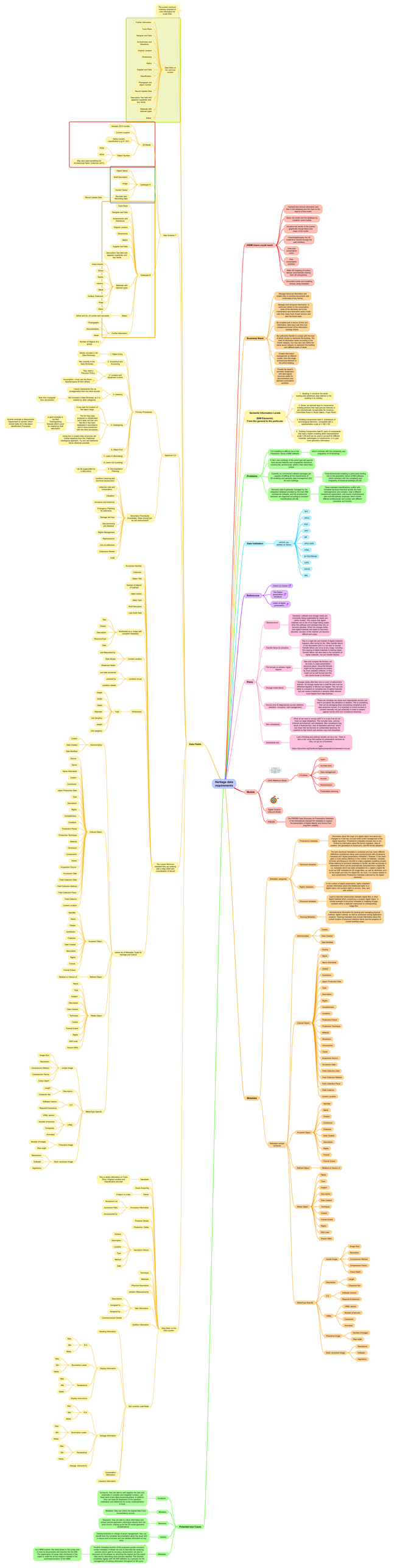
Heritage data requirements
Data Fields
The current minimum metrics standard of data recorded in the Asset DB.
Data fields on the card-less system
Further information
Tudor Rose
Designer and Date
Amendments and Alterations
Original Location
Dimensions
Marks
Supplier and Date
Classification
Photograph and object number
Record Update Date
Description Text field with apparent hyperlinks and key words
Materials with optional types
Maker
New Scheme ?
Object Name
Brief Description
Image
Catalogue A
Current Owner
Recorder and Recording Date
Recent Update Date
Tudor Rose
Designer and Date
Amendments and Alterations
Original Location
Dimensions
Marks
Supplier and Date
Description Text field with apparent hyperlinks and key words
Catalogue B
Metal Inserts
Wood
Textile
ceramic
Glass
Materials with optional types
Surface Treatment
Paint
Glass
Maker
Gilloe and Co. 47 London and/ or accolder
Further information
Photographs
Documentation
Notes
Number of Objects (if a group)
Spectrum 5.0
1. Object Entry
2. Acquisition and Accessioning
3. Location and Movement control
4. Inventory
5. Cataloguing
6. Object Exit
7. Loans In (Borrowing)
8. Loans Out (Lending)
9. Documentation Planning
Primary Procedures
Weekly, included in the Data Dictionary
Not currently in the Data Dictionary
They were a Precision Piece
Assumption: I must use the Room Technique/space ID from Affinite
I stock characterise the as arrangement from the what records.
Not included in Data Dictionary as it is covered by other categories
A key task for Curation of the object range
The list may have produced to complicated and long to be useful. The fact that it has been kept to a minimum and in close connection with the other processes is
Using this in modern data structures will require a change in the way we think about cataloguing approach. Try and use traditional terms wherever possible.
A good example is the field 'Condition(Checking)' which could really be the object identification Procedure
Another example is Responsible Department which in fact should really be in the object identification Procedure
Refs like a hangover from old practice
can be experimented for a short period.
condition checking and technical assessment
collection care and conservation
Valuation
Insurance and indemnity
Emergency Planning for collections
Damage and loss
Decommissioning and disposal
Rights Management
Reproductions
Use of collections
Collections Review
Audit
Secondary Procedures (Caselog, Associated for Job Instructions)?
Accession Number
Collection
Object Title
Number of objects (if a group)
object status
object type
Brief Description
Last Audit Date
Multimedia (e.g. Image with complete metadata)
Title
Creator
Description
Relevant Refs
Date
Current Location
and Requested by
Movement Notes
and date arranged
condition Score
checked by
condition details
Dimensions
Type
Height
Width
Depth
Diameter
Unit (lengths)
weight
Unit (weight)
Accessioned
Creator
Date Created
Date Modified
Source
Name
Name Alternative
Creator
Contributor
object Production Date
Type
Description
Rights
Completeness
Condition
Production Period
Production Technique
Material
Dimension
Components
Owner
Acquisition Source
Accession Date
Field Collection Date
Field Collection Method
Field Collection Place
Field Collector
Current Location
Cultural Object
Accepted Object
Identifier
Name
Creator
Contributor
Publisher
Date Created
Description
Rights
Format
Format Extent
Relation to Version of
Refined Object
Name
Type
Subject
Description
Date Created
Technique
Creator
Format Extent
Rights
Skill Level
Person Effect
Media Object
Image Size
Resolution
Compression Method
Compression Factor
Colour Depth
simple Image
Length
Description
Character Set
Software Version
Required Extensions
XML version
Number of revisions
Composition
Annotated
Number of images
Strip length
Panorama Image
Resolutions
Software
Algorithms
Multi- resolution Image
2-D
XML
MediaType Specific
starter list of Metadata Types for Heritage and Culture
The current Minimum standard they are working to. Not a full consideration of issues!
Data fields on the iDiits system
This is where information on Tudor Rose Card Index and Classification are kept
Nicknames
Known Acquiring
Owner
If object is a loan
If object is a loan
Accession Information
Accession Date
Accessioned by
Accession ref
Producer Details
Production Dates
Description History
Content
Description
Location
Type
Method
Date
Technique
Materials
Physical Description
aesthetic Measurements
Task Information
Description
Assigned to
Assigned by
Commencement Details
Cardbox information
Not currently used fields
Handling information
Display information
Illumination Levels
Temperature
Display Instructions
Storage information
Storage Instructions
Conservation information
Valuation information
Max
Min
Notes
Lux
Max
Min
Notes
°C
Max
Min
Notes
Lux
Max
Min
Notes
°C
Max
Min
Notes
Potential Use Cases
Scenario
Scenario: they are able to sort organise the data and information in a way that is meaningful to them, with a new level of a very large enormous phone. In addition, they are able to add their own information to help them understand and references for survey implementation in time.
Weakness
Weakness: they can check the original data if any inconsistency occurs.
Reasons
Reasons: they are able to check information and extract precise geometric information directly from the model, which is helpful for the measurement and simplification.
Causes
Causes:Institutions in charge of built management may could benefit from the complete documentation about the asset with a unique point of access and complete information at any time.
Metadata
Another valuable function of the proposed system concerns survey metadata. A Model can help to describe the surveying process and to give its accuracy assessment, but also to provide information about the survey itself, such as who took data and by describing each process applied. This function is particularly important for the long-term preservation and management of evolving information throughout its life cycle.
In a HBIM system, the initial phase is the survey and it must be documented and inserted into the BIM model. Metadata can help to describe the survey and its phase to users for all the subjects involved in the preservation and management of the HBIM.
HBIM Users could need
Business Need
Problems
Data Validation
References
Risks
Models
Metadata
Semantic Information Levels
(BIM Elements)
From the general to the particular
Automated/near-tactical information and Data Capture of the Physical Characteristics of the model.
Clarify the mother and the database by a graphic query builder
Visualize the density of the queries graphically through feature-color maps of the model.
Download/query the 3D Model made from remote through the web interface.
View past queries and written comments.
Plan conservation interventions.
Make 3D mapping of surface decay and color monitoring by down 2D orthophotos
Document survey and modeling activities using metadata.
Manage historical information and studies links to existing documents and multimedia of any format.
Manage multi-temporal information, in order to document the evolution and the decay of the elements and to the planning of conservation works with real time, trace back of past actions and plan the future ones.
Be available both in terms of time and information, data input real time and remote access for the different professional figures working.
Be sufficiently flexible to comply with the load of detail chosen to represent the building. The model must be able to manage different level of detail categories, but may also vary within the same model according to the part of the building with different levels of detail.
Enable information management at different scales, from the single architectural element to the entire building.
Provide the world a unique platform for the different professional figures who work on the same building.
Provide the world a unique platform for the different professional structure useful for conservation and professional conservation purposes.
1. Building. It concerns the whole building, from the single room to the building in the entirety.
2. Zones: an optional layer for characteristic building portions that have peculiar features, or are volumetrically recognizable (for instance Concrete Beam in Royal Gallery, Pugin Room)
3. Building Components level: A subclasses of building components that have a higher modeling detail (minimum scale 1:20) and can be used to account for different customs, and to provide a model for more geometric information.
4. Building Components level B: parts of components that have a higher modeling detail characterization (scale 1:20) and can be used to account for different customs, and to provide a model for more geometric information.
ICS modelling is difficult due to the Parametric nature of BIM software
which contrasts with the complexity and irregularity of CH Buildings
Lack / poor handling of the broad range and specific, more precise features and irregularities (historical, architectural, archaeological) that make historic assets unique
Time-dimensional modelling is particularly binding due to the parametric nature of BIM software, which contrasts with the complexity and irregularity of historical buildings [23]
Currently no commercial software packages are capable of fulfilling all the requirements of 3D modelling and semantic data management [22]
These standard classifications conflict with the complexity and irregularity of historic fabric and its homogeneous and complex, have a different approach to the construction process (empirical and multi-disciplinary) analysis, which involve different professionals and working with different standards and formats
Semantic data is generally managed by the Engineer-oriented software provided by the main BIM platforms [24]. Architectural and historical elements are organized according to standard classifications [25, 26].
Data Validation
JAVA® Lab - written in Oracle
.RVT
.IFCZIP
.PDF
.MPP
.DOC
.JPEG 2000
.HTML
.WTB/.RVA.rvt
.CITY
.NCAD
.XML
References
Oxford LA Guides
The Digital preservation handbook
Leader of digital preservation
Risks
Obsolescence
Hardware, software and storage media are subject to obsolescence, both technical and market factors. This means that digital datasets are at risk of no longer being usable, as the means to read and interpret them, or the file format declines. Where the storage media is damaged or lost, or the hardware or software obsolete, recovery of the material can become difficult and costly.
Transfer failure & corruption
This is a high risk and transfer of digital materials should be carried out as soon as the material is no longer in active use. Failure to do so increases the risk of loss or damage to the material. Ensuring the copying of digital materials is thorough during the transfer process is vital to the preservation of digital materials, not just Invisible failures.
File formats & complex digital objects
New and complex file formats can be the victim to weak preservation decisions about. Some file formats, such as databases, are complex and may be most available software, or they may be dependent on other files that can cause issues in the future.
Storage media failure
Storage media often fails due to a lack of attentiveness to the physical environment. Data may be lost or damaged beyond repair if temperature, humidity, and exposure to magnetic fields are not controlled. The storage medium can cause a downtime in service, while restores must happen from back-ups.
Human error & inappropriate access (deletion, alteration, corruption, bad management)
These are mistakes we cause and inappropriate access can lead to the deletion or alteration of data. This is a risk that can be managing when conserving computers and digital materials, but can be minimized by creating and content internally, we can automatic in order to prevent against human error and comprehensive checking.
Non compliance
What do we have to comply, and? It is a risk if we do not comply with legislation, standards, or best practice for internal and external use, and standards. Non-compliance may lead to financial loss, loss of reputation and trust, which can be a risk to the preservation of digital data. Failure to maintain up-to-date and versions may lose elsewhere.
Institutional risk
Lack of funding and political climates can be a risk. There is also a risk many have parties for preservation services, as they can go out of business.
https://dpconline.org/handbook/digital-preservation/preservation-issues
Models
OAIS Reference Model
E-Entities
Ingest
Archival store
Data management
Access
Administration
Preservation planning
Digital Curation Lifecycle Model
PREMIS
The PREMIS Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata is the international standard for metadata to support the preservation of digital objects and ensure their long-term usability.
Metadata
Metadata categories
Provenance metadata
Information about the origin of a digital object and about any changes that may have occurred since its creation and during its digital repository. Provenance metadata includes, but is not limited to, information regarding the chain of custody or ownership, the preservation of checksums, and file format validation.
Technical metadata
The term technical metadata is contested and has many different definitions (sometimes being used synonymously with preservation metadata). Technical metadata describes how a system is configured and how it behaves in the context of hardware. Libraries, Archives and Museums (OLAM) to make metadata modelling simple for the cultural heritage community. Technical metadata is also used to describe how the automatically-processed digital objects (for example, digitized audio-visual materials) were created and stored, such as EXIF metadata for 2D image files), as well as attributes such as checksums. Technical metadata is also used to describe how and to what extent preservation actions were carried out.
Rights metadata
In the context of digital preservation, rights metadata is information about the intellectual property rights associated with digital object and system rights to access, view, and edit content.
Structural metadata
Used to describe relationships between digital files or other digital objects. Structural metadata can be used to describe the simple example of structural metadata is ongoing of page numbers within a digitized manuscript to corresponding image files.
Tracking Metadata
Administrative information for tracking and managing physical and digital objects during the curation and preservation process. Tracking metadata may include information about the actions performed on digital objects and events that require current workflow steps.
Metadata standard schemes
Administrative
Creator
Date Created
Date Modified
Source
Name
Name Alternative
Creator
Contributor
object Production Date
Type
Description
Rights
Completeness
Condition
Production Period
Production Technique
Material
Dimension
Components
Owner
Acquisition Source
Accession Date
Field Collection Date
Field Collection Method
Field Collection Place
Field Collector
Current Location
Cultural Object
Identifier
Name
Creator
Contributor
Publisher
Date Created
Description
Rights
Format
Format Extent
Relation to Version of
Refined Object
Name
Type
Subject
Description
Date Created
Technique
Creator
Format Extent
Rights
Skill Level
Person Effect
Media Object
Image Size
Resolution
Compression Method
Compression Factor
Colour Depth
simple Image
Length
Description
Character Set
Software Version
Required Extensions
XML version
Number of revisions
Composition
Annotated
Number of images
Strip length
Panorama Image
Resolutions
Software
Algorithms
Multi- resolution Image
2-D
XML
MediaType Specific