

'3d data for ever (or till whatever is next)'

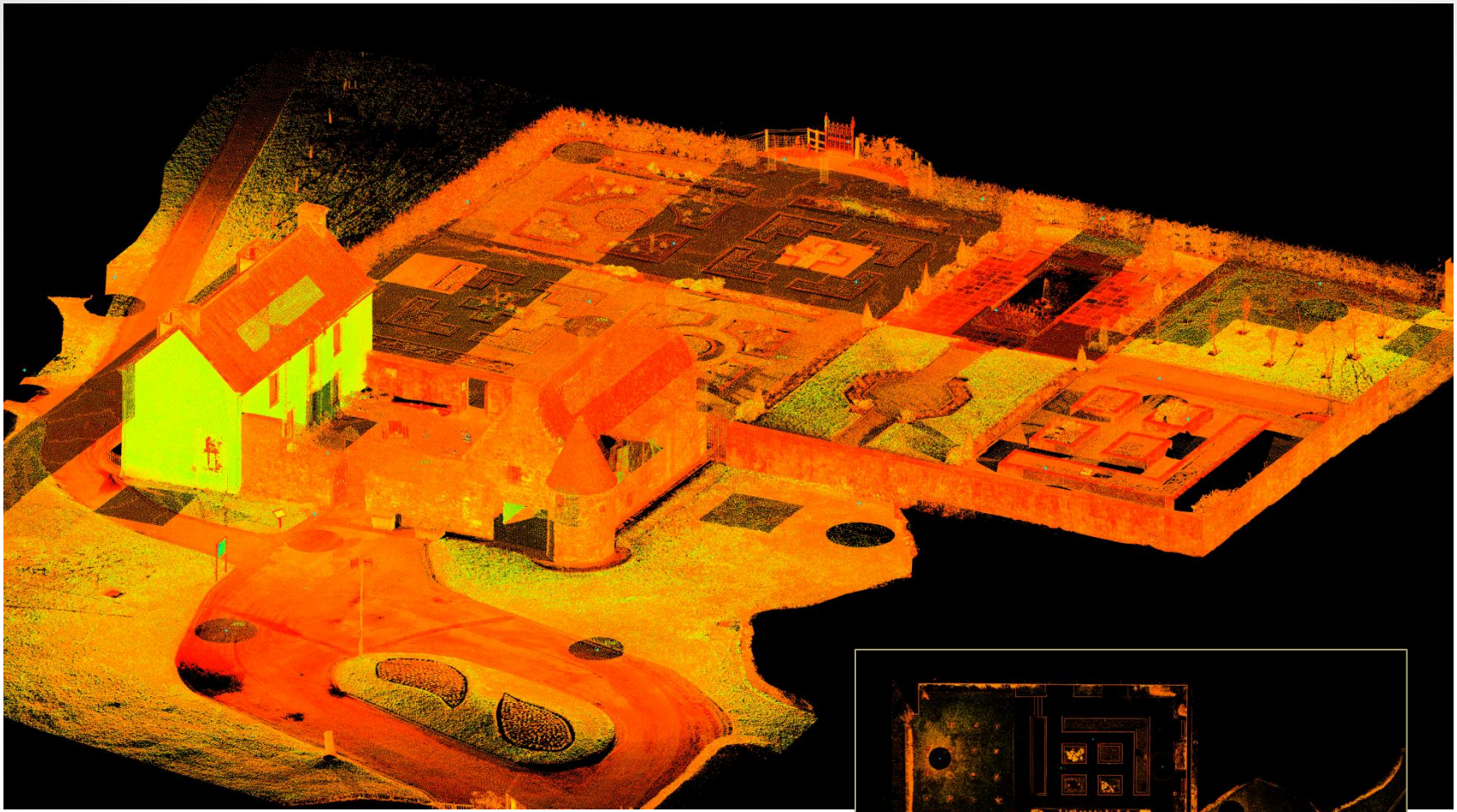


3D4ever – DPC – Wellcome Library,
London, 9th December 2016.
Stuart Jeffrey, Glasgow School of Art

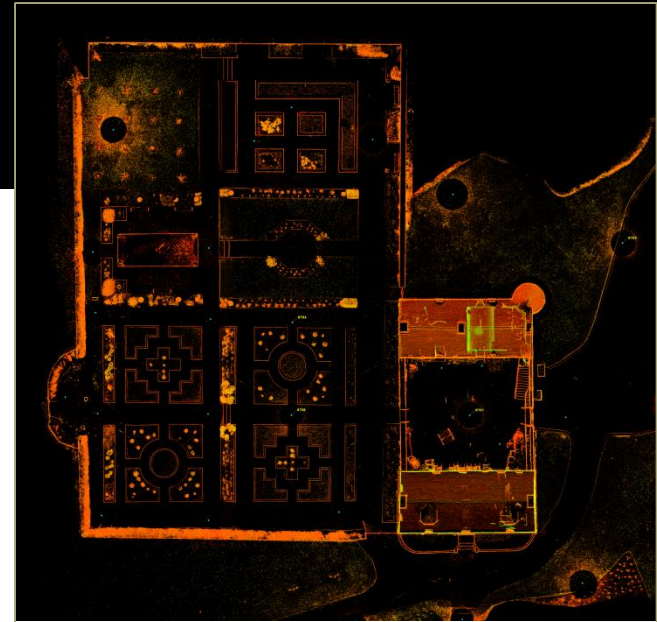
- 3D Digital content has been with us for a long time now, however:
- Massive expansion of 3D data in the Cultural Heritage sector including:
 - Archaeological site and artefact recording
 - (Historic) Building Information Modelling – e.g. Scan-to-BIM – out of architecture and into Cultural Heritage
 - But also, community production/co-production mostly via low-cost photogrammetry approaches.

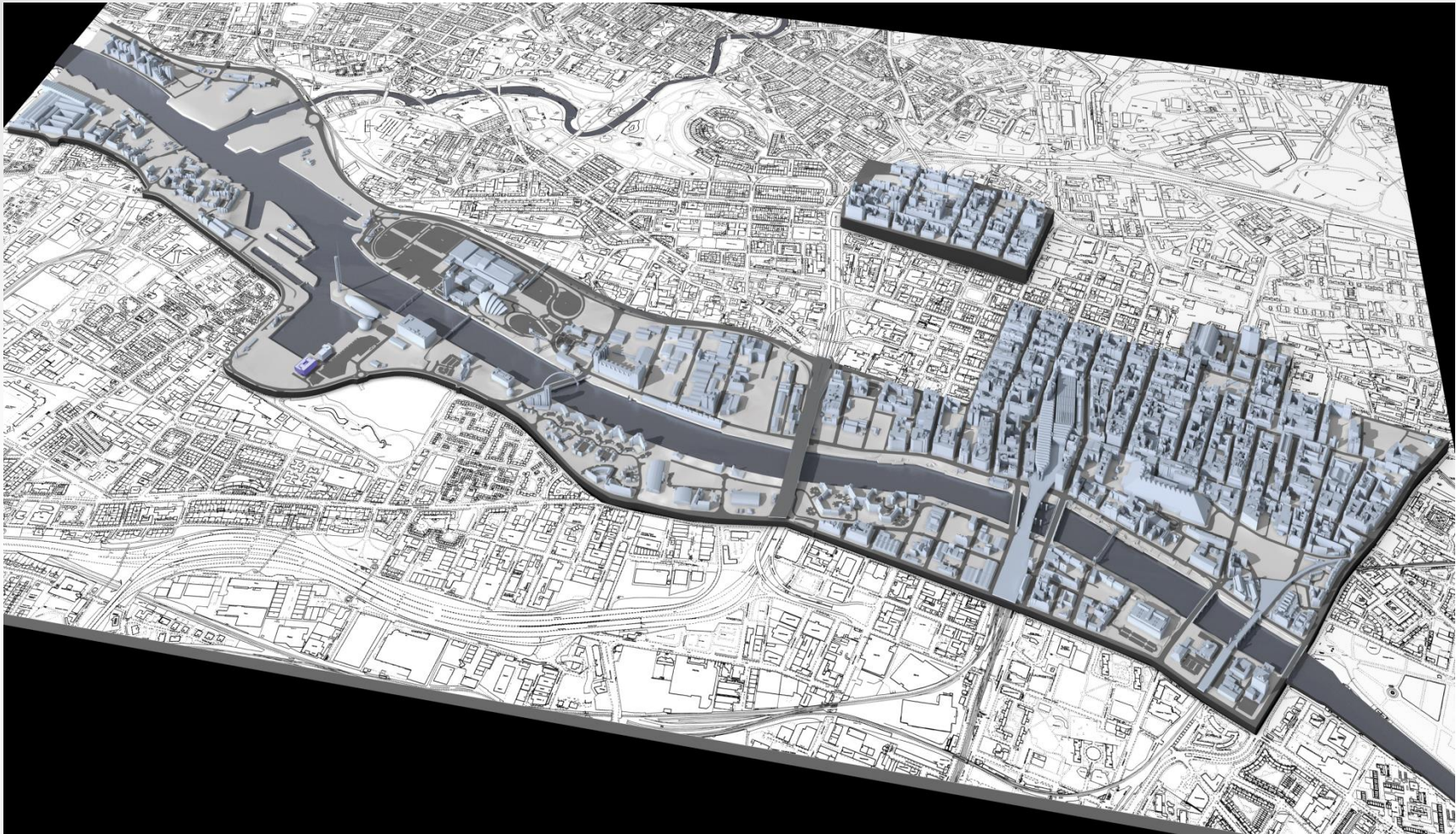


Heather Christie, PhD candidate, GSA – photogrammetrically modelled IA Bead.



Provan Hall, Easterhouse
Digital Documentation training





The Urban Model for Glasgow project's primary objectives were to deliver an online and high-resolution 3D digital models that is accessible to citizens, the development industry and enhance Glasgow Council Services.

Some Traditional Activities and audiences:

Expert re-use

- Erosion/Damage monitoring
- Management
- Research and analysis (malleability)
- Re-contextualisation – landscape scale*
- Monuments in use*

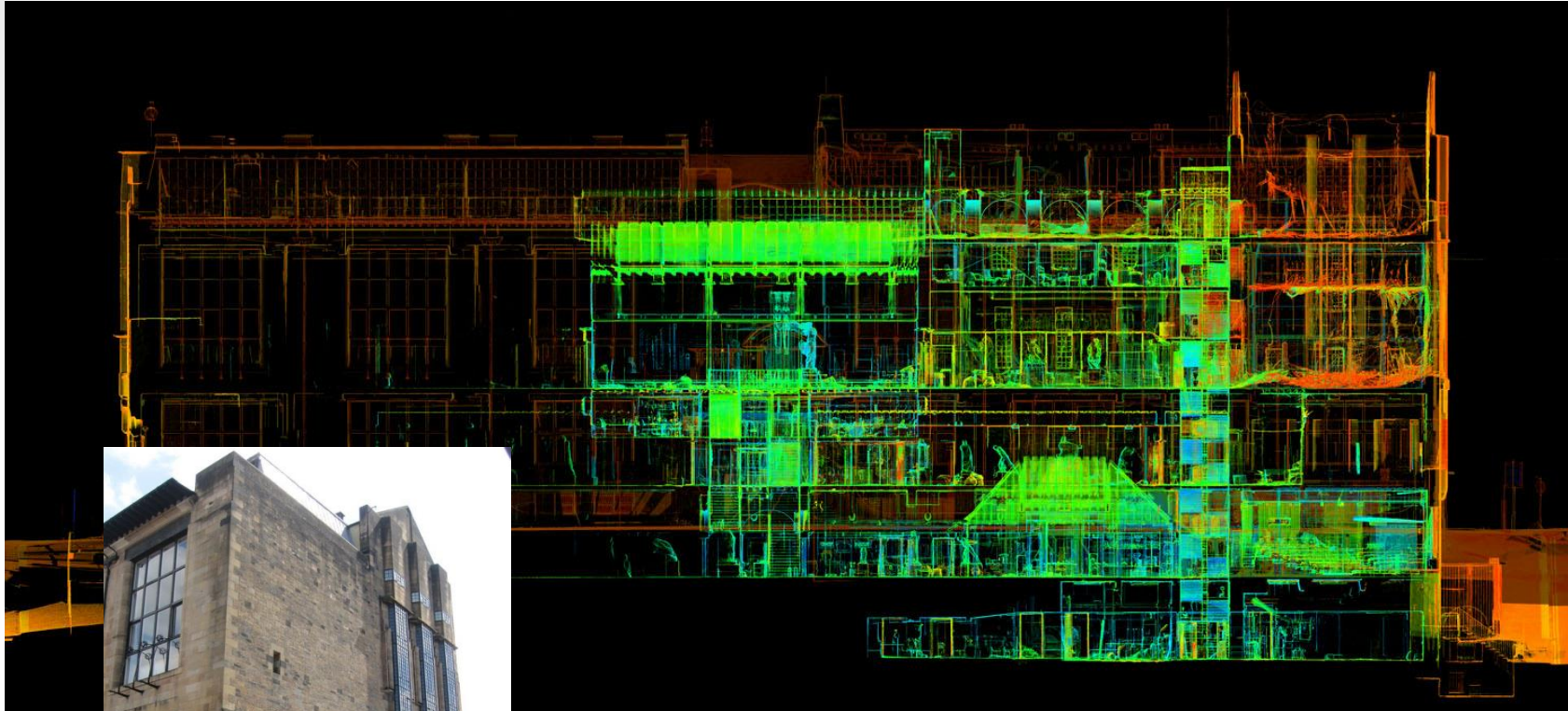
Public engagement

- Virtual tourism
- Education

Examples:

- Curating co-produced content and partner expectations (including ‘citizen science’)
- Legacy data reuse and links with other datasets
- Lessons from history:
 - Second Life – a cautionary history
 - Geo-physical exceptionalism
- Metadata and Paradata (the London Charter)
- Process, intermediate outputs and Preservation Intervention Points
- Preservation through reuse – data integration

Documenting historic structures (the 'Mack')



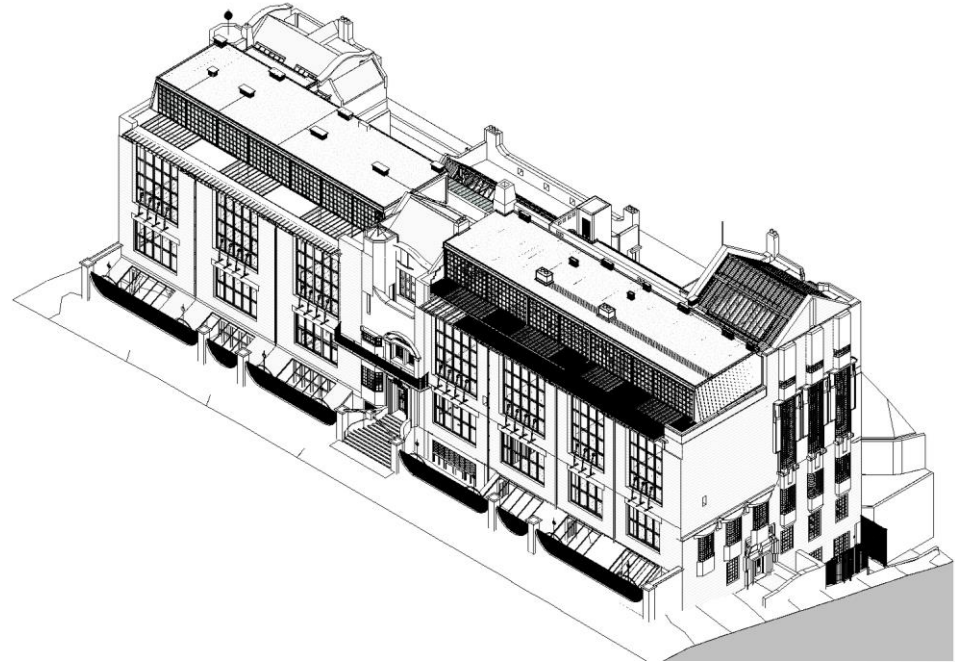
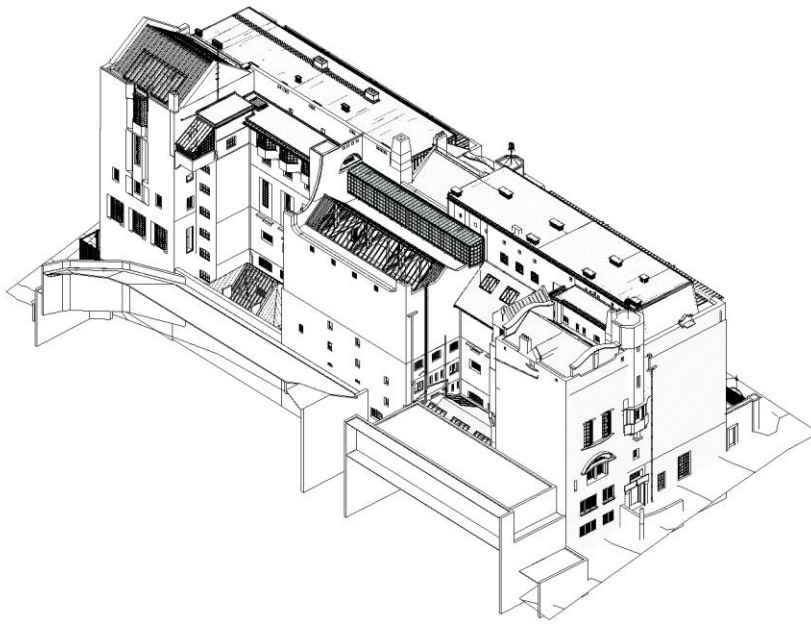
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Daily Mail



Building Information Modelling (BIM)

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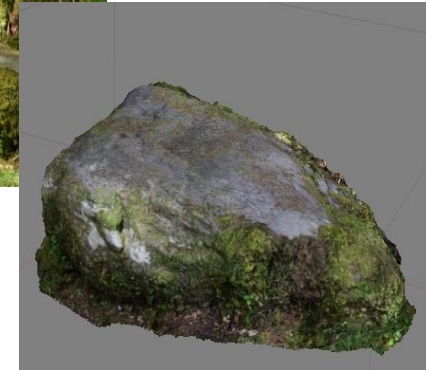


Low cost and low entry barriers to production: ACCORD

Archaeological Community Co-Production of Research Data

- AHRC Funded, 2014 –15 Connected Communities, Digital Transformations programme
- To embed contemporary social values in the resulting digital records and 3D objects
- To explore whether community co-design and co-production increases the value and authenticity of digital visualisation objects
- To reflect on the nature of the relationships between community groups, digital heritage professionals and the outputs they have created

Co-production/UGC & User expectations.

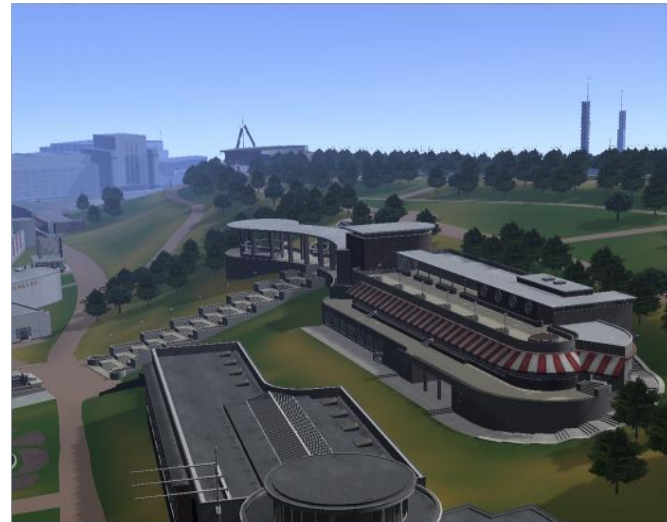


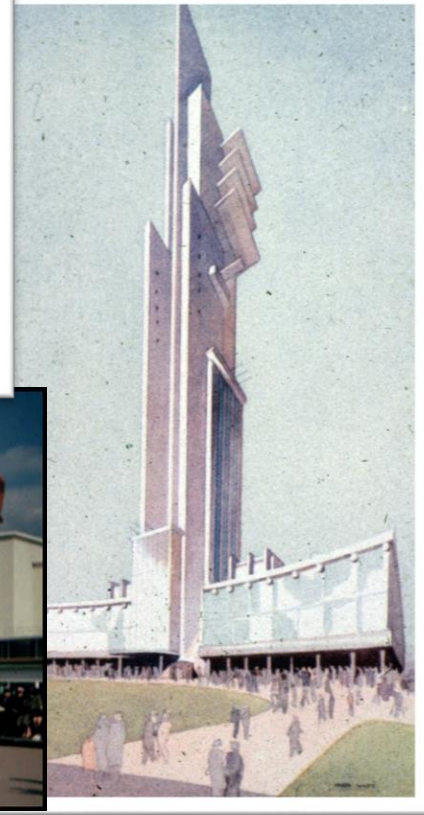
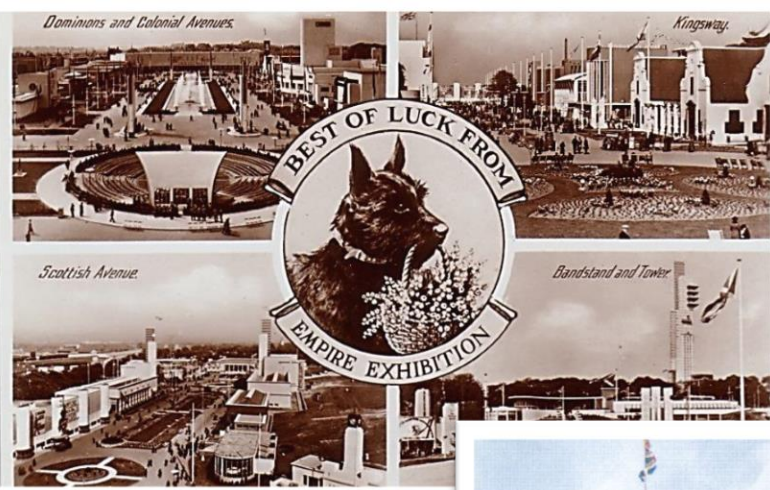
REVISIT: Research Engagement through Virtual Immersive Tools for Learning

- To transform and re-purpose the results of The British Empire Exhibition, Glasgow 1938, research project into innovative learning tools for schools.
- To increase our understanding of the impact of immersive learning tools for teachers and learners (primary and secondary). *We will work together with at least 3 schools.*
- To create 3D virtual learning environments that meaningfully and appropriately engage young learners. *Students will have the opportunity to not only interactively engage with the 3D model, but to also produce and contribute their own creative responses to the model.*



Interactive 3D visualisation: Empire Exhibition, 1938.





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Cp. ACCORD re: retention





Associated and contextual datasets and their structure.
The reception of the model can enhanced/or degraded depending these associations.

Examples:

- Curating co-produced content and partner expectations (including ‘citizen science’)
- Legacy data reuse and links with other datasets
- **Lessons from history:**
 - **Second Life – a cautionary history**
 - **Geo-physical exceptionalism**
- **Metadata and Paradata (the London Charter)**
- Process, intermediate outputs and Preservation Intervention Points
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THE LONDON CHARTER

FOR THE COMPUTER-BASED VISUALISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Establishing internationally-recognised principles for the use of computer-based visualisation by researchers, educators and cultural heritage organisations.

[A New Introduction to The London Charter](#)

[Download](#) The London Charter (2.1, February 2009)

NEWS

- [The German-language version](#) is updated by Susanne Krömker, July 2013
- [The Bosnian-language version](#) is created by Selma Rizvic, November 2012
- [The Japanese-language version](#) is created by Go Sugimoto & Reiko Kadobayashi, November 2012
- [The Farsi \(Persian\) version](#) is created by Mahdokht Farjamirad & Morteza Lak, November 2012
- [The Chinese-language version](#) is launched in Beijing, 18 October 2012
- London Charter [Summer School](#) offered by King's College London, 10-12 September 2012
- The London Charter is published in [Paradata and Transparency in Virtual Heritage](#) (Ashgate, 2012)

[Introduction](#)

[Preamble](#)

[Objectives](#)

[Principles](#)

[Glossary](#)

[History](#)

[Bibliography](#)

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[People](#)

PARTNERS



The London Charter

For the use of 3-Dimensional Visualisation in the
Research and Communication of Cultural Heritage.

Principle 1- Implementation

The principles of the London Charter are valid wherever computer-based visualisation is applied to the research or dissemination of cultural heritage.

Principle 2 - Aims and Methods

A computer-based visualisation method should normally be used only when it is the most appropriate available method for that purpose.

Principle 3 - Research Sources

In order to ensure the intellectual integrity of computer-based visualisation methods and outcomes, relevant research sources should be identified and evaluated in a structured and documented way.

Principle 4 - Documentation

Sufficient information should be documented and disseminated to allow computer-based visualisation methods and outcomes to be understood and evaluated in relation to the contexts and purposes for which they are deployed.

Principle 5 - Sustainability

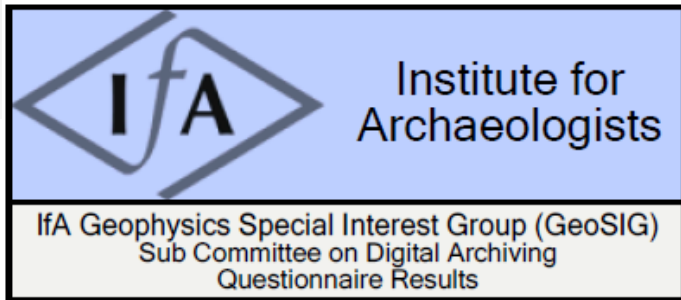
Strategies should be planned and implemented to ensure the long-term sustainability of cultural heritage-related computer-based visualisation outcomes and documentation, in order to avoid loss of this growing part of human intellectual, social, economic and cultural heritage.

Principle 6 - Access

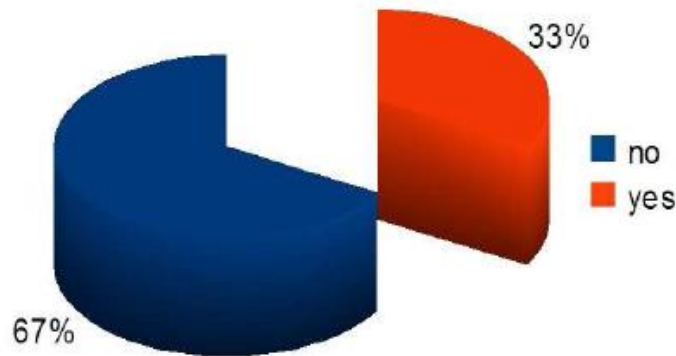
The creation and dissemination of computer-based visualisation should be planned in such a way as to ensure that maximum possible benefits are achieved for the study, understanding, interpretation, preservation and management of cultural heritage.

Lessons from History:

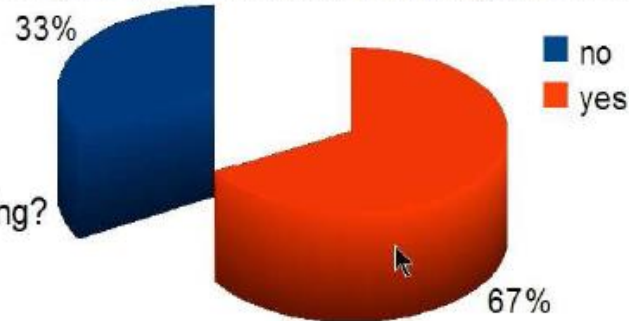
Part 1 – Exceptionalism (Geophysics)



Do you have a written procedure for archiving?

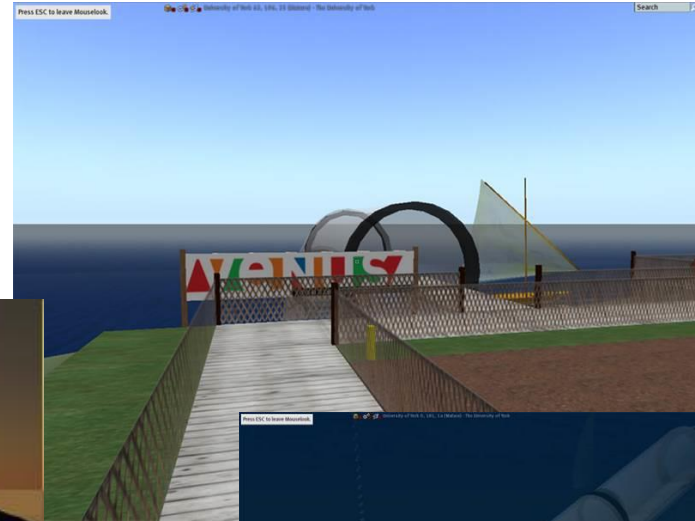


Do you have a formal archiving process?

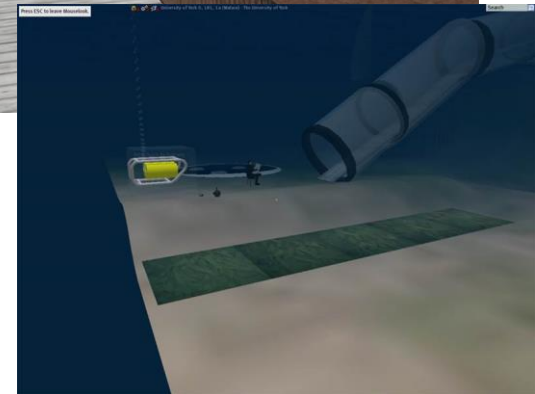


Too big, too complicated,
commercially sensitive, requires
context – archived in house.....

Lessons from History: Part 2 – Second Life



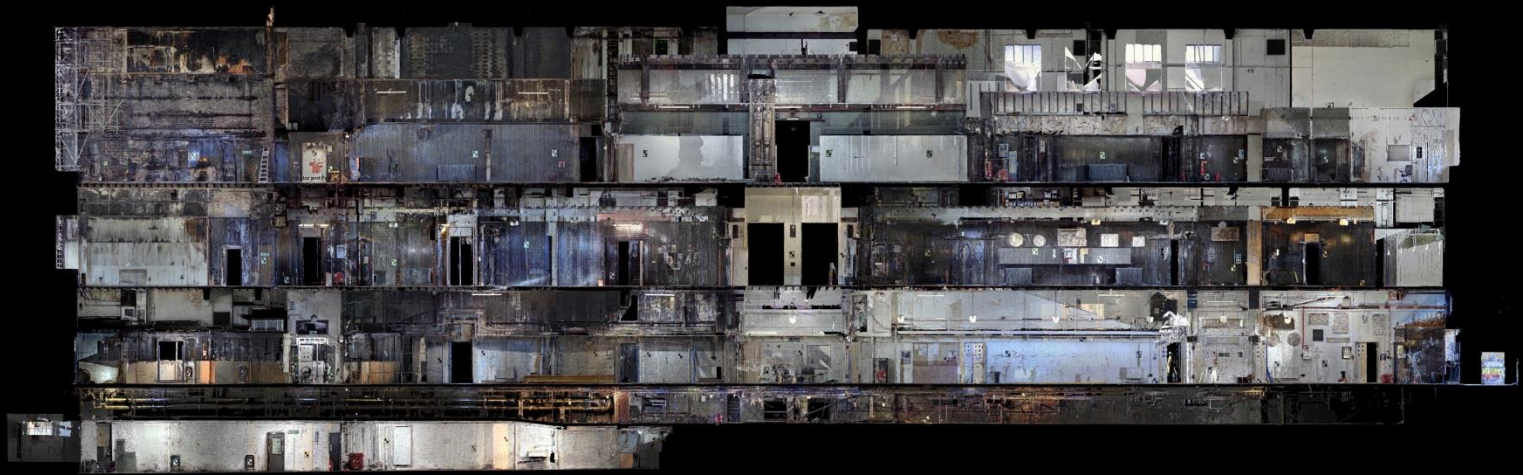
Catal Hoyuk project, UCLA Berkley



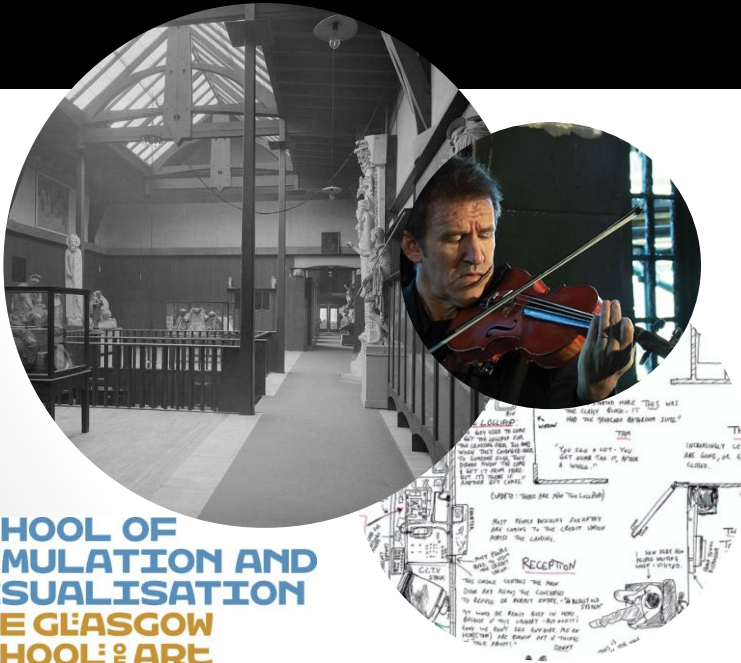
Thinks also:
Magnolia, megaupload,
geocities etc. etc. etc.
Sketchfab?

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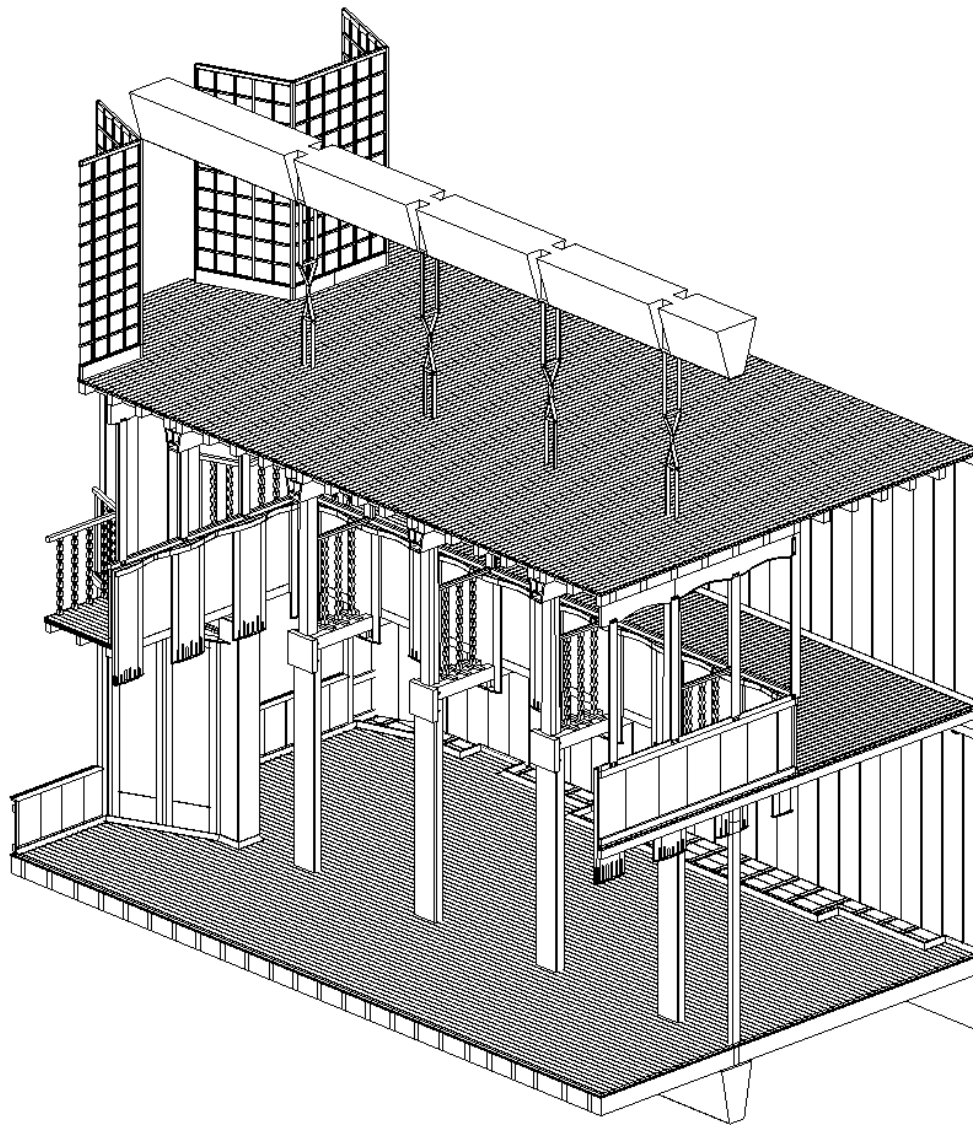


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Preservation through
reuse – data integration
approaches.



The Mackintosh Library, not looking like a masterpiece.

Preservation Intervention Point Schema

Example of
preservation meta for e.g.
Sonar survey

Data archive
(OAIS)

PIP requisites/criteria

- 1 Metadata - preservation
- 2 Metadata - resource discovery
- 3 Re-use case - known
- 4 Re-use case - potential
- 5 Repeatability and value

Data streams

'In-device'
processing

'In-field'
processing

Post-
processing

Dissemination
outputs

Acquisition
feedback

Preservation Intervention Point (PIP)
Non exclusive.



Future uses & Intermediary formats

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Some concluding thoughts:

- 3D Data is not exceptional
- Backing-up is not archiving
- Think like an archivist (timescales) when considering shortcuts and novel solutions
- Dissemination vehicles vs archive
- Discoverability of interventions
- Reuse ensures preservation
- Data integration may be a route to reuse