

## **ABSTRACTS**

**Day 1 Wednesday 24 October**

**Pat Manson**

**Cultural Heritage & Technology Enhanced Learning, European Commission, Belgium**

### **Digitisation in Europe - Joining up the pieces, strategies and actions at European level**

The European Commission has designated Digital Libraries as one of its i2010 flagship projects, delivering integrated access to the digitised collections of libraries, archives, museums, and other cultural organisations across the EU.

Key issues are those of ensuring access to digitised content and long-term availability.

This work requires cross-domain collaboration, joining up and selecting content for creating a critical mass. The Commission addresses and supports these issues through actions at different levels - political, strategic and technical.

**Hans Petschar**

**Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Austria**

### **Content Digitisation in European National Libraries**

The report gives an overview on content digitisation in 37 European National Libraries 2006 – 2012. The survey is part of EDL-project, preparing the European Digital Library.

For National Libraries Content digitisation has a strong impact on collection development policies and strategic planning.

If we look at the most promising and successful examples of strategic planning which already resulted in concrete implementation plans on a solid financial and institutional background in Austria, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Russia and the United Kingdom it becomes clear that on an institutional level systematic content digitisation is daily practise in many European National Libraries.

Making this content available on European Level and developing strategies for co-operation and integration a European Dimension in national and institutional strategies will be the big task for the future.

### **CV Petschar**

Dr. Hans Petschar (1959) obtained in 1985 a master in History and German Literature at the University of Salzburg. During his studies he worked in research projects on semiotics and linguistics at the universities of Salzburg and Paris.

From 1986 on he worked in several departments at the Austrian National Library and obtained a MAS on Library Science in 1992. At the Austrian National Library he produced a Multimedia Encyclopaedia on the history and the special collections of the Library, and led several research projects concerning digitisation of Cultural Heritage objects. In 2002 he became director of the Austrian Picture Archive at the Austrian National Library.

Dr. Petschar lectured at the Universities of Salzburg and Vienna and participated in several research projects of the Austrian Academy of Science and the Austrian Ministry of Culture, Education and Science.

He is the official representative of the Austrian National Library in the board of directors of European National Libraries CENL chair of the CENL content working group for The European Digital Library within TEL.

From 2000 on he worked in several fields for the European Commission. He was partner in the DIGICULT Report (2000 – 2002) and was the Austrian representative in the NRG-group for coordinating digitisation in Europe. In several European projects he worked as researcher, e.g. REGNET, TNT, MINERVA, ERPANET, BRICKS, EDL, and EDL-net.

<http://www.edlproject.eu/>

**Richard Davies**

**LIFE Project Manager, the British Library, United Kingdom**

### **The cost of digitisation and preservation (LIFE)**

Digital Preservation is concerned with the long-term safekeeping of electronic resources. How can we be confident of their permanence, if we do not know the cost of preservation? The LIFE (Lifecycle Information for E-Literature) Project has made the first major step forward in understanding the long-term costs in this complex area.

The LIFE Project has developed a methodology to model the digital lifecycle and calculate the costs of preserving digital information for the next 5, 10 or 100 years. For the first time, National Libraries and Higher Education institutions can apply this process and plan effectively for the preservation of their digital collections.

Based on previous work done on the lifecycles of paper-based materials, the LIFE Project created a lifecycle model and applied it to real-life digital collections across a diverse subject range. Three case studies examined the everyday operations, processes and costs involved in their respective activities. The results were then used to calculate the direct costs for each element of the digital lifecycle.

Currently in its second phases ("LIFE2"), the LIFE Project is looking at expanding the applicability of the model by examining four new case studies. These involve lifecycle costing of institutional repositories, primary data, and digitised newspapers.

**Werner Schwartz**

**Göttingen University Library, Germany**

### **EROMM and the Registry of Digital Masters**

The "European Register of Microform and digital Masters" is the world's largest database devoted to recording preservation surrogates. In the context of rapidly evolving technology the EROMM community is devoted to record any printed book that has been preserved in surrogate, to identify its technical features and to enable access to use copies. This is serving a twofold purpose, which is of growing importance in the digital age: 1) Digitisation programmes can coordinate their activity among themselves based on records found in EROMM and leading to the institution that is responsible for the production and preservation of the surrogate. 2) The researcher and student can rely on this global resource to locate the desired item, to access it directly or request a copy.

The "Registry of Digital Masters" has been set up by OCLC following the initiative of the Digital Library Federation. The RDM will record digital masters held by institutions, which run a trusted repository ensuring long-term access and preservation. The RDM is freely accessible worldwide and will automatically receive all records harvested by EROMM in Europe. In exchange EROMM is receiving all records from the RDM that come from non-European sources.

The functioning of EROMM and the RDM alike is depending on cooperation, not only between the two nodes but first and foremost on their network of partners in Europe and America. In the aim of covering most of the digitised works that are produced across the world and that will be preserved they endeavour to improve the network through which relevant information can be gathered. New technology will be used to keep both resources up to date and to ease communication for those who are engaged in digitising.

**Ralf Stockmann**  
Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Germany

### **Central Registry for Digitized Objects: Linking Production and Bibliographic Control**

Mass digitization projects are gaining strong momentum recently, and so do venues focusing on accessibility (e.g. EDL). We face impressive improvements in the fields of workflow orchestration, search tools and web integration. Unfortunately, a small but nevertheless considerable tool is still missing: a reliable registry for what actually has been digitized, by whom and in which quality.

Thus, the eminent risk of digitizing the same object multiple times leads to either a waste of (public) funds or overcautious proceedings. We will discuss both benefit and risks of a "lightweight" approach to implement a central registry for digitized objects, running as a web service and standing on the shoulders of reliable digital objects databases like EROMM.

**Bill Carney**  
RLG Programs, OCLC Programs and Research, USA

### **Automating registration of digital preservation copies - the place of registries in the digitisation workflow**

The paper will present evidence of the usefulness of registries in the digitisation workflow drawing on research and experience of OCLC libraries. The paper will mention a number of projects including the OCLC eContent Synchronisation Pilot that is intended to synchronise WorldCat with participating mass digitisation programs and the DLF/OCLC Registry of Digital Masters.

**Day 2 Thursday 25 October**

**Toby Bainton**  
SCONUL, United Kingdom

### **Legal issues of digitisation**

Because digitisation involves copying, many digitisation projects will need to consider how far copyright law may be a barrier to their plans. 'Copyright' usually refers to a bundle of legal rights, which vary from country to country. In addition, the 'Information Society' Directive governs copyright law in an overall sense within the European Union. This paper will look at possible restrictions imposed by copyright, and possible exemptions, or exceptions, to copyright, which may help digitisation projects. There will be mention of proposals from European Commission to encourage digitisation through non-legislative solutions, which might work alongside the legal framework.

**Jesper Holm**  
Ebog.dk a/s, Denmark

### **Private sector initiatives - the Danish example**

Ebog.dk is an aggregator of e-books established by the Danish Library Centre and the publishers Gyldendal, Lindhardt & Ringhof (Egmont), DJØF Jurist og Økonomforbundets Forlag and Erhvervsskolernes Forlag. The platform was commissioned by the Danish Publishers Association, The Educational Publishers Section after a tender.

The platform went live on 2 January 2007 and after a three-month beta version period it has been updated with new versions several times to the present stage where app. 600 books and 1600 chapters are available. Volume is growing as new publishers come on and sales are beginning to develop. A library solution is under negotiation and is expected to be active shortly.

The platform is privately held and operating under strict commercial conditions. Investment has been substantial, but expectations are for a break even in three years.

The platform hosts e-books in the formats xml, MS Reader, iSilo (for mobile units) and PDF. PDF is available for both rent and perpetual ownership, as well as in the form of complete books and chapters. The customers are presented with a summary of the book, samples of text, a full line of metadata and a full text search facility across all titles. Metadata is fully integrated with MARC and presented on the Bibliotek.dk platform.

**Stefan Gradmann**  
Hamburg University, Germany

### **Interoperability issues for digitisation projects**

The contribution sets out presenting the work started within the EC working group on digital library interoperability (January to June 2007) and that is currently continued within the EDLnet project. 10 issues for short term action have been identified in this context as well as a number of long term strategy elements together with basic conceptual vectors regarding the complex notion of 'interoperability'.

As this framework of issues and recommendations related to functional, technical and semantic interoperability directly feeds into the process of setting up The European Digital Library (EDL) it is relevant for any digitisation activity directly feeding into the EDL or intending to interoperate with it.

Moreover, the functional and object model underlying the EDL is likely to differ substantially from traditional, catalogue based librarian approaches: in our current thinking we tend to conceptualise the EDL as a network of interconnected digital information objects coupled with a strong layer of networked semantic nodes and which is ready for semantic web processing techniques.

Furthermore, digitisation activities will increasingly need to cope with the necessity of making digitised/analogue and born digital information objects co-exist and (hopefully) inter-operate in hybrid settings including cultural artefacts from more than just librarian communities!

The contribution will identify the additional constraints and challenges for digitisation activities stemming from this ongoing process of deliberation.

**Günter Mühlberger**  
University of Innsbruck Library, Austria

### **Digitisation on Demand**

European libraries are hosting millions of books published from 1500 to 1900. Due to their age and value, they are often only accessible to users actually present at these libraries. Though many libraries have started mass-digitisation projects it will take many years until every book will be available in digital format. In order to cope with this situation thirteen European libraries have set up a service network for digitising books on the request of users. Among these libraries is the Royal Library of Denmark, or the Bavarian State Library. With "Digitisation on Demand" users are able to order e-Books directly from the online catalogue of a participating library. Whereas the digitisation and preservation of the digital item is done locally, the order management, the production of e-Books and the online payment are managed centrally. The partners are aiming at extending the network towards all European countries. Libraries willing to take part in the service are therefore highly welcome.

More information on the network: <http://www.books2ebooks.eu/>

Contact:

Silvia Gstrein, email: [silvia.gstrein@uibk.ac.at](mailto:silvia.gstrein@uibk.ac.at) (project manager)

Günter Mühlberger, email: [guenter.muehlberger@uibk.ac.at](mailto:guenter.muehlberger@uibk.ac.at) (coordinator)

**Astrid Verheusen**

**Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag, the Netherlands**

### **Issues concerning Mass Digitisation**

Since the World Wide Web made it possible to display graphics, libraries have been scanning their older documents and pictures to provide access to them. From the middle of the nineties thousands of libraries of all sizes began scanning images, provided them with metadata, and made them available on the web. The emphasis in these first, rather small, digitisation projects lied on experimenting with different techniques for both scanning and building interfaces for the Internet. Along the way methods for quality control, project management and business models became more professional. Due to the progress in the field of digitisation a profound knowledge about best practices has been developed.

However, this knowledge is not available for all cultural heritage institutions that want to digitise their collections. Smaller institutions lack experience and, moreover, the means to digitise in an efficient way. At the same time the bigger libraries are moving towards mass digitisation of historical texts while Google has already digitised millions of books from several libraries around the world. Although libraries welcome the unprecedented access to all this information, Google has also been criticized for the quality of their images, the emphasis on the English language, the violation of copyright and the lack of attention for preservation issues. Can libraries do things better than Google?

With the i2010 vision of a European Digital Library, the EU has launched an ambitious plan for large scale digitisation projects transforming Europe's printed heritage into digitally available resources. However, lack of knowledge and expertise slows down the pace with which this vision can be realised. What are the main obstacles to digitise en masse and how can we speed up the process and disseminate knowledge? In this presentation the experience with mass digitisation of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, the national library of the Netherlands, will be used to show how to handle several aspects of the digitisation process so to digitise efficiently on a large scale.

The Koninklijke Bibliotheek is in charge of several mass digitization projects. In the coming years millions of pages of newspapers, magazines and rare books will be digitized and made available on the web. To be able to do this, the library had to change the way in which digitization projects are handled and is also in the process of rethinking quality standards. The entire workflow for digitization projects is being adjusted to be prepared for mass digitization. This includes the selection process, copyright issues, preparation of the materials, co-operation with the publishing sector, the specifications for the digitization itself, research into improvement of optical character recognition and into file formats to reduce the cost of storage, automatic quality control mechanisms, new language-based techniques for search and retrieval, the digital preservation of the files and the technical infrastructure to support all this. This presentation will examine the differences between old and new approaches towards all these aspects.

### Biographical information

Astrid Verheusen holds a Master's degree in history and has been working at the National Library of the Netherlands since 2001. She has many years of experience in research and development projects in the field of digitization and digital preservation; She is currently responsible for the digitization of Dutch Newspapers (8 million pages) and in charge of several projects that support the technical infrastructure for all mass digitization projects of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek.

**Inga Grinfelde**

**National Digital Library *Letonica*, The National Library of Latvia, Latvia**

### **Strategy of Inclusion: the National Digital Library *Letonica***

Every European national library forms its own digitization strategy. It is determined by a number of factors specific to the country and its governance: traditions, infrastructure, administration, innovations, and ties with other memory institutions, education system, research organizations, as well as the private sector and IT industry.

We have large federal states and some--of a size of a city.

The subject paper will explore a strategy that the national library of a small European country has taken to attract resources, persuade its government, achieve involvement from the part of its staff and start building a repository that reaches across various memory institutions. It can be called a strategy of inclusion and involves a multifaceted approach of negotiating common standards, quality criteria, research, lobbying etc.

**Paola Marchionni**  
**JISC Digitisation Programme Manager, United Kingdom**

### **The JISC Digitisation Programme: Strategy and priorities**

In the last ten years digitisation activity in the UK has evolved at a very fast pace and through substantial investment from public money. However, as recognised by the CURL/JISC funded report "Digitisation in the UK: the case for a UK framework",<sup>1</sup> while this rapid growth has made accessible huge quantities of printed texts, sound recordings and moving images, it has done so in a mostly unstructured way with regard to, for example, standards used, formats, and accessibility and sustainability approaches. In addition, the last few years have seen the engagement in mass digitisation of commercial giants such as Google and Microsoft in not unproblematic ways. The activity of commercial publishers developing digital collections also adds to the complexity of the situation.

The JISC Digitisation programme<sup>2</sup> attempts to address some of these challenges as part of a coherent e-content programme, which also includes initiatives such as the Strategic Content Alliance<sup>3</sup>.

The Digitisation programme, which so far totals an investment of about £22million, comprises 6 projects which were funded in Phase one and are now live, and 16 new ones as part of the current Phase two. These include wide ranging collections spanning five centuries of social, political, economic and cultural history in the UK, running from early 2007 to early 2009. It is part of a capital programme funded by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) with contributions from the Welsh Assembly.

While the JISC Digitisation programme does not prioritise collections within particular subject areas or type of formats as such, in line with its Digitisation Strategy it aims to support projects which: a) enable access to and use of collections previously difficult to consult; b) encourage collaboration between profit and not-for-profit organisations as possible ways of guaranteeing the long term sustainability and preservation of the new e-resources; c) enable excellence in resource discovery, personalisation and contextualisation for the use and re-use of the new e-resources; and d) promote the adoption of standards compliant digitisation, metadata, interoperability and digital preservation.

The management of the programme places particular emphasis on engaging closely with projects and provides plenty of opportunities for knowledge sharing among projects through regular meetings, workshops and training sessions.

Input into the programme at strategic level is provided by the Digitisation Advisory Group, which brings together representatives from higher and further education institutions, as well as the heritage sector and other relevant public institutions.

Key contributions of the programme to the digitisation landscape will be the creation of a sophisticated rights framework; further investigation on, and dissemination of, standards development; greater awareness of digitisation needs; enhanced digitisation infrastructure and knowledge; and novel ways of addressing sustainability issues through a variety of business models.

The digitisation programme is also engaged in a number of partnerships, such as the one with the National Endowment for the Humanities, and welcomes meaningful collaborations with European and international partners.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/programme\\_digitisation/reports.aspx](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/programme_digitisation/reports.aspx)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/digitisation>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/themes/eresources/contentalliance.aspx>

**Birte Christensen-Dalsgaard**  
Statsbiblioteket, Denmark

The work on trying to secure funding for large-scale digitalisation projects in Denmark has followed two different paths. One path was organised by the Ministry of Culture who established three working groups focussing on the legal aspects, the costs and thirdly on models for presentation. The second path, which started after the first and involves the same institutions, is a focussed attempt to develop a vision for the potential use of the digitised content. The vision can be characterised as a "Cultural Bank", where the content might serve as the basis for a variety of different services.

**Eugenia Serra**  
Biblioteca de Catalunya, Spain

### Digitisation projects of the Biblioteca de Catalunya

The Biblioteca de Catalunya<sup>4</sup> is the national library of Catalonia. Catalonia is a region of Spain with its own government, culture and language. It is located at the Northeast of Spain and has more than 7.000.000 inhabitants.

The library, founded in 1907, is celebrating this year its centenary. The library has more than 3.000.000 documents; the collection comprises different types and formats, old and modern books, maps, manuscripts, papers, journals, plates, photographs, sound recordings, etc. and it grows thanks to the legal deposit, purchases and gifts. Every year it increases around 100,000 documents.

There are 174 people working in the library and the budget for 2007 is 11'5 million euros.

In 2004, a strategic plan was approved for the period 2004-2008. The plan paid special attention to digital context. According to the plan, several initiatives were defined on digitisation and born digital resources.

Connecting with born digital resources, in 2005 the library designed the project PADICAT (Patrimoni Digital de Catalunya)<sup>5</sup> = Digital heritage of Catalonia, with the goal of capturing, managing, storing and giving access to the Catalan Web and its versions. This is a pioneer project in Spain.

About digitisation, in 2004, the Biblioteca de Catalunya started up some small projects with collections of simple and homogenous objects, in order to acquire experience before facing a bigger project.

Nowadays, the library is leading several Catalan cooperative digital repositories, all of them designed with the double purpose of preservation and availability:

ARCA<sup>6</sup> (Arxiu de Revistes Catalanes Antiques) = Archive of old Catalan journals

RACO<sup>7</sup> (Revistes Catalanes d'Accés Obert) = Catalan journals in Open Access

Memoria Digital de Catalunya<sup>8</sup> = Catalan Digital Memory

Before starting with these projects were established, in collaboration with the Consortium of Catalan University Libraries (CBUC) the standards of digitisation and the set of metadata to apply. The library also defined the criteria and priorities to consider in order to selecting the materials to digitise.

In 2006, the Biblioteca de Catalunya signed an agreement with Google to participate in the project Google Books. This agreement includes also four Catalan libraries more.

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<sup>4</sup> Biblioteca de Catalunya [www.bnc.cat](http://www.bnc.cat)

<sup>5</sup> PADICAT. [www.padi.cat](http://www.padi.cat)

<sup>6</sup> ARCA. [www.bnc.cat/digital/arca/](http://www.bnc.cat/digital/arca/)

<sup>7</sup> RACO. [www.raco.cat](http://www.raco.cat)

<sup>8</sup> Memoria Digital de Catalunya. [mdc.cbuc.es](http://mdc.cbuc.es) <http://mdc.cbuc.cat>

**Stuart Dempster**  
JISC, The Joint Information Systems Committee, United Kingdom

### **The Strategic Content Alliance - Building Bridges to e-Content**

In 1964 Bob Dylan sang that the times they are a- changin'. Just as the 1960's saw huge social, political and technological change so too the early years of this century have seen equally turbulent times and faced enormous challenges as well as opportunities brought about by the dawning of the Information Age.

The transition to the Information Age in less than a generation has helped to define our time in terms of the way we communicate, learn, produce, share and progress new ideas and innovation to a truly global audience.

However, just as this change has been phenomenal so too has it been uncoordinated and fragmented, particularly in the public sector's development of e-content. Yes, there have been examples of strategic and coordinated development, but these have been rare and often short-lived.

So whilst, some of the components necessary in building sustainable e-content have been developed, others have not or have been only partially developed. Some of the "missing inks" were identified in the CURL/JISC "Loughborough Study"<sup>9</sup> and the subsequent JISC e-Content Policy and Strategy Symposium<sup>10</sup> held in Cardiff in July 2007.

In order to address these "missing links" the JISC in partnership with the BBC, Becta, British Library, MLA, NHS and the National e-Science Centre are funding a new initiative, the Strategic Content Alliance<sup>11</sup>. This unique cross-sector collaboration aims to deliver a ground breaking UK Content Framework in spring 2009, providing new solutions to old problems.

The Strategic Content Alliance will be focusing its efforts in ten specific work areas ranging from audience analysis and modelling to business models and sustainability. Working across public broadcasting, health, education, research and cultural heritage will give unique insights into the issues faced by content providers and aggregators more broadly.

The Strategic Content Alliance offers a "big tent" approach as it welcomes meaningful collaboration through its core sponsor and aligned organisation membership schemes and the UK "home nations" forums. Each is tailored to the level of participation and, whilst not obligatory, financial commitment available. For further information please contact Stuart Dempster ([s.dempster@jisc.ac.uk](mailto:s.dempster@jisc.ac.uk))

**Dan Burnstone**  
Chadwyck-Healey, United Kingdom

### **Collaboration between ProQuest and Public bodies to digitise materials for scholarship and teaching.**

This talk will look at some innovative collaboration between ProQuest and Public bodies in the UK and elsewhere to digitise materials for scholarship and teaching. It will cover recent alliances with the EEBO Text Creation Partnership, the JISC, the Bodleian Library, and the University of Southampton, all of which have resulted in the greater availability of a range of historical resources, from advertising and playbills through to early modern texts and government documents. We will look at the financial models that underlie these collaborations and at the potential benefits to the library community of well-wrought partnerships between public institutions and the private sector.

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<sup>9</sup> [http://www.jisc.ac.uk/publications/publications/pub\\_digi\\_uk.aspx](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/publications/publications/pub_digi_uk.aspx)

<sup>10</sup> <http://involve.jisc.ac.uk/wpmu/digitisation/digitisation-conference-2007/>

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.jisc.ac.uk/aboutus/committees/working\\_groups/contentalliancewg.aspx](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/aboutus/committees/working_groups/contentalliancewg.aspx)