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## CARARE Newsletter

### Issue 1

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## Welcome to CARARE

I am very pleased to welcome you to the CARARE project which is co-ordinated by Kulturarvsstyrelsen with MDR Partners and 26 institutions from 20 countries across Europe.

CARARE is an exciting project which began on 1st February 2010 and will be bringing the archaeological and architectural heritage to Europeana. We will be working closely with other related projects in the Europeana project group and look forwards to contributing to the development of the next releases of Europeana. Our content brings new dimensions to Europeana in time and space, and adds 3D and Virtual Reality models of World and European Heritage sites to the rich range of resources that are becoming available to Europeana users.



Stendysse på Langeland 2008 Foto Jorgen Westphal.  
From the Kulturarvsstyrelsen image collections.

We have much interesting work ahead of us and we look forwards to keeping you informed about our progress in this newsletter, which will be published 3 times a year. You can also follow us and join in discussions about the project in the CARARE groups in Facebook and LinkedIn. We welcome your feed back.

### Henrik Jarl Hansen, Kulturarvsstyrelsen

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## Workpackage 2: Preparing and Enabling

WP2 is the first task in CARARE and lays the foundation for all the following Work Packages. It is led by Kulturarvsstyrelsen (KUAS). WP2 started with the CARARE Content Survey which was sent out to all the partners on the 14th May 2010 with a deadline for completion by the 1st July 2010.

The aim of the survey is to compile information on the collections that CARARE are preparing for Europeana; information on data content, the technical readiness of the data provider, use of metadata and terminology in the collections, specification on spatial and 3D/VR data. The collected information will be used for setting up guidelines and time plans for data harvesting and co-ordinating with the content providers so they can plan the work required for this.

### Metadata

The Metadata Working Group held its first meeting in Athens on 8–9th April to evaluate the Europeana EDM schema from the CARARE point of view and to define a harvesting protocol and metadata schema for the CARARE project, which will be used to mediate between our content provider's native data and the EDM.

The Group has been analysing five metadata schemas for the CARARE project; the rdf implementation of CIDOC CRM, LIDO, MIDAS Heritage, a Greek DTD implementation of CIDOC and the EDM itself. It is performing a number of test mappings of data and using SWOT analysis to identify advantages and disadvantages of the different schemas, looking at concepts such as 'time' and 'space' which are particularly important for our data.

The preliminary results of this analysis were contributed to the Europeana V1.0 meeting "Mapping Museum Data to the EDM" in Berlin 27th April, and we have also been in contact with English Heritage concerning the MIDAS heritage schema. We expect to make recommendations on metadata schemas and the next steps for CARARE in the near future.

### 3D

The CARARE experts on 3D/VR are working with the 3D-COFORM project on a metadata schema for 3D digitised data as well as a metadata description for 3D virtual reconstructions.

To help this process CARARE has submitted a proposal for a half day workshop at the VAST2010 conference in Paris on a metadata description of 3D where specific focus groups have the opportunity to fine tune and validate the suggested metadata schema.

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## Heritage and Digital Innovation, Lleida 2010

CARARE was represented at the Heritage and Digital Innovation Seminar held at Lleida in Spain on the 13th-15th may. The seminar focussed on the latest technologies for cultural heritage management and exploitation including the Future of the Internet, 3D technologies in the media and television industries, 3D digitisation of monuments and buildings



and augmented reality techniques. There were contributions from the 3D-COFORM project on its research and from Daniel Pletinckx (illustrated) and Kate Fernie about CARARE.

The seminar prompted animated discussion on the possibilities for exploiting 3D and multimedia in the cultural heritage, both on-site and on-line. There was a call for European cultural institutions to collaborate in developing multilingual terminology resources. The seminar concluded by looking to a future where high-quality 3D cultural content is available, open and accessible for use in conservation, education and cultural tourism.

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## **CARARE Partner Profile: The National Heritage Board of Sweden**



**Rune stone, Kärna, Östergötland, Sweden**

The National Heritage Board (SwNHB) is responsible for heritage and historic environment issues in Sweden. The main body of information is stored in two public systems that hold some 650,000 ancient monument sites and c 70,000 buildings. A third and substantial digital collection is the Cultural Heritage Photo Base which consists of some 80,000 images. SwNHB's contribution to Carare emanates from these three databases.

SwNHB recently became partner of the Europeana community. Until now our main goal has been to get a general grip of Europeana, and - as much as possible - harmonise our own work with Europeana. And, now of course - participate in the CARARE project. SwNHB hopes to contribute some experience from working with many different systems and institutional traditions from a national perspective. CARARE will be important to

SwNHB's processes for enriching the descriptive information on ancient monuments and historic buildings.

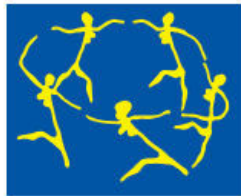
SwNHB is working in close collaboration with many museums and museum information systems in the national [SOCH](#) project (Swedish Open Cultural Heritage. Sw K-samsök). The SOCH web service is also an aggregator for Europeana. SOCH is structurally and technically similar to Europeana, except that SOCH doesn't have a graphical user interface (GUI). The SOCH web service has harvested 2.8 million entities from museums and a selection of some 350,000 book titles from the National Library book catalogue (Libris). Information in SOCH derives from local, regional and central (national) museums, today some 20 different institutions, and counting. We expect that within 2 years the number of institutions will double.

The development within the Board is directed to create a useable and open API in order to promote creative use of heritage information. SwNHB also develops and administers applications for both professionals and non-professionals. Most important are the portals for ancient monuments, historical buildings and images. Recently, SwNHB developed a meta search using the SOCH index ([Kringla](#)) and a digital storytelling community ([Platsr](#)). A meta-search application for the Android-platform is in final stage of completion, also built upon SOCH. (Please note that these are both beta versions).

SwNHB has formed a strategy to be increasingly present on well known and global sites like [Flickr Commons](#), [Facebook](#), etc., rather than trying to steer the audience to our own web site, a site that doesn't really support web 2.0. Flickr Commons which has been very successful for SwNHB. You can see our own websites for: [Ancient monuments](#) [Historical Buildings](#); and [Historic Photos](#).

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## Guest Project



**DARIAH**  
Digital Research Infrastructure  
for the Arts and Humanities

DARIAH (Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities; <http://www.dariah.eu>) is a European project funded under the ESFRI programme, which aims to build a virtual bridge between different humanities and arts

resources across Europe. DARIAH is currently in its preparatory phase during which the project will design the infrastructure and build a sound business and governmental model. From 2011, DARIAH will begin its construction phase.

DARIAH will be an infrastructure to promote, support, and advance research in the digital humanities. This is a long-established research field, originating in the 1940s, in which a large variety of competency centres and related organizations have developed over the last 60 years. Digital humanities continues to be an open and developing research environment. Everybody interested in using digital means for arts and humanities research is part of the DARIAH community of practice, a connected network of people, information, tools and methodologies for investigating, exploring and supporting work across the digital humanities.

The DARIAH network will be de-centralized, empowering individual contributors (individual researchers; national centers; specialized, thematic centers) to work with and within the community and shape its features. Each contribution builds DARIAH, linked together in an architecture of participation with collaboration across borders enabled by the usage of common technologies for example, for authentication or federation of archive contents.

DARIAH will not be one technical solution but many, according to community needs and willingness to collaborate. We think that the definition of a repository in the [DuraSpace midterm report](#) also fits DARIAH: "trusted intermediary that makes content usable with a menu of added-value services".

Learn more about DARIAH and subscribe to our newsletter at <http://www.dariah.eu>

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## CARARE Partner Profile: Vilnius University, Lithuania

Lithuania is one of the three Baltic states, occupying 65,200 square kilometres and is located on the South eastern shore of the Baltic Sea. Despite being small in size, Lithuania has a great past history. During the 14th century, Lithuania was the largest country in Europe: present-day Ukraine, Belarus, parts of Poland and Russia were all territories of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In the 18th century the majority of Lithuanian territory



became part of Russia. Nevertheless, a Lithuanian National Revival laid the foundations of the modern Lithuanian nation and claimed independence in 1918.

The situation changed again during the Second World War when the Soviet Union occupied and annexed the country in 1940. However, Lithuania proclaimed renewed independence in 1990 and was the first Soviet republic to do so. Independence has enabled further integration into Europe and membership of the European Union in 2004 which has opened up new opportunities for collaboration and friendship with other European nations.



St. John's Church and The Grand Courtyard (Vilnius University)

Vilnius University is was founded in 1579 and is one of the oldest and most famous establishments of higher education in Eastern and Central Europe. Since its founding, Vilnius University, as an integral part of European science and culture, has embodied the concept of a classical university and unity of study and research. The Faculty of Communication (VUFC) was created in 1991. One of the faculties, the Institute of Library and Information Science, focusses on cultural heritage digitization projects.

The CARARE VUFC project team consists mostly of archaeologists: research fellows, students and other enthusiasts. All share a common vision – to significantly contribute to digital archaeology in Lithuania and to achieve quality, share results with others, promote our work and encourage interest in it, especially in the context of the European community. VUFC are delighted that CARARE project provides that chance. Although the VUFC contribution is modest in the overall project context, it is also a very important one because it is the first attempt to integrate Lithuanian archaeology digital data into European databases on such scale.

VUFC are going to contribute to Europeana through CARARE a photo archive of archaeological and architectural research in Lithuania from 1948-1969, and consisting of 21,000 images. These cover classical archaeological sites of Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, the major sites of Lithuanian Middle Ages (13th-16th): the Grand Duke's Palace Site and Lower Castle Site in Vilnius, Residential Castles in Trakai, etc. The accumulated collection is wide-ranging, interesting and reveals the development of Lithuanian archaeological history and major archaeological sites which were excavated at this time. Furthermore, the images show famous Lithuanian archaeologists and preserve the unique cultural landscape, some of which has now ceased to exist.

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