



The National Archives

Preserving the content and the network: An innovative approach to web archiving

Amanda Spencer, Web Continuity Manager, The National Archives, Sept 2008



Introduction

- Since the early 1990s the Government has been using websites to present information: official reports, papers, transcripts of speeches, guidance, announcements, press statements, regulations and advice.
- Benefits offered by new technologies means that services are increasingly delivered online.
- Majority of all interaction between government and the public now happens online.
- Web links cited in everything from Hansard through to academic research and PR campaigns
- Government web estate, just like the rest of the web, vulnerable to technological problems
- Broken Web links are increasingly common – and frustrating for us all



Web continuity matters

- Integrity of Web links crucial to the business of government.
Without it:
- Public – impaired access
- Westminster village – impaired access
- The Press – impaired access
- Academics – impaired analysis
- Parliament – impaired scrutiny
- Impacts on reputation of government – public and abroad



Government is taking action

- April 2007 - Raised as a serious issue by Jack Straw, as Leader of the House of Commons
- May 2007 – Hilary Armstrong commits government to a package of measures that will provide a long-lasting solution to the problem
- Working Group established in May 2007 to investigate the problem and come up with a solution

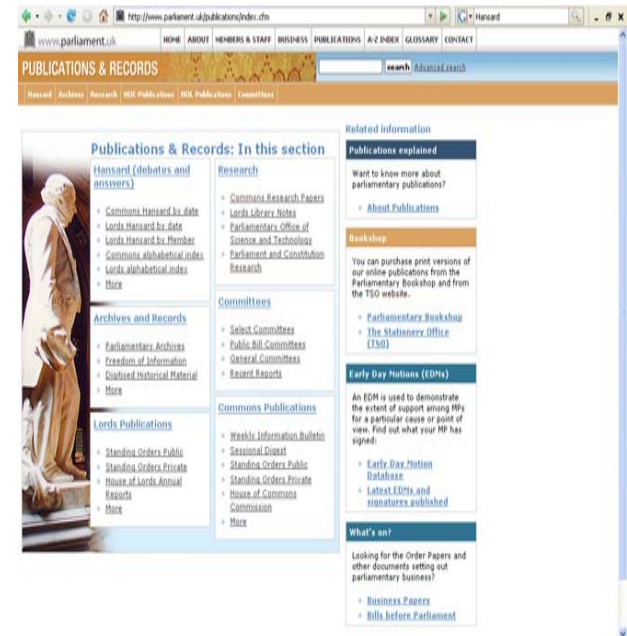


What the working group found...

- A longitudinal survey of URLs cited in response to Parliamentary Questions and recorded in Hansard revealed that 60% of URLs, cited in Hansard between 1997-2006 are broken
- Disconnect between those who view government websites as ephemeral and those who expected important information to be available in perpetuity
- Prevalence of e-only publication; issues with legal deposit in the electronic world
- Varied practice - PDF vs HTML
- Devolved system of web publication
- Concerns also about the impact of 'Website Rationalisation'

Agreement

- Working group agreed that all web-based information should be treated as an important contribution to the body of government information
- Online information which has been cited elsewhere should remain available and accessible in its original form





Options

- Improvements to existing practices
- Encourage government departments to take more responsibility
- Use Digital Object Identifiers
- All of the above?





The National Archives and the Web Continuity solution – issues to address

1. How to capture significant levels of important Government information from possibly thousands of distributed, heterogeneous websites (including websites closing as part of the Website Rationalisation Programme);
2. How to ensure not only a greater capture of content, but also increase exposure of this content to the web harvesting crawler, from sites that vary hugely in nature;
3. How to ensure that links persist so that users will always find the last available version of the page, whether it is on a live site, or in the web archive.

Web Continuity – capture I

- Comprehensive - Whole of UK central government
- Incorporating Transformational Government Website Rationalisation Programme
- SQL Server Government Website Database developed as a single source of information for central government websites
 - allows tight control over web estate
 - gives responsibility to government





Web Continuity – capture II

- Automated seeding of crawls and capture of preservation copies via two workflows:
- Harvesting workflow, crawls are seeded, and progress of harvesting and QA processes are recorded in the database through the exchange of a series of XML messages via FTP between TNA and the European Archive, who carry out web archiving under contract
- Preservation workflow, enables ARC files to be ingested into The National Archives Digital Object Store, once harvesting process is complete



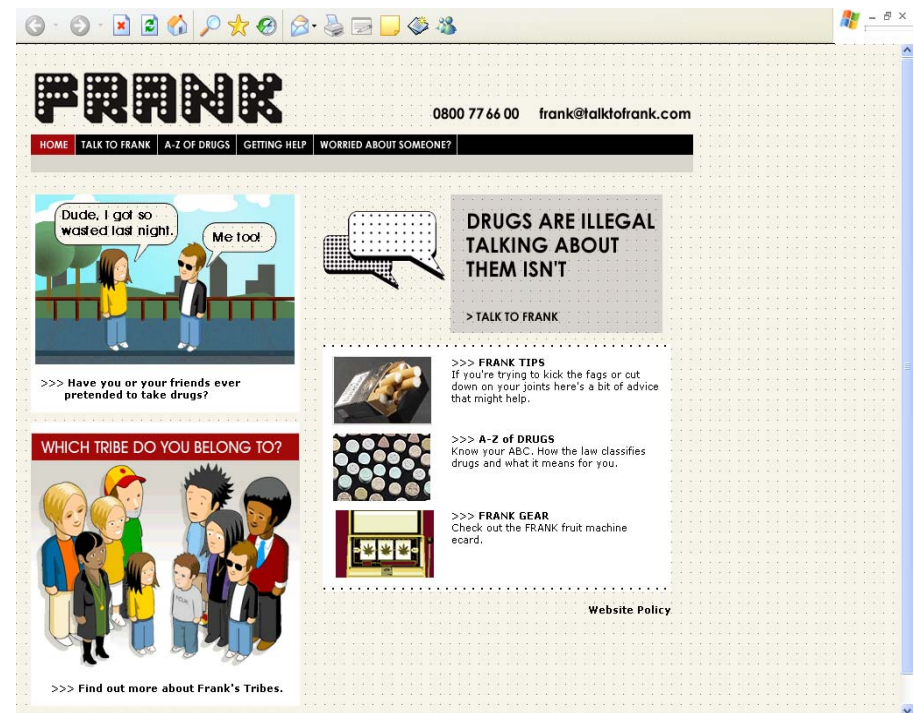
Web Continuity – capture II

- Promoting use of XML sitemaps
- Benefits live website users as well as helping the archiving process; ministerial backing
- Training in partnership with Third Party provider
- Guidance provided
- Installation of sitemap generation software on government web servers – requires support from senior government
- Practical implementation – will be used to augment the initial gather rather than to drive the crawl



Web Continuity – links persistence

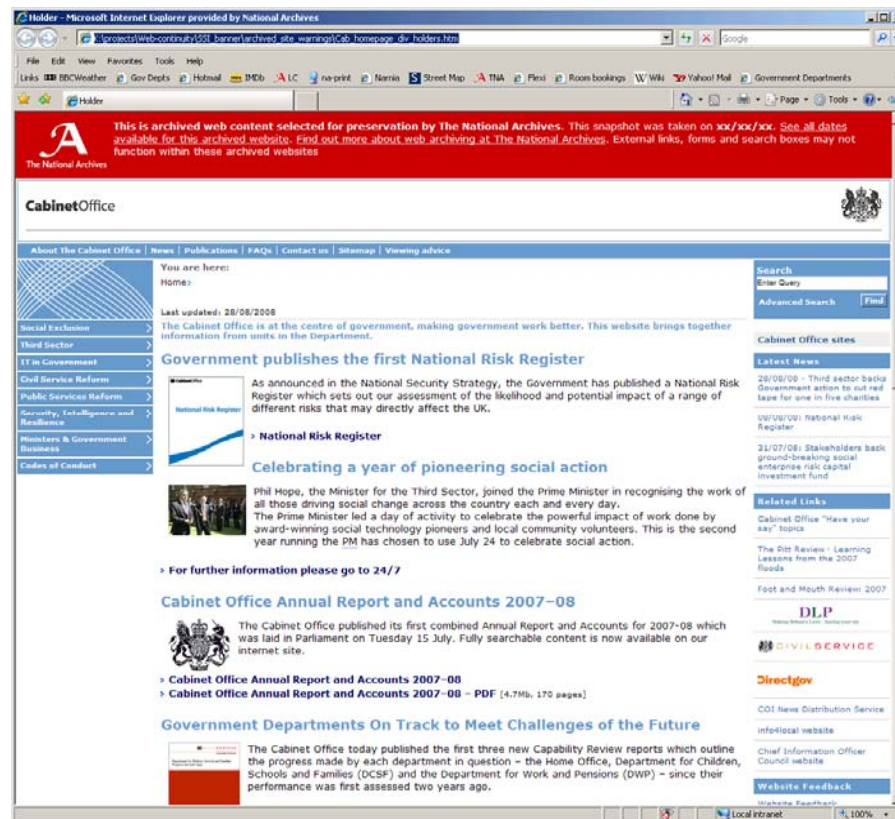
- Configuration of open source software
- Apache and Microsoft IIS Web Servers
- Enables users to be redirected to web archive instead of receiving a 404 Page Not Found error; does not replace existing redirects on live websites
- Will need to be installed on government web servers





Web Continuity – links persistence - implications

- Brings together different audiences
- Archived websites have:
 - historical value
 - current value
 - value in preserving integrity of network as a whole
- Introduces temporal dimension – brings longevity to the web, but also needs to be clearly signposted – new presentation and branding, including a TNA URL

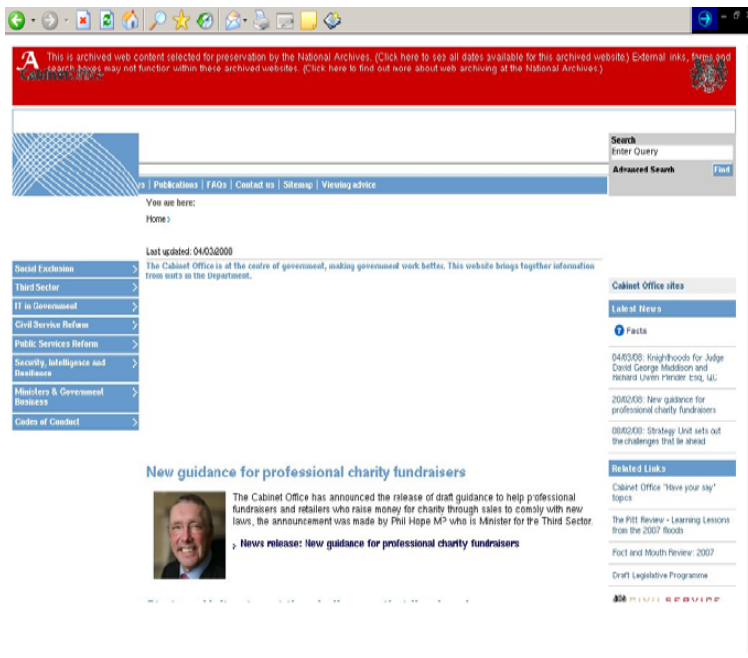




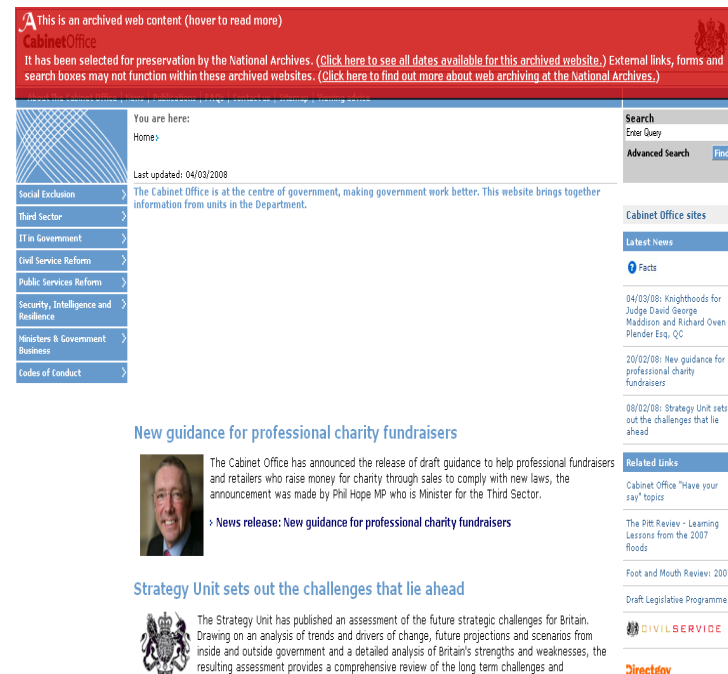
Web Continuity – Presentation issues

- Several attempts at producing a banner:

Using Iframes:



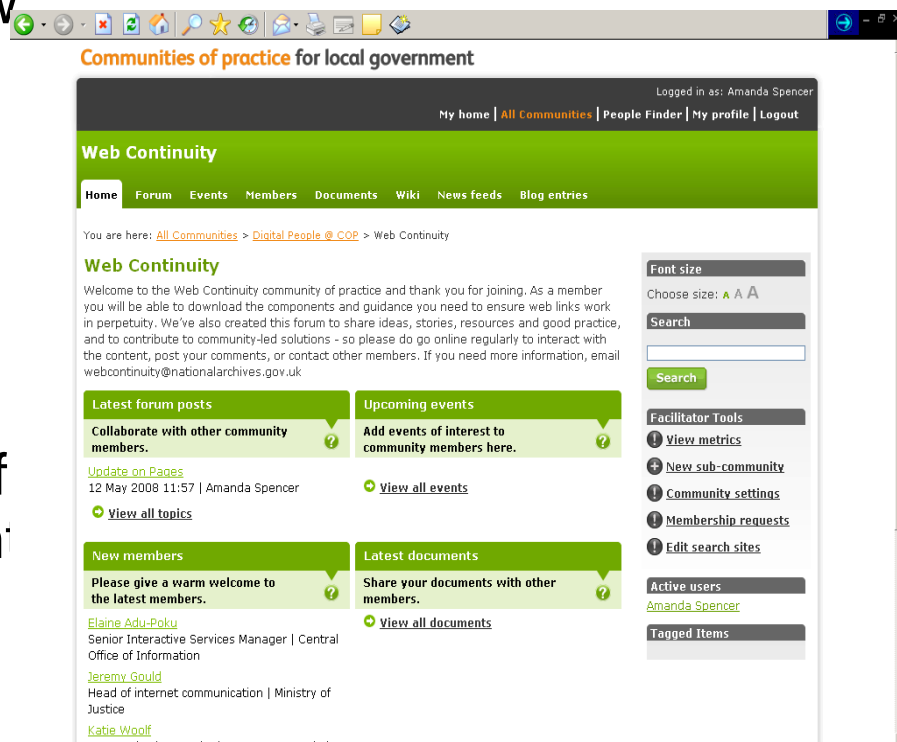
Using CSS overlay:





Practical Implementation

- Implementation across government has required new approach to sharing information and different technical support model
- Collaborative platform established
- Guidance for web and e-comms communities – part of Transformational Government Web standards
- Regular monitoring
- Different groups of stakeholders involved at The National Archives





Timelines

- **November 2007 – April 2008** Feasibility studies
- **May – November 2008** Development work at The National Archives, website archiving programme scaled up
- **November 2008** Solution delivered to government, software and guidance available, monitoring in place



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Any Questions?



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