Collaborating across workflows: Managing creative assets from legacy works

Patrice-Andre Prud'homme  
*Illinois State University, ppprudh@ilstu.edu*

Jennifer Hunt Johnson  
*Illinois State University, jenhunt101@gmail.com*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://newprairiepress.org/cpndam](https://newprairiepress.org/cpndam)

Part of the Archival Science Commons, Cataloging and Metadata Commons, Data Storage Systems Commons, and the Technology and Innovation Commons

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 License.

**Recommended Citation**

[https://newprairiepress.org/cpndam/2016/day1/1](https://newprairiepress.org/cpndam/2016/day1/1)

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences at New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Central Plains Network for Digital Asset Management by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. For more information, please contact [cads@k-state.edu](mailto:cads@k-state.edu).
Collaborating Across Workflows

Managing Creative Assets from Legacy Works

Central Plains Network for Digital Asset Management, 2016
Overview

1. Who we are

2. Challenges

3. What do we mean by collaboration?

4. Workflow case scenarios
   a. How do we make sense of this as a team in addressing DAM stages?

5. Learning outcomes
Milner Library, Illinois State University

- Enrollment of about 20,000 students 86% Undergraduates
- Sets of unique collections with strong local and regional interests
- Main objective in creating digital assets is increased access and discoverability in support of teaching and research

access
Two main departments at play

• Two small shops:
  • Preservation/Conservation
  • Digital Collections

Both departments reach across library units

• Main content providers:
  • Special Collections
  • Archives
  • Peripheral entities, e.g. donors
Our challenges are not unique

- Limited staff (or personnel)
- Limited resources
- Tendency towards “silo-ed” decision-making
What do we mean by collaboration?

Collaboration is the underpinning of our work efforts towards DAM.

- Advocating for one another
- Solving a common problem
- Maximizing services

However, “collaboration can take us outside our comfort zone” (Langley, Gray and Vaughan, 2006, p. xi)
Facing possibilities and awareness

“Opportunities are usually disguised as hard work, so most people don’t recognize them” (Ann Landers)

- Awareness, familiarity and education
- Alleviate / soften constraints of reaching goals
- Getting answers perhaps not tangible otherwise
Our sample workflows have a lot to offer, including addressing DAM stages

Peoria’s Secret Scribe
Crowdsourced transcription to uncover the past, enhance discoverability --metadata--, engage the community, and save time

Historical Costumes
Redefining access to a physical object - fragile, deteriorating, etc. that will be used for teaching
How do we define DAM?

“... management [of] tasks and decisions surrounding the ingestion, annotation, cataloguing, storage, retrieval and distribution of digital assets” Wikipedia

“an effective solution for enterprises to store, organize, find, retrieve and share digital files” WebDAM

“Digital assets are the result of institutional activities in content development, media production and digitization and can represent a substantial investment in time and expertise . . . “ Government of Canada, DAM and Museums
Great benefits to engaging with the community:
Peoria’s Secret Scribe

Building on knowledge of the past

Enhancing discoverability and research value

Management of digital assets, long term retrieval and distribution
Connecting to content & preserving the source:
Historical Costumes – Charles Bianchini
Let’s look at workflow as the BIG PICTURE
Making space: practical gains of collaboration

Greater investment leverages resources

• Shared tools and technology
  • Lights
  • Camera
  • Backdrops

• Shared space
  • Submitted a joint proposal for additional studio space to better meet the needs of both units

• Shared knowledge
  • Work together to devise imaging set-ups, troubleshoot problems, and maintain safe handling procedures
Summary

• **Collaboration** develops as we try to define and best meet the needs of patron use
• Facilitate and **open discussions** to drive workflow
• Meet jointly with subject specialists to develop digital and physical **assets**
• Complex workflows benefit from various **articulation** points
What lessons can we share?

- Enhanced flexibility in acting and operating
- Advocate for one another
- Bypass difficulties as compared to being sole actors
- Cross communicate and document throughout the process
- Interconnectedness is key

Collaboration is a tool to foster connection, creativity, and make better sense of all stages of DAM within the process of creating digital assets for access, discoverability, preservation, and knowledge
Acknowledgements

Thank you to our ISU colleagues who have participated and contributed material in the development of this work:

**Special Collections**: Maureen Brunsdale and Mark Schmitt

**University Archives**: April Anderson

**Digital Collections**: Sara Caldwell
References

Government of Canada, DAM and Museums.
http://canada.pch.gc.ca/eng/1442946637162

Historical Costumes - Charles Bianchini (1860-1905)


Peoria’s Secret Scribe, illinoisstate.edu, Decipher History


Wikipedia, DAM.
Thank you very much.

Patrice-Andre Prud’homme, Ph.D., pprrudh@ilstu.edu
Jennifer Hunt Johnson, jiljohn7@ilstu.edu