

ForgetIT

Concise Preservation by Combining Managed Forgetting and Contextualized Remembering

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Executive summary

This document lays out the overall evaluation plan for the two main applications to be developed in ForgetIT, namely, Personal Preservation (WP9) and Organisational Preservation (WP10). The evaluation of both applications will be supported by studies of conceptual foundations and core functionality that will be conducted within WP2.

The two preservation applications will be evaluated along three dimensions defined in ISO 9241 [1]: (1) effectiveness, (2) efficiency, and (3) user satisfaction. In particular, we will assess whether users can see short- and medium gains that will motivate them to keep using ForgetIT solutions and lead to long-term benefits.

For each development release of the Personal and Organisational Preservation systems (D9.2–D9.4 and D10.1–D10.3), we will define evaluation tasks that are representative of the functionality implemented. Aspects of functionality that would require deployment times of a year or more will be tested in custom-designed studies within WP2.

Personal Preservation will be evaluated in two empirical studies, a study in Year 2 lasting around a month, and a study in Year 3 lasting around four months. Organisational Preservation will be evaluated in an in-depth study spanning two years with two customer sites using an action design research approach. These studies will be supplemented with standard usability testing and semi-automated end-to-end tests of functionality.

1 Introduction

ForgetIT aims to develop an approach for intelligent preservation management that is characterised by three concepts, *synergetic preservation*, *contextualised remembering*, and *managed forgetting*. Synergetic preservation is designed to bridge the gap between active use and preservation. Through contextualised remembering, objects that are retrieved from an archive are made accessible and interpretable in the current context, while managed forgetting helps in preservation decisions and ensures that active information use as well as archives are not cluttered with unnecessary detail.

Within ForgetIT, we explore two main application areas, *personal preservation* and *organisational preservation*. For example, a personal preservation system for family photos dating back to the 1860's could provide access to archival copies of photos ranging from the earliest photos, such as daguerreotypes¹, to iPhone videos, with a digital record of each photo and its main content that is regularly updated as the archiving infrastructure changes (synergetic preservation). The content of each photo is contextualised on access, so that a search for "car" across the whole archive would yield both pictures of the 2010 Toyota Prius and the 1899 Stanley Locomobile (contextualised remembering). The search also returns a few photos of damage to the previous car, a Volvo, which were used in an insurance claim. Other photos of the old Volvo have been compressed or deleted, because they are no longer of interest to the family (managed forgetting).

In organisational preservation, we seek to preserve assets and artefacts that were generated by an organisation, such as press releases. However, these objects are only part of the organisational memory. In order to interpret them, we require a knowledge of the rules, procedures and structures of the organisation that produced these objects. We preserve this context for later interpretation through context-aware preservation. This preserved and maintained context will be used as part of supporting contextualized remembering. Preservation technology ensures that press releases which were stored on 5 1/4" floppy disks in 1984 are still accessible in 2014, while press releases that are no longer relevant can be summarised before deletion (managed forgetting). Synergetic Preservation, as it is developed in the ForgetIT project, makes such preservation technology more easily accessible.

In this document, we provide an overall plan for testing the solutions that will be developed in the ForgetIT project for both use cases. For each strand of work, detailed study designs will be developed based on the two demonstrator systems described in Deliverables D9.2-9.4 and D10.1-10.3; here, we outline the general approach we will follow.

¹For more information on daguerreotypes, see for example "The Daguerreotype Medium", a page maintained by the US Library of Congress <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/dag/medium.html>

Evaluating Long-Term Preservation

Long-term preservation is typically over decades (or even centuries), time spans that are well beyond the duration of the ForgetIT project. However, within WP2, we can design studies in which people access older data that was archived using a simulation of ForgetIT functionality. These studies will be informed by the concept of community archiving (personal preservation) and the theory of organisational memory (organisational preservation). A successful pilot for such a study is described in Section 2; further studies will be informed by ongoing development work and the conceptual taxonomy of remembering and forgetting to be developed in Deliverable D2.2.

Evaluating Demonstrator Solutions

The demonstrator applications for personal preservation and organisational preservation will be tested end-to-end using both automated tests and user studies. The user studies for personal preservation will follow an observational design, where a number of users regularly interact with the system, and which is the standard for evaluating applications for managing personal photos and information [2]. We have planned two user studies, one spanning a couple of weeks, and the second spanning a couple of months, to coincide with relevant stages of application development.

For organisational preservation, we will use an approach that is tailor-made for an iterative, agile development process, Action Design Research [16], with the main summative evaluation to take place in Year 3.

Within those studies, we will collect data on three dimensions defined in ISO 9241-11 [1]: *effectiveness*, i.e. whether a task can be completed successfully, *efficiency*, i.e. the speed with which a task can be completed, and *user satisfaction*, i.e. users' views and experience of using the system. In addition, these studies will be supplemented with standard usability testing and semi-automated end-to-end tests of functionality.

This document consists of three main sections, Section 2 on evaluating simulated long-term preservation according to ForgetIT principles, Section 3 on evaluating the personal preservation solutions developed within ForgetIT, and Section 4 on evaluating organisational preservation solutions.

2 Simulating Long-Term Preservation

Within the time frame of the three-year ForgetIT project, it is not possible to test whether the ForgetIT framework successfully allows long-term preservation over several years or even decades. However, it is possible to probe how well people can access archived data that spans years or decades that has been moved to a preservation system designed along ForgetIT principles. In this section, we focus on evaluating preservation solutions over time frames that go beyond the specific application scenarios described in Sections 3 and 4.

In previous work, documented in D9.1, we gathered requirements for long-term personal and organisational preservation solutions. The personal preservation work was extended to a survey that is distributed to over a thousand people across Europe; the organisational preservation work is supplemented with a survey that is distributed to a large community of people who use content management systems such as TYPO3 (<http://typo3.org>). Preliminary outcomes of this requirements elicitation will be discussed in D2.2, where we will use them to inform our conceptual framework.

Here, we describe a pilot study that examines how the categorisation of personal photos changes over time, and outline plans for further studies around the theoretical concepts of community archiving [6] (personal preservation) and organisational memory [3] (organisational preservation).

We chose community archiving as our framework for personal preservation, because after a person's death, the archive of their personal data and items will be curated and maintained by and for a community. Typically, these communities are small (extended families), but sometimes, they can be quite large (as in the archives of former US presidents). Thus, community archives provide a good basis for simulating long-term case studies.

From the point of view of the person who owns the digital artifacts to be archived, we will investigate to what extent these artifacts can be passed on, or whether they should be destroyed in the event of death [14]. Issues of personal legacy or the digital afterlife are an important topic in personal preservation; the ongoing debate is captured in sites such as <http://www.thedigitalbeyond.com>.

Theories of organisational memory form the framework of our organisational preservation studies because as we will see below in Section 2.2.2 organisational memory is highly multifaceted. Much of the information in organisational memory is implicit. For example, the marketing department of an organisation may know who sees and edits a press release because the team knows “how things are done around here”, but there might be no material traces of who made which edits, such as an in-document version history, and no procedural manual.

2.1 The Festival Study

In August/September 2013, the Edinburgh team carried out a pilot study that addressed the following research questions:

1. How do people categorise the photos they take?
 - To what extent does this categorisation change over time?
 - Does the point in time at which people categorise photos matter when it comes to granularity and structure of categories?
2. How do people decide what to keep and what to delete, and do these decisions change over time?
3. To what extent do self-reported practices of taking photos agree with actual photo taking practice?
4. How generalisable are categorisations?
 - Are there any overarching, reliable categories that can be determined by image analysis and contextualisation algorithms developed in WPs 4 and 6?
 - Would others categorise the same set of photos in a similar way as the person who took the photos?

As the subject matter of the photos, we chose the Edinburgh Fringe Festival, more specifically the street fair on the Royal Mile in Edinburgh, UK, which is dominated by performers and artists during the Fringe (c.f. Figure 1). The Fringe Festival is one of the largest arts festivals in the world (see also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edinburgh_Festival_Fringe). While it is generally forbidden to take photos of shows, it is possible to take photos of street artists, which is why we focused on this type of performance. The Fringe is a yearly event and occurs three times in the lifetime of ForgetIT—August 2013, August 2014, and August 2015. By starting to collect material now, we can build an archive of research photos spanning multiple years that is linked by a common theme and contains material that can be distributed for research purposes.

Participants were asked to spend an hour on the Royal Mile and take a photo every three minutes using a simple Android smartphone (Huawei Ascend G300). Photos were automatically tagged with time and date by the phone software, and an interval timer was used to alert participants that it was time for a new photo. This yielded 12–20 photos per participant, because people sometimes failed to hear the timer in the noise of the street fair. Participants were divided into four groups that differed with regard to the delay between taking those photos and revisiting them. Table 1 shows an overview of the groups.

After taking their photos, participants returned to the experimenter, who downloaded their photos and asked them to recall what they had seen, without being able to use photos as cues. Groups 1–3 were then asked to go through their photos and sort them into categories. Participants were free to create as many groups as they wished. Having



Figure 1: A Street Performer at the Edinburgh Fringe on the Royal Mile. Photo by Jens Dibbern, August 1999, licensed under Creative Commons CC-BY-SA.

gone through the photos twice, participants were asked to name or describe their groups. Next, participants were asked to decide which photos to keep and which to delete. For 5 of the keep decisions and 5 of the delete decisions, participants were asked for their reason. Group 4 did not see their photos on the day they were taken.

All participants then returned again a day, a week, or a month later. 56 repeated the recall interview, sorting, deleting, and documenting processes, while the participants who had not gone through their photos already processed their photos for the first time. Participants also completed a survey about their own photography practice and about the ways in which they store, manage, access, and preserve photos.

Table 1: Groups of Participants in the Festival Study

Group	Called Back	First Sort	Number of participants
1	Day later	Day Photos Were Taken	20
2	Week later		18
3	Month later		18
4		When Called Back	18
Total			74

Preliminary results show that this study design yielded an extraordinarily rich data set, with over 1200 categorised photos. Initial analysis shows that on average, people divided their photographs into three main categories, and kept 70% of the photos taken.

We divided the categories into seven classes:

1. performance (depiction of performances and artists)
2. buildings/details of buildings
3. views and scenes
4. fringe context (such as people distributing flyers)
5. location context
6. personal
7. other

When participants sorted their photos for the second time, the number of categories in the “other” class jumped from 15 to 48, whereas the number of categories in the “performance” class fell from 63 to 44, and the categories in the “personal” class from 20 to 9.

In other words, groups that were tied to more external characteristics, such as buildings or characteristics of the location and the event appeared to remain stable, while groups that were related to personal criteria, particularly salient experiences, or other idiosyncratic categories showed considerable flux.

In further analyses, we plan to investigate changes in categories in more detail and to examine changes in keep/delete decisions. We will also perform a follow-up study with participants who have indicated that they would be willing to return in a year’s time. In order to avoid repeated exposure to the photos used in the experiments, which would affect recall, participants will not have access to the photos in the mean time.

Thus, the Festival Study allows us to track how perceived context and perceived preservation value change over time and vary between individuals, results that can be linked to studies of the Personal Photo Preservation scenarios (cf. Section 3) and to the work in WP3.

2.2 Developing New Experimental Paradigms

In addition to building on the Festival Study, we will develop new experimental paradigms that explore the theoretical basis of personal and organisational preservation.

2.2.1 Personal Preservation: Community Archiving of Personal Digital Heritage

Archiving decisions are highly personal and shaped by people's views of their own identity and of the communities to which they belong. Archiving is no longer something that professionals do with resources that they have obtained from others—instead, as Cook [6] argues, archiving is now “[...] a participatory process shared with many in society” (p. 114). Likewise, in the Canadian journal *Archivaria*, Caron and Brown [5] argue that “[w]e are beginning to understand that the construction and constitution of the civic goods of public memory are a collective, social responsibility requiring broad participation across all sectors.” (p. 20). This new understanding of archiving has shaped public policy in Canada, where the Canadian Council of Archives [4] encourages established archives to collaborate with individuals and groups that hold collections of documents and artefacts.

The paradigm of community archiving, as Cook [6] calls it, requires community members to have access to reliable archiving solutions, and for community archives to be stored and organised so that others who wish to access the collection can interpret the documents. This is particularly important for long-term archiving solutions, which allows us to preserve information in such a way that it can be interpreted by others after the death of the person who archived the information originally.

As shown in Figure 2, ForgetIT will not preserve every single detail of an event at time point A.² As an example, let us consider tickets to a comedy show. Not all tickets that were bought will be preserved, but a few sample tickets might be. Some irrelevant details will be lost at the time the event is ingested into the ForgetIT archive, which is time point B in Figure 2. In our ticket example, tickets can be preserved in photos, which removes some information about the texture and quality of the paper that the ticket was printed on. However, the events themselves will be preserved in sufficient detail to support the abstract summary that was stored in human memory. While a person might remember that they saw a particular comedian in the evening during the Fringe, the ticket will preserve information about the date, time, and venue of the show. Seeing this information might trigger further memories, such as queueing in the rain to be let in, or the high price of beer at that particular venue.

In our ticket example, the picture of the ticket will preserve information about the performer, the promoter, the venue, the exact date and time, and the price, whereas people who attended the show may only remember having paid an extortionate amount for a comedy show some time during the Edinburgh Festival in August. After a certain point in time (point C in Figure 2), ForgetIT may further compress the information stored about the ticket if its preservation value is low.

Within WP2, we plan to investigate what makes a photo an effective cue for recalling people and events that were relevant to both individuals and the wider community, building on existing work on lifelogging (e.g. [17, 12]). We will also examine ways of annotating data that reflect categories which are shared within a community. Taken together, these

²The shape of the human forgetting curve for human memory shown in Figure 2 has been experimentally validated [9, 7]

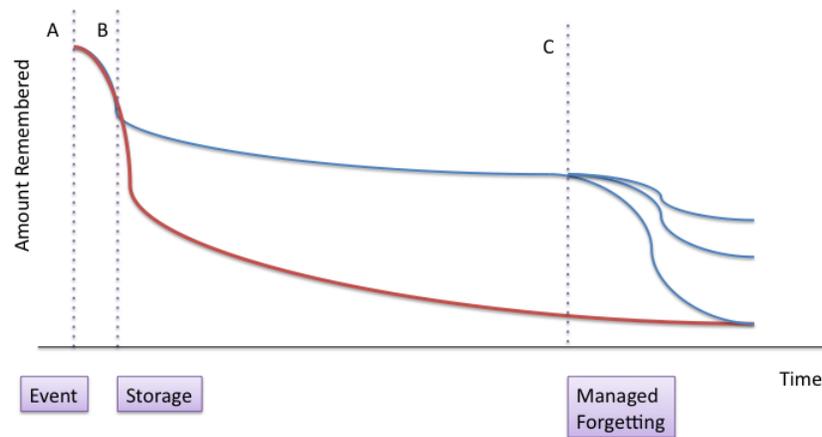


Figure 2: How ForgetIT Supports Human Recall.

Top line: recall with human memory supported by ForgetIT, bottom line: recall from human memory alone.

A: Time point of event, B: Ingestion into ForgetIT, C: Application of different additional managed forgetting strategies

results will provide input to the development of the concepts of contextualised remembering and managed forgetting. More evocative photos that support recall well should have a higher preservation value than photos that are less evocative. Choosing annotations that a target community can understand helps keep data accessible and interpretable once the person who originally archived the data has died or is no longer able to provide the context required.

Related to community archiving, we will investigate issues around sharing and passing on artifacts. When we asked users in the Festival Study why they chose to keep pictures, some said that they wanted to keep pictures for themselves, to help them remember, others decided to keep a picture because they wanted to share it. We aim to clarify the impact of privacy on forgetting algorithms using interviews, focus groups, and participatory design sessions.

The data collected in the Festival Study is a first step in this direction. Since many of our participants were long-time residents of Edinburgh, their categories provide a view of the Fringe Festival that is relevant to the community of Edinburgh and may well be different from that of a tourist, a performer, or a student who is only in Edinburgh for their degree. As the Fringe has been running since 1947, there are also many older photos and other documents for retrospective studies of the same event.

2.2.2 Organisational Preservation: Capturing Organisational Memory

Perhaps even more so than individual memory, organisational memory is constantly being constructed and reconstructed as the organization evolves [3]. Any conceptual view of organizational memory and by extension any attempt to create technical tools that support its capture and retrieval must embrace this constructive, organic and dynamic nature.

There are three main views of organisational memory, cognitive, behavioural, and social [8]. In the cognitive view, organisational memory is seen as a shared mental model of assets, rules, procedures, objects, and practices that are relevant to the organisation. This model is updated as the organisation changes. According to the behavioural view, organisational memory is embedded in repeated behaviours, procedures, and practices within an organisation. The social view highlights the social ties and relationships that form the network within which behaviours are enacted, rules are defined, and assets are used.

A comprehensive model of context for contextualised remembering needs to take all three aspects into account. Our main organisational use case will be centred on press releases. Here, we plan to study to what extent press releases function as “memories in use” [3], to what extent the loss of organisational memory presents a barrier to the interpretation of press releases that were written years or decades ago, and how contextualised remembering as implemented within ForgetIT might address these issues.

3 Evaluating Personal Preservation using the Personal Information Management Model

We now turn to the plans for evaluating the ForgetIT approach in the context of the personal preservation application developed in WP9. Within ForgetIT, the core personal preservation scenario aims to explore the benefits of managed forgetting using the Semantic Desktop ecosystem developed at DFKI [13]³Functionality for preserving personal content will be integrated into the the Personal Information Management Model (PIMO) of that ecosystem. We plan two main evaluations using the Semantic Desktop that will tie in with the functionality described in Deliverable D9.2 (Study 1) and Deliverable D9.3 (Study 2).

Both evaluations will be deployment case studies, following existing best practice in evaluating applications for storing and managing photos [11, 2]. In these case studies, participants use a stable version of the system to be tested. They are interviewed extensively before and after exposure to the system, and system logs are analysed to determine usage patterns and problems. In both studies, we will measure efficiency, effectiveness, and user satisfaction using the criteria summarised in Table 2.

One of the benefits of the PIMO approach is the integration with user data via dedicated applications or plug-ins for standard applications such as browsers, address books, calendars, email, or file system. As it is not possible within the time frame of the project to provide plug-ins for the various applications, platforms, and solutions that people use for personal information management, development will focus on creating a small set of plug ins that can then be used for field studies.

The Semantic Desktop allows extensive logs of user actions, including whether an object has been annotated or viewed, searches, archive access, and any external events that were found through integration with browser and email software (if the users enable this feature).

3.1 Study 1 (Y2): Three Weeks at the Festival

In this study, we test the main short-term benefit of the ForgetIT approach to archiving personal photos—semiautomatic, highly contextualised storage and archiving of photos. For three weeks during the Edinburgh Festival, we will ask 10–20 participants to use the ForgetIT PIMO for organizing the event and their photos. Some users will receive a PIMO that has been pre-initialised based on the results of the Festival Study. This allows us to examine whether it is possible to initialise the PIMO with a generic user model, or whether models need to be built from scratch by individual users.

Participants will use the PIMO to archive photos that they take during the Festival. The

³See D8.1 for a summary of how this component fits into the overall architecture.

Table 2: Evaluation Measures for Personal Preservation scenario. The main unit of analysis is Semantic Desktop objects; photos are special cases of these objects. Effort is defined as amount of time spent and number of steps required.

Dimension	Criteria
Effectiveness	Can users successfully add Semantic Desktop objects to the archive?
	Can stored objects be found in the archive?
	To what extent is context that is relevant for retrieval and interpretation stored?
	Can users successfully set managed forgetting strategies?
Efficiency	How much effort is required for annotating a Semantic Desktop object?
	How much effort is required to ingest an object into the archive?
	How much effort is required to find an object and retrieve it from the archive?
User Satisfaction	Would participants use the Semantic Desktop with ForgetIT functionality again?
	How quickly can users learn to use the system?
	Do users see a benefit from the ForgetIT functionality?
	How do users perceive their own task success?
	How do users perceive the efficiency of the system?

PIMO itself will be evaluated as outlined above. We hope to recall participants after a period of time (between 1 and 6 months) to evaluate different managed forgetting strategies as applied to the photos participants took during the Festival. Specifically, we will test whether photos which serve as effective memory cues are preserved better than photos that were less relevant to users.

3.2 Study 2 (Y3): Conference Travel Season

In this study, we plan to test a Semantic Desktop that is based on the original PIMO work by Maus et al [13] and uses a ForgetIT style archive. The Semantic Desktop will provide applications and plug-ins for general Personal Information Management that covers not only photo management, but also note taking, tasks, calendar, file organization, email, web browsing, and photo collection.

We will ask 3–5 researchers to use the Semantic Desktop application for 2–4 months to archive photos taken during conferences and workshops. We chose this application because many academics produce rich photo data sets during their travels, taking photos of posters and slides in talks (of professional relevance), and of local scenery and outings (personal relevance). This scenario does not require researchers to provide any information about home or family life.

All material that has been ingested into the ForgetIT system will be available through the PIMO and the ForgetIT archive. The study protocol will be designed to ensure appropriate privacy protection. If necessary, materials will be anonymised before distributing them to the consortium.

During the study, we will collect data about use and access of resources that are organised in the Semantic Desktop. This data can be used by the Managed Forgetting component to compute preservation value and memory buoyancy, two concepts that are at the core of our approach to managed forgetting [10]. Since participants will be using a research prototype, we will provide new versions with bug fixes as problems are reported and resolved.

The overall system will be evaluated briefly after each conference or workshop deployment, covering the aspects summarised in Table 2. This evaluation plan covers both ForgetIT-specific functionality and the usability of the PIMO itself, since users are less likely to take advantage of functionality that is difficult to use or access. After the end of the study period, there will be a summative evaluation of the personal preservation scenario and in-depth interviews with participants that probe benefits and problems which emerged during the study. Participants will be interviewed both as a group and individually. During those interviews, we will use suitably anonymised ForgetIT data to elicit comments on interesting patterns of data access and archiving.

We hope to run this study in spring/summer of Year 3, which would enable us to evaluate the managed forgetting module as in Study 1.

4 Evaluating Content Management and Preservation

4.1 The Press Release Use Case

The key use case for evaluating the usefulness of ForgetIT for organisational preservation will be press releases.

At first glance, a press release appears to be nothing but a simple text, but archiving it is more complex than it appears. In order to contextualise it properly, we need to link it to the key event that is being promoted (e.g., release of a web site, signing of a contract), archive drafts, document where the press release was published and how it appeared, and finally track where the press release was reported and how customers reacted to the information in the press release.

Some of these aspects can be aggregated and deleted later. For example, if a press release has been quoted by several people on Twitter, an initial step might be to archive every single tweet. Once the press release has not been linked on Twitter for a while, these tweets can be summarised and deleted from the company archive.

Thus, press releases neatly illustrate the challenges of dynamic preservation, contextualisation, and managed forgetting.

4.2 The Framework: Action Design Research

As already discussed in D9.1, the main evaluation method is action research, which is an iterative process that fits well with the agile project development methodology adopted by ForgetIT project partner dkd. Agile software development emphasises collaborating with customers and creating working software that can be discussed and changed. Most importantly, there is plenty of scope for plans to change when they no longer fit the requirements.

Action research was originally developed to study social change. The model we adopt here consists of four stages, identifying an issue, designing a solution, implementing the solution, and evaluating the solution through quantitative and qualitative data.

The variant of action research we will be using for this study is action design research [16]. In action design research, the focus is on studying a set of design principles that address a class of problems in an innovative way. In this project, we are working towards design principles for facilitating contextualised remembering, synergetic preservation, and managed forgetting in an organisational context. Our use case, press releases, and our context, web site management, is generic enough to define a class of problems that is encountered by any company with a web presence. Although some solutions will be specific to TYPO3, the development environment, analysis will focus on issues that are also relevant for more widely used web content management systems, such as Wordpress

(<http://www.wordpress.com>) or Drupal (<http://drupal.org>).

The research problem, or in Action Design Research terms research opportunity, is twofold:

1. How can we enable organisations to archive press releases efficiently for later analysis or reuse? In particular, what are the relevant processes for generating a press release?
2. How can we leverage genre theory to ensure that all relevant aspects of the press release are archived? In particular, what is the relevant preservation context, and how can the necessary information be preserved?

Genre theory [15, 18] defines genres as types of communication with which members of a community are familiar and which they use for interacting with each other. Yoshioka et al. [18] define six aspects questions that help analysts map out genres, why (the reason for communication using a particular genre), what (typical content), where (shared culture, physical and virtual location), when (at what opportunity), who (the people who are communicating), and how (linguistic and visual form).

Genre theory allows us to capture the complexity of organisational memory that was outlined in Section 2.2.2 and will inform questions that will be asked during interviews, workflow analyses, planning observations, and choosing tasks for evaluation.

We are planning six evaluation cycles, which are summarised in Table 3. The first cycle concludes the requirement specification phase and will be documented in Deliverable D10.1. In D10.1, we will also specify the initial requirements for the deployed system and outline the functionality to be developed and tested in each cycle. Specifications will be refined as the project progresses, and any relevant changes will be documented in D10.2 and D10.3.

The next four cycles consist of three month-long units of software development (called sprints in the terminology of Agile project management) which culminate in a release. Before the sixth cycle, where the system is deployed, there will be one or two additional sprints to address concerns that were raised in the last round of user testing. The initial end users involved will be ACO and Spielwarenmesse, the two companies described in D9.1; if development goes well, additional dkd customers may be added.

As in WP9, mixed methods testing will involve automatic analyses of system logs that track operations of the system on a press release, and user studies with practitioners and end users that will be based on tasks derived from the D10.1 specifications. Tasks will be designed to test whether users can successfully access the functionality added by the ForgetIT framework.

For each of these tasks we will collect quantitative observations (mouse movements, key presses, video analysis, task success, number of steps required to perform task) and user feedback through interviews and structured questionnaires.

Deployment success will be monitored through analysis of system logs, ethnographic observation at the customer site(s), questionnaires, and interviews. In the qualitative

Table 3: Development Cycles for the Organisational Preservation Use Case. For more information about functionality, see D10.1-10.3

Cycle	End	Release	Evaluator	Evaluation Method
1	M12	0.1	End-User	Wireframes / Concept presentation
2	M15	0.2	Practitioners	mixed methods testing
3	M18	0.3	End-User	mixed methods testing
4	M21	0.4	Practitioners	mixed methods testing
5	M24	0.5	End-User	mixed methods testing
6	M33	0.9	End-User	Observation of deployment of restricted system

work, we will focus on whether users see a benefit from the ForgetIT functionality, and what aspects of organisational memory ForgetIT can be used to store.

We will also track to what extent ForgetIT innovations are picked up and discussed by the TYPO3 community by analysing contributions in relevant TYPO3 mailing lists and forums.

5 Conclusion

In this document, we have outlined an overall evaluation plan for the ForgetIT preservation solutions to be developed in WP9 and WP10 of the project. Detailed study design will be completed based on the information in Deliverables D10.1-3 (Organisational Preservation) and D9.2-4, which will provide clear specifications for the pilot and final versions of the preservation solutions. Additional experimental work in WP2 will provide conceptual and practical underpinnings for the ongoing evaluation work.

The evaluation plan has been designed to provide timely information for application development. Preliminary evaluation results will be reported in Deliverables 10.2/10.3 and 9.3/9.4, with full summative results to be reported in Deliverable 10.4 (Organisational Preservation) and 9.5 (Personal Preservation).

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