

ACTION PLAN

CD-ETA

(Collaborative Digitization of Natural and Cultural Heritage)



Created by: PP7- Foundation Saint Mary the Royal of Historic Heritage
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Introduction

Digitalization and digital technologies have become an integral part of daily life and economic development. However, a large part of the cultural and natural values is only enjoyable *in situ*, due to lack of digitization. This makes it difficult for the general public to access these heritage assets. The problem on how to improve this situation is a common challenge for all regions of Europe.

It is evident that current approaches have not yielded the expected results. Innovative solutions are required to guarantee the conservation, promotion and development of the natural, cultural and historical heritage. Digitization is an innovative approach, whose application can be aimed at solving a large part of the visible problems in the management of natural and cultural heritage. It is also very important and necessary that the different international policies on this matter as well as the standards and the structure of the information of the digitized objects are synchronized.

In this sense, to solve these problems, the main objective of the **CD-ETA (Collaborative Digitization of Natural and Cultural Heritage)** project is:

“Improve the adoption of policies for the digitalization of cultural and natural heritage and be prepared for the implementation of the best practices identified in the regions participating in the project, according to their needs”

The implementation of this common plan for cooperation work at the interregional level will contribute to the establishment of uniform standards in the massive digitization of natural and cultural heritage. These uniform standards will represent a direct contribution to the implementation of the Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe.

The main products of the project implementation will be regional strategies and plans for a better organization of the management and exploitation of the natural and cultural heritage.

It is hoped that, inspired by the results of the project, a series of new initiatives can be implemented in the participating regions that directly improve 8 policy instruments related to the programs [Growth & Jobs](#) or [ETC](#) (Interreg : European Territorial Cooperation).

1- Reasons for the elaboration of the Action Plan

In a world increasingly globalized and subject to continuous technological changes, the European cultural and natural heritage must be aware to these processes and should participate in these new advances. Therefore, Cultural Heritage needs to adapt to the new challenges demanded by a more digital society and take advantage of the new opportunities that this entails.

The digitization of our heritage is not only as a conservation strategy, but that new technologies have to become a revulsive in the dissemination of heritage without losing sight of the objective of using technology in the best possible way. Along this path, it will be possible to overcome spatial, physical and intellectual boundaries, ensuring that society not only goes to see heritage assets, but also understands them and may even perceive other added values. So far, these processes are anarchic in some way, subject to the need of the public or to the vagaries of the industry without a defined global model.

For these and other reasons arise initiatives such as CD-ETA (Collaborative Digitization of Natural and Cultural Heritage), a project funded by Interreg Europe, composed of partners from seven countries, which since 2016 have been working to improve the digitalization policies on our heritage cultural and natural. To do this, we carefully analyse all those success stories that have been made or are being carried out on the digitalization of our heritage to establish basic guidelines and keep a record of the most suitable. These models of good practices should serve as references for the efforts made in this sense by the different administrations and private companies.

A strategy that is defined with challenges such as the one that marks the Horizon 2020 of the European Union, whose general objective is to increase the competitiveness of Europe. Without a doubt, digitization is also one of the keys to competitiveness, it serves as a tool to play a more important role in international markets. For this reason, different European countries have taken measures to promote digitalisation in different areas, which is why a

more global approach at European level is more necessary than ever to avoid fragmentation and dispersion of efforts.

Despite the different level of development, the fundamental challenges are common to all countries, so closer collaboration and better management of digital resources will be beneficial for all. One of the basic tasks of the CD-ETA project is to achieve effective policies that guarantee a good administration of the necessary resources to guarantee the conservation of our patrimony, legal and institutional frameworks and sufficient financing, avoiding that the passage of time affects this financing. Thanks to this we will serve to improve the protection and dissemination of our cultural and natural heritage, while we adopt an economy based on digital technology as a creator of growth, competitiveness and employment.

In order to carry out these objectives, it is necessary to implement an Action Plan that unites efforts and generates common policies that benefit all sectors involved in the digitization of heritage.

The reasons for the implementation of an Action Plan in Castilla and León are varied and can be applied to different areas of our cultural and natural heritage, however, the purpose of this document is to focus on those elements kept in our archives and libraries to delimit effectively our area of action. We will not forget, as we will see later, the use of all available tools at our disposal to get our BIC (Cultural Interest Assets) the prominence they deserve in any project that addresses the representation of our digitized heritage.

The decision to implement the Action Plan helps to:

- **Increase access to digitized objects:** It is logical to think that an improvement in the services offered thanks to an enrichment of the product, will create a greater interest of users to access higher quality content. Along with this, we must not underestimate the impact it may have on the educational community and continuous training.
- **Reduce handling and use of original materials:** Much of the documentary and bibliographic heritage is in such a sensitive state of conservation that it prevents massive manipulation or, in many cases, discourages access to the original due to its fragility. Digitization not only serves as a backup, it also duplicates the original to serve as the most important agent in conservation strategies. This will be the copy that the user handles and allows several users to query at the same time.

- **Offer** the Archives and Libraries of the system the possibility of improving the training of its personnel and of updating its technological infrastructures.
- **Promote a policy of cooperation** between public sector agencies and other institutions that share common interests, fostering the development of strategic alliances that favour the digitalization of our Cultural and Natural Heritage. This shared approach will economically make the different projects profitable. Thanks to this, we intend to obtain new digital resources and facilitate their access at the international level.

2- Policies and regulations related to digitization

The role of policies and regulations is transcendental for the development of a sector. Digitization projects tend to be multidisciplinary in many aspects and the fronts that it affects are a large sum of technological, economic, legal, professional and scientific challenges that must be taken into consideration.

The current policies and regulations on digitalization are:

- **a support and an impulse for their development**, since their motivation is increased and, in many cases, they receive important political and economic support.
- **a very significant common operational framework**, by allowing the formal homogeneity of digital content, guaranteeing its interoperability (compatibility between different technologies, users or programs) and its possibilities of reuse, independently of the authorship of origin of the documents (public, private institution or individuals).
- **the provision of a legal support** that allows the correct and non-fraudulent use of the digitized material, protecting both the creators of the digitized works / materials, and the agencies in charge of their digitization and subsequent dissemination.

The most integrated countries in the knowledge society grant digitalization the highest political level, since they consider it a great opportunity to make their cultural, historical, artistic and editorial heritage accessible at an international level.

Some of these countries and several international initiatives have developed and are implementing strategies of large-scale digitization of cultural heritage, this heritage is estimated that only a small part is digitized (it is also estimated that 50% of digitized heritage is not accessible online). The overall objective is to create a truly emerging economic sector the digital cultural sector. The policies converge on three common priorities.

- The promotion of new ways of valuing cultural heritage;
- The search for the development of a legal framework for the digital environment as standardized as possible at the international level;
- Support for research and innovative services in the field of digitalisation.

Culture is therefore the pioneer sector that is marking the way to new policies, standardization, legislation and new technological developments, whose impact is gradually extending to other sectors, such as scientific research or the world of business management and institutional.

A digitization project follows similar technical guidelines, whatever their content. Broadly speaking, it does not matter what corpus of documents we are going to digitize. What varies in a decisive way for the planning and implementation of the project are the policies and regulations that govern it.

Legal provisions of the **European Union**, as well as the provisions of international conventions of **UNESCO** and the **Council of Europe** ratified by the Spanish State are part of the legal system.

To these provisions are added the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the International Organizations of which Spain is a member, whose principles have been routinely incorporated into the various standards.

The National Law, in this sector, whose basic norm are the **Spanish Constitution** and the **Law of the Spanish Historical Heritage**, are applicable in relation to the plundering and

export of cultural goods, matters within the competence of the General State Administration, as well as to the goods assigned to that Administration. It is also supplementary in the field of Castilla and León, in everything that is not legislated by the regional law. This law adds some previous protection provisions related to specific cultural assets (castles, shields, crosses and emblems), etc.

The **Community of Castile and Leon** has in its territorial law and executive powers in matters of cultural heritage, in accordance with the provisions of the Spanish Constitution and its Statute of Autonomy. In the development of these competences, the Community of Castile and Leon approved in 2002 the Law of Cultural Heritage, and a set of regulations and rules dictated by the Government of Castilla and León in the execution of these competences.

The importance that the digital environment has acquired in recent years, driven by the legislation developed around it (Law 11/2007, of June 22, on electronic access of citizens to Public Services; Law 2/2010, of March 11, Rights of Citizens in their relations with the Administration of the Community of Castilla and León and Public Management), provides digital documents with basic guarantees of survival, technological maintenance and innovation.

LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- [Convention on the protection of the world, cultural and natural heritage - UNESCO 1972 -](#)
- [Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage - UNESCO –](#)
- [Commission Recommendation of October 27, 2011 on digitalization and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation](#)

LEGISLATION OF THE SPANISH STATE

- [Law 16/1985, of June 25, on the Spanish Historical Heritage](#)

- Royal Decree 111-1986, partial development of Law 16/1985, of the Spanish Historical Heritage
- Decree of April 22, 1949 on protection of Spanish castles
- Decree 571/1963, of March 14, on protection of shields, emblems, heraldic stones, rolls of justice, term crosses and similar pieces of historical-artistic interest

LEGISLATION OF CASTILLA AND LEÓN

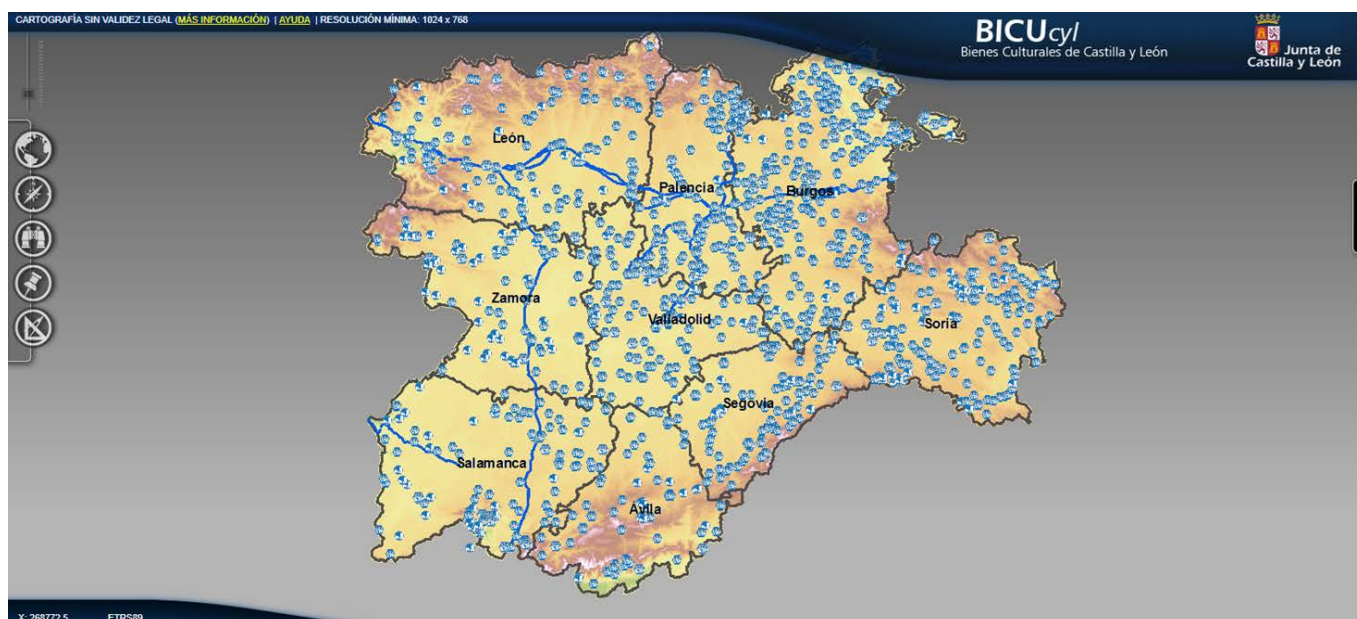
- Law 12/2002, of July 11, on Cultural Heritage of Castilla and León
- Decree 37/2007, of April 19, which approves the Regulation for the protection of the Cultural Heritage of Castilla and León
- Decree 69/1984, of August 2, whereby the "hórreos" and "pallozas" existing in its territorial area are placed under the protection of the Autonomous Community of Castilla and León
- Legislation applicable to the Museums of Castilla and León
- Law 6/1991, OF 19 April, of archives and documentary heritage of Castilla y León
- Law 5/2016, of December 23, which modifies Law 6/1991, of April 19, on Archives and Documentary Heritage of Castilla y León
- Law 4/2015, of March 24, of the Natural Heritage of Castilla and León

3- Determination of the potential of Castilla and León

Castilla and León has eight World Heritage sites, 2145 BIC (Cultural Interest Goods) and more than 4,000 assets recognized as Cultural Heritage. In addition, the region has a large number of archaeological sites scattered throughout the territory and other resources of exceptional value with an enormous variety of typologies. There is also [8.442 Archives](#) in

Castile and Leon of which 2 are national, 11 directed by Bishoprics, and 9 provincial. These 22 mentioned files preserve historical documents. Most of them have important programs on digitization. Therefore, we have selected this policy instrument to promote the integrity of our cultural heritage through adequate knowledge and a better management policy, thereby promoting research, revaluation and enrichment of the Cultural Heritage of Castilla y León in conservation terms. We will work on the adaptation and improvement of regional policy instruments related to the improvement of our archives and libraries and we will also study the possibility of improving all aspects related to the digitalization of our BIC.

Regional map with the distribution of BIC



<https://idecyl.jcyl.es/VisorLigeroPACU/index2.html?>

4- Determination of the priorities of the region

- **Improvement of access, use and quality of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) improving management, culture and trust in them**

The widespread use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in all human activities and the existing economic and cultural globalization require new skills and improve some personal, social and professional competences on the part of citizens to face the continuous challenges posed by scientific advances and new economic models. The impact of the already essential ICT tools is causing an authentic revolution in all social areas.

In the face of the global challenge of a changing economy, it is fundamental to improve technological competences and we believe that the approach to digitized Cultural Heritage can help in that direction. All measures aimed at increasing the use of ICTs by citizens and businesses can result in economic growth.

- **Promote digital contents of the Cultural and Natural Heritage**

The possibilities of reusing the digital heritage can be interesting from the point of view of education, entertainment, research or innovation and thanks to this be a model of improvement in the technological skills of the citizen developing a culture of innovation and creation.

- **Recovery and enrichment of the cultural heritage of Castilla y León, using digitalization to obtain a better understanding of the problems that affect its heritage.**

It is a primary task to continue with the digitalization plans that are currently being developed in the region, to achieve a greater degree of protection and facilitate access to our cultural heritage. Along with this, the reading possibilities offered by digitized goods facilitate analysis when dealing with possible structural or conservation problems, which will ensure and anticipate realistic intervention policies on the aforementioned heritage.

➤ **Promote public-private collaboration among regional, national and international entities in the indicated areas**

Nowadays it is unthinkable to face large projects alone, the states increasingly count on the necessary collaboration of other organizations or other international bodies to face the challenges of today's globalized society. When we talk about it, we should not only think about the financial aspects, but we should also have scientific or cultural capabilities outside the scope of administration. The culture of cooperation is based on the need for the complementation of capacities, as stated in the Culture Plan 2020 of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Spain. This need has evolved and we can see how it has increased over the years. The growing specialization of the economic sectors and the multidisciplinary areas has led to a diversified fields of study and innovation that make the specialization of certain organizations and agents necessary, which makes complementarity and cooperation almost mandatory.

The new times make it important for public authorities to be open to initiatives arising from the private sphere to respond to existing economic and social challenges, challenges related to new productive tools or the challenge of employment.

Within these assessments are aligned the recommendations of the Culture 2020 Plan of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Spain where a joint commitment between civil society and public administrations with competences in cultural matters is promoted, to convert culture and its derivatives into a social priority and first level policy.

A part of the welfare state of a people is the development of their culture and as such, policies must be implemented that compromise cooperation between public institutions and citizens, either represented individually or referred to productive sectors involved in creation. The defence of our culture is not only a competence of the public sphere, but must be a matter for everyone.

➤ **Promote innovation and the integration of sectors of activity**

The globalization of the economy, communications and culture, as well as the digital revolution and a productivity that has focused its priorities towards a service economy, have served for the emergence of a new activity related to the cultural and creative industries.

UNESCO defines these industries as: “Those sectors of organized activity whose main purpose is the production or reproduction, promotion, dissemination and / or commercialization of goods, services and activities of cultural, artistic or heritage content”.

These industries are already a reality creating a new productive framework that has redesigned competitiveness and employment. Their contribution is also felt in social cohesion, the promotion of cultural diversity and the circulation of information and knowledge.

We have a great opportunity to, starting from the cultural heritage, achieve a reuse of its contents as raw material of new business models that allow thanks to the imagination, innovation and the use of creativity, generate new resources that allow commercial exploitation, improving the prospects of economic return and employment generation. All this will also generate indirect benefits in other sectors.

5- Activation and stakeholder involvement

The main stakeholders with whom we have worked have focused on:

Regional authorities:

General Directorate of Cultural Policies

General Directorate of Archives

Natural Heritage Foundation, dependent on the Junta de Castilla and León

National agencies:

Ministry of Culture and Sports

Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives)

CER.ES (Collection of Networked Museums)

BNH (Hispanic Digital Library)

CSIC (Superior Council of Scientific Investigations)

Private Cultural Foundations:

Piedad Isla & Juan Torres Foundation
Joaquín Díaz Foundation

Universities:

University of Valladolid: Photogrammetry Laboratory
University of Salamanca: Department of Library and Information Science

Museums:

MNE (National Museum of Sculpture of Valladolid)
Museum of San Joaquín and Santa Ana
Municipalities: small municipalities

In summary, CD-ETA project offers the participation next participation figures:

- 9 stakeholders meetings
- 140 participants
- 1 Thematic Seminar (40 participants)

Main meetings with stakeholders:

○ Digitization of Archives

Alfonso Sánchez Mairena, Head of the Institutional Relations Area of the Spanish Archives Portal (PARES).

<https://santamarialareal.org/noticias/primeros-pasos-para-crear-un-grupo-de-trabajo-sobre-digitalizacion-del-patrimonio-en-castilla-y-leon>

○ Digitalization of Museums and Collections

Reyes Carrasco Garrido, Head of the Collections Department of the General Subdirectorate of State Museums.

<https://www.santamarialareal.org/noticias/espana-esta-la-cabeza-de-europa-en-digitalizacion-del-patrimonio>

○ Digitalization of the Natural Heritage

Jesús Díez of the Natural Heritage Foundation of Castilla y León and **Óscar Cosido Cobos** of the company 3D Intelligence

<https://www.santamarialareal.org/noticias/el-proyecto-cd-eta-avanza-con-un-encuentro-sobre-digitalizacion-del-patrimonio-natural>

- **Digitalization of the Intangible Heritage**

Carlos Porro, coordinator of the musical archive Oral Tradition Library of the Ethnographic Center Foundation "Joaquín Díaz"; **Enrique Borobio Crespo**, Technician of Culture and Youth of the Diputación Provincial de Soria and **Emilio Ruiz Trueba**, Head of Library and Communication of the Ethnographic Museum of Castilla and León.

<https://santamarialareal.org/noticias/expertos-solicitan-una-mayor-proteccion-del-patrimonio-inmaterial>

- **Digitalization of Monumental Heritage and archaeological sites**

Pedro Martín Lerones, researcher of the division of Robotics and artificial vision of the company CARTIF, **Miguel Ángel de la Iglesia Santamaría** and **Carlos Rodríguez Fernández**, professors of the University of Valladolid.

José Martínez Rubio, technical engineer in topography, of the Photogrammetry Laboratory of the University of Valladolid.

<https://www.elnortedecastilla.es/palencia/reto-preservar-patrimonio-20180222120957-nt.html>

- **Meeting with the regional authorities to define the Action Plan**

Carlos Travesí de Diego, Head of the Archives and General Archive Service of Castilla and León.

José Manuel Lorenzo Jiménez, Head of the Library and Library Service of Castilla and León.

<https://santamarialareal.org/noticias/tecnicos-de-la-fundacion-santa-maria-la-real-participan-en-bulgaria-en-un-encuentro-sobre>

Thematic Seminar

5º Thematic Seminar CD-ETA

“DIGITALIZATION OF ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES”

<https://santamarialareal.org/noticias/valladolid-acoge-un-encuentro-internacional-sobre-digitalizacion-del-patrimonio>

Cases of Good Practices

During the course of the activities developed with the stakeholders, several cases of Good Practices were identified and shared with the rest of the partners through the Interreg Europe platform.

Together with these identified cases, in our region and in our country, other Cases of Good Practices identified during the different thematic seminars conducted during the first phase of the project and contributed by the rest of the partners were analysed.

Some of these cases will be taken into consideration when implementing the lessons learned and will be taken as a model to follow or their philosophy will serve as inspiration for some of the subsequent actions to be carried out in the Action Plan.

Good practices identified by PP7

- PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives)
- CER.ES (Digital Network of Collections of Museums of Spain)
- BNH (Hispanic Digital Library)
- IPC (Photo library of the Cultural Heritage Institute)
- BDCYL (Digital Library of Castilla and León)

1-Good practice:

PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives)

Dissemination on the Internet of the Spanish Historical Documentary Heritage preserved in its network of centres.

The Spanish Archives Portal is the third generation in the computerization of the State Archives. It is to provide citizens and researchers with integrated on-line access to the archival databases of the eight state general archives distributed across Spain, while

facsimiles or digital versions of the documents are added to the archival description catalogue. At the same time, PARES is producing a line of tools for electronic management of the public services offered in the network of the State Archives to researchers and members of the public visiting the archive in person. And thirdly, PARES is an archival platform intended to promote the whole range of possible dissemination strategies. The platform today is fundamentally a repository for the creation, management and dissemination of historical records. However, also it is involved in a process of transformation to accommodate the concepts of “open les” and web 2.0 principles. To do this, different courses of action are being pursued such as converting PARES into an OAI-PMH repository, which allows interoperability with other archival information systems, both Spanish and international, and the development of new tools and standards for the incorporating multilingual access Points.

Resources needed

The draft Budget of 2019 includes 600,000 euros to resume the plan of digitization of les. The draft General State Budgets for 2019, which the Government has not yet transferred to Congress, includes two items of 300,000 euros each to resume the description and digitization plans.

Evidence of success

There are currently 8,614,519 descriptive records available online, with 34,135,911 images of documents, which were subject during last year out of 1,174,343 work sessions. The set of these sessions correspond to 635,191 habitual users of PARES and the rest to 539,182 new users, who consulted 23,701,653 of visited pages. These figures indicate the importance of this platform both in Europe and in America, since its use has been widespread in most university and research institutions.

Potential for learning or transfer

Double navigation strategy for documents and authorities. Perform multilingual searches in the languages of the Spanish, French and English, by authorities and access points. Access to information: description and digital facsimile. List the results with new ways to reorder the records and items by facets.

Access to the researcher's agenda in which each user, after registration, can save the results of their searches, documents or authority records. Share descriptive records,

digital images and results lists in social networks. Permanent links to records and images. The interface also facilitates access to archival resources for professionals and researchers, thematic databases, virtual exhibitions, microsites, news of the sector, the collective catalogue of the le library network, etc., so it becomes a tool essential for archivists and people interested in the Spanish Documentary Heritage.

Tags: Natural and cultural heritage (digitisation)

Contact

Project CD-ETA Main institution Ministerio de Cultura y Deporte Location Castilla y León, Spain (España) Start Date May 2007 End Date Ongoing

Interreg: <https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/2151/pares-portal-de-archivos-espanoles/>

Url: <http://pares.mcu.es/>

2-Good practice:

CER.ES (Digital Network of Collections of Museums of Spain)

Collective catalogue online, which gathers information and images from a selection of cultural assets that form the collections of some of the Spanish museums

The Digital Network of Collections of Museums of Spain brings together museums of different specialties, from various thematic and geographical areas, and of different public and private entitlements, with the aim of making online digital contents accessible on their collections and creating a space for dissemination of knowledge about them. These museums have in common being users of the Integrated Documentation and Domus Museum Management System, developed by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports and currently used by 170 museums. CER.ES (Online Collections) is a collective online catalogue that gathers information and images of an important selection of cultural

assets that make up the collections of all the museums that make up the Digital Network of Museum Collections in Spain. CER.ES allows general and advanced searches in all museums or in a selection made by the user. It is possible to consult in the catalogue of each of the museums or in one or several groups by type of museum, geographical location or ownership. The National Museum of Sculpture of Valladolid has been in the project since its inception and thanks to this allows virtual visits to its museum, as well as that the pieces of its collection are available for both hobbyists and researchers.

Resources needed

For the specific case of the National Museum of Sculpture of Valladolid. The Department of Documentation of the MNE is composed of four people: a responsible curator, a museum technician and two photographers.

Evidence of success

The DOMUS program at the National Museum of Sculpture includes 27,165 images, of which about 16,500 have been introduced into the program in the last five years. On the other hand, the number of images available on CER.es is also very significant: 8.184. The average number of visits, taking as data the last two years is: - 16331 users - 122022 Page views

Difficulties encountered

Since a cultural asset arrives at the museum until it is digitized and made available to users on the network, the work is not simple, far from it, fast. The economic resources allocated are scarce compared to the large number of elements that must be implemented in the project.

Potential for learning or transfer

The more than ten years of experience of this project and its proven effectiveness with respect to usability on the part of the interested public, can serve as a model for other European museums. It is a software tested with great versatility and dynamism and that is updated continuously, adapting quickly to the changes that the web environment and new technologies propose each year. The training to manage the system is easy for the documentalists who are soon familiar with the method of work. Allows adaptation to other environments and contexts.

Tags: Cultural heritage (Museums)

Contact

Project CD-ETA Main institution MUSEO NACIONAL DE ESCULTURA Location
Valladolid, Spain (España) Start Date January 2004 End Date Ongoing

Interreg: <https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/330/cer-es/>

Url: <http://ceres.mcu.es/pages/SimpleSearch?index=true>

3-Good practice:

BNH (Hispanic Digital Library)

(BDH) is an online resource of the National Library of Spain (BNE) that provides free and free access to thousands of documents digitized

- What is the problem addressed and the context which triggered the introduction of the practice? The need for preservation of bibliographic works, since their digitization reduces the face-to-face consultation and, therefore, their deterioration. - How does the practice reach its objectives and how it is implemented? The Hispanic Digital Library is the digital library of the National Library of Spain. It provides free and free access to thousands of digitized documents, including books printed between the 15th and 19th centuries, manuscripts, drawings, engravings, brochures, posters, photographs, maps, atlases, scores, historical press and sound recordings. - Who are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the practice? It was created in 2008 and the objectives of Biblioteca Digital Hispánica are: Disseminate the Spanish cultural heritage while ensuring the protection and safeguarding of our cultural heritage. To full the commitment acquired with the European Union to contribute in the creation of the future European Digital Library that will offer a unique and multilingual access through Internet to the funds of the European cultural institutions. Become a fundamental tool to promote research on our culture, by facilitating the consultation of digitized funds to scholars and Hispanists from around the world without having to travel to Madrid. Offer a cooperation channel to the rest of Spanish and Latin America

Resources needed

The action counted in 2017 with a budget of 826,430 euros and is part of a collaboration agreement for the period 2015-2018 of 5 million €. 460 workers are part of the BNE, of which we do not know how many are currently assigned to the digital section of BDH.

Evidence of success

Throughout 2017, there have been four major updates in which 13 million pages and 39 new titles have been added (19 of historical fund and 20 of modern. Success indicators: Number of visits: 1.373.961 Users (Unique visitors): 854.706 Viewed pages: 7.050.340 Documents downloaded: 5,328,801 Source:

http://www.bne.es/export/sites/BNWEB1/webdocs/LaBNE/Transparencia/Institucional/Informe_indicadores_2017.pdf

Potential for learning or transfer

From the Biblioteca Digital Hispánica, national and international cooperation ties are established with other libraries, as well as with other public and private institutions. Nationwide, Hispana, Bubok, Casa del Libro. Internationally: The European Library (TEL), Europeana, World Digital Library, Digital Library of Ibero-American Heritage. Some of the keys to success that can be taken as a transfer model are the content, search tools and value-added services. PANDORA is the digital object management system currently used by the National Library is an instrument that allows the collection, conservation and dissemination of digitized documentary collections through a web access interface (Internet / Intranet) of simultaneous and concurrent access. The advantages that can be exported from this process are: Free software that eliminates the need to manage and pay maintenance contracts and licenses of digital objects, which represents an economic and HR savings. Optimize response times in queries.

Tags: Natural and cultural heritage (digitisation)

Contact

Project CD-ETA Main institution Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte Location Comunidad de Madrid, Spain (España) Start Date January 2008 End Date Ongoing

Interreg: <https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/330/cer-es/>

Url: <http://ceres.mcu.es/pages/SimpleSearch?index=true>

4-Good practice:

IPC (Photo library of the Cultural Heritage Institute)

The IPCE Photo Library is composed of more than 700,000 photographic documents whose chronology covers from the 1860s to the present.

At present, the improvement in the conservation and accessibility of many collections and backgrounds of photography present in archives and libraries is very significant. The current needs for the conservation of photographic heritage in the archives are based on the need to address mass work programs, given the high volume of photographic heritage that is held in this type of institution, and the need to look for work formulas organized in short, medium and long-term programs. From this need the IPCE Photo Library was born, as the medium that brings together in its archive a large quantity of photographic collections of the Spanish Historical Heritage to be digitized. The digitized archives are accessible through Hispana and are incorporated into the European digital library Europeana, as well as the virtual catalogue of the Historical Heritage Photo Library. The archive's background is made up of 700,000 photographic documents specialized in Cultural Heritage, of which 150,000 are catalogued, digitized and accessible through the web. All digitized images are of high quality and are associated with basic catalogue data, such as location, authorship of the photographic document, its place of production, etc. The creation of this microsite, together with an intense work of cataloguing and digitizing the photographic background, allows deepening the knowledge of the collection, as well as guaranteeing its preservation and promoting its dissemination and public enjoyment.

Resources needed

The budget for ten years: 200,000 € in 2015 and 400,000 € per annuity until 2025 (3,800,000 € total). The resources will be destined fundamentally to: Research and documentation (20%); Institutional Collaboration (40%) and Training and Dissemination (40%).

Evidence of success

The images are for consultation in the public domain. Participate in Europeana. 150.000 photographic documents digitized to date and available on the web. More than 1.000 visits daily consultations to its online catalogue.

Potential for learning or transfer

We can access the catalogue and part of its funds through its website, allowing us to search by author, le (both from a detachable list) or geographical terms. The photo library is composed of 14 backgrounds or main les. In addition to the web consultation, the IPCE facilitates the digital reproduction of photographs requested by users for justified reasons of research, publication, exhibition or dissemination. Currently he has custody of 14 archives consisting of 400,000 photographic documents. Thanks to the creation of this online consultation site, the valuable photographic documents can be consulted by professionals, researchers or any interested person simply by accessing the web space. The temporary scale of the archives guarded is between 1860 and the present, so it is able to adapt to the digitization of artefacts of different format: photographic documents in glass, cellulose nitrate, acetate and rolls of Im ...

Tags: Natural and cultural heritage (digitisation)

Contact

Project CD-ETA Main institution Ministry of Culture and Sports Location Comunidad de Madrid, Spain (España) Start Date June 2011 End Date Ongoing

Interreg: <https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/2210/ipce-photo-library-institute-of-cultural-heritage-of-spain/>

Url: <https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/2210/ipce-photo-library-institute-of-cultural-heritage-of-spain/>

5-Good practice:

BDCYL (Digital Library of Castilla and León)

The BDCYL (Digital Library of Castilla y León) incorporates reproductions and digital resources of illustrations and photographs into its collections.

The Digital Library of Castilla y León (BDCYL) is a project of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Junta de Castilla y León whose main objective is to provide citizens with free and free access through the Internet of bibliographic funds and documentaries, including the funds of Castilian and Leon photographers, as well as images dealing with regional issues, and which are kept in the libraries and archives of the Autonomous Community. In this way, the photographic heritage is disseminated and the preservation of the assets that constitute it is ensured through the digitization of the most valuable works. It includes a wide collection of digital resources, which are the result of digitalizing the main works on the history, heritage, science, language and culture of Castile and Leon, so that each of the provinces and localities that constitute the Autonomous Community is present in the texts of the Digital Library. The purpose of this project is: Contribute to the knowledge and research of culture, history and the remaining constitutive aspects of the identity of Castilla y León through access to digitized works. Disseminate the work of the authors and themes of the regional community of all times. Making the photographic heritage of Castilla y León accessible to all citizens through digital versions. In this way the patrimonial collections will be open to all users, eliminating the current restrictions on the consultation of originals of great historical value.

Resources needed

The financing from the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and with the collaboration of the Ministry of Culture through its call for aid for the creation and transformation of digital resources and its dissemination and preservation through repositories OAI. In 2018, 35.000€

Evidence of success

Since 2008, the start date of the project, the collection of digital resources has been increasing regularly, reaching the current number (2018) of more than 25,800 digitized

works, which represent almost three and a half million pages. According to the documentary typology, the collection has 15,774 books, 511 magazines, 1,457 manuscripts, 201 maps, 139 scores, 265 sound records and 7549 illustrations and photos.

Potential for learning or transfer

The BDCYL has a technological platform, whose software allows the management of millions of images and has the capacity to incorporate new digital resources in any type of format. For digitalization, it uses internationally standardized standards. It incorporates the different types of standards applicable to this type of project (MARC, DC, METS, PREMIS, ALTO, ESE, etc.), which allows the normalization of the description of digital resources through internationally accepted metadata and allows participation in projects of digital libraries of national and international scope like Europeana. It also includes an OAI-PMH repository according to the model ISO 14721: 2012 Reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS). The platform is open to collaboration with institutions and entities with photographic funds in Castilla y León so that they can take advantage of the possibilities offered for the conservation and dissemination of their funds.

Tags: Natural and cultural heritage (digitisation)

Contact

Project CD-ETA Main institution Regional Government of Castilla Y León Location Castilla y León, Spain (España) Start Date January 2008 End Date Ongoing

Interreg: <https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/2192/biblioteca-digital-de-castilla-y-leon/>

Url: <http://bibliotecadigital.jcyl.es/es/estaticos/contenido.cmd?pagina=estaticos/inicio>

As a conclusion of all these good practices analysed, we can elaborate a table of standards to digitize the Digital Heritage of Archives and Libraries.

| RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DIGITIZATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN SPAIN | | |
|---|---|--|
| DOCUMENT | ENTITY | CHARACTERISTICS |
| Digitization recommendations (July 2010). | File Service, Address General of the Book, Archive and Libraries. Ministry of Culture of the Valencian Community. | Bibliographic heritage. |
| Technical recommendations for capture and digitization of archive files. | Archive of the Kingdom of Valencia. | Documentary heritage. |
| Recommendations to digitize documents. Use of the Scanner | Miguel Hernández University. Unit of Documentation, File and Registry. | Bibliographic heritage and Documentary heritage. |
| Digitization standards. Minimum requirements (October of 2010) | Consorci de Biblioteques Universitàries de Catalunya. | Bibliographic heritage. Versions in Catalan and Spanish. |
| Digitization recommendations of Documentation Manuscript. Creation, conservation and dissemination of digital files. (2007) | Departamento de Cultura del Gobierno Vasco. | Documentary heritage. |
| Digitization Map (2011) | Basque Observatory of Culture. | Cultural heritage. |
| Recommendations for digitization of manuscript documentation. (2004) | Department of Culture of Basque government. | Documentary heritage. |
| Technical recommendations for document digitalization (July 2010). | Junta de Andalucía. Service Records. | Documentary heritage. |
| Guidelines for projects Digitization (Mars 2011) | Xunta de Galicia. Library of Galicia. | Bibliographic heritage and Documentary heritage. |
| Recommendations for Scanning of documents in the Archives (2011) | Government of Castilla y León. | Documentary heritage. |
| Digitalization process of the Hispanic Digital Library (February 2015). | National Library of Spain. | Bibliographic heritage |
| Technical digitalization manual the Network of Libraries of the CSIC (2010). | Superior Center of Scientific Investigations (CSIC). | Bibliographic heritage |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| REBIUN recommendations on digitalization and digital preservation of documents (2014) | Network of Spanish University Libraries (REBIUN) | Bibliographic heritage |
| Technical recommendations for geometric documentation of heritage entities 23/11/2011 | Junta de Andalucía. Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage | Monumental heritage and archaeological sites |

Good practices identified by the partners

During the course of the project, we have been able to discover cases of Good Practices identified by the different partners in other geographical areas. Some of the aspects collected by these cases can serve as inspiration model to develop our lines of action or some specific actions.

TRYNORDEST

It was open a "contest" for administrators of social networks for the entire territory, and quickly and gracefully, the project incorporated dozens of collaborators, which daily feed the pages on social networks with the diffusion of images and a wide range of content of each one of the councils of the Northeast of Portugal.

Lesson learned:

The philosophy of this project when involving anonymous citizens in the dissemination of their heritage through Social Networks, has helped us to take as an example this initiative to apply it to our actions aimed at the dissemination and promotion of digital heritage of our archives.

TOPOSTEXT: Primary historical sources in geographic context

- An indexed collection of ancient texts and mapped places relevant to the history and mythology of the ancient Greeks from the Neolithic period up to the 2nd century.
- Digital mapping has advanced rapidly since 2013. Assembling geographic coordinates to link to place names - hundreds of hours of work using Google Earth for ToposText - is now unnecessary. Gazetteers can be borrowed or

generated almost effortlessly. The tagging of texts requires relatively simple computer scripting, with modest human curation

Lesson learned:

The enrichment of digital products with the implementation of links to other websites that offer contents that expand the information of digital objects, is one of the fundamental values. Following the model of this initiative for the enrichment of its contents. The idea is that one of the actions will help the collection of the BDCYL (Digital Library of Castilla y León) continue to incorporate semantic Web technologies, based on the Linked Open Data model, which can provide data that are not in the traditional catalogue, and incorporate all the information of interest available on the web. The application of these technologies offers a novel way of presenting the data, where each record shows a series of links that allow the user to navigate through them and their relationships, thus linking the data of our collections with others from external sources available in the web, such as VIAF (File of International Virtual Authorities), Wikipedia or Google Maps.

[Slovenian Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage](#)

The Register is a central collection of data on intangible heritage transferred from generation to generation by communities, groups and sometimes individuals.

- Safeguarding means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of ICH, including identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and nonformal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.

Lesson learned:

These aspects of your Project interest us since we believe that we can transfer your idea of collaboration with the Educational Centres or with non-formal education to educate the new generations. With this we will be able to involve teaching and serve as a vehicle for a better knowledge of our Digital Heritage and how to use the resources and tools that are available to the user and that are not yet sufficiently known. Thanks to these actions we can promote a culture of usability that allows a better exploitation of our digital resources.

6- Measures drafted in the action plan

Improvement of regional policies

The actions whose realization is incorporated into this Action Plan are aligned with the policies of the **ERDF POOL 2014 - 2020 CYL** and are priorities adapted to some of its planned programs as well as to the **PAHIS 2020 PLAN**.

We also intend to support the policies of the **(RIS3) Plan** Regional Strategy for Research and Innovation for a Smart Specialization of Castilla and León 2014-2020.

The objective of the Action Plan is to improve these policies.

ERDF OPERATIVE PROGRAM 2014 - 2020 CYL

PROGRAM 4. COLLABORATION

Program 4 focuses on collaboration as an essential aspect in the current context of science and technology. For this, it deals with business collaboration, the commitment to interdisciplinary collaboration and / or between different research entities, the transfer and valorisation of knowledge and the connection between higher education and innovation as a basis for human capital in a scenario of intelligent specialization:

PROGRAM 5. INNOVATIVE SOCIETY

Program 5 considers the importance of extending the innovative and creative spirit to society as a whole. An entrepreneurial society is encouraged in both the educational stages, as well as promoting the increase of interest and awareness of the citizens by the results of the research. The two specific objectives are:

- 5.1 Form attitudes and values for creativity and innovation, and the development of business skills in students and teachers of all educational stages.

- 5.2 Bring the achievements of science and technology closer to society.

PROGRAM 6. DIGITAL AGENDA FOR CASTILLA Y LEÓN.

- 6.2 Develop the digital economy for the growth and competitiveness of companies.
- 6.4 Promote the digital adaptation of citizenship and social innovation.

PLAN PAHIS 2020

It is foreseen to improve the regional policy of the [PLAN 2020 PAHIS](#) of the **Cultural Heritage of Castilla and León**.

The Plan includes the right of people to know and identify with cultural assets and to live in a cultural environment valued and protected, while encouraging all citizens to collaborate in its management and to have this heritage as an ordinary resource for the development of the territory and social welfare. Thus, cultural heritage conceived as a public service that public authorities have to attend as such. It is also framed within the objectives of sustainability, efficiency and social development emanating from the Horizon 2020 program - research and innovation framework program of the European Union - which seeks to contribute to strengthening a Europe of citizens, culturally, economically and socially more prosperous.

This Plan includes the principles set out in the Brussels Charter on the role of Cultural Heritage in the Economy of Europe, promoted by the Junta de Castilla y León and signed by relevant entities linked to the field of cultural heritage of more than nine countries of the environment European Union, which proposes that cultural heritage be considered a resource and engine of development, while at the same time expressing the need to establish a strategy for the socialization of its values.

AXIS 1

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

- Ob1 To Make awareness about the essential value of cultural heritage for society.
- Ob2 To Promote recognition of cultural heritage as part of the values of our Community.

- Ob3 To Promote the insertion of cultural heritage in education, in training and in the learning of people.
- Ob4 To facilitate accessibility to Cultural Assets.
- Ob5 To Normalize and extend the application of new information and communication technologies to cultural heritage.

AXIS 2

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AS ACTIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

- Ob7 To Strengthen the business and professional sector of cultural heritage.
- Ob8 To Promote the training of managers and specialists in cultural heritage.
- Ob10 To Foster innovation in knowledge, intervention, dissemination and management of cultural heritage.

AXIS 3

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Ob14 To Document and actively protect the assets that make up the cultural heritage.
- Ob17 To Encourage collaboration and cooperation agreements with owners, managers and local communities and social agents
- Ob18 To Conduct initiatives with institutions and administrations.

AXIS 5

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND EXTERNAL ACTION

- Ob25 To Promote international knowledge of the cultural assets of Castilla and León
- Ob26 To Favour international collaboration projects and initiatives

(RIS3) Regional Strategy for Research and Innovation for an Intelligent Specialization of Castilla and León 2014-2020

The Regional Research and Innovation Strategy for a Smart Specialization ([RIS3](#)) of Castilla y León 2014-2020 was approved on April 16, 2014 by the Governing Council of the Regional Government of Castilla y León.

Our influence on this policy is based on several of the sections of its 6 programs

PROGRAM 1. BUSINESS INNOVATION AND THE MOST COMPETITIVE ECONOMY

- 1.3 Improve training for innovation in the sectors that can lead the change in the new productive model

PROGRAM 2. EXCELLENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL

- 2.2 Increase the quality and socioeconomic impact of the research activity.
- 2.3 Support talent and human capital

PROGRAM 3. INTERNATIONALIZATION

- 3.1 Integrated approach to innovation and internationalization activities.

PROGRAM 4. COLLABORATION

- 4.1 Promote technological collaboration between companies and open innovation.
- 4.2 Greater multidisciplinary collaboration between research groups and creation of research platforms with critical mass.
- 4.4 Increase the convergence of higher education-innovation.

PROGRAM 5. INNOVATIVE SOCIETY

- 5.1 To form attitudes and values for creativity and innovation, and the development of business skills in students and teachers of all educational stages.
- 5.2 Bring the achievements of science and technology closer to society.

PROGRAM 6. DIGITAL AGENDA FOR CASTILLA AND LEÓN

- 6.3 Promote e-Administration and improve efficiency, effectiveness and quality of public services through intensive use of ICT.
- 6.4 Promote the digital adaptation of citizenship and social innovation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan is focused on the Documentary Heritage of Castilla y León and aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Promote the digitization of the documents of the Archives in order to make their query available to interested persons through the Digital Library of Castilla y León, thus guaranteeing the preservation and access of digitized units.
- Increase by 20% the impact of actions and initiatives projected via the web (Portal of Archives of Castilla y León) and Social Networks, as a platform for the development of synapses between citizens and archives.
- Work in a coordinated manner with the different units administrative and other administrations to get the archival community of Castilla y León in the forefront of document management and archives.
- Develop a new professional profile that includes both the development of transversal skills and a specialization in technological skills that enable the management of the electronic file. The sum of these conditions will strengthen the quality and efficiency of the services offered by the archive centres, guaranteeing transparency and accessibility.

ACTION LINE

- 1- Consolidation of the Archive System / New professional profile
2. Increase the Documentary Heritage of Castilla and León
3. Dissemination of digital heritage
4. Digitization of documentary collections
5. Aggregate information and digital value to listed Cultural Heritage elements

ACTION L. 1: Consolidation of the Archive System / New professional profile

Nature of the action: The consolidation of the Archives System of Castilla y León has as objectives the rational redefinition of its components, a homogenization of its operational methodology and the adequacy of the material and human resources of the System's centres.

Actions:

- Strengthening of the material and human resources available to the centres and of a common operational methodology that allows for pooling efforts and ensuring the efficiency of the actions.

Existence and maintenance of a tool that allows intercommunication between the different archives centres, not only between those managed by the autonomous administration itself but also by those of other administrations integrated in the System (local administration, universities, etc.). This will be possible thanks to the implementation of the Electronic File Management System (SIEGA)

- Promote training actions in the area of digitization of archives and document management aimed at staff.

The training of archives staff of the centres integrated in the System will be promoted on the technical standards developed. Continuous training will allow us to continue playing an active role in document management, in information education and in the dissemination of the documentary wealth of our centres.

Beneficiaries of the action: The employees of the public administration responsible for these works in our Archives and Libraries will be the main beneficiaries of this action, by improving their competencies in the performance of their work, they will also gain in agility, speed and efficiency, which will result in a higher quality of his work. As it is a program open to other professionals outside the administration and to the Teaching Centers, they can also take advantage of some of these training activities to learn new technological skills and learn more about the functioning of our Archives and Libraries.

Estimated Budget: The necessary resources during the next 3 years to implement this line of action will come from the economic allocation assigned by the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Government of Castilla and León. The money will be detracted from a total of 6,383,070€ which includes other tasks independent of digitization, we still do not know the exclusive percentage reserved for the proposed action within this economic heading.

Action inspired by Good Practice:

Slovenian Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Submitted by the partner PP6)

The Register is a central collection of data on intangible heritage transferred from generation to generation by communities, groups and sometimes individuals.

Safeguarding means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of ICH, including identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and Non-formal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.

Following the Slovenian model that we have mentioned, we have also worked on using formal and non-formal education for the transmission not only of knowledge among workers and managers of our archives, but also of the philosophy behind our Action Plan. We have applied this in the action: Promote training actions in the area of digitization of archives and document management aimed at staff.

Action to influence and improve policies:

ERDF POOL 2014 - 2020 CYL. PROGRAM 5. INNOVATIVE SOCIETY. 5.1 Form attitudes and values for creativity and innovation, and the development of business skills in students and teachers of all educational stages.

PAHIS 2020 PLAN. AXIS 1. THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A PUBLIC SERVICE (Full) (RIS3) PROGRAM 1. BUSINESS INNOVATION AND MOST COMPETITIVE ECONOMY. 1.3 Improve training for innovation in the sectors that can lead the change in the new productive model

RIS3) PROGRAM 1. BUSINESS INNOVATION AND THE MOST COMPETITIVE ECONOMY. 1.3 Improve training for innovation in the sectors that can lead the change in the new productive model

(RIS3) PROGRAM 2. EXCELLENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP 2.2 Increase the quality and socioeconomic impact of the research activity. 2.3 Support talent and human capital

(RIS3) PROGRAM 4. 4.4 Increase the convergence of higher education-innovation

PROGRAM 5. INNOVATIVE SOCIETY. 5.1 Form attitudes and values for creativity and innovation, and the development of business skills in students and teachers of all educational stages.

ACTION L. 2: Promote the enhancement of the Digital Heritage of Castilla and León

Nature of the action: It is necessary a responsible increase of the heritage of the Documentary Heritage of Castilla y León, giving priority to the time of its entry into the archival centres of the System to those funds of interest for the cultural heritage of our region that are at risk of disappearance or in poor conditions of conservation.

Actions:

- Donations and deposits of documentation and private funds will be promoted in the provincial historical archives and in the General Archive of Castilla y León to be digitized as a way to safeguard the documentary heritage of our Community.
- The integration of private files in the System will be promoted. Collaboration with other institutions.
- Promote the increase of Microsites linked to the Portal of Archives of Castilla y León or the Digital Library of Castilla y León
- Put archival resources at the disposal of society through the creation of new Microsites and encourage their creation, all of them integrated in the Portal of Archives of Castilla y León or the Digital Library of Castilla y León.
- Enrich the contents of the digital objects contained in the Portal thanks to the contributions provided by the Link Data technology.

Beneficiaries of the action: Private cultural foundations and small institutions will benefit from having the possibility of using the platform provided by the BDCYL and the Archives Portal of Castilla y León to publicize their documentary collections. Small institutions can not deal with digitization projects, because they do not have the necessary resources to do so. Thanks to this, they will give greater value to their collections, as well as achieving greater visibility and allowing their contents to reach a greater number of audiences.

Estimated Budget: The necessary resources during the next 3 years to implement this line of action will come from the economic allocation assigned by the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Government of Castilla and León. The money will be detracted from a total of 3.572.020€ which includes other tasks independent of digitization; we still do not know the exclusive percentage reserved for the proposed action within this economic heading. Regional Ministry of Presidency of the Government of Castilla and León will contribute 20.000€.

Action inspired by Good Practice:

TOPOSTEXT (Submitted by the partner PP3)

An indexed collection of ancient texts&mapped places relevant to the history&mythology of the ancient Greeks from the Neolithic period up to the 2nd century.

Digital mapping has advanced rapidly since 2013. Assembling geographic coordinates to link to place names - hundreds of hours of labor using Google Earth for ToposText - is now unnecessary. Gazetteers can be borrowed or generated almost effortlessly. The tagging of texts requires relatively simple computer scripting, with modest human curation.

The philosophy that is behind the TOPOX project is interesante since it serves us as a technological reference to implement the enriched contents. In our case, the texts do not link to a map but they do it to other content websites that broaden and improve the information and help to contextualize the information better. This model presented by the Greeks has been applied to the actions: Promote the increase of Microsites linked to the Portal of Archives of Castilla and León or the Digital Library of Castilla and León. Enrich the contents of the digital objects contained in the Portal thanks to the contributions provided by the Link Data technology.

Action to influence and improve policies:

ERDF POOL 2014 - 2020 CYL. PROGRAM 4. COLLABORATION (Full)

PAHIS 2020 PLAN. AXIS 3. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE. Ob17 Encourage collaboration and cooperation agreements with owners, managers and local communities and social agents .Ob17 Encourage collaboration and cooperation agreements with owners, managers and local communities and social agents. Ob18 Conduct initiatives with institutions and administrations. P15. Collaboration with owners and managers. P16 Coordination and institutional coordination. P17 Investment of private entities

(RIS3) PROGRAM 4. COLLABORATION. 4.1 Encourage technological collaboration between companies and open innovation. 4.2 Greater multidisciplinary collaboration between research groups and creation of research platforms with critical mass.

PROGRAM 5. INNOVATIVE SOCIETY 5.2 Bring the achievements of science and technology closer to society.

ACTION L. 3: Dissemination of digital heritage

Nature of the action: One of the undoubted benefits of the digital format is the ability it offers to disseminate the contents originated or copied to this medium; therefore, it is necessary to take advantage of this potential to achieve the general objective of universal accessibility to cultural heritage.

Actions:

- Promote days of dissemination of the documentary heritage of Castilla y León.
- Promote respect and interest in documentary heritage as one of the basic principles of our culture, carrying out dissemination campaigns that attract public interest. Use of Social Network strategies for this purpose
- Citizen participation will be encouraged in the creation of digital content through social networks, virtual exhibitions and other projects carried out
- Increase by 20% the impact of actions and initiatives projected via the web (Portal of Archives of Castilla and León and BDCYL) and Social Networks, as a platform for the development of synapses between citizens and archives.
- Generation of new Portal users
- The provision of content for the Digital Library of Castilla and León and its aggregation to collections of cultural content such as HISPANA, EUROPEANA or the World Digital Library will be promoted.
- Training and dissemination actions will be carried out aimed at the general public and the educational community in particular with the aim of promoting and disseminating basic knowledge about digitalization and access to our Digital Heritage.

Beneficiaries of the action: Citizens will now have very useful information and tools to learn about our Digital Cultural Heritage. Thanks to this work of dissemination, the number of citizens who know the websites related to our Cultural Heritage will be greater. It will be achieved with this that users are familiar with its operation, being able to take greater advantage of its functionalities. Improve the capabilities of users with ICT and raise

awareness of the value of our Cultural Heritage, which will serve to achieve greater recognition and respect, which will help in its maintenance and conservation.

Estimated Budget: Currently the cost of this action is not decided, but it will depend on the contribution of the Government of Government of Castilla and León and also on the support of the Foundation Saint Mary the Royal of Historic Heritage.

Action inspired by Good Practice:

TRYNORDEST (Submitted by the partner PP4)

It was open a "contest" for administrators of social networks for the entire territory, and quickly and gracefully, the project incorporated dozens of collaborators, which daily feed the pages on social networks with the diffusion of images and a wide range of content of each one of the councils of the Northeast of Portugal.

The importance of Social Networks in the promotion and dissemination activities is undoubted at present and if we also involve citizens in this activity, success will be assured. That is why we rely on the role that users have taken in the activity of Social Networks for the promotion of tourism in the North of Portugal to follow their example and use it in our actions: Promote respect and interest in documentary heritage as one of the basic principles of our culture, carrying out dissemination campaigns that attract public interest. Use of Social Network strategies for this purpose. Citizen participation will be encouraged in the creation of digital content through social networks, virtual exhibitions and other projects carried out

Action to influence and improve policies:

ERDF POOL 2014 - 2020 CYL. PROGRAM 5. INNOVATIVE SOCIETY (Full). PROGRAM 6. DIGITAL AGENDA FOR CASTILLA Y LEÓN. 6.4 Promote the digital adaptation of citizenship and social innovation.

PAHIS 2020 PLAN. AXIS 1. CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A PUBLIC SERVICE (Full)

(RIS3) PROGRAM 3. INTERNATIONALIZATION. 3.1 Integrated approach to innovation and internationalization activities. PROGRAM 6. DIGITAL AGENDA FOR CASTILLA AND

LEÓN. 6.3 Promote e-Administration and improve efficiency, efficiency and quality of public services through intensive use of ICT.

6.4 Promote the digital adaptation of citizenship and social innovation.

ACTION L. 4: Digitization of documentary collections

Nature of the action: The digitization of documents, as a methodology that allows the preservation of the Documentary Heritage of Castilla y León, is essential when facing any globalized action of conservation, dissemination and improvement of the citizen's skills on the digital culture of our cultural heritage.

Actions:

- Digitalization on demand. A study of the document digitalization needs of the System Files will be carried out taking into account these variables: state of conservation, historical relevance and demand, with the purpose of establishing an order of priorities when dealing with the digitization of funds and be able to determine the annual digitization plan. From the Archives and General Archive Service of Castilla y León, working groups will be coordinated to integrate the digitized archive images in the Castilla y León Digital Library. From the Archives and General Archives Service of Castilla y León, work groups will be coordinated for the integration of the digitized archive images in the Castilla y León Digital Library.
- The centres of the System will be provided with specialized technical personnel (photographer-microfilter) of the technical equipment necessary for the digitalization of documents according to the requirements necessary for their incorporation into the Digital Library of Castilla y León.

Beneficiaries of the action: This will improve the user experience of researchers and the specialized public, since they will be able to access the most interesting content of the collections and ensure that the most demanded documentary collections are available quickly. Also the workers of the Archives and Libraries will have better digitalization equipment which will favor that their work is more efficient and with higher quality.

Estimated Budget: The necessary resources during the next 3 years to implement this line of action will come from the economic allocation assigned by the Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Government of Castilla y León. The money will be detracted from a total of 2.662.108€ which includes other tasks independent of digitization; we still do not know the exclusive percentage reserved for the proposed action within this economic heading.

Action inspired by Good Practice:

BNH (Hispanic Digital Library) (Submitted by the partner PP7)

Your work system can be exportable to the BDCYL. It is remarkable its commitment to a selection of digitized material according to the needs of users. It is also worth noting its ability to invest in technical equipment to improve the scanning experience. His planning of the works is easily recognizable also in the experiences of some of the partners of the CD-ETA project such as the Estonian colleagues. Nevertheless we emphasize again that we have mainly based on its Digitization on demand and its policy of investment in new equipment as a basis for the actions that we will develop within line 4 of our plan.

Action to influence and improve policies:

PAHIS 2020 PLAN. AXIS 3 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE. Ob14 Document and actively protect the assets that make up the cultural heritage

(RIS3) PROGRAM 1. BUSINESS INNOVATION AND MOST COMPETITIVE ECONOMY. 1.3 Improve training for innovation in the sectors that can lead the change in the new productive model

ACTION L. 5: Aggregate information and digital value to listed Cultural Heritage elements

Nature of the action: Enrich all the BIC (Cultural Interest Assets) of the Community of Castilla y León with all the digital resources available on them and share this information on the web through the Digital Romanesque Portal. This website will serve as a Pilot Project for the implementation of the Action Plan.

Actions:

- Updating of the web www.romanicondigital.com
- Carry out data mining for the collection of all digital content related to BICs.
- Complete as far as possible the gaps in the BICs up to a minimum threshold (Texts and images)
- Upload to the web platform all the BICs existing in our region and through Link Data techniques link their records to the contents previously compiled.
- Disseminate the results obtained through the Social Networks tools and special diffusion campaigns.

Beneficiaries of the action: Citizens can have thanks to this action of a good resource to better understand its Cultural and Natural Heritage, also the tourism sector can take advantage of the visibility of cultural heritage assets to make their offers profitable (activities in their environment etc ...). The Government of Castilla and León will have excellent publicity for its preventive and conservation interventions.

Estimated Budget: It has been possible to sign a Collaboration Agreement between the Foundation Saint Mary the Royal of Historic Heritage and the Telefónica Foundation to develop this action. The budget financed is €60000 for the next 30 months.

Action inspired by Good Practice:

(Submitted by the partner PP4)

The project of the Site of the **Valencian Cultural Heritage Inventory** that is being developed by the partner 4. MANRA (Mancomunitat de la Ribera Alta).

The cultural heritage considered in our region with the distinctive BIC (Good of Cultural Interest), are a good start to apply a multidisciplinary digitalization model. Thanks to this we can include all the possibilities that the current technology is able to offer on a patrimonial asset: video, 3D, photography, text ...

This action is similar to the model used by MANRA for its Valencian Cultural Heritage Inventory

Action to influence and improve policies:

ERDF POOL 2014 - 2020 CYL. PROGRAM 4. COLLABORATION (Full).

PAHIS 2020 PLAN. AXIS 1. CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A PUBLIC SERVICE. Ob1 Sensitize about the essential value of cultural heritage for society. Ob2 Promote recognition of cultural heritage as part of the values of our Community. Ob4 Promote accessibility to cultural goods. EJE 3. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE. Ob14 Document and actively protect the assets that make up the cultural heritage. AXIS 5. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND EXTERNAL ACTION. Ob25 Promote international knowledge of the cultural assets of Castilla y León.

(RIS3) PROGRAM 4. COLLABORATION. 4.1 Encourage technological collaboration between companies and open innovation. 4.2 Greater multidisciplinary collaboration between research groups and creation of research platforms with critical mass. PROGRAM 5. INNOVATIVE SOCIETY. 5.1 Form attitudes and values for creativity and innovation, and the development of business skills in students and teachers of all educational stages. 5.2 Bring the achievements of science and technology closer to society.

Budget (If applicable)

The budget to implement the planned actions comes from the funds of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Government of Castilla y León. The nature of these funds is determined by a percentage still to be defined by financing from ERDF funds. This final percentage will

be determined once the new regional government has been constituted and we can have a working meeting at the highest level with the corresponding political authorities. As you will know in Spain there have been elections last May, due to this electoral process the organs of the regional government have been renewed, but the new regional government has not yet been officially constituted.

To this day, officials can not define which of the ERDF funds will be assigned to our Action Plan and they do not have the political competences to carry out this investigation.

In the rest of this document we have already explained exhaustively which lines of ERDF funds are affected by our Action Plan.

Contributions from private organizations are also planned, which at this time it is not possible to define.

We only have data for line of action number 5, thanks to a collaboration agreement of the Santa María la Real Foundation of Historical Heritage with the Foundation Telefónica.

Period of execution

2019-2021

The Gantt Chart has to be defined with the assignment of the work packages, the tasks and the final schedule. It must be agreed with the regional authority.

Yes, we provide the diagram of the 5th action line.

Diagram for line 5 attached to the end.

Estimated budget according to forecast

In this budget are included other items of counselling for other aspects not related to digitization. From these items will come the financing to implement the lines of action designed in this Action Plan. Currently we do not know what percentage of these amounts will be assigned to each line.

We are not yet qualified to explain what is the percentage of these funds that depends exclusively on from the policy instrument (ERDF POOL 2014 - 2020 CYL).

| | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | TOTAL LINE |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| LINES AND GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| 1: Consolidation of the File System / New professional profile profesional | Culture and Tourism | 1.560.982 | 1.629.216 | 1.698.801 | 6.383.070 |
| | Total Line | 1.560.982 | 1.629.216 | 1.698.801 | 6.383.070 |
| 2: Promote the enhancement of the Documents Heritage of Castile and Leon | Culture and Tourism | 888.005 | 888.005 | 888.005 | 3.552.020 |
| | Presidency | 5.000 | 5.000 | 5.000 | 20.000 |
| | Total Line | 893.005 | 893.005 | 893.005 | 3.572.020 |
| 3: Dissemination of Digital Heritage | Without forecast / No data | Without forecast / No data | Without forecast / No data | Without forecast / No data | Without forecast / No data |
| 4: Digitization of documentary collections | Culture and Tourism | 665.527 | 665.527 | 665.527 | 2.662.108 |
| | Total Line | 665.527 | 665.527 | 665.527 | 2.662.108 |
| 5. Revalue BICs with digital content | Agreement of the Foundation Saint Mary the Royal of Historic Heritage with Telefónica Foundation. | 20.000 | 30.000 | 10.000 | 60.000 |
| | Total Line | 20.000 | 30.000 | 10.000 | 60.000 |

ACTION PLAN CD-ETA

Highlight period: 1

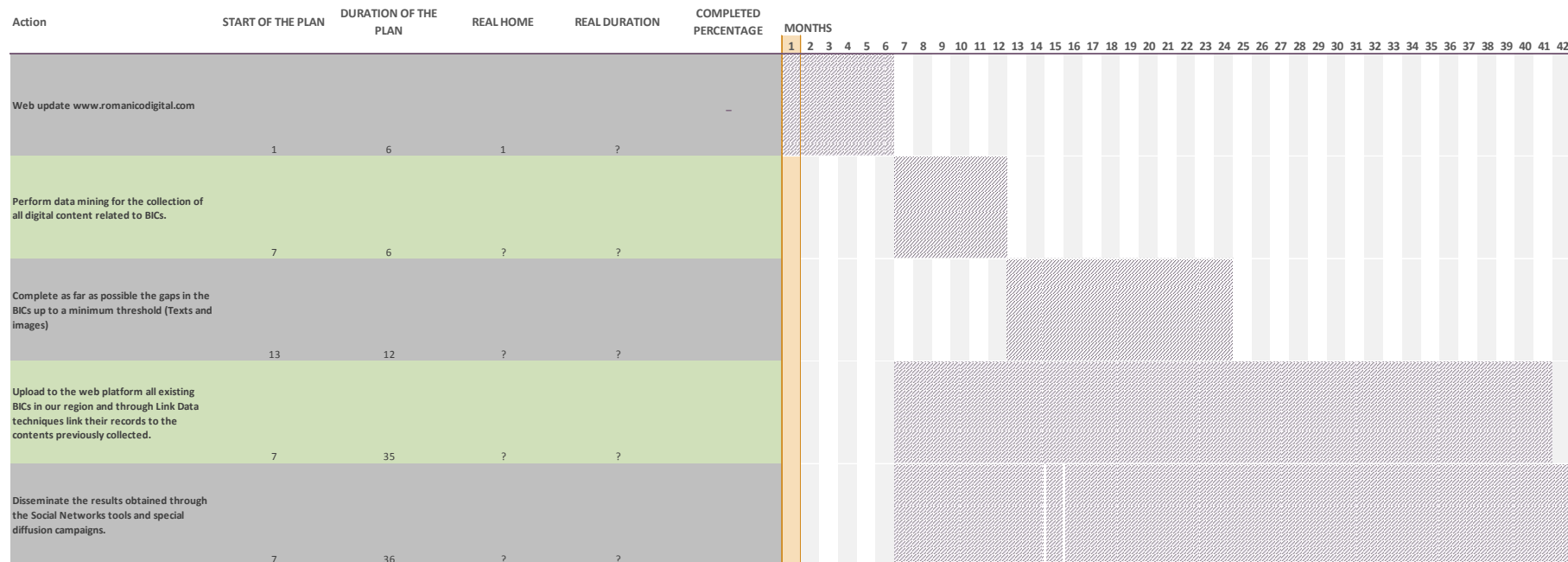
Expected duration

Real start

% Completado

Real (outside the plan)

% Completed (out of plan)



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