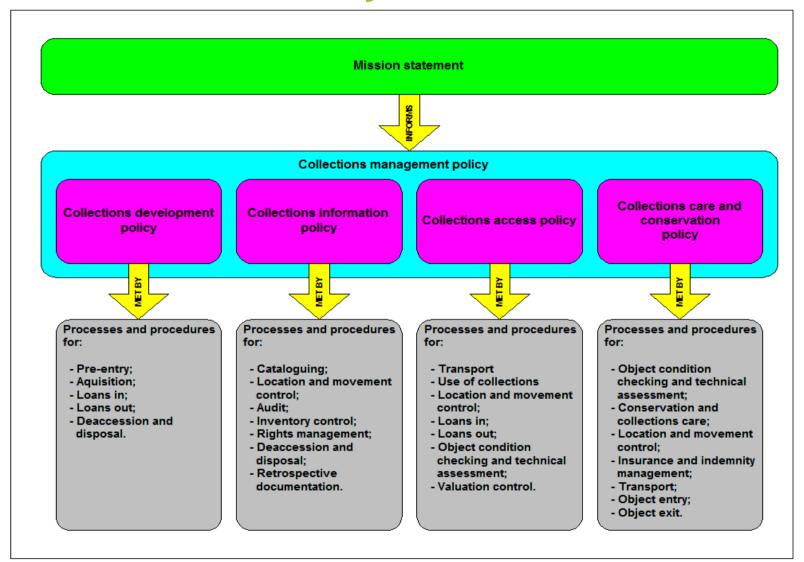


#### **Mission Statement Elements**

- Collection what the organisation has to offer.
- Activities that take place with the collection and with audiences.
- Audience Who the collection and activities serve
- Quality The standard of service provided. (least likely element and usually an aspiration)



### Policy Framework – PAS 197





## **Mission Statement Advice**

An organisation's mission statement should include elements on audience, activities and quality in order to give a general environment for the implementation of standards



## **Technical Standards**



#### **Survey Results**

- Texts PDF, HTML, XML, Word
- Images JPEG, TIFF
- Audios MP3, WAV
- Videos MPG, AVI, FLV



#### **Analysis and Advice**

- Organisations are using the expected technical standards
- Use a good set of guidelines, e.g.

# Technical Guidelines for Digital Cultural Content Creation Programmes

http://www.minervaeurope.org/interoperability/technicalguidelines.htm

#### **Advantages:**

- Multilingual
- Written for a general cultural sector audience
- Updated



## **Metadata Standards**



## **Survey Analysis**

- Museum metadata standards are not much used by the other domains;
- Museums use other domain metadata standards;
- Dublin Core is a popular metadata scheme;
- A significant number of museums (and organisations from other domains) use in-house developed metadata;
- About half of collections are using adapted standards.



#### **Metadata Standards - Advice**

## Use standards for creating and delivering metadata Doing this will:

- Maximise interoperability between systems
- Ensure that content is reusable
- Avoid dependency

# Do NOT adapt a published metadata standard Temptations:

 Avoid the temptations – element names, elements missing, too large

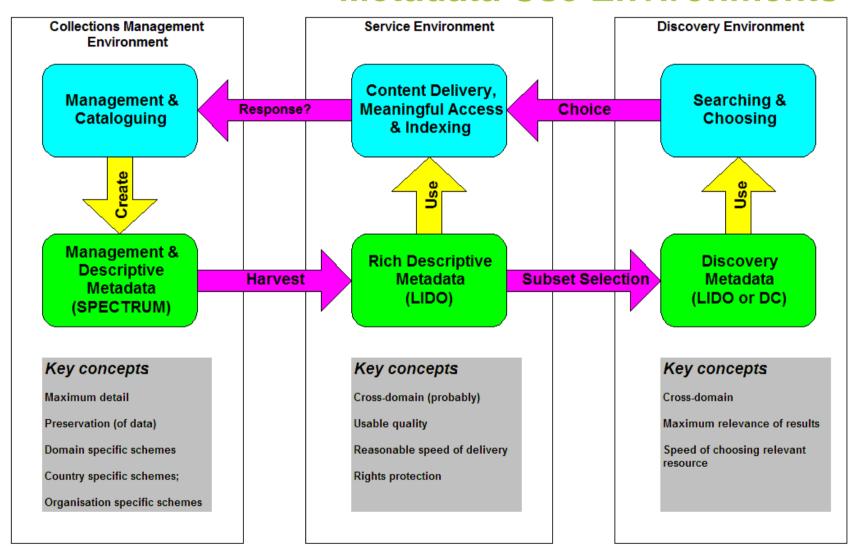
#### Make content interoperable

#### By:

- Use standard terminologies
- Make descriptions independent of the service
- Do not include negative information in descriptions But Which Standard?



#### **Metadata Use Environments**





#### **Sources for LIDO**

- CDWA Lite
  - Indexing elements
  - Display elements
- CIDOC CRM
  - Event-oriented model
- museumdat
  - Practical implementation BAM Portal
  - All areas of cultural material
- SPECTRUM (XML)
  - Entities recorded with relationships: events, people, persons, organisations, places, locations, objects and subjects
  - Rights fully described
  - Different language versions supported flexibly



#### **LIDO Overview**

- LIDO Light Information Describing Objects
- Harvesting schema Not basis for a collection management system
- Delivering metadata for service environment: Online collections database; Portal; Aggregations (e.g. Europeana)
- Full range of descriptive information about museum objects
- Nested set of wrapper and set elements culturally significant data organisation
- Data elements which hold the information
- Information about the sources for data and controlled terminology
- Introduction: http://www.athenaeurope.org/getFile.php?id=786
- Full details: http://www.lido-schema.org



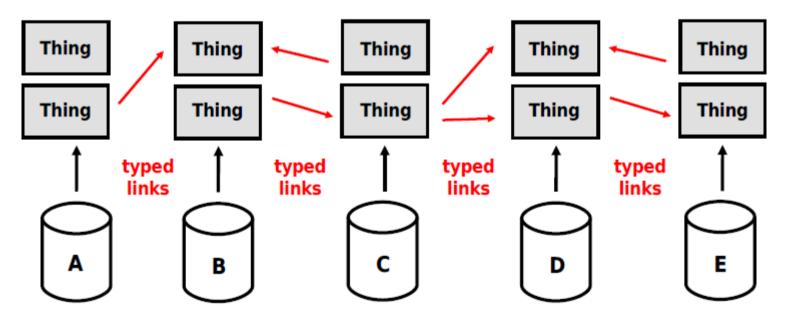
# Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)



### **PIDs Background**

#### **Uses Semantic Web technologies to:**

- Publish structured data on the Web
- Set links (PIDs) between data from one data source to data within other data sources





## **Survey Analysis**

- PIDS were used in 75% of the countries surveyed;
- Organisations are aware of the basic reasons for using PIDs;
- PIDs may have a restricted use in an organisation;
- URIs in 75% of the countries surveyed
- PID systems (ARKs, PURLs, DOIs) much less used, often not maintained, project related
- Organisations asked for more information



## **Advice – PIDs in Organisations**

- Uniqueness environment How unique;
- Persistent How persistent, how maintained;
- Resolvable Do PIDs lead to something;
- Cost effective Use free or very low cost systems;
- Supported by policy PIDs part of written policy;
- Managed Embedded processes and procedures.



## Advice – PIDs Systems

- Reliable Evaluate technical reliability system (including their own) before adopting;
- Authoritative Evaluate PIDs system's provider before adopting;
- Flexible Able to represent the granularity their collections;
- Interoperable Uses intellectually open standards for implementation?



#### **PIDs Where Next?**

#### **ATHENA Tool:**

Persistent Identifiers (PIDs): Recommendations for institutions

http://www.athenaeurope.org/getFile.php?id=779

**Future Work: Linked Heritage Project** 







**Before ATHENA** 

**After ATHENA!** Thank you! gordon@collectionstrust.org.uk