The prevailing research data paradigm assumes that there is primary data that can be archived and research results that can be published. This distinction often does not work in the humanities where cultural artefacts are digitized, described, structured, encoded, annotated and contextualized. This critical engagement leads to resources that are accessible via complex information systems and via technical interfaces - living systems which have to be kept running in order to make research efforts sustainable.

**Sustainability?!**

**Four Paradigms for Humanities Data Centers**

- **workshop paradigm**: edit / process / analyze
- **museum paradigm**: visualize / present
- **library paradigm**: search / access
- **archive paradigm**: deposit / long term preservation

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**DATA CENTER FOR THE HUMANITIES**

- Digitizing
- Selection
- Description standards
- Indexing
- Analysis
- Results
- Ingest
- Archiving
- Access
- Preservation
- Reusability
- Research question

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**DATA CENTER FOR THE HUMANITIES Layers**

- Central search portal
- Cluster & project portals
- Tools
- Data communication
- Presentation systems
- Long term preservation

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**Profile & Services**

- DCH (est. 2012)
- Competences & activities
- Project management
- Best practices
- Technical services
- Teaching & workshops
- Collaborative development
- Workgroups
- Consulting
- Problem awareness
- Coordinated solutions
- Shared services

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**Data Monitoring**

- Established humanities data center workflows
- Resources monitoring
- Resources licensing
- Rights management
- Business models / refinancing scenarios

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**Future Development Areas**

- Resource description schema
- "Real" long term preservation as a service

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**Problem & Solutions**

- No problem: archiving generic primary data
- Working solutions for storing and backup
- Some well established data and meta data standards

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**Sustainability?!**

"Data Life Cycle"