



# Digital Preservation

Bronwen Sprout, Digital Initiatives Librarian

TS Digital group, August 19, 2010

# What is digital preservation?

- active management of digital information over time to ensure its accessibility (policies, strategies, actions)

- Timeline

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/dpm/dpm-eng/timeline/index.html>

- PLANETS video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbBa6Oam7-w>



# challenges

- physical deterioration
- digital obsolescence
- findability/data mgmt
- disaster
- organizational



# strategies

- migration
- replication
- emulation
- normalization
- metadata
- good backups and integrity measures
- policies

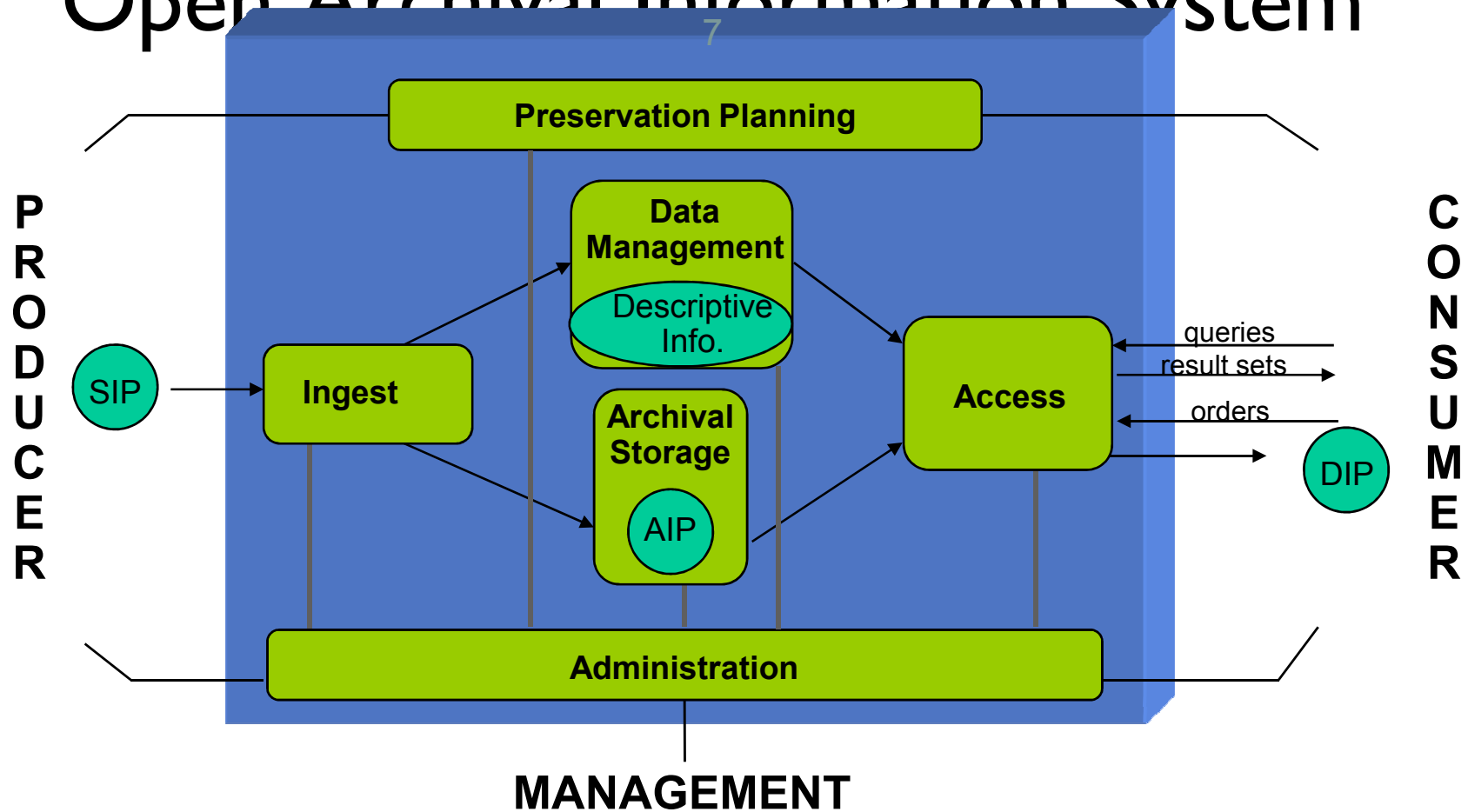
# Digital preservation starts at creation

- image standards
- metadata (PREMIS)
- OCLC/RLG international group developed metadata elements for digital preservation
- defined set of semantic units that are practically oriented, implementation-independent, needed by most repositories

# central acronyms: TDR, OAIS, TRAC

- TDR: A repository [organization] whose mission is to provide reliable, long-term access to managed digital resources to a community, now and in the future. (from OCLC-RLG report, May 2002)
- OAIS: A *conceptual framework* for an archival system dedicated to preserving and maintaining access to digital information over the long term (NASA)
- TRAC: tool for audit certification for TDRs (also DRAMBORA and nestor)

# Open Archival Information System



**SIP = Submission Information Package**

**AIP = Archival Information Package**

**DIP = Dissemination Information Package**

# How to implement

- develop digital preservation program – need resources, organizational infrastructure and technical infrastructure
- assign responsibilities
- assess risks – need to know who your users are, what you will preserve, and for how long (DRAMBORA is an online risk assessment tool that may help)



# Put it all in a policy document

1. Rationale for digital preservation
2. Statement of organizational commitment
3. Statement of financial commitment
4. Preservation of authentic resources and quality control
5. Metadata creation
6. Roles and responsibilities
7. Training/education
8. Monitoring and review

# What are we doing locally?

- Backup procedures
- Developing digital preservation plan
- Part of COPPUL LOCKSS PLN – this will form the core of our preservation plan as it addresses many of the challenges and strategies of digital preservation

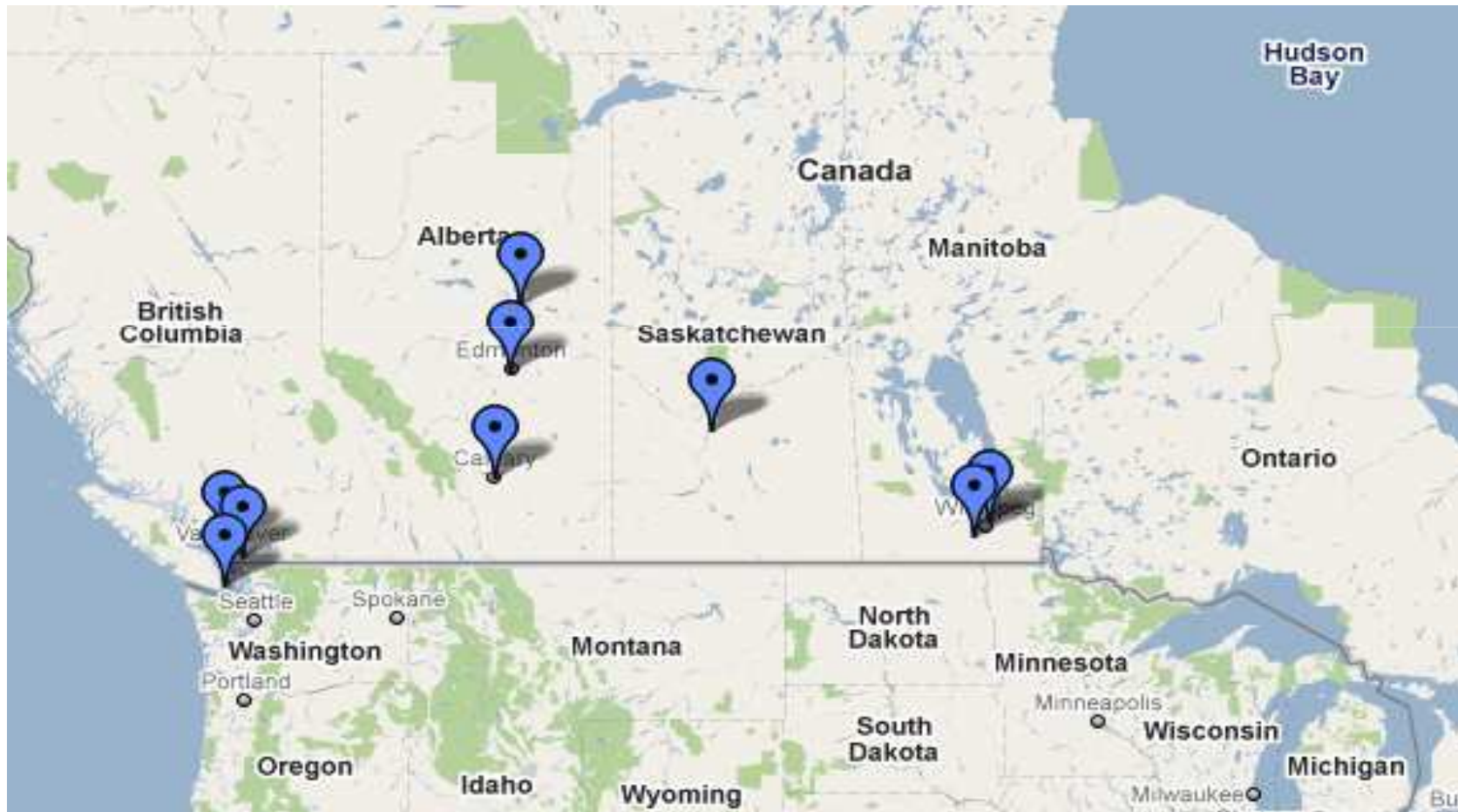
# What is LOCKSS?

- Lots of copies keeps stuff safe
- Based on OAIS reference model
- Multiple redundancy, migration, auditing and repair

# COPPUL's Private LOCKSS Network

- Private LOCKSS network with COPPUL libraries
- Mission: “to preserve digital collections of local interest to COPPUL members that are not being preserved elsewhere”

# Private LOCKSS Network distribution



# A Cooperative Preservation Solution



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*Denise Koufogiannakis*

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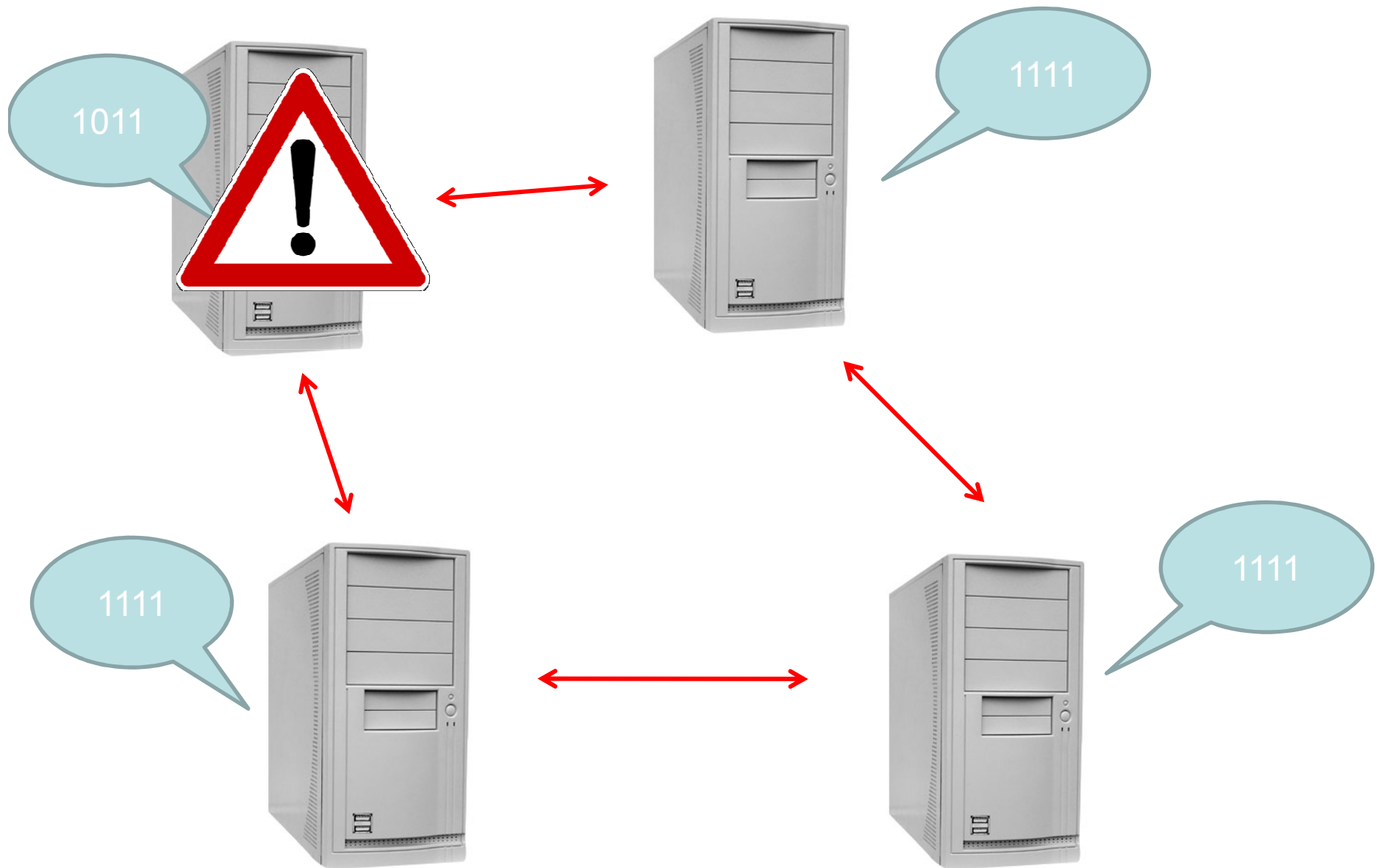
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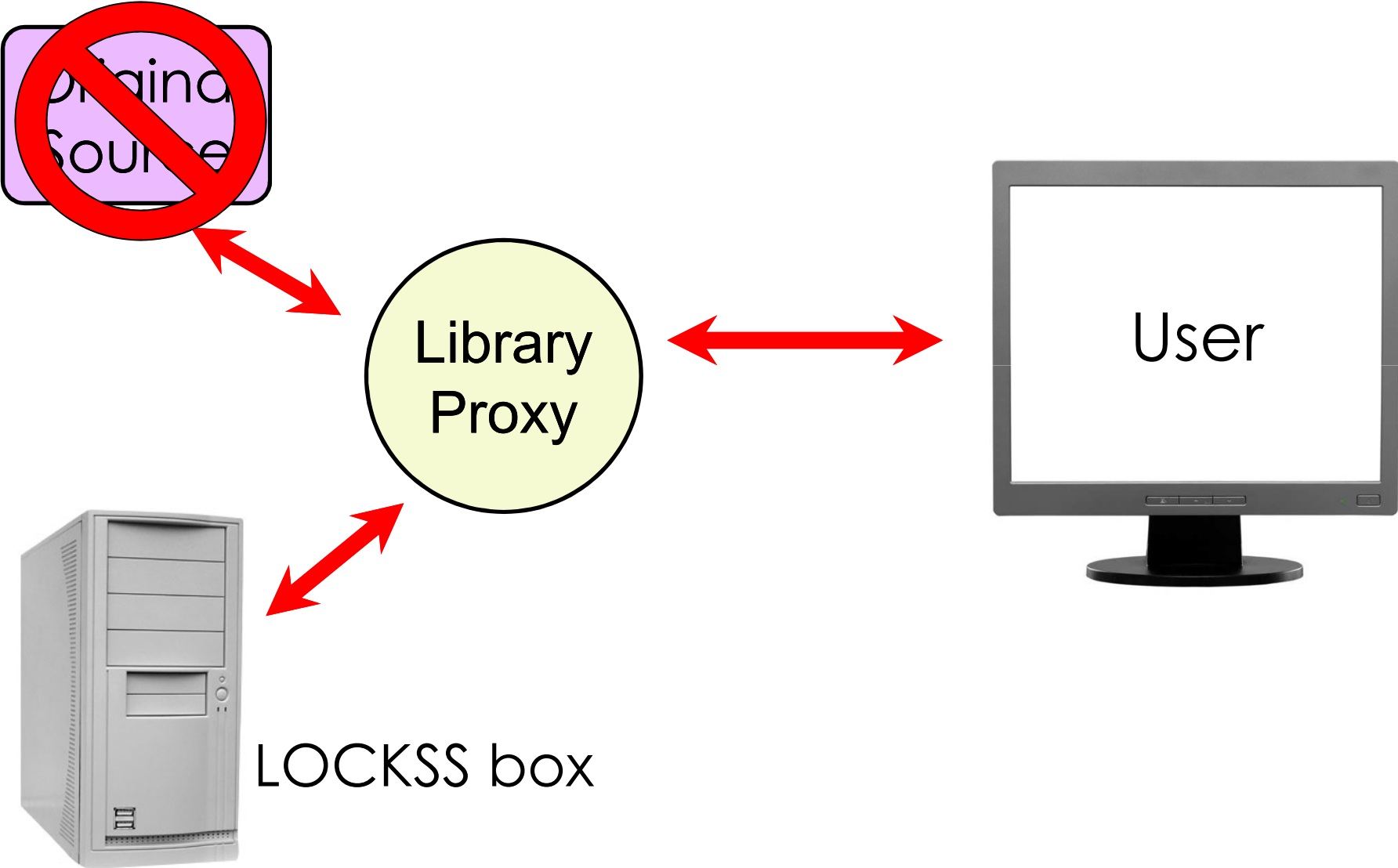


# A Cooperative Preservation Solution





# Access to Preserved Material



# COPPUL PLN Collections Policy

- Collections must be of local interest and significance to the member institution putting the collection forward.
- Collections must be of greater than usual risk of being lost if not preserved by LOCKSS (they are not preserved elsewhere). Local backup is not sufficient for mitigating risk to the collection.
- Collections should be “open” to all members, or all members must subscribe to the product being considered.
- Titles subscribed to via large commercial packages should be excluded from consideration.

May 2008

# Content focus

- CONTENTdm
- DSpace
- OJS
- Born digital theses
- Other digitized collections

## Further info

- LAC survey of digital preservation practices in Canada  
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/digital-initiatives/012018-3100.05-e.html>
- Cornell digital preservation tutorial  
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/dpm/index.htm>