



- Traditional objects are generally quite robust
- They are tangible, we can hold them in our hands
- Are generally independently understandable (if you speak the language they are written in....)
- We are quite experienced in understanding their worth and assigning value to such objects



- Digital objects are ephemeral by their very nature
- They very susceptible to obsolescence as they are entirely dependent on the media they are stored on, the accessibility of their file format and often require documentation to use and understand them
- Managing issues such as rights can also be much more difficult, from protecting copyright to ensuring personal data is protected
- They require us to gain new skills to care for them, or for us to work with new groups of colleagues with different skills groups (particularly IT specialists)
- But they do also bring a whole host of new benefits, in particular the ability to make content accessible to users.



"Digital Dark Ages"











While it is far from perfect the Open Archival Information System model is one of the keystones of Digital Preservation. In particular it provides much of the terminology used within the field. This diagram represents it's functional model at the highest level. As well as the key functions of an OAIS that it shows (such as Ingest, Preservation and Access) it also includes various information packages. These information packages contain the digital material to be preserved along with its accompanying metadata and within OAIS these exist in 3 different forms across the lifecycle:

- 1. The Submission Information Package
- 2. The Archive Information Package
- 3. The Dissemination Information Package

To accompany this functional model the OAIS also describes an information model that lays out what types of metadata (specifically called Representation Information in OAIS) should be included in the information packages to facilitate preservation.

OAIS is an internal standard originally developed by the space data discipline and our Executive Director at the DPC likes to say by comparing your library or archive to this,

you're comparing yourselves to NASA. This makes a little more sense when you start delving a little further into the standard and things like the full functional model.....



....although there are more accessible ways in. The DPC has published a very accessible Tech Watch Report on OAIS for which there is also an accompanying webinar you can watch on our website. The standard is also currently up for review and we'd encourage anyone with an interest to take part, more details are available on the DPC site.



This a diagram we produced at my previous place of work, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The aim was to start building what a digital preservation workflow might look like then carry-out a gap analysis comparing the current systems with the OAIS functional model. The black circles are people, systems or process that were in place and meeting standards, the tan circles are those which were in place but not sufficiently developed/meeting requirements and the white circles where things that did not currently exist. It provided a very useful, clear visual aid for presenting to managers as they could clearly see the large gaps in our current systems and processes.











- Migration from one file format to another, or one version of a format to a newer version (i.e. .doc to .docx)
- Emulation creating a programme that emulates the original hardware or software environment the object was created in. Allows an authentic experience although they are rarely perfectly





Be aware of the storage plan for your organisation and make sure digital material well identified and is stored where it is secure and will be backed-up.

























