

INTERNAL REPORT

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Report from the work shop on the Roadmap

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1 INTRODUCTION

This is a report from the public workshop on the Roadmap that the Civic Epistemology project has been committed to design. The aim of the Roadmap is to broader e-Infrastructure deployment in order to support citizen researchers in digital culture. A first draft version was released in month 6 (January 2015) as an internal document for discussion. Developing the Roadmap is the main objective for the project's work packages 3 (WP3), coordinated by the Swedish National Archives (RIKSARKIVET).

WP3 has also conducted the public workshop mention above with the intent to present the projects results to date in order to obtain feedback before finalizing the Roadmap. Invited were partners and relevant stakeholder e.g. the wider cultural heritage community, researchers, citizens associations, creative enterprises and e-Infrastructure communities beyond the consortium.

The workshop was held on the 20th of February 2015 in the Erasmushuis premises of the Faculty of Art of the Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven. More than 35 experts attended the event, showing their interest in the theme of citizen science. The workshop programme is attached as Annex 1 and a list of participants as Annex 2.

2 THE WORKSHOP

2.1 OVERVIEW

At the workshop the internal draft version of the Roadmap and a number of other internal reports produced by WP3 were presented as background documents for the discussion.

Nine speakers representing different stakeholders presented their view on the topic of citizen science and discussed together with the audience around the first version of the Roadmap. The outcome of the discussions will, together with other interesting inputs, be integrated in a revised internal draft version of the Roadmap that is planned to be released in May 2015.

During the workshop there was an electric power outage that affected most of the city of Leuven. The fault was resolved during the afternoon, but unfortunately it prevented the attendees of the workshop from listen to two interventions that were planned to be presented by video conference.

The seven speeches that could be presented during the power outage were followed by a roundtable, organised by splitting the attendees into two groups. The group discussions was based on three areas of interest for the Roadmap (see Annex 3). The workshop was ended by a session when the two groups reported the results of their discussions.

All the presentations are available on the projects web site www.civic-epistemologies.eu

2.2 INTRODUCTION SPEECHES

The workshop started with a welcome message by the Civic Epistemologies Coordinator, Mauro Fazio (MISE), Italy, who gave a brief presentation of the Italian Ministry of the Economic Development and the importance of the project for the economic development.

After him, Antonella Fresa, Technical Coordinator (Promoter), Italy, made a short presentation of the Civic Epistemologies project.

2.3 SESSION I: PRESENTATION OF CIVIC EPISTEMOLOGIES INTERNAL DOCUMENTS

Börje Justrell, Riksarkivet (National Archives), Sweden, gave an introduction to the work on the the Roadmap, based on the first internal draft version submitted in January 2015. A number of issued related to the Roadmap was raised and discussed such as form and content, vision, time frame, main components, structure, etc. To open up for contribution to the final version of the Roadmap, a dedicated web-space has been created where it is possible to download the latest version and to provide feedback and comments. The access point to this web-space is www.civic-epistemologies.eu/outcomes/roadmap/

Roxanne Wyns and *Fred Truyen*, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium, presented an internal report on elements in a Strategic Research Agenda. The aim of a Strategic Research Agenda is to identify major focus areas, a number of enabling activities and a structured, forward-thinking assessment of possible future research landscape. In the Civic Epistemologies project the agenda will create a foundation for innovative research as well as inspiration for new

researchers and skills in crowd sourcing and citizen science technologies and workflows. Examples were given of challenges and opportunities, current trends, and priority topics, but also of on going projects.

Istvan Moldovan, National Széchenyi Library, Hungary, presented an internal report on innovation policies for cultural heritage institutions, built mainly on national experiences and knowledge in Hungary. The reports concluded with a number of practical key questions to address when discussing innovation policies.

Michał Jankowski, Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center, Poland, presented an internal report on tools, services and established standards, focusing on tools and services that will be collected and stored in publicly available, on-line registry. A description of this registry will be included in a coming deliverable.

A discussion broke out among the attendees about the added value of a registry of services for citizen science/ crowd sourcing, how it can be sustained and interact with/connect to other registries of services. However, the CIVIC EPISTEMOLOGIES Registry has obviously the potential to become an important source of knowledge and help for planning and conducting citizen science or crowd sourcing projects¹. The sustainability of the Registry after the end of the EC funding was also discussed. The Registry is available at www.civic-epistemologies.eu/outcomes/registry-of-services/v1/.

2.4 SESSION II: STAKEHOLDERS VIEW ON THE ROADMAP

Chris De Loof, BELSPO, Belgium, talked about "Raise and fall of Research Infrastructures for digital cultural heritage and humanities", giving examples from the projects Dariah EU and Bamboo.

Luis Miguel Girao, Artshare, Portugal, talked about "STARTS – Science, Technology and the Arts: potential contributions from the arts to innovation in digital heritage". STARTS is a DG CONNECT initiative integrating artistic practices in ICT research contexts. There results of a recent study characterizing this emerging field of activity were presented. A special focus was also put on new applications and practices derived from the crossings of digital technologies and the arts that allow for innovation in participation in heritage.

In the following discussion it was clear that this is an unexploited area of interest for the Civic Epistemologies project.

¹ The difference between this two terms is explained in the project's deliverable D2.1 (Results of the workshop on requirements)p.7: Citizen science involves activities and people with a specific research focus and they are organised as a "rule" in a project which is led by a professional researcher. Crowd sourcing benefits instead from the time and skills investment of volunteers but does not aim necessarily to achieve research outcome and it is not coordinated by a researcher. As the distinction between these two kinds of activities is not obvious, later on this document we use term citizen science in a wider sense, including crowd sourcing in the sake of simplicity.

Stefano Caneva, Wikimedia Belgium, gave a speech titled “From Warburg to Wiki: Multidimensionality and Democratisation of culture in the age of the Semantic Web”, where he used Aby Warburg, who conceived the titanic project Mnemosyne, a visual Atlas of the Western cultural tradition from Antiquity to the Modern Age, as an example of an unachieved project with utopic objectives that prelude the multidimensional and collective knowledge enabled by the Semantic Web. The increasing variety of Wiki projects and their relevance in contemporary cultural practice and theory make the Wikiverse a prominent driver of innovation in the way individuals and communities share and actively construct cultural heritage.

Anna Busom Arruebo, Generalitat de Catalunya, and *Maria Dolors Portus Vinyeta*, Diputació de Barcelona, Spain, presented in their speech “Heritage management and citizen” two institutions of the Catalan public administration, Government of Catalonia and Barcelona Provincial Council, involved in the management of cultural heritage from different perspectives. These institutions have for a long time been working with implementing an operational cultural heritage information system able to integrate information from research, documentation, conservation. The aim is to facilitate public access and open data.

It was obvious for the attendees that there are practical works done in Catalonia that can be used as best practices in the Civic Epistemologies project.

Erland Ringborg, the Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies, Sweden, talked in his presentation titled “Citizens associations” about the genealogist movement in Sweden and its role in projects which concern spreading of cultural heritage information basically kept in public archives. A couple of examples were given showing that in Sweden the genealogist organizations, and not the public institutions, are taking the initiative and mobilize their members in crowd sourcing projects and other citizen related research project.

Cláudia Silva, EBN, Belgium, presented in her speech “Europeana Creative: engaging SMEs and the wider public” the EU funded project Europeana Creative, aiming at stimulating the uptake and reuse of cultural heritage by the creative industries. Focus was on the project’s 3 layers of engagement with citizens and businesses: promoting the opening of museum collections; demonstrating reuse through its pilots; running challenges to foster and incubate successful business ideas reusing digitised cultural heritage.

Rosette Vandenbroucke, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium, focused in her presentation “e-Infrastructure or e-Infrastructure adapted services for Citizen Science?” on practical aspects like citizen scientists need of IT-services as well as basic underlying needs for data management policies and plans.

2.5 SESSION III: PANEL DISCUSSION AND ROUND TABLE

During session III, the participants were divided into two groups that discussed separately on basis of three areas of interest for the Roadmap (see Annex 3).

In the reports from the discussions the following aspects were high-lighted:

Group 1

Which kinds of infrastructures are needed to support citizen science and collaborative approaches to culture and arts research?

It is important to connect to existing e-Infrastructures, and to use tools and services that people are already familiar with.

The results of citizen science and crowd sourcing activities can only become science when the results are shared, so there need to be sharing possibilities. This requires authentication services (such as Shibboleth, but social services like ResearchGate offer a lot more possibilities). The question of user authentication and access control systems need, therefore, to be discussed in the Roadmap.

Which are the requirements that cannot be served by the existing Internet services?

The following requirements were mentioned:

- Requirements of the Creative industries
- Possibilities to add different layers to data and to separate user input from validated and curated data
- Peer reviewing

Which are the new scenarios that can be developed for digital heritage and citizen engagement thanks to the availability of novel infrastructure services?

- Best practices listing
- Showcases
- Good examples and bad experiences
- Proven examples (role models)
- Models and methods for peer reviewing
- Defining communities

Group 2

The discussions in this group focused on the needs of cultural heritage institutions (CHI)

- The technical perspective (i.e. hardware) is not of highest priority for CHI. What is needed is different kind of applications like automatic control systems for data checking, data format checking etc., but also applications for crowd sourcing. It is important to look for good examples. FamilySearch was one example mentioned.
- Training of CHI staff is crucial for success. Otherwise the CHI:s role will be taken up by others. It is also important for CHI to interact with educational institutions, schools as well as academies.
- Multilingualism is rapidly being of high importance when the world is being multi-cultural.
- IPR issues are always important, and there are best practices available to look into (for example Wikimedia).
- An overview of available tools/services is of importance for CHI. The Registry that the Civic Epistemologies project is producing will be very useful.
- Simple interfaces are crucial for the use of distributed services for citizen science or crowd sourcing offered by e-Infrastructures.

ANNEX 1 WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

FRIDAY 20 February 2015

Venue: Erasmushuis, Leuven (Museumzaal)

09.00 - 09.10 Registration and coffee

09.10 - 09.20 Welcome messages by the Civic Epistemologies Coordinator;
A brief presentation of the Italian Ministry of the Economic Development and the importance of the project for the economic development - *Mauro Fazio, Project Coordinator, MISE, Italy*

09.20 - 09.40 Short presentation of the Civic Epistemologies project – *Antonella Fresa, Technical Coordinator, Promoter, Italy*

09.40 - 11.10 **Session I: Presentation of CIVIC EPISTEMOLOGIES internal documents**

09.40 - 10.10 Introduction to the Roadmap - *Börje Justrell, Riksarkivet (National Archives), Sweden* -
Questions & Answers

10.10 - 10.25 Internal report on elements in a strategic research agenda – *Roxanne Wyns, Fred Truyen, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium* – **Questions & Answers**

10.25 - 10.40 Internal report on innovation policies for cultural heritage institutions – *Istvan Moldovan, National Széchényi Library, Hungary* - **Questions & Answers**

10.40 - 10.55 Internal report on tools, services and established standards – *Michał Jankowski, Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center, Poland* - **Questions & Answers**

10.55 - 11.10 Internal report on e-Infrastructures sustainability models – *Sy Holsinger, Stichting European Grid Initiative (EGI.EU), The Netherlands* - **Questions & Answers**

11.10 - 11.45 Coffee break

11.45 - 15.00 **Session II: Stakeholders contribution to the Roadmap**

11.45 - 12.00 Raise and fall of Research Infrastructures for digital cultural heritage and humanities – *Chris De Loof, BELSPO, Belgium*

12.00 - 12.15 STARTS - Science, Technology and the Arts: potential contributions from the arts to innovation in digital heritage - *Luis Miguel Girao, Artshare, Portugal*

12.15 - 12.30 From Warburg to Wiki: Multidimensionality and Democratisation of culture in the age of the Semantic Web - *Stefano Caneva, Wikimedia Belgium*

12.30 - 12.45 Heritage management and citizen – *Anna Busom Arruebo, Generalitat de Catalunya; Maria Dolors Portus Vinyeta, Diputació de Barcelona, Spain*

12.45 - 13.00 Citizens associations – *Erland Ringborg, The Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies, Sweden*

13.00 - 14.00 Lunch

14.00 - 14.15 Ajapaik.ee – gamified crowdsourcing of geotags and rephotos for historic photographs – *Vahur Puik, Estonian Photographic Heritage Society (Skype)*

14.15 - 14.30 A community archive for heritage activists around the world – *Breandán Knowlton, Historypin, UK (Skype)*

14.30 - 14.45 e-Infrastructure or e-Infrastructure adapted services for Citizen Science? – *Rosette Vandebroucke, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

14.45 - 15.00 Europeana Creative: engaging SMEs and the wider public – *Cláudia Silva, EBN, Belgium*

15.00 - 16.30 Session III: Panel discussion and round table

16.00 - 16.30 Conclusions and closing of the meeting – *Börje Justrell, Riksarkivet (National Archives), Sweden*

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ANNEX 3 AREAS OF INTEREST TO DISCUSS IN GROUPS

Which kinds of infrastructures are needed to support citizen science and collaborative approaches to culture and arts research?

Which are the requirements that cannot be served by the existing Internet services?

Which are the new scenarios that can be developed for digital heritage and citizen engagement thanks to the availability of novel infrastructure services?

Some consideration for a possible contribution to the discussion:

- Which kind of investment is necessary
 - preservation, big data, social services, distributed services
 - cultural institutions are facing the need to have a new role in the society (libraries, archives, museums, theatres, exhibition halls, etc.). To do so, they need high-speed connectivity that is still missing, mostly for economic problems. In particular, this is a problem for small institutions, but also for large archives (e.g. for the connection of digitization laboratories for digital preservation)
 - public storage
- Infrastructure is more than just storage and connectivity
 - users feeling is important in citizen science - speed is not always a matter; the right configuration, which takes into account the specificity of the user's equipment is important.
 - Infrastructures can provide automatic services to support the quality control on the data and metadata gathered through crowdsourcing (check formats, check subject, etc.)
 - AAI is a major issue, also in connection with the role of social networks – public authentication, public IDs
- Communication between persons VS access and interaction between persons and objects
 - These are two different layers with different requirements, which generate a complexity of the services architecture that needs infrastructures to be managed