Bridging the Gap Towards a Contextual Conservation-Science Knowledge Base

1. ResearchSpace

ResearchSpace supports the implementation of tagging at information retrieval level of the document. It allows content to be tagged without the need to define a schema or vocabulary. This allows for the easy retrieval of documents and information based on tags. ResearchSpace is an open-source project that provides an easy-to-use interface for searching and retrieving information. It is designed to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of different communities.

2. The Knowledge Base

The knowledge base is a critical component of ResearchSpace. It is the repository of knowledge that is used to support the retrieval and exploration of information. The knowledge base is designed to be scalable and flexible, allowing it to be used for different types of research and applications.

3. Commercial Agendas

Commercial agendas present a significant challenge to the implementation of ResearchSpace. Many commercial organizations are hesitant to adopt new technologies, such as ResearchSpace, due to concerns about cost and complexity. However, the benefits of using ResearchSpace, such as improved information retrieval and better collaboration, can outweigh these concerns.

4. Preserving Anonymity and Inclusivity in Data

Preserving anonymity and inclusivity in data is crucial to the implementation of ResearchSpace. The data used for research must be anonymized to protect the privacy of individuals. Furthermore, the data must be inclusive, ensuring that all individuals are represented.

5. Semantic Interfaces

Semantic interfaces allow for the representation of data in a meaningful way. This allows for the easy retrieval of information based on the semantics of the data. Semantic interfaces are designed to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of different communities.

6. The Knowledge Base

The knowledge base is a critical component of ResearchSpace. It is the repository of knowledge that is used to support the retrieval and exploration of information. The knowledge base is designed to be scalable and flexible, allowing it to be used for different types of research and applications.

7. ResearchSpace

Different tools are integrated with the knowledge base to allow different perspectives. The knowledge base can be used to create semantic data correlations. By using traditional information ecosystem, it allows for the representation of data with rich semantics. This provides a more detailed and meaningful understanding of the data, which can be used to support research and development.

8. Text and Data are Complementary

Textual narratives have associations with complex data. They can be integrated by leveraging textual artifacts with data repositories. Textual data is a critical component of the knowledge base and can provide rich insights.

9. Corporators and Technologies as Modellers

Corporators and technologies as modellers represent the implementation of ResearchSpace. They are designed to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of different communities. Corporators and technologies as modellers can be used to support the development of new tools and applications.

Bridging the Gap of Interdisciplinary Knowledge

Conservation is required to document its activities which have significantly evolved from a simple material approach to one which is holistic. The techniques used in conservation, however, are not always satisfactory. The patterns of interconnected knowledge that support expert conservation and science processes whether internal or in collaboration with other organisations and people.

This situation has resulted in a limited form of documentation that is more intrinsic and materials based, and therefore inadequate. The modern cultural heritage databases are ill equipped to bring together all the other aspects of conservation and produce a coherent picture, reducing other's understanding of the full extent of conservation knowledge. This also means a lack of interconnectedness with other experts including architects and archaeologists.

As part of an international effort, the Collection Care Department at the National Archives UK stands out in investigating ways to build a comprehensive conservation expert knowledge base using dynamic and semantic methods. This has been achieved by the implementation of a system called ResearchSpace which employs Linked Data but more crucially a way of representing and integrating different processes.

This has been achieved by partnering with a social enterprise called Kartography, whose charter is to bring semantic technologies to the wider community and tackle issues of inclusivity and diversity that are lacking in traditional functional and administrative database systems. They are an interdisciplinary team with extensive experience of the cultural heritage, arts and humanities sector, using a system developed at the British Museum and funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Kartography empowers cultural heritage professionals and researchers, to progressively improve the models of information on the Web and other information infrastructures, and support an integrated approach to heritage.

http://www.kartography.org