

Kulturhackathon 2023 PLUS

1.—3.6.2023 FH St. Pölten

Project Description

In the Kulturhackathon 2023, we want to creatively connect to the already existing data pools and combine them with the knowledge and interests of the individual participants. What enriches us? How do we develop our business model? What questions can be explored? From Thursday to Saturday (June 1-3, 2023), people who want to help shape the digital transformation met to connect and let something new emerge.

OpenGLAM.at focused on data from cultural institutions to explore the

active participation of arts in society. In a purpose-driven format, research questions were first developed, then linked to data sets and concepts emerged. The results reflect the processual approach that gathers collective knowledge. The projects are understood to be work-in-progress and it was ensured that next steps were considered in the planning. Furthermore, the licensing of rights w as addressed and serves as a basis for each of these projects to enable reuse and re-purposing according to the Open Definition.



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Project Description

How can projects with economic reuse arise from GLAMs' open data? What reconnects the arts and cultural institutions with people? How does a challenge become an innovation?

Self-determination, transparency, reflection, respect and similar basic values are the prerequisites for a lived attitude to enable innovation and show new ways - also for the creative industries. Collections, museums and archives (GLAMs - Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums) preserve cultural treasures FOR humanity and digitization opens doors ALSO for



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the people of our society. Our mission is to continue to use and repurpose data, to address questions and continue to research new solutions for a positive future. Openness inspires us to be creative and in this sense Creative Commons licenses for artists enable a wider reach and sustainable interdisciplinary implementations.

Press announcement: https://science.apa.at/power-

search/1322190437647520591

Embrace the Gap

How can story telling & harvesting be used for data exploration to find meanings behind/between/with facts?

We care about data literacy & method competence. As these are very abstract and 'boring' concepts. We want to think about methods to work on these in a playful, engaging and creative way. In the spirit of valuing the knowledge and opinions of everyone (public, expert, witness, ...) we are interested in harvesting knowledge, ideas, opinions, experiences to enrich data and collections. Through exploring data, objects, histories we can all work on finding meanings for yourself in relation to historical data or artefacts but also meanings for others. We are aware of gaps, assumptions, interpretations and agenda's in dealing with cultural heritage data and objects. We embrace these imperfections as opportunities to engage, to question and to continue researching. Storytelling engages the mind and hearts for historical contexts. Through asking questions you can trigger creation, possibilities and harvest more knowledge for new generations.

Data is never perfect, never contains all the answers. This is why we want to embrace the gaps in our data. Not to hide them or gloss over them. Gaps are points in a story where we have room to think, create and imagine. Our thinking, creation and imagination is inspired by (your own) knowledge, parallels, more general, relevant data* Data we know forms steppingstones in our story paths. Fixed points of reference, where you can decide where this story is taking you. => "gaps" or "fuzzy data" are treated as decision points or jumping bases to different directions of a non-linear storyline. It is a "new beginning" rather than a "dead end". Being transparent, open and accountable about data (fixed or fuzzy) is a necessary underlying principle for this method. We want to increase knowledge and skills on how to deal fuzzyness in data.* Imperfections/gaps are not mistakes but challenges.

SpecificationWe start with a situation/environment/scenario (sensual enrichment to fully engage). This starting point leads to possibilities to explore either a person, object or event (decision point). From there the visitor starts to engage with the data (and the story) for a chosen person/object/event. As it is unusual to have a full set of data, the story will lead to more

Embrace the Gap - Fortsetzung

decision points where the user is confronted with gaps of knowledge. We make this transparent but through providing information from other data sources (probably on a more general level), we open up possibilities what could, might have happened, being clear that we are exploring the unknown (gaps in the data). Along the way you (might) meet fixed points where we have evidence (data) of what happened at that point in time/place. These fixed points inform/guide the path that has/can/could happen. The user can choose at any point to go back, revisit or end the story. Debriefing your experience (harvesting). ### Mockups & prototypes! [immersive environment as blank canvas for different

stories.](.attachments.35571/image%20%282%29.png)A room like this at Newgrange (IRL) Visitor Centre could be a blank canvas for a sensual/imersive scenario as a starting point in

your story. As it could be done in a museum space.

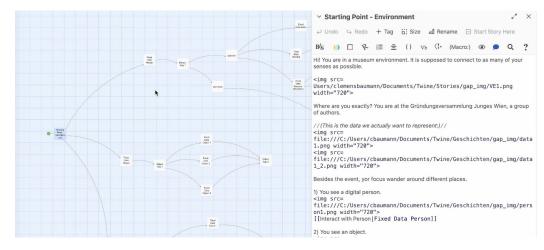
Steps to take:

- Develop protype (i.e. VoiceFlow, Twine) on the basis of the data collection of PMB.
- Find a collection or collaboraton partner with a bigger dataset: Develop an application instance
- Research / Develop further.

What is missing? Time, money and partners to develop this further.

Material: APIS: https://pmb.acdh.oeaw.ac.at/

APIS Data Analysis: https://observablehq.com/d/d7cc4071c6df767c



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Tracing Public Memory

Which problem are we trying to solve with this change? How to include accountability into the passing on of (digital) cultural heritage?

How can public space be used as arena for identity construction? Goal is a map where you can enter the name of a public person. the map should point streets, places and monuments named after that person and show some further information, like when the street was named or the monument was erected and why, who decided to do this.

Preserving and exhibiting cultural heritage/memory materials is always a selective process based on specific contexts and set criteria. Policy makers and cultural heritage professionals are usually aware of such decision-making processes, but the processes are not always known or remembered by the wider public. We deem useful and necessary, along with the cultural heritage materials themselves, to start presenting the decision-making processes behind their characterization/materialization as cultural heritage in an effort to:

- be more informed about our own cultural heritage and of others;*
- be more mindful and respectful towards cultural heritage;
- be more critical towards cultural heritage materials (critical thinking can lead to more pluralistic and multi-vocal perspectives).

Two case studies:: Roads and monuments commemorating Arthur Schnitzler and Bertha von Suttner.

Steps: 1. List/map of roads and monuments.; 2. Dates of road renaming / monument creation; 3. Decision makers and selection/decision-making process; 4. Project documentation

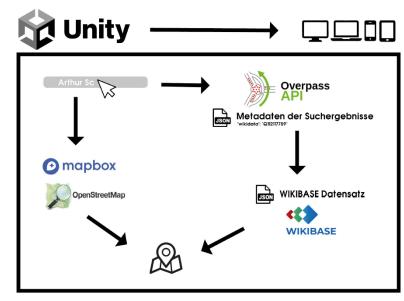
Tracing Public Memory - Fortsetzung

Timeline:

- Milestone 1: Identify information/data sources and collect relevant information/data.
- Milestone 2: Develop a Wikibase instance and a custom data model.
- Milestone 3: Data entry on Wikibase instance.
- Milestone 4: Develop tool to visualize info/data (map with pins and further info).

What is missing?: Info/data on decision-makers and decision-making/selection processes:

Available info/data online are few or non-existent.



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Need for: Historical/archival research in primary sources: e.g. municipality decisions and meeting minutes, newspaper articles, city/local museum archives, public historians etc.

Challenge: We are used to searching and finding info/data online, which might lead to the impression that info/data available online is conclusive. Develop a Wikibase instance: Why use Wikibase instead of Wikidata: Ontological sandbox and space for experimentation: Ability to develop a custom data model. Ability to develop custom page templates which combine images, metadata and pull in additional long-form text descriptions. Multiple values per property: Useful for presenting decision-making processes which involve multiple stakeholders, and degrees of negotiations. Ability for multiple users to collaborate and participate via contributing data. Ability to connect data across knowledge bases (Wikidata, Open Street Map etc). Ability to map properties and items to Wikidata.

Growing the Lilienfeld Memories - a Framework for Conveying Experience and Knowledge

How can we design a pluralistic, interactive and democratic public digital archive?

We aim to convey experience and knowledge through times. Using the metaphor of a cookbook, we are creating the framework for an operating system, based on a code of conduct which fosters applicable ethical principles. We are the people interested in conducting the time-limited research project and providing tools and an organizational framework for the group of Citizen Scientists. Mission Statement: We want to be a pluralistic archive in the regional setting, this includes:

- we provide open data according to open data principles (https://opendefinition.org/od/2.1/en/)
- we do this in a transparent, FAIR (as in **f**indable, **a**ccessable, **i**nteroperable, **r**eusable) and responsive matter or CARE (<https://www.gida-global.org/care>)
- we rely and promote on public participation and awareness
- we operate within the given legal framework (privacy, data protection, GDPR, ...)
- we take the changing narrations around the museums artifacts into account and make sure that they are considered and tracked in all phases of the project, as well as in the long-term operation of the system*

Growing the Lilienfeld Memories - a Framework for Conveying Experience and Knowledge - Continued

- we are aware of our limited resources which is in contradiction to the growing demand to holistically reflect society
- we are ready to address the challenges resulting from the transformation from the analog to the digital world including needs of people from different cultures
- we are aware of the challenges of an ever-changing scope of the archive
- we combine activities in the museum with outreach activities in the local communities

Our work:

- makes use of linked open data (provide and link data by keywords/semantic web)
- connects knowledge graphs (e.g. Wikidata)
- provides and audits the accessability to enable co-creation with groups/actors with limited access/opportunity to use digital means
- is designed in a user centered manner to focus on accessability with subtle prompts for fostering user engagement



CC BY 4.0 Museum Lilienfeld

- provides means for 'inverted exhibition', i.e. non curator-driven exhibitions (to invite visitors to provide their knowledge within the framework of the archive)
- implements a code of conduct for the governance of the archive (for example procedures for dealing with contested interpretation, challenge the decision made by executive officers to regulary and independently audit the work archive)*

Growing the Lilienfeld Memories - a Framework for Conveying Experience and Knowledge - Continued

- uses and provides open-source code, or free for use by free archives and licensed by companies, software made by partner, business model out of software ...
- opens the archive by using appropriate means for communication, for example gamification, abstraction of the tactile experiences for higher accessibility; making stories available using technology and the transformation from meeting with the original physical artifact to reduce storage, inventing new forms of relationships between institutions that store)

What is missing?: Job Description of the curator and the software developer

Timeline:

- Work package 1: Listening; identifying stakeholders, identifying available artefacts, types of media and the already established methods of collecting Milestone: Identified
- Work package 2: Stakeholder-workshops for Citizen-Scientists to define the use-case
- Work package 3: Creating a prototype based on an archival material of the Museum Lilienfeld (eg) In fact the material of the Museum Lilienfeld is providing raw and analog material, including a wide range of materials without copyright restrictions. The commitment of the museum staff is guaranteed. The museum provides an experimental and open oriented environment to explore the artefacts regarding the project
- Work package 4: Collecting test data and test-driving the prototype in a regional context
- Work package 5: Evaluating the test-drive and adapting the prototype
- Work package 6: Delivery of product will lead to more

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OpenGLAM.AT is a platform for the development of digital strategies and projects of a wide network of Austrian cultural heritage institutions. GLAM is the acronym for Galleries, Libraries, Archives & Museums, where AT stands for the Austrian network in an international context. This platform has found its origin through the Open Knowledge Foundation and is currently run independently as an independent association. The association statues are public and can be accessed at any time. Numerous workshops, participation in conferences and congresses have expanded the network within Austria, which is why cooperation within this network events and projects focusing on art and culture and digitization is sought. As a lighthouse project, the Kulturhackathon has already been carried out in 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021,2022 and currently 2023. The project leader, community manager and chairwoman Sylvia Petrovic-Majer works closely with the core team. The association is open for participation according to the principles of the Open Data movement to ensure open knowledge, participation and transparency.



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THE FIVE OVERARCHING GOALS

- 1. We also want to create awareness in Austria about opportunities for cultural heritage and (digital) art through digital transformation and the right to open data regardless of location.
- 2. Dialogue and result-oriented work are very central, as is the dissemination of this practice and the implementation of related skills in society.
- 3. The Kulturhackathon is considered a lighthouse project and an impetus for a number of many different projects in Austria and internationally, which understand the promotion of digital skills in the context of cultural heritage as a task and the importance of cultural heritage for transdisciplinary science and research, as well as the solution-oriented implementation.
- 4. The content is exclusively oriented towards the needs and requirements of an open society.
- 5. The principles of the Open movement are to be observed decisively at all levels of design: open knowledge, participation and transparency.

SUPPORT

































Der Digital Makers Hub & DIHOST (Digital Innovation Hub NÖ/Wien/Burgenland) wird vom Bundesministerium für Digitalisierung und Wirtschaftsstandort im Rahmen des Programms "Digital Innovation Hub in Österreich" gefördert.