



DELIVERABLE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This deliverable, edited at the end of the project, describes the plan for the sustainability of the framework of cooperation put in place within Linked Heritage.

During the last phase of the project, the coordinator asked the partners to participate in a survey, which had the following aims:

- to collect feedback from partners on the results of the project.
- to articulate the accomplishments of the Linked Heritage Project and develop a process to create a sustainable legacy of exploitation of the knowledge generated by the partners.
- to identify overarching trends, potential synergies, and opportunities for development, as well as defining mechanisms to maintain the network through future activities.

The possibility of guaranteeing the sustainability of the service in the short-medium term (2-3 years) beyond the end of the Linked Heritage project in September 2013 has been already achieved, thanks to the resources ensured by the partner organisations and the support offered by the AthenaPlus project.

Therefore, the services established by the Linked Heritage project will be assured beyond the life of the project. In fact almost all partners expressed their willingness to continue to cooperate in the future, implementing the results of the Linked Heritage Work Packages in the work they are doing at the national level concerning the coordination of digitisation, the digital access and the reuse of content. At the European level they will continue to share the results achieved in Linked Heritage in other European projects and dedicated European and international working groups and networks. A Consortium Agreement already accepted by partners will guarantee the correct use of the project outcomes.

During the aggregation process Linked Heritage partners improved their knowledge and skills in the enhancement on digital collections management, data legacy and metadata modelling, metadata mapping and ingestion workflow, legal issues acknowledgement, knowledge sharing and methodology of work as part of a best practice network, aggregation functions on behalf of local heritage institutions and facilitator in knowledge transfer. The aggregation workflow and the technical requirements of Europeana are now familiar to the whole consortium; this consciousness will make easier and quicker the aggregation in other national and Europeana environments. In fact a large majority of content providers is willing to digitize and make available new content through Europeana in the medium-long term (3-5 years) through AthenaPlus and other European projects.

The partner institutions will continue to work with the existing content provider network to improve quantity and quality of the content available. The possibility to extend the network of content providers has been agreed by most partner countries. Additionally, the improvement of the functionality of the Linked Heritage system (specifically by enriching its metadata, and adapting its structure to new requirements) has been confirmed by the technical partners. Terminology and multilingualism are other fields of close cooperation in the near future; they raised the interest not only of the Linked Heritage partners but also of other European projects. The Terminology Management Platform, whose online persistence is guaranteed by the ICCU, is probably the project result that can have the largest diffusion within the digital cultural heritage context.

It is evident that one of the main strengths of the Linked Heritage service comes from the governmental role of several partners, as well as their direct involvement in the definition of the national and transnational strategies and programmes for digitization at European level (also by their active participation in the Europeana's decision making and technical groups).

The opportunities for an extension of the services are related to the effective and robust ingestion system set-up (MINT), and by the facility to use the LIDO standard format for museums and other domains, including the private sector. MINT – that was developed in its first release within the ATHENA project – is now widely used in other European projects feeding Europeana as well as by Europeana itself.

Thanks to strategic partners, cooperating together for more than 10 years, the results of the Best Practice Network will be disseminated and developed during the Greek EU Presidency in the 1st half of 2014, and the Italian Presidency in the 2nd half of 2014.

The main obstacle to the sustainability of Linked Heritage in the future is due to the budget limitations in digitization due to the reduction of the national funds for culture across Europe; and digitization in particular, which can limit the incremental rate of new content to be sent to Europeana.

ICCU's positive experience of coordination in the recent years demonstrates that the costs of maintaining the network are affordable. Over more than a decade, the framework for this kind of cooperation across national and sectorial boundaries has proven itself as an excellent working solution both in its efficiency and for its copious productivity as well for its contribution towards a sharing, and building upon of knowledge.

Structure of the deliverable:

Chapter 1 is a short summary of the project results.

Chapter 2 is a report of the results of this survey and is divided in several sections (Working Groups, Benefits, Aggregation, Dissemination, Strengths/Weaknesses, Future of the Network).

Chapter 3 includes the Linked Heritage Consortium Agreement signed by all Consortium partners and clarifies certain aspects of the project „Foreground“ particularly related to the further reuse of the results.

Chapter 4 outlines actions taken to ensure the maximisation of the impact of the project outputs and results.

Chapter 4 draws some conclusions and outline some lessons learned from this project drawing on the successful aspects of this project.

Finally the two Annexes include the survey of the templates and some tables with the partners' answers to specific questions.

1 THE PROJECT OUTPUTS

The aim of the Linked Heritage project has been to facilitate and deliver large-scale, long-term enhancement of Europeana and its services.

This has been achieved by:

- Contributing approximately 3 million additional **metadata records** to Europeana.
- Giving advice about the use of **persistent identifiers** in digital cultural heritage and their use in the **linked data** scenario
- Addressing the issue of non-standard descriptive **terminologies**; this has enhanced the quality of content of Europeana in terms of metadata richness, re-use potential, and uniqueness.
- Exploring the management of metadata in the **private sector** and outlining the potential for private sector interoperability with Europeana.

The Linked Heritage project has been able to deliver upon its core objectives by bringing together ministries and responsible government agencies, content providers and aggregators, leading research centres, publishers and SMEs, from throughout Europe who have offered up their expertise and time.

The establishment of a strong **Best Practice network** in Work Packages 2, 3, 4, and 7 has provided the necessary guidelines and policy for the progression of the project. Work Packages 5 and 6 have played a complementary role, implementing the technologies set out by the best practice network, and coordinating the aggregation of over 3 million metadata records into Europeana.

Most activities were carried out with the support of the **thematic working** groups supporting the Work Packages. A Thematic Working Group consisted of a team of experts – belonging to the personnel of the partners, supplemented by their personal networks of contacts and collaborators – who worked together to address the specific Linked Heritage topics analysed by the WPs. Usually, each Thematic Working Group was composed of a variable number of experts from a variety of disciplines, built sometimes upon already existing partnerships and collaborations. The goal of the thematic working groups was to feed the discussion and to enrich the results of the relevant project WPs.

Since the beginning of the project, four working groups were set up:

- 1) Linking Cultural Heritage Information
- 2) Terminology
- 3) Public Private Partnership
- 4) Training

They are described in deliverable [D1.1.1 Working Groups Terms of reference](#).

In the second half of the project another working group was added, the Digital Exhibitions working group, involving partners from Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Poland and Sweden. This Working Group, which created added value for Linked Heritage, explores current practices, searches through recent bibliography and identifies key questions in order to develop a simple set of effective guidelines for the use of memory institutions in the field of digital exhibitions. The results of this working group are visible at the following URL: <http://www.digitalexhibitions.org/>.

The initial [Best Practice Network](#) increased in number during the project thanks to networking activities among institutions and projects (to a total of 38 partners and 10 contributors, from 26 countries), often formalised through cooperation agreements with other institutions and memoranda of understanding with other projects.

Linked Heritage has produced several **tangible** results:

- 17 public deliverables, available on the project website (<http://www.linkedheritage.eu/index.php?en/142/documents-and-deliverables>)
- a customised version of MINT to allow the integration from the partners repositories to Europeana, including several important enhancements of the platform aiming at improving the quality of the metadata submitted by partners and the improvement of the harvestin format LIDO
- the prototype of the Terminology Management Platform (<http://www.culture-terminology.org/>)
- a Linked Data Demonstrator

- a Virtual learning environment based on Moodle for producing modular Internet based courses (<http://linkedheritage.cab.unipd.it/training/LO-00/en/overview.html>)
- a personally tailored Training Programme available as an e-learning facility (Learning Objects) and focusing on key aspects of the project (Europeana, aggregation, metadata standards, linked data, permanent identifiers, multilingual terminologies, public-private partnerships): (<https://elearning.unipd.it/cab/course/view.php?id=4>).

Finally the partners of Linked Heritage have engaged in a number of **networking** activities, presenting the project outputs in several national and international conferences and workshops and featuring widely in educational booklets, academic journals and scientific articles.

Two booklets were printed and made available online:

- [*Your Terminology as A Part of the SemanticWeb Recommendations for Design and Management*](#) (in English, French, Italian) – Hungarian translation in progress)
- [*Geocoded Digital Cultural Content*](#) (in English)

Two issues of the scientific magazine Uncommon Culture were edited and printed:

- [*From closed doors to open gates*](#)
- [*Collections development*](#).

Several scientific articles were edited by partners: <http://www.linkedheritage.eu/index.php?en/161/papers-and-short-articles>.

Wide dissemination was made through partners' channels, and more in depth through:

- [the project website](#)
- [the MICHAEL Culture Association website](#)
- [the DigitalMeetsCulture Showcase](#).

All the dissemination activities are fully described in the Final Dissemination Plan, D7.6.

2 SURVEY FOR SUSTAINABILITY PLAN AND PLAN FOR THE USE OF PROJECT RESULTS

During the last phase of the project, the coordinator asked the partners to participate in a survey, which had the following aims:

- to collect feedback from partners on the results of the project.
- to articulate the accomplishments of the Linked Heritage Project and develop a process to create a sustainable legacy of exploitation of the knowledge generated by the partners.
- to identify overarching trends, potential synergies, and opportunities for development, as well as defining mechanisms to maintain the network through future activities.

The questionnaire was divided in 6 parts, including 25 questions. See Annex 1 for the template of the questionnaire and Annex 2 containing several tables with detailed partners' answers.

The following partners took part in the survey:

CNR	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Cordia	Cordia As
CT	Collections Trust Lbg
Dedale	<u>Dedale</u>
Digilab	Università degli studi di Roma La Sapienza - DigiLab
EDiTEUR	Editeur Limited
HMC	Hellenic Ministry Of Culture
ICCU	Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle biblioteche italiane e per le informazioni bibliografiche
ICIMSS	Stowarzyszenie Miedzynarodowe Centrum Zarzadzania Informacja
I2CAT	Fundacio Privada I2cat, Internet I Innovacio Digital A Catalunya
IDU	Institut Umeni - Divadelni ustav
IST	Instituto Superior Tecnico
KMKG	Koninklijke Musea Voor Kunst en Geschiedenis
MCC	Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication
mEDRA	Medra s.r.l.
NSL	Országos Széchenyi Könyvtár
NTUA	National Technical University of Athens
PACKED	Packed - Platform voor de archivering en conservering van audiovisuele kunsten
Pintail	Pintail Ltd
Promoter	Promoter s.r.l.
PUM	Philipps Universitaet Marburg
RA	Riksarkivet
SPK	Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz
UniPD	Università degli studi di Padova
UniSav	Université de Savoie
UP	University of Patras

Also two associate partners participated in the survey.

LAM	Lithuanian Art Museum
CentrePIC	CentrePic
SC BALI.	Center BALI

The results of the survey are presented in the following subchapters, which reflect the structure of the questionnaire:

- WORKING GROUPS
- BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT RESULTS
- AGGREGATION
- DISSEMINATION
- STRENGTHS/WEAKNESSES
- FUTURE OF THE NETWORK

The questionnaires filled in are stored in the reserved area of the Linked Heritage website.

2.1 WORKING GROUPS

The first part of the survey was dedicated to the **thematic Working Groups**. Partners involved in specific thematic working groups were asked how they would continue to contribute to future activities run at national and European level.

In general, all partners expressed their **willingness to continue to cooperate in the future**, and indeed are already implementing the results of the Linked Heritage Work Packages in the work they are doing on the **national level** concerning the coordination of digitisation, digital access, reuse of content and digital preservation. At the European level they will continue to share the results achieved in Linked Heritage through participation in **other European projects** and dedicated European and international working groups and networks.

In the field of **Linking Cultural Heritage Information**, what learnt in Linked Heritage will be capitalised in projects related to reuse digital museum objects in education through Open Data Technology, as well as in national aggregators like CulturalItalia. Belgian partners will organise in Flanders an hackaton in their country with open cultural datasets and launch a data awareness campaign. The work already started to complete the RDF representation of LIDO metadata and the development of linking mechanism including quality control features will be carried out by German partners. In Hungary, starting from the results of WP2 in Persistent identifiers, a national working group will be activated in the library sector aiming at rethinking the usage of the NBN identifiers and specifying a new URN service.

The working group on **Terminology** worked very actively, contributing to the development and testing of the prototype of the Terminology Management Platform (TMP). The activities of this group will continue in a dedicated WP in the project AthenaPlus where the TMP will become a stable version. Competence centers at national level will in general increase the awareness about the TMP and include this tool in the register of useful tools on standards for digital cultural heritage. More specifically terminologies developed within Linked Heritage WP3 for controlling LIDO event type and actor role element will be further developed, in particular with focus on Linked Data publication. Several partners will continue to stimulate and support local national institutions (mainly GLAMs) to make thesauri already in use available for their use in the Terminology Management Platform. EDItEUR will transfer what learnt in Linked Heritage in the multilingual vocabularies Thema and ONIX, that both have global reach with thousand of terms. An important result is that the Event type terminology will be maintained by the CIDOC WG Data Harvesting and Interchange, and other terminologies like the actor role will become recommendations of the CIDOC WG. Cultural institutions and technological partners will also share the results of the activities related to terminology in other national and international projects, like Diska, Siera and dedicated working groups within universities and network of research centres.

As regards **Public Private Partnership**, several Linked Heritage partners were memory institutions with scant experience in this field. Therefore, their contribution to the WP was more as auditors, with a keen interest in learning how to implement new forms of private partnership in the near future. Some of them translated in their languages the learning object on PPP, with the aim to disseminate them at the national level beyond the end of the project. From the point of view of private partners, EDItEUR is a membership organisation with an established business model. It will continue to develop metadata vocabularies for global use within the book trade, data mappings and to encourage both private sector and public sector data interoperability. An example of this is the ongoing work on ARROW and ARROWplus, which EDItEUR is contributing to. mEDRA is a PPP in its nature, since it has been created by one private and one public organisations, which still are the two shareholders. So, it is very interested in continuing and possibly launching new collaboration in the field. The Hungarian National Library declared that what learnt in this topic helped them to keep on negotiating and collaborating with private partners. Beyond publishers, they would like to cooperate with bodies which engage in collective rights management. For this reason they already started to encourage them to use ONIX for their copyright management systems.

An added value of the project, was the establishment of a working group on **digital exhibitions**. This working group started its activity autonomously in Germany three years ago, but then considering the interest of the topic by several partners, the working group was enlarged and integrated in Linked Heritage. It must be considered that many Linked Heritage partners took also part in the INDICATE project who published the *Guidelines for the realisation of virtual exhibitions*. Thanks also to cooperation agreements, currently this Working Group is composed of experts coming from Germany, Greece,

Hungary, Israel, Italy, Poland and Sweden. The results achieved through the exploration of current practices and professional literature, as well as in the development of a metadata schema for describing digital exhibitions will be capitalised in the future by partners involved in the creation of services for the reuse of digital cultural content. The working group will be kept alive and enlarged in the framework of AthenaPlus and the German partner SPK will guarantee the maintenance of the dedicated website. At national level, it will reflect the results of the working group in the development of the German Digital Library, presenting and discussing results at European and national networks. An Italian working group, made of experts from all domain of cultural heritage has been created to work on the topics of digital exhibitions. ICCU has developed an open source tool for realising digital exhibitions, called MOVIO, which has integrated some of the results of the Linked Heritage digital exhibitions Working Group, in particular integrating some elements of the metadata schema for describing digital exhibitions. This tool will be shared and enriched in WP5 of the AthenaPlus project. ICCU is also periodically organising training on digital exhibitions where it always disseminate and promote the results of this Linked Heritage working group. The results of the Linked Heritage Working groups will also be shared by other participating partners in activities at national level, like the organisation of dedicated workshops and seminars, and in the development of new digital exhibitions.

2.2 BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT

The second part of the survey was dedicated to the project results. Partners were asked to answer:

- Which of the Linked Heritage project results did their institution benefit from most?
- Which stakeholders benefited most from the Linked Heritage results?
- What activities do they plan to continue involving these stakeholders in the national and European discussion about the issues arisen in Linked Heritage.
- to describe in short how their institution will be able to take advantage of both the knowledge acquired throughout the project as well as the tangible results with respect to: 1) Aggregation Process, 2) Linking Cultural Heritage, 3) Terminology Management, Public-Private Partnership, Publications produced, 6) Learning objects and training materials.

Concerning the **major benefits** for the single institution, the answer often reflected the institutional mission of the partner and the extent of its involvement in the project. Partners declared to have benefited from what learnt in the field of the implementation of linked data and persistent identifier systems. In fact this was useful to understand that not always present systems used by institutions use all the subset of possibilities and use them in a correct way. Being Linked Heritage an aggregation projects, a huge activity was made on all the aggregation procedure, which included the development of the standards (mainly LIDO) and of the ingestion system through the MINT tool. In fact, most of the content providers declared to have benefited from an increased knowledge on aggregation techniques and the use and improvement of standards. The development and translation of LIDO event type terminology within WP3 has been crucial for furthering the LIDO implementation in manifold project contexts, it being used at national, European and international level. Thanks to Linked Heritage the major technical partner, the Technical University of Athens, had the possibility to extend the metadata validation environment, initially developed in the Athena project, according to the project requirements. All what capitalised in the development of the ingestion platform will also be transferred to other European projects using MINT for the ingestion of content.

Several partners declared to have benefited from what learnt on Terminologies and Multilingualism management either in term of basic knowledge (thanks to the publication on Terminology, the workshops and the training organised, and the learning objects). The Terminology Management Platform gave them the possibility to establish a common language with other institutions and to compare their own namespace systems to any other working one. Therefore, the activities made on Terminologies represented really a big result including the collection of information on existing thesauri, the designing of terminologies according to the principles of the Semantic Web, the management of multilingual terminology.

Partners cooperating in the project mainly as content providers declared that their major benefit was the visibility of their cultural content in Europeana and consequently the visibility of their institutions' collections. Some partners also declared to have benefited from learning more in the field of IPR issues, including all issues connected to the CCO licence and the management of rights in general. All the Best Practice Network underlined the benefits deriving from international cooperation and networking in order to share and improve technical skills, learning from other experiences, methodologies, good practices and case studies. Private partners benefited also from the increased number of contacts, which is at the basis of their core business.

Concerning the stakeholders who benefited more from the project results, this answer reflected the institutional mission of the partner and its network, and the partner's role in the project. Analysing the answers, we can see that the initial stakeholders foreseen by the project were reached:

- The content providers: cultural and memory institutions (GLAMs), who aggregated large amounts of content increasing their visibility in Europeana, explored new technologies and standards for the management of cultural contents and learnt from training and case studies about Linked Data, Terminology, IPR etc.;
- Europeana and all its ecosystem, including Europeana staff and labs and several sister projects;
- Researchers communities and academic environments, including teachers and students;
- Local cultural institutions cooperating with universities;
- Government and policy bodies who collected precious information to be included in their strategies and programmes;
- International working groups and communities working on specific topics covered by Linked Heritage, like the development of standards, the semantic web, Terminology and Multilingualism;
- The private sector, mainly book publishers and other book trade stakeholders, who thanks to Linked Heritage, had the possibility to learn more about the Europeana ecosystem and to investigate future and deeper modalities of cooperation.
- Finally, the final user, who thanks to quite three millions of new digital items available on Europeana, may find new cultural content to satisfy its needs.

All major partners, including some associated partners, declared that they will continue, at national and when possible at European and international level, to involve the above mentioned stakeholders in the national and European discussion arisen in Linked Heritage, mainly organizing information days, conferences and seminars, as well as distributing all promotional and scientific material produced within the project, face-by-face, through the web and the social network channels. Several partners, acting as competence centers, will continue to support small institutions interested in delivering metadata to Europeana. More technical experts, taking part in international working groups, will share with them the results in the standards development and work for their improvement. For example, the work begun in Linked Heritage on RDF representation of LIDO metadata and control of some LIDO elements will be continued on all levels, national, Europeana, international (in CIDOC) as part of continued standardisation activities. Some private partners also declared that they will pass the results to their shareholders that may have interest in continuing the exchange of experiences with the public institutions.

When the partners were asked to describe in short how their institution will be able to take advantage of both the knowledge acquired throughout the project as well as the tangible results with respect to: 1) Aggregation Process, 2) Linking Cultural Heritage, 3) Terminology Management, 4) Public-Private Partnership, 5) Publications produced, 6) Learning objects and training materials, these were the main results extracted from their answers:

Aggregation

- The knowledge of the ingestion process into Europeana means being able to improve the quality of future content to be delivered and to help potential new contributors
- Taking advantage from what learnt about the aggregation process, will help in building future online repositories
- The experience of using the aggregation tool MINT is considered crucial for taking part in future European projects
- New digital items available in Europeana will increase the visibility of institutions that provide cultural content
- Understanding LIDO will help cooperation with museums.
- What learnt in the aggregation process will be useful also in the further development of already existing national aggregators (i.e. CulturalItalia, the German Digital Library) and those under development.

Linking Cultural Heritage

- A good research basis has been set. The partners will build on this experience and further research will be developed in order to improve the reuse of digital cultural content thanks to the opportunities offered by the Semantic Web.

- The evolution towards Linking Cultural Heritage offers potential innovative solutions to be developed in the near future in the frameworks of other national and European projects.
- The ongoing work on LIDO Linked Data and MINT will take advantage of the knowledge and particularly the LIDO terminologies will be developed.
- The lessons learnt will be integrated in the national aggregators (like CulturalItalia, which has already experienced to provide a set of LODs) and shared through national systems (like Digisam in Sweden).

Terminology Management

- All partners declared that the work done in the terminology field was very useful and that it represented an important step ahead in the development of the management of terminologies and multilingualism. Their major expectation is that the discussion on the topic and the promotion of a closer cooperation between the projects working on terminology will help to make the results more consistent and more automated in use. They will take advantage of what learnt at national level and at European level, Gaining more international experience in this area will help them solving some national issues.
- Participation in testing the Terminology Management Platform (TMP) will help to improve other systems (like MINT and REPOX) and to implement the results in other projects for possible future integration
- Cultural institutions got more elements to build or improve their in-house monolingual or multilingual thesauri
- Europeana will be one of the major beneficiary of the Linked Heritage outputs in this field.
- Several partners already declared that they will provide their own terminologies to the Terminology Platform which from a prototype version will become a stable tool within AthenaPlus project,
- Some partners involved in other European projects (PartagePlus, Europeana Collections 1914-1918, Europeana Photography, Eagle) are stimulating these communities to participate to the enrichment of the Terminology Management Platform providing the multilingual vocabularies created for the purposes of these projects.

Public Private Partnership

- Many partners did not much experience in this field. Therefore, they participated more as auditors in the WP. Consequently, only the more active partners answered the question in depth. Despite that all partners declared that PPP is a very important issue that must be developed and investigated in future projects. More specifically they identified the need to be aware of the legal framework in future partnerships with the private sector.
- The project was useful for exposing the partners to the general attitude and requirements of the private sector when it comes to cultural heritage.
- Some of the results achieved will be reused by creative industries in projects of the Europeana ecosystem supposed to start at the beginning of 2014 (i.e. AMBROSIA).

Publications and learning objects produced

- The partners contributing to the survey declared that the publications (two booklets and Uncommon Culture issues) were very useful and that they will continue to distribute and promote them at the national level, via their networks (websites, portals, events, etc.), because they represent an excellent way to introduce cultural institutions to basic concepts connected to the digitisation of cultural heritage.
- They underlined that the clear and simple language used make harder concepts easier to understand and hope that the series of publications, started during Athena, will continue in the project AthenaPlus.
- Some partners outlined the usefulness of the scientific magazine "Uncommon Culture", that make it possible to let know at international level local experiences, good practices, and digital collections.
- The Hungarian partner began the translation of the booklet on Terminology, finding it very useful.
- As far as the learning objects are concerned, some of them were produced in the early stage of the project. So their dissemination will start at the end of the project and will become part of the range of the Linked Heritage materials distributed by the partners to their networks.

2.3 AGGREGATION

The next part of the survey was dedicated to aggregation and the partners were asked to answer:

- if they are planning to continue to deliver data to Europeana
- if yes, how (directly, through the national aggregator, through European projects)
- If no, why?
- If they are not aggregators, if they will in the future join another aggregator in the country, e.g. a national aggregator?

Several content providers (CentrePIC, Digilab, ICCU, ICIMSS, KMKKG, IDU, LAM, NSL, PUM, RA, SC BALI, UniPD, UP) declared that they will **continue to deliver data to Europeana**. CNR is internally discussing this issue.

Many of the above mentioned partners will deliver data via **one or more ongoing European projects** (APEX, AthenaPlus, Europeana Inside, Europeana Photography, Europeana Collections 1914-1918, Europeana Fashion, Partage Plus, 3D-Icons) or future projects currently under negotiation.

Some partners declared that they will pass through a **national aggregator**:

- CT: via Culture Grid (www.culturegrid.org.uk)
- ICCU: via CulturalItalia (www.culturalitalia.it)
- PUM, SPK: via the German Digital Library
- MCC: through Moteur Collections
- while other partners (CNR, ICIMSS, IDU, UniPD) declared it possible, even if the issue is still under discussion.

KMKKG declared that currently there are no plans for a **national aggregator** in Belgium, while NTUA is collaborating with different 'current' attempts to assist the generation of national aggregation in Greece.

Some partners, who were not content providers in Linked Heritage, answered to this part of the survey as follows:

- EDItEUR contributed to put in place a framework that potentially allows other commercial sector publishers to contribute. However, it underlined some difficulties deriving from the current CC0-based DEA.
- I2CAT, a research centre with technical expertise and background that supports cultural institutions on the aggregation processes, will continue to provide expertise to local institutions willing to contribute digital content to Europeana.

2.4 DISSEMINATION

Afterwards, the partners were asked to describe how and through which tools they will **continue to disseminate** the project results after the end of the project.

This issue was described in deep in the final version of deliverable D7.6 Final Dissemination Plan. Consequently we do not duplicate the information in this report.

Nevertheless, trying to synthetize, it's quite clear that all the main outputs of the Linked Heritage project (the Europeana Metadata Aggregation Platform, the Terminology Management Platform, the publications, and the Learning Objects) will have great opportunities to be developed and continued to be disseminated in the near future, thanks to the new project following Linked Heritage, namely AthenaPlus (April 2013-August 2015), which involves several partners belonging to the Linked Heritage community, and thanks to the participation of several partners in other projects of the Europeana ecosystems, where they will share what learnt and produced in Linked Heritage.

- The Linked Heritage coordinator will maintain the project website alive in the server of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage,
- All partners declared that they will continue to disseminate Linked Heritage results, maintaining Linked Heritage information pages on their websites, with relevant links to the main outputs.

Brochures and publications will continue to be distributed in the occasion of professional meeting and conferences. The University of Padova Library System will maintain and promote the access to the .training programme based on the Learning Objects produced within Linked Heritage.

- The Michael Culture Association via its portal and Promoter via the digital magazine DigitalMeetCulture will maintain the Linked Heritage's showcase, providing easy access to relevant information, news, documents and highlighted articles.
- Private partners, like EDItEUR, who works largely through its members - a broad range of publishers, logistics organisations, retailers, libraries and other trade bodies in more than 20 countries around the world - will continue to highlight Europeana, the LH reports, LH learning objects, and progress on related EU projects.
- Several experts belonging to the Linked Heritage Best Practice Network will continue to share the projects results within professional and technical working groups (CIDOC, IFLA, ICOM etc.)

2.5 STRENGTHS/WEAKNESSES

In the penultimate part of the survey, the partners were asked to identify which were according to them the major strengths and weaknesses of the project.

As regards **strengths**, partners answered as follows:

- Large and diverse consortium, **strong network** with complementary areas of expertise and impact on the diverse participating countries (CNR, ICCU, I2CAT, mEDRA, IST, NTUA, Pintail, RA, SPK, UniPD, UniSav), stimulating the necessary effort to achieve the same level (NSL)
- The huge **quantity of metadata** contributed to Europeana (MCC)
- The fact that Linked Heritage granted the sustainability of the outputs created in the **Athena project** (CT, ICCU)
- The creation of well structured **Working Groups**, working in team, which brought people together with different expertise and whose results constitute an advancement of the state of the art in the fields of Linked Open Data, management of terminologies and multilingual vocabularies and PPP. (ICCU, LAM, Promoter, RA, SCBALI, UniPD)
- The creation of **knowledge and tools** about areas such as linked data, terminology, PIDs, public private partnerships (CT)
- The strong **Coordination Team** which granted a successful management of such a big consortium and the achievement of all the milestones. (mEDRA, Pintail, Promoter, UniPD, UniSav, UP)
- The ability to involve **new external content providers**, contributing content to Europeana from Lithuania, Russia, Croatia and Ukraine (ICCU, Promoter)
- The challenge to **stimulate the cooperation among private companies** and public institutions throughout all Europe (ICCU, Promoter)
- The realisation of the prototype of **Terminology Management** Platform (Dedale, HMC, MCC)
- The knowledge on **digital exhibitions** (HMC, ICCU, ICIMSS)
- The production of **new publications** (ICIMSS)
- The **aggregation** opportunities offered by LIDO/MINT (IDU, SPK)
- **Raising awareness** on digitization in cultural organizations around Europe (KMKG)
- Innovation due to inclusion of WP4 on **Public Private Partnership** (mEDRA, Packed)
- **Training** seminars and workshops supporting technical steps in an operational way.(UniPD)
- The continuation of the **series of booklets**, started in Athena, (MCC)

On the contrary, the following **weaknesses** were underlined:

- Quite a **broad scope** of the project – from metadata in private sector to training in the digitisation sector (Cordia)
- **Complexity** of the challenges in such an heterogeneous consortium (IST)

- The **size of the project network** made communication among WPs not always easy (CT, Dedale, MCC). Due to insufficient resources, not enough occasions to meet face-to-face (NSL)
- The **budget reduction** during the negotiation phase especially in the area of linking cultural heritage which caused a reduction of work in WPs (CT, ICIMSS, Pintail)
- Not enough **financial resources** for working groups and development of more tools (SPK)
- Consequently the **limited amount of research on the application of linked data** techniques that could be accomplished (EDItEUR), and the impossibility to largely disseminate a linked data demonstrator and its benefits, using a large amount of the contents delivered (i2CAT). Therefore, the results of WP2 were too abstract, not satisfying all original expectations (IDU).
- **Institutions might not be ready** for certain activities: e.g. qualitative content delivery to Europeana (requires a lot of work by many staff members in cultural organizations); use of TMP (terminologies not up to date); linking data (e.g. rights issues) etc. (KMKG)
- **Europeana communication** about the way content is used and reused, displayed, can be modified, translated etc. (KMKG)
- The **commercial sector is under-represented** (mEDRA)
- **Difficult aggregation procedure** for different reasons: 1) on the side of Europeana: significant delays and lack of communication with the WP leaders coordinating the aggregation process; 2) On the side of the data provision: a lot of data promised but in reality a lot less available or prepared for aggregation (this is of course the responsibility of the partners themselves but it severely weakened the consortium or project as a whole) (PACKED)
- The broad variety of content from all ends of the GLAM sector and others made it **difficult to establish a common understanding** of the aggregation process and to ensure quality of the metadata and content delivered. (PUM). The ingestion process is sometimes difficult. Therefore a time extension would have been useful (UP).

2.6 FUTURE OF THE NETWORK

In the last section of the survey partners were asked to answer **if the Linked Heritage network should be maintained beyond the end of the project** and if so, why? Almost all partners answered positively, but they gave different motivations:

- as a form of best practice network that keeps people from the participating institution in contact, exchanging experiences and case studies and sharing skills (CNR, Cordia, Pintail, UniPD, SC BALI),
- to find new areas of digital heritage to explore (ICCU, i2CAT) and new tools to be created (CT)
- to develop new ways to improve knowledge and dissemination of cultural heritage (Digilab, LAM), the aggregation processes for Europeana and linked data for cultural heritage (i2CAT)
- to continue to contribute metadata records to Europeana (EDItEUR, ICCU, NSL)
- to support and continue to develop the MINT aggregation platform (EDItEUR)
- to support and continue to develop the Terminology Management Platform as a collaborative SKOSification and mapping tool (ICCU, KMKG, NSL). However other, similar tools are already available, and a more sophisticated ontology-based approach [for example, the Vocabulary Mapping Framework ([VME](#))] may be necessary to provide some level of automation of mapping between differing metadata frameworks. (EDItEUR)
- to continue the work on the management of PIDs (NLS)
- to continue to play the role of intermediate among content providers and Europeana (KNKG)
- to share relevant expertise and news related to the professional field. (PACKED), in collaboration with similar networks, like Athena, Michael, AthenaPlus, etc. (NTUA)
- the effort that has been done to build such a big network should not be lost, in the light of establishing a virtual community and find other possibilities to exploit the results of the project, considering also new topics to be explored in the framework of new emerging projects and initiatives in the DCH sector (e.g. in the field of e-infrastructures applied to the DCH, creative re-uses of Europeana's content, digital preservation etc.) (ICCU, Promoter)
- to disseminate the project results so that they can be implemented in future projects on the national and European levels in the framework of Horizon 2020. (Dedale, RA, UP)

- from the Terminology Management point of view, UniSav declared that the network should be kept alive for continuing to share and map terminologies, build new reference terminologies, share best practices in terminology management, share return of experience in this field.

In the last question of the survey partners were asked to say which are, in their opinion, **potential gaps** that still need to be exploited in the future.

Partners answered as follows:

- Aggregation of more and better quality content using MINT 2 and the new Terminology Management Platform (HMC, I2CAT, Promoter)
- Improvement of the technology to make it easier to use and maintain by the content/data providers (IST)
- Better sharing of expertise, also on standards, on European level (NTUA)
- Still poor connection between metadata, data and vocabularies at European level (MCC)
- Rather than continuing to focus on aggregating metadata, it would be more useful to explore new solutions for the re-use of digital content via linked data (CT, Pintail) and new services like digital exhibitions creative applications (Dedale, I2CAT) and augmented reality (Pintail)
- Involvement of new organizations/partners for content delivery of digital cultural heritage. Still many institutions are unaware of EU projects. (KMKG)
- Further development of Europeana as a real multilingual tool, enhancing quality of data (ICCU, KMKG)
- Better investigating solutions for public-private partnerships and standards for mapping cultural contents from different sectors, to be used in innovative user-centered multimedia applications. (i2CAT)
- Investing on research on the value of linked data technologies (eg in enriching existing metadata, or for mapping between metadata frameworks), that was only partially explored in this project (EDItEUR, NTUA, RA) and investigation on the real benefits of publishing data as linked open data (Promoter)
- Implementation necessary of a better information exchange between different projects in the field (SPK) and more intense dissemination of the results (UP)
- Better investigation of legal issues of using copyrighted material (NSL)
- Strengthening the relationship with the private sector and with the creative industries to find creative ways of re-using Europeana's content (Promoter)
- Europeana should invest on research on the feasibility of offering data exchanges based on frameworks other than CC0, and on the options for streamlining rights trades concerning digital cultural objects rather than simply metadata describing the digital objects. (EDItEUR)
- **Europeana should find new business models and solutions for the right management on data within the Europeana framework.** Partner mEDRA believes that there are opportunities in indexing private content (in particular in the book sector) in Europeana, which may provide value for both parts. There are some obstacles in this moment. In particular the DEA (Data Exchange Agreement), mandatory to join Europeana, does not fit the private sector requirements, but – as its work in Linked Heritage has shown – there are win win strategies to bypass this obstacle. In comparison with the time of the Linked Heritage start up, positions between Europeana and European private publishers are now closer, and mEDRA thinks that Linked Heritage contributed to this through demonstrating that solutions that accommodate both parties are possible. Moreover partner EDItEUR added that MINT contains mappings from the widely-used ONIX metadata schema used in the global book trade, which will make it simpler for to contribute to Europeana. Outline mappings are also available for other metadata frameworks uses in other creative sectors. However, the current DEA requirements may make it problematic for commercial data providers to contribute data to Europeana, since the requirements may conflict with the existing data supply arrangements. The most likely contributors are those already working in the cultural heritage sector (eg publishing divisions working within heritage institutions).
- From the Terminology Management point of view, UniSav declared that mapping multilingual terminologies remains an open issue as well as methodology (best practices) for building terminology; Unifying thesaurus, terminology and ontology; Linking metadata; Combining ISO and W3C standards.
- According to partner PACKED, the learning objects produced within Linked Heritage are useful for initial training on the relevant topics, while expert staff needs more detailed material that could be developed in further projects.

- Taking into account the possibilities offered by the e-infrastructures to store, access and preserve digital cultural data and to provide connecting facilities and information services based on these facilities (ICCU, Promoter).

3 THE LINKED HERITAGE CONSORTIUM AGREEMENT

Before the end of the project, all the Linked Heritage partners signed a Consortium Agreement, which is a confidential document, only available in the reserved area of the website.

This Consortium Agreement contains some paragraph dedicated to the protection of foreground and background.

- "*Background*" means property brought to the project by a project partner.
- "*Foreground*" means the results, including information, generated in the course of the *project*, whether or not they can be protected. Such results include rights related to copyright, design rights, patent rights, plant variety rights, or similar forms of protection.

We include in this report, the content of Chapter 10, in particular paragraphs dedicated to Joint ownership, Publication of another Party's Foreground and/or Background and specific project elements, because they are connected to the reuse of the Linked Heritage outputs in the future.

[omissis]

10.1 Joint ownership

In case of joint ownership of Foreground each of the joint owners shall be entitled to use the joint Foreground as it sees fit, and to grant non-exclusive licenses to third parties, without any right to sub-license, subject to the following conditions: at least 45 days prior notice must be given to the other joint owner(s).

Since the knowledge developed by the project will in certain cases be an output of the joint effort developed by the project working groups, where all the partners are invited to participate, the consortium has a joint ownership of knowledge. The commonly achieved results of the Project are owned by all Parties.

The consortium as a whole strives to work on an open sources policy. Deliverables will constitute the most likely commonly achieved result and thus be the only expected kind of jointly owned foreground. Deliverables that have been designated as "public" in the Grant Agreement Annex I remain open sources unless the 2/3 majority of the consortium decides otherwise for the time after project end.

The booklets, public deliverables, learning objects and training materials that are created within the project, will be published under a CC-BY-NC-SA license.

10.2 Publication of another party's foreground and/or background

For the avoidance of doubt, a Party may NOT publish Foreground or Background of another Party, even if such Foreground or Background is amalgamated with the Party's Foreground, without the other Party's prior written approval. This does not apply to foreground (deliverables) that has been designated as public in the Grant Agreement Annex I. The status of "public" may only be changed subject to approval by the European Commission and the consortium (2/3 majority) during the project lifetime or by a 2/3 majority after the project lifetime.

10.3 Specific project elements

Uncommon Culture Journal

Every article in the journal will be issued under a Creative Commons license. A template is created in which the author of the article, upon submission to the editorial team, will declare which specific type of Creative Commons license is chosen. The icon pertaining to the license of choice will also appear beside the article.

Terminology Management Platform and XTree software

The xTree tool, developed and owned by the Digicult-Verbund eG, has been used within the Linked Heritage project and was adapted to the needs of the project. It will be available for all Linked Heritage partners free of charge for three years after the end of the Linked Heritage project.

MINT-Linked heritage instance

NTUA (see also following § 11.3) declares that the MINT-Linked Heritage instance is released as open source, together with the relevant documentation, and is available to all (partners and not partners). In case

future MINT customisations are asked for by partners or by other institutions, they will be quoted by NTUA but partners will not have different conditions.

LIDO – Lightweight Information Describing Objects

The LIDO model, used as part of the MINT-Linked Heritage instance, is to be considered Background to the project and therefore not governed by this Consortium Agreement. Furthermore, in its schema specifications¹, it is stated that LIDO XML schemas that are made available on the LIDO Web site² are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 License.

Geospatial data

Geospatial data of the Linked Heritage content is analysed and tested through geoparsing. The centroids of the content are published on a web based map on the Linked Heritage website as a part of the project dissemination. This activity is under the responsibility of *beneficiary* IPCHS.

[omissis]

¹ Available from <http://www.lido-schema.org/schema/v1.0/lido-v1.0-specification.pdf>

² See <http://www.lidoschema.org>

4 WHERE NEXT?

The Best Practice Network of Linked Heritage is composed of experts and stakeholders from government agencies and ministries, GLAMs (galleries, libraries, archives, museums), universities, technical Partners, PPP and SMEs. Several Partners have been cooperating for more than ten years (associated with the MINERVA, MICHAEL, ATHENA, and currently Linked Heritage projects).

ICCU's positive experience of coordination over recent years demonstrates that the costs of maintaining the network are minimal. Over more than a decade, the framework for this kind of cooperation across national and sectoral boundaries has proven itself as an excellent working solution both in its efficiency and for its copious productivity as well for its contribution towards sharing, and building upon knowledge. This works two-ways in that these kinds of networks bring benefits both to the individual participants as well as to the entire Network which reap the many benefits of best practice, experience and distributed productivity.

More specifically:

- 1) The Project Coordinator will maintain the website and the mailing lists after the end of the project to insure the long-term sustainability of the Network. Maintaining the website, all the deliverables, publications and other documentation will be downloadable from the project website. Based on experience from other projects, we have seen that scientific documents and publications continue to be downloaded after the end of the project, if dissemination efforts are made during further projects. To take one example, the first 4 Athena booklets were downloaded 2000 times during the lifetime of the Athena project. As a result of further dissemination activities by the Linked Heritage project, the number of downloads has reached 32.000 after three years.
- 2) All partners have committed to maintain on their websites all information about Linked Heritage.
- 3) Linked Heritage will keep the content that is already digitised and aggregated online. The technical maintenance of the system will be guaranteed by NTUA who is taking care of the dedicated server in Athens.
- 4) The partners Promoter and Michael Culture Association will also maintain their web platforms, respectively DigitalMeetsCulture and the AISBL portal to capitalise on the results of the project and contribute to the viability and vigour of the Network.
- 5) Partner ICIMMS will maintain the printed and digital journal "Uncommon Culture" which will be enriched with new issues thanks to other European projects.
- 6) Partner UniPD will maintain the access to the Learning Objects produced.
- 7) Experts, who already know each other, will continue to meet virtually or at European cultural heritage events, which they will be attending for their own agendas. In those instances, the coordinator and the partners will continue to distribute Linked Heritage publications and brochures.
- 8) Metadata managed by and located in institutions that became visible via Linked Heritage will be maintained and updated by these institutions. Each of these institutions operates, in its own specific institutional environment, with its own funding. The digital cultural content will continue to be maintained as part of the life cycle of such institutions and continue to be made accessible through Europeana.
- 9) When the above-mentioned Content Providers are interoperable with national aggregators, national aggregators will monitor the persistence of the access to digital resources.
- 10) Partners are already participating in other European projects where they will share what was learnt in Linked Heritage.

Most significantly the development of the network will be enabled by the continued participation of the majority of Linked Heritage participants in a new consortium **AthenaPlus** (www.athenaplus.eu) that commenced on the 1st of March 2013.

AthenaPlus (www.athenaplus.eu) is a CIP best practice network started in March 2013 and ending in August 2015. The consortium is composed of 40 partners from 21 Member States countries. The principal objectives of the AthenaPlus project are to:

- Contribute more than 3.6 millions metadata records to Europeana, from both the public and private sectors, focusing mainly on museums content, with key cultural stakeholders (ministries and responsible government agencies, libraries, archives, leading research centres, SMEs).

- Improve search, retrieval and re-use of Europeana's content, bettering multilingual terminology management, SKOS export and publication tool/API for Content Providers;
- Experiment with enriched metadata their re-use adapted for users with different needs (tourists, schools, scholars) by means of tools that support the development of virtual exhibitions, tourist and didactic applications, to be integrated into Europeana repositories and the repositories of national aggregators or individual Content Providers.

AthenaPlus will create value for the best practice network as measured by:

Increased exposure of the Content Providers' collections and consequent increase in the number of visitors and customers (24 Linked Heritage Partners/Contributors are present in AthenaPlus).

- Terminological tools for improved indexing and access tools
- Scientific publications
- Training Tools
- Tools for the enrichment of content, using also linked data technologies
- Production of virtual exhibitions, educational packages, tourist routes etc.
- Knowledge management facilities that will improve the capabilities of the institutions to carry out their mission and attend to the needs of the public

Thanks to AthenaPlus, the **following results of Linked Heritage will continue to be capitalised** and developed.

- Working Groups (Terminology, Digital Exhibitions)
- Standards (LIDO)
- Technologies (MINT, TMP)
- Training
- Publications, e-journal, learning objects.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The possibility of guaranteeing the sustainability of the service in the short-medium term (2-3 years) beyond the end of the Linked Heritage project in September 2013 has been already achieved, thanks to the resources ensured by the partner organisations and the support offered by the AthenaPlus project.

Therefore, the services established by the Linked Heritage project will be assured beyond the life of the project. In fact almost all partners expressed their willingness to continue to cooperate in the future, implementing the results of the Linked Heritage Work Packages in the work they are doing at the national level concerning the coordination of digitisation, the digital access and the reuse of content. At the European level they will continue to share the results achieved in Linked Heritage in other European projects and dedicated European and international working groups and networks.

A Consortium Agreement already accepted by partners will guarantee the correct use of the project outcomes.

During the aggregation process Linked Heritage partners improved their knowledge and skills in the enhancement on digital collections management, data legacy and metadata modelling, metadata mapping and ingestion workflow, legal issues acknowledgement, knowledge sharing and methodology of work as part of a best practice network, aggregation functions on behalf of local heritage institutions and facilitator in knowledge transfer. The aggregation workflow and the technical requirements of Europeana are now familiar to the whole consortium; this consciousness will make easier and quicker the aggregation in other national and Europeana environments. In fact a large majority of content providers is willing to digitize and make available new content through Europeana in the medium-long term (3-5 years) through AthenaPlus and other European projects.

The partner institutions will continue to work with the existing content provider network to improve quantity and quality of the content available. The possibility to extend the network of content providers has been agreed by most partner countries. Additionally, the improvement of the functionality of the Linked Heritage system (specifically by enriching its metadata, and adapting its structure to new requirements) has been confirmed by the technical partners.

Terminology and multilingualism are other fields of close cooperation in the near future; they raised the interest not only of the Linked Heritage partners but also of other European projects. The Terminology Management Platform, whose online persistence is guaranteed by the ICCU, is probably the project result that can have the largest diffusion within the digital cultural heritage context.

Several Linked Heritage partners are public memory institutions with scarce experience of public private partnership. Although they contributed to WP4 was only as observers, they were very interested in learning how to implement in the future new forms of public-private partnership and what the private sector demands to Europeana, that is in the spirit of a best practice network.

The technical partner NTUA will assure the maintenance of the server in the next three years in order to make the over 2.7 M records aggregated within the project visible in Europeana.

The Linked Heritage virtual learning environment, with several learning objects translated in many languages will be a pillar for the training of new junior experts on the different themes related to the digital cultural heritage tackled by our project (Europeana, aggregation, metadata standards, linked data, persistent identifiers, multilingual terminologies, public-private partnership). Their online persistence and use will be guaranteed by the University of Padova.

The studies on persistent identifiers were beneficial for the whole community of content providers because they raised the awareness on such important topic that is crucial for the long term sustainability of the aggregated content.

The long series of online and paper publications produced within Linked Heritage will assure the circulation of the project outcomes into the future. Partner ICIMSS will assure the further publication of the Uncommon Culture journal.

It is evident that one of the main strengths of the Linked Heritage service comes from the governmental role of several partners, as well as their direct involvement in the definition of the national and transnational strategies and programmes for digitization at European level (also by their active participation in the Europeana's decision making and technical groups).


The opportunities for an extension of the services are related to the effective and robust ingestion system set-up (MINT), and by the facility to use the LIDO standard format for museums and other domains, including the private sector. MINT – that was developed in its first release within the ATHENA project – is now widely used in other European projects feeding Europeana as well as by Europeana itself.

Thanks to strategic partners, cooperating together for more than 10 years, the results of the Best Practice Network will be disseminated and developed during the Greek EU Presidency in the 1st half of 2014, and the Italian Presidency in the 2nd half of 2014.

The main obstacle to the sustainability of Linked Heritage in the future is due to the budget limitations in digitization due to the reduction of the national funds for culture across Europe; and digitization in particular, which can limit the incremental rate of new content to be sent to Europeana.

ICCU's positive experience of coordination in the recent years demonstrates that the costs of maintaining the network are affordable. Over more than a decade, the framework for this kind of cooperation across national and sectorial boundaries has proven itself as an excellent working solution both in its efficiency and for its copious productivity as well for its contribution towards a sharing, and building upon of knowledge.

6 ANNEX 1: SURVEY TEMPLATE

	<p>SURVEY FOR SUSTAINABILITY PLAN AND PLAN FOR THE USE OF PROJECT RESULTS</p>
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Please, fill in this survey and send it back to Maria Teresa Natale, mariateresa.natale@gmail.com by 10th September 2010.

Please, rename the file adding at the end the acronym of your institution.

<p>PARTNER (FULL NAME AND ACRONYM):</p>	
<p>PERSON WHO FILLED IN THE SURVEY:</p>	
<p>E-MAIL:</p>	

<p>WORKING GROUPS</p>	
<p>Was your organisation involved in the working group focusing on Linking Cultural Heritage Information (WP2) ?</p> <p>If yes, how will you continue to provide your contribution to future activities run at national and European level ?</p>	
<p>Was your organisation involved in the working group focusing on Terminology (WP3) ?</p> <p>If yes, how will you continue to provide your contribution to future activities run at national and European level ?</p>	
<p>Was your organisation involved in the working group focusing on Public Private Partnership (WP4) ?</p> <p>If yes, how will you continue to provide your contribution to future activities run at national</p>	

and European level ?	
<p>Was your organisation involved in the working group focusing on Dissemination & Training (WP7) ?</p> <p>If yes, how will you continue to provide your contribution to future activities run at national and European level ?</p>	
<p>Was your organisation involved in the working group focusing on digital exhibitions ?</p> <p>If yes, how did you and other cultural organisation of your country take benefit from the activities of the working group ?</p>	
PROJECT RESULTS	
Which where for your institution the LH project results which you benefited more from?	
Who were the stakeholders who benefited more from the LH results?	
What activities do you plan to continue involving these stakeholders in the national and European discussion about the issues arisen by LH?	
<p>Describe in short how your institution will be able to take advantage of both the knowledge acquired throughout the project as well as the tangible results with respect to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Aggregation Process 2) Linking Cultural Heritage 3) Terminology Management 4) Public-Private Partnership 5) Publications produced 6) Learning objects and training materials 	

<p>Is your organisation planning to use the Terminology Management Platform in the future?</p>	
<p>AGGREGATION</p>	
<p>Are you planning to continue to deliver data to Europeana? If yes, how (directly, through the national aggregator, through European projects)? If no, why?</p>	
<p>If you are not an aggregator, will you in the future join another aggregator in the country, e.g. a national aggregator?</p>	
<p>DISSEMINATION</p>	
<p>Describe how and through which tools will you continue to disseminate the project results after the end of the project? (website, blog, social networks, etc.)</p>	
<p>STRENGTHS/WEAKNESSES</p>	
<p>Which were according to you the strengths of the project?</p>	
<p>Which were according to you the weaknesses of the project?</p>	
<p>FUTURE OF THE NETWORK</p>	
<p>Do you think that the Linked Heritage network should be kept alive also beyond the end of the project? If yes, with which goals?</p>	
<p>According to you which are potential gaps which still need to be exploited in the future?</p>	

7 ANNEX 2: PARTNER' ANSWERS

Here the reader may find a detail of the answers to specific questions. In some cases they are not reported here, but they have been integrated in the previous chapters. All the surveys filled in by partners are collected in the reserved area of the website.

Thematic Working Group 2 (Linking Cultural Heritage Information)	
CT, ICCU, ICIMSS, KMKKG, MCC NTUA, PUM, RA, SPK, UNIsav	Participation in relevant groups on linked data, in the framework of other European projects, as WP4 of the AthenaPlus-project, task 4.3: <i>Semantic enrichment of cultural metadata with Linked Open Data</i> .
Digilab	It is going to plan a project related to re-use digital museum objects in education also re-using digital objects from Europeana digital library through Open Data technology, capitalising on what they learnt in Linked Heritage
EDiEUR	It will use the knowledge gained as part of a project that is making ONIX and Thema vocabularies available for use in linked data systems. See http://editeur.dyndns.org/thema (and for SKOS, see http://editeur.dyndns.org/thema/en.rdf). This project is still at an early stage, and both these vocabularies are larger in scale than those tackled within the Linked Heritage project.
ICCU	The Italian national aggregator Culturaitalia released a set of records as open data under the licence "CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication" that can be reached at the SPAQL end point dati.culturaitalia.it . These records will be incremented and are at disposal of any implementation in external context. The knowledge learnt in Linked Heritage has also been transferred in building Linked Data in the National Library System which currently contains 12 million of records from 5000 libraries.
I2CAT	It will continue analysing the advances on the state of the art on Linked Data for Cultural Heritage and promoting their use for cultural content management at national level.
IST	This institution is the provider of REPOX, the framework that both Europeana and The Europeana Library are using in their core services (as also several other national, sectorial and local data providers from the libraries area). In that sense the IST will continue its commitment at this area, concerning most of the subjects covered by the WP2 working group.
MCC	At national level MCC will continue to provide European contribution and feedback on the national projects for revision of MCC's thesauri
NSL	NSL operates a URN:NBN based PID system. Using the results of the WP2 it initiated a workgroup in its library to rethink the usage of the NBN identifiers and to specify a new (more reliable and usable) URN service. Their URN-s are resolved by the German National Library's service, and NSL will continue this cooperation.
PACKED	In Flanders, it is organising the open data awareness campaign opencultuurdata.be and an hackathon event with open cultural datasets (http://appsforculture.be/about/). Therefore, any further work on linking cultural data from the Linked Heritage consortium (or beyond) would thus be very interesting for it and could be taken up in their communication.
PUM	PUM will continue to work on semantically complete the RDF representation of LIDO metadata and the development of linking mechanisms including quality control features. At national level, PUM foresees the cooperation with national stakeholders, in particular the German National Library At international level, it will continue to share and improve the results of Linked Heritage within ICOM/CIDOC, in particular the CIDOC Working Group Data Harvesting and Interchange.

UP	It will continue relevant research in postgraduate level.

Thematic Working Group 3 (Terminology)	
CT, ICIMSS, ICCU, KMKG, NTUA, PUM, RA, SPK, UniSav	<p>The activities of WP3 will continue in WP4 of the AthenaPlus project, Task 4.1: <i>Analysis and collection of suitable terminologies (terminologies competence centre)</i> and task 4.2: <i>Terminology Management Platform</i>. More specifically, terminologies developed within LH WP3 for controlling LIDO event type and actor role element will be further developed within Athena Plus, in particular with focus on LIDO Linked Data publication.</p> <p>Moreover some partners take part in other European projects networks dealing with terminologies: PartagePlus, EuropeanaPhotography, EuropeanaCollections 14-18 and several projects of the Europeana ecosystem which underwent negotiation in September 2013.</p>
Cordia	<p>It is collaborating with the Slovak national gallery to make the thesaurus for cataloguing of artworks in Slovak art museums available for its use in the Terminology Management Platform, which involved the training on mapping the thesaurus onto SKOS. The results will form a basis for further collaboration with other institutions involved in Linked Heritage (Royal Museum of Arts and History, Belgium).</p> <p>It will continue to work with institutions in Slovakia to promote the idea of multilingualism in terminologies (thesaurus), one of the possibilities being the Operational Programme Information Society – Priority axis “Development and renewal of the national infrastructure of repository institutions”. One of the issues being addressed is the national registry of authorities and terminologies, which might benefit from the Terminology Management Platform case study.</p>
Dedale MICHAEL	Information on the developments of the TMP will be uploaded on the MICHAEL Culture Website and institutions pushed to use it.
EDiEUR	Even if this partner was just an auditor in this WG, Thema and ONIX are deliberately multi-lingual vocabularies with >4000 terms each, and both have global reach. Translation is ongoing – English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Arabic are already partially available (Chinese is in preparation, and other languages will become available later). So, what learnt in Linked Heritage will be shared with these projects.
ICCU	ICCU will participate to future activities on the Terminology management Platform and make dissemination on all outputs derived from this Working Group.
I2CAT	It will continue to cooperate with the terminology experts from the consortium, as well as linking them to terminology professionals in its country when required.
ICIMSS	Even if this partner was not deeply involved in the WG, it was interested in the development of these activities and worked on translations. It is interested in continuing future cooperation with the network on these topics.
IST	The IST was a relevant contributor to WP3. As a technology contributor, it will continue strengthening its technical competency in the related technology, and make the results available in the future national and international projects.
NSL	It provided the Terminology Management Platform with some test records. In the near future, it will continue to test the TMP. It is also considering to use the platform as the basement of its namespace project which they are going to run at national level.
PACKED	On Sept. 6 2013 it organised a national workshop on the TMP and other tools to increase the awareness about the TMP as a useful tool among the Belgian LH partners. It will continue to discuss this initiative in its monthly newsletter also. It is

	looking forward to further refinements of the TMP, so that when it is in its final release stage, it will be added to the register of useful tools on standards-for-digital-cultural-heritage. Information website: http://www.projectcest.be . This is a website where Belgian institutions may find information on standards for digital cultural heritage. It contains sections on standard information, practical tools that have implemented certain standards, manuals for these tools, case studies of institutions applying certain standards and so on.
PUM	PUM is participating in the CIDOC WG Data Harvesting and Interchange. The event type terminology, developed in Linked Heritage, will be maintained by CIDOC WG Data Harvesting and Interchange, other terminologies like actor role will likely also become recommendations of the CIDOC WG.
RA	It has contributed to the awareness about terminologies and activities run on the national level by initiating a project called DISKA that identifies authority files on the national level and makes them available as linked open data.
UniSav	At European level, it has set up a collaboration with the New University of Lisbon in the framework of the SIERA Multilingual Knowledge Sharing Project (European Project 295006) based on the TMP used for Arabic localization of the Michael Thesaurus. At the national level, it has set up collaboration with the INIST-CNRS (Institute for Scientific and Technical Information) on Thesaurus, Terminology and Ontology. Moreover it will share Linked Heritage knowledge in the Condillac Research group on "Ontology and Terminology" of the LISTIC lab of the University of Savoie.
UP	Terminology is an important issue in Greece. UP will contribute to develop the results of Linked Heritage at national level.

Thematic Working Group 4 (Public Private Partnership)

EDItEUR	EDItEUR is a membership organisation with an established business model. It will continue to develop metadata vocabularies for global use within the book trade, data mappings and to encourage both private sector and public sector data interoperability. An example of this is the ongoing work on ARROW and ARROWplus, which EDItEUR is contributing to.
mEDRA	mEDRA is a PPP in its nature, since it has been created by one private and one public organisations, which still are the two shareholders. So, it is very interested in continuing and possibly launching new collaboration in the field.
NSL	This institution provided private partners with support to implement ONIX. An ONIX compliant publisher workflow management system was developed by a partner of them. Also, they included ONIX compliance as system requirement in the technical specification of the copy-on-demand service they are going to launch next year. NSL keeps on negotiating and collaborating with partners. Beyond publishers, they would like to cooperate with bodies which engage in collective rights management. For this reason they already started to encourage them to use ONIX for their copyright management systems.

Thematic Working Group 7 (Dissemination & Training)

CentrePIC	It will continue to disseminate information at museums, libraries, archives conferences in Russia and through publications in professional magazines
EDItEUR	It contributed to the development of two learning objects focusing on metadata and persistent identifiers, and on public-private partnerships working with Europeana. It will continue to promote the use of this learning objects in its network.
ICIMSS	It will maintain the scientific online and printed journal Uncommon Culture and edit new issues in the framework on other European projects, inviting to participate experts of

	the Linked Heritage network, part of which are also part of the Scientific Committee.
HMC, ICCU. NTUA	They will further disseminate the developments of Linked Heritage during the Greek EU Presidency in the 1 st half of 2014, and the Italian Presidency in the 2 nd half of 2014.
ICCU	ICCU will host the project website for the future years, and promote and reuse all the LH results (TMP, publication, learning objects) within national and European environments (e.g. AthenaPlus).
MCC	MCC participated in elaborating the learning object on Terminology and organised a seminar on Terminology and Multilingualism on the 18 th April 2013 where the LH project was presented. Dissemination will be continued during the national or European events related to this topic.
NSL	This institution made case studies on the use of persistent identifiers in Hungary, especially on the use of ISBNs and URNs. It established a so called NBN Committee at our institution which has as its task to define the principles of the use of national bibliography number in Hungary and prepare its introduction at national level, taking into account the possibilities to join international projects having similar purposes.
RA	It will promote the Swedish translations of the learning objects via the website of Digisam (coordination secretariat for digitisation, access and preservation of digital cultural heritage): www.digisam.se
DEDALE, MICHAEL	They will continue to disseminate the Linked Results through the Michael Culture Association portal.
UniPD	It will maintain the access to the Moodle “EU project: Linked Heritage” open courseware and the availability and preservation of the external educational resources (multimedia Learning objects and related audio and videos). It has already provided a contact email address (lh@cab.unipd.it) with the aim to support Linked Heritage course participants even after the end of the project and the instructions on how to reuse (modify and translate) the Linked Heritage Learning objects.

Thematic Working Group on Digital Exhibitions	
SPK	In its quality of coordinator of this working group, SPK will continue the activity during the AthenaPlus project and guarantee the maintenance of the relevant website. At national level, it will reflect the results of the working group in the development of the German Digital Library, presenting and discussing results at European and national networks. The other institutions cooperating in the group have already decided to continue to cooperate in the working group also after the end of the project. Some of them (ICCU, ICIMSS, RA, HMC), are partners of the AthenaPlus project.
ICCU	An Italian working group, made of experts from all domain of cultural heritage has been created to work on the topics of digital exhibitions. The Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Tourism has developed an open source tool for realising digital exhibitions, called MOVIO, which has integrated some of the results of the Linked Heritage digital exhibitions Working Group, in particular integrating some elements of the metadata schema for describing digital exhibitions. This tool will be shared and enriched in WP5 of the AthenaPlus project. ICCU is periodically organising training on digital exhibitions where it always disseminate and promote the results of this Linked Heritage working group.
ICIMSS	It learnt about new attitude to the digital exhibitions and hope to be able to use a dedicated software in order to prepare some digital exhibitions, and promote such software among Polish cultural institutions
RA	It is going to take benefit from those results in the future activities of Digisam concerning for example organising seminars about digital exhibitions.

Which were for your institution the LH project results from which you benefited most?	
CT, Cordia, i2CAT, ICCU, ICIMSS, Promoter, PUM, UniPD	Learning about and implementing linked data
UniPD	Learning about persistent identifier systems
NSL	Working on the deliverable was very useful to have a deeper look into the PID management infrastructures, and it shows that their present system uses only a subset of the possibilities, and maybe the usage of the NBN is also not appropriate.
CentrePic, EDItEUR, IDU	Knowledge and skills of using MINT. As a result of contacts made through EDItEUR, MINT will be used within the forthcoming EU-funded Rights Data Integration (RDI) project.
CentrePic, EDItEUR	Knowledge and skills of using LIDO
MCC	The mapping of MICHAEL data model with LIDO
NTUA	NTUA is the major technical partner of the project. The funding of this project helped it to extend the metadata validation environment, initially developed in the Athena project, according to the project requirements.
I2CAT, SCBALI, SPK, UniPD	Increased knowledge on aggregation techniques and the use and improvement of standards
CentrePic	Increased knowledge on IPR issues
CNR, ICCU, ICIMSS, IDU, KMKG, LAM, NSL, UP	Visibility of digital cultural heritage items through the Europeana portal
Cordia, ICCU, KMKG, MCC, NSL, Packed, UniPD	Knowledge on Terminologies and Multilingualism Management. The terminology management platform gave a possibility to establish a common language with museums and other (not library type) institutions and the TMP gave the possibility to compare own's namespace system to any other working one.
mEDRA	The results achieved in PPP
HMC, ICIMSS, ICCU, SPK	Knowledge on digital exhibitions
HMC	The learning objects
MCC	The publiactions produced
NSL	Learning about ONIX
ICCU, I2CAT, IST, UP	International cooperation in order to share and improve technical competency and networking.
Pintail	Contribution to Europeana of content belonging to LGMA, as it improved their relationship with this organisation
Promoter	<p>The establishment of a network of partners and contributors, both in the public and in the private sector, which increased the number of contacts of the company, which is at the basis of its core business.</p> <p>Being involved most of all in the Technical Coordination and in the Dissemination activities, the main result from which Promoter benefited is the showcase about the Project that has been developed and maintained in the Digital Meets Culture portal (www.digitalmeetsculture.net), which allowed to reinforce its editorial branch.</p>

PUM	The development of standards. The Development and translation of LIDO event type terminology within LH WP3 has been crucial for furthering the LIDO implementation in manifold project contexts, it's being used on national, European, international level (e.g. German Digital Library).
MCC, UniSav	WP3 results about the Terminology Management Platform (TMP) including: 1)Unifying thesaurus and terminology; 2) Designing terminology according to the principles of the Semantic Web (SKOS); 3) Managing multilingual terminology.

Who were the stakeholders who benefited most from the LH results?	
Of course	
CentrePic, Cordia, Dedale, HMC, I2CAT, ICIMSS, KMKG, IST, LAM, NSL, Packed, Promoter, SC BALI, UP	The content providers: cultural and memory institutions (GLAMs), who aggregated large amounts of content increasing their visibility in Europeana, explored new technologies and standards for the management of cultural contents and learnt from training and case studies.
mEDRA, Promoter	Europeana
Cordia, Packed	Terminology providers
CentrePic	Experts taking part in dissemination events
CNR, HMC	Researchers
CT	The members of Collections Link community (www.collectionslink.org.uk).
Dedale	The private sector
Digilab	Teachers and students
EDiEUR, NSL	Book publishers and other book trade stakeholders
ICCU	ICCU at first, the content providers that ICCU brought into Europeana, the cultural institutions interested in multilingualism
MCC	The members of the national project HADOC
NSL	The users who can access more localised content
ICCU, Promoter	Government and policy bodies
Pintail	The partners themselves, who improved cooperation among them
RA	Any one working with digitisation and the use of digital cultural heritage information, in particular those dealing with linked open data and terminology issues.
SPK	The museum community
UniPD, UP	The academic communities (researches and academic library, archive, museum staff)
UniPD	Local cultural institutions cooperating with universities
UniSav	From the TMP point of view: Content providers which want to skosify and organize their in-house terminologies according to the Semantic Web principles (SKOS).

What activities do you plan to continue involving these stakeholders in the national and European discussion about the issues arisen in Linked Heritage?	
CentrePIC	Disseminate information about Europeana and Europeana Group projects in Russia
CNR	Access to research product metadata
Cordia	Stay in touch with representatives of cultural heritage institutions to promote the idea of multilingualism
CT	Supporting those of the Collections Link community who are interested in linked data.
HMC	Information days, conferences
I2CAT	Participation in workshops and other events, disseminating the LH results and opening future discussion.
ICCU	Information days, conferences, training on aggregation, linked data, terminologies and digital exhibitions. Invitation to aggregate more content for Europeana
ICIMSS	Supporting small cultural institutions interested in delivering their materials to Europeana
IDU	Presentations for professional public, information for its national network
IST	Close cooperation with Europeana and The Europeana Library. Local support to the National Library of Portugal and to the National Archives of Portugal
KMKG, ICCU	Sharing of expertise in the terminology fields and invitation to contribute to the Terminology Management Platform during the AthenaPlus project.
LAM	Share project experience. Publication of information and materials related to Linked Heritage project and Europeana.
MCC	Activities on terminology
mEDRA	None directly as mEDRA. It passed the results to their shareholders that may have interest in continuing.
NSL	Use of PIDs (especially the URN:NBN system) and use of ONIX
NTUA	Organise national event(s), including demo(s) with the Hellenic Ministry of Culture especially during the EU Presidency in first half of 2014.
PACKED	As these institutions also work closely with us outside Linked Heritage, we will keep them informed about relevant evolutions coming out of e.g. the AthenaPlus network.
Promoter	Promoter is willing to strengthen the collaboration with the partners and the stakeholders met during the Project around the themes of the digital technologies applied to the Cultural Heritage sector, which are the main areas of activity for the company. It is already collaborating with many of them in the frame of other European projects, in particular around the themes of creative re-use of digital cultural heritage data, e-infrastructures and digital preservation.
PUM	The work begun in LH on RDF representation of LIDO metadata and control of some LIDO elements will be continued on all levels, national, European, international (CIDOC) as part of continued standardization activities.
RA	Disseminating the results of the project and supporting those of the institutions which are interesting in those questions through Digisam (Oordination Secretariat for Digitisation, Access and Preservation of Digital Cultural Heritage).
SC BALI	Promotion (throughout seminars and workshops) of Europeana goals and technologies, as well as standards and methodologies developed by Linked

	Heritage.. Publication of some of the materials produced in Linked Heritage.
SPK	Organise regular meetings and information exchange on the results (especially standards). LH will be further developed in follow up projects on European and national level.
UniPD	Supporting those who are interested in the future to contribute to Europeana. Stimulating people interested in digitisation to learn basic elements using the learning objects available on Phaidra.
UniSav	Return on experience in order to improve the Terminology Management Platform functionalities such as mapping between multilingual terminologies; Organization of dedicated workshops. A workshop on multilingual thesaurus will be organized in collaboration with the New University of Lisbon at the begin of 2014.
UP	Mainly research activities in the field of linking heritage data.

Describe in short how your institution will be able to take advantage of both the knowledge acquired throughout the project as well as the tangible results with respect to the “Aggregation Process”.	
CNR	Increased knowledge of metadata standards
Cordia	Knowledge of the ingestion process into Europeana means being able to help potential new contributors
Digilab	Taking advantage from what learnt about the aggregation process, will help in building an online repository for twenty museums of Sapienza University.
EDItEUR	See above regarding ONIX and Thema: these metadata frameworks will be of use within the library sector, and their linked data aspects may enable wider interoperability between commercial and public sector data frameworks.
HMC	The experience of using the aggregation tools (MINT) is useful for taking part in future European projects
I2CAT	The expertise achieved by its technical team in aggregation processes using MINT will allow I2CAT to assist cultural institutions to integrate the Europeana environment and contribute content in a near future.
ICCU	The acquired knowledge will be exploited within AthenaPlus and other European projects
IDU	It implemented LIDO as the XML output from its photographic and scenographic databases. Therefore it will be able to continue imports very easily. IDU will keep more strictly the standards, especially persistent identifiers.
KMKG	Aggregation expertise (export XML – to LIDO – mapping to EDM in MINT) Generating content in collaboration with museum curators New digital items available in Europeana will increase the visibility of Belgian institutions
LAM	This institution got more experience in aggregation of content and shared new knowledge with other museums and libraries. LAM is planning to use this knowledge in other national and international projects.
mEDRA	Knowledge of the MINT tool will be useful for the RDI project where mEDRA is involved, that also uses MINT.
NLS	Understanding LIDO will help cooperation with museums.
NTUA	By including these results in future technological extensions developed by NTUA, and by providing these at national and European level.
RA	Implementing it on the national level through Digisam.

SC BALI	Extending collaboration for providing national content to Europeana
SPK	Further improvement of data aggregation on national and European level.
UniPD	<p>During the aggregation process it improved its knowledge and skills in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancement on digital collections management; - data legacy and metadata modeling; - metadata mapping and ingestion workflow; - legal issues acknowledgement; - knowledge sharing and methodology of work as part of a best practice network; - aggregation functions on behalf of local heritage institutions and facilitator in knowledge transfer.
UP	The aggregation process is now a familiar one. In the future the process will be easier and quicker due to this experience.

Describe in short how your institution will be able to take advantage of both the knowledge acquired throughout the project as well as the tangible results with respect to: “Linking Cultural Heritage”.

HMC	Useful for good quality extensive research
ICCU	For the exploitation of the CulturalItalia and SBN open data
I2CAT	The evolution towards Linking Cultural Heritage offers potential innovative solutions, to be developed in a near future in the framework of project their organisation is involved in.
KMKG	More knowledge on PID’s, LOD, SKOS, RDF-triples, ...
LAM	It will help to provide more sophisticated metadata during future projects.
Promoter	The participation to the Linked Data WG helped it to better understand the LOD world in the light of a evaluating the possibility to publish the articles available on Digital Meets Culture as open data.
PUM	Ongoing work on LIDO Linked Data for PUM as well as the networks and aggregators working with LIDO will take advantage of the knowledge and particularly the LIDO terminologies developed.
RA	Implementing it on the national level through Digisam.
SPK	Using LIDO as a basis to better link LH information.
UniPD	This will part of the forthcoming analysis and advisable application of Linked Data to the University of Padova Library Union Catalogue.
UP	A good research basis has been set. The University will built on this experience and further research will be developed.

Describe in short how your institution will be able to take advantage of both the knowledge acquired throughout the project as well as the tangible results with respect to: “Terminology Management”

Cordia	Promoting the Terminology Management Platform as a useful way to merge disparate terminologies in Slovak cultural heritage institutions
ICCU	Improvement of the use of controlled multilingual terminologies by the Italian cultural

	institutions
HMC	Useful for participating in future European Projects
ICIMSS	Continuing the discussion and promoting a closer cooperation between the projects about terminology in order to make it consistent, and much easier (automated) to use.
KMKG	Creating in-house multilingual thesauri (objects, materials/techniques, geographic locations) Developing the Terminology Management Platform in AthenaPlus
LAM	Gaining more international experience in this area will help solving some national issues.
NLS	Testing the TPM will help to improve their system (Relex)
PACKED	See all previous comments in this relation.
Promoter	The implementation of the Terminology Management Platform is interesting for Promoter since it participated to the development of a mapping tool and reconciliation engine to help tourist organisations to share data, mapping their formats to a common ontology. The management of terminologies and vocabularies is something that could be integrated in their tool.
PUM	Ongoing work on LIDO Linked Data for PUM as well as the networks and aggregators working with LIDO will take advantage of the knowledge and particularly the LIDO terminologies developed.
RA	Implementing it on the national level through Digisam.
SC BALI	It would be good to apply the results on Terminology Management at Ukrainian level. enriching then with Ukrainian translation
SPK	Support the development of the Terminology Management Platform as a proper instrument (from the prototype which it is at the moment).
UniPD	This is being analysed by the Library Centre IT staff in order to be included as enhancement in the PHAIDRA preservation platform.
UniSav	UNIV-SAVOIE is in charge of the development of the Terminology Management Platform. It will host the web site of the Terminology Management Platform; set up collaborations on this subject both at the European level (University of Lisbon) and National level (INIST-CNRS); organise Workshops on this subject (TOTh 2014 Workshop)
UP	Terminology is a very important issue in Greek cultural environment and it will be further developed, in cooperation between universities and the Ministry.

Describe in short how your institution will be able to take advantage of both the knowledge acquired throughout the project as well as the tangible results with respect to: "Public-Private Partnership".	
CT	This is being looked into with the creative industries in the AMBROSIA (food and drink project).
ICCU	Larger consciousness about reciprocal needs in the digital environment
mEDRA	Own projects for data exchange and linked data; consultancy.
NLS	They started a cooperation with the profit organisations, which leads to improve trust and help the data exchange.

RA	Implementing it on the national level through Digisam.
Promoter	<p>Being involved in many projects and initiatives related to the digital technologies and the cultural heritage, both as a technology provider and as dissemination leader, Promoter took advantage of the knowledge acquired in Linked Heritage in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extending its network of contacts with the aim to reinforce the collaboration with these partners and plan future joint initiatives. - the expertise acquired by Promoter's team in the coordination of such a big and complex project helped them to increase their knowledge on project management, which will be useful both to be reused in other projects and to be sold as part of their business offer (e.g. training courses)

Is your organisation planning to use the Terminology Management Platform in the future?	
Cordia, HMC, ICCU, KMKG, LAM, MCC, NSL, PACKED, RA, SC BALI, UniPD, UP, UniSav	Yes. Most of them will use it in the framework of the AthenaPlus project. During AthenaPlus, UniSav will extend it with new functionalities (terminology mapping, graphical and interactive browsers...)
CentrePIC, SPK	Possible
CNR	CNR is currently leading a national project for the implementation of a scientific digital library and is evaluating the use of the Terminology Management Platform in that context.
ICCU	Diffusion through the Italian cultural institutions
Promoter	It has planned to use the TMP to manage the vocabulary that has been developed in Europeana Photography and it is evaluating the possibility to use it also in EAGLE (www.eagle-network.eu). Promoter is partner and Technical Coordinator of both these projects.
ICIMSS	Not decided yet
IDU, IST	They do not carry out specific activities where they can use it, but they will take into consideration in case of future opportunities

Dissemination	
CentrePIC	Professional conferences, Publications translation, Training courses
CNR	Institutional website
Cordia	Institutional website
CT	Collections Link website and community (www.collectionslink.org.uk).
Dedale MICHAEL	Michael Culture website, LinkedIn, Wikipedia page (currently under acceptance)
Digilab	Institutional website and scientific papers
EDItEUR	EDItEUR works largely through its members, a broad range of publishers, logistics organisations, retailers, libraries and other trade bodies in more than 20 countries around the world. Member newsletters will continue to highlight Europeana, the LH reports, LH learning objects, and progress on related EU projects.
HMC	Institutional website and social networks. Events during the Greek Presidency in the

	first half of 2014.
ICCU, I2CAT	Institutional website and social networks; professional events, material dissemination. In Italy Events during the Presidency in the second half of 2014.
ICIMSS	Conferences, seminars, links to the publications and dissemination material
IDU	Institutional website, presentations and articles
IST	Reuse of technology in future projects and in public events (conferences and training)
KMKG	The project results serve as a basis for the results in AthenaPlus, so there will be constant references to the work done in Linked Heritage (TMP, deliverables e.g. WP2-deliverable on linked data etc.)
LAM	Institutional websites: www.emuziejai.lt , www.ldm.lt , www.limis.lt , www.muziejai.lt
mEDRA	Through its participation in new projects
NSL	Institutional website. In the negotiations with the partners (other libraries, publishers, authorities, cultural institutions). NSL is an active participant of the Hungarian Networkshop conference, where they usually disseminate their results including the EU projects.
NTUA	Through: participation in new projects, institutional website and its scientific and technological collaboration regarding cultural heritage at national and European level.
PACKED	Ddigital newsletter; institutional websites
Promoter	Their main channel to disseminate the project results will be Digital Meets Culture (www.digitalmeetsculture.net), their online magazine dedicated to the themes of the digital technologies applied to cultural heritage and the arts. Linked Heritage's showcase, will be maintained also after the end of the Project, providing easy access to relevant information, news, documents and highlighted articles. Linked Heritage will be also included in the next issues of the Digital Meets Culture Newsletter currently distributed to over 4,000 readers.
PUM	National and international professional groups like German Documentation Group, CIDOC
RA	Website (and blog) of Digisam (coordination secretariat for digitisation, access and preservation of digital cultural heritage), www.digisam.se Also in contact with all of the institutions that are part of or interested in Digisam's mission. Digisam is focused on the state authorities and institutions, but the goal is that the results of the work will be beneficial and useful for anyone working with digitisation and the use of digital cultural heritage information.
SC BALI	websites of the content providers, special events like conferences and seminars, own website, social networks like LinkedIn, Facebook etc., also by mailing
SPK	Websites, Networks, Leaflets/printed materials
UniPD	The University of Padova Library System Web site currently includes a page on the Linked Heritage project: http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/linked-heritage The page will be enriched with a showcase presentation of the project main results.

	<p>Examples of information sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSS feeds from the Events and News section of the Linked Heritage Web site and from the DigitalMeetsCulture Newsletter • Uncommon Culture Journal • Europeana Web site <p>Blogs and social networks.</p>
UniSav	<p>Through the Terminology Management Platform (TMP) website which is hosted by the University of Savoie;</p> <p>Collaboration with institutions either European like the New University of Lisbon or National like the INIST-CNRS;</p> <p>Through projects, for example the SIERA European project;</p> <p>The organization of events: 1)A Workshop will be organized in Lisbon in collaboration with the New University of Lisbon; 2) The TOTH 2014 Workshop (Terminology & Ontology: Theories and applications) on Multilingual Thesaurus will be held in November 2014 in Paris.</p>
UP	<p>Papers and posters in national and international conferences and exhibitions.</p>