Because *Becoming a Trusted Digital Repository* is framed around ISO 16363, which is in turn based on the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) reference model, it shares the strengths and limitations of those frameworks. OAIS is a useful model with components (AIPs, SIPs, DIPs, designated communities and so forth) that help us design and discuss digital repositories. However, because OAIS's audience is wider than just the archival community, the model lacks some of the theoretical perspectives of that discipline. This is apparent, for example, in the way ISO 16363 defines 'trustworthiness' as meeting expectations of a repository's 'designated community', in contrast with traditional archival theory where trust derives from maintaining the integrity, reliability and evidential qualities of records and recordkeeping systems. All this is merely to say that while ISO 16363 (and *Becoming a Trusted Digital Repository*) contains important content, it may not be sufficient for designing or proving digital archives, and we should also look to other relevant standards such as ISO 15489 and ISO 16175 in these exercises.

The other area in which I felt *Becoming a Trusted Digital Repository* was lacking was in having concrete examples or model answers to illustrate the different sections of the standard. But this is perhaps an area for praise, rather than criticism. ISO 16363 is so new that no audit has yet taken place and, by producing this module, Steve Marks and the Society of American Archivists are helping to ensure that audits will happen (and hopefully illustrate future editions of this module), and are advancing the rigour, accountability and trustworthiness of digital archives practice.

Dr Richard Lehane
State Records New South Wales

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Cultural Heritage Information: Access and Management, edited by Ian Ruthven and GG Chowdhury, iResearch series, London, Facet, 2015, 360 pp., £64.95, ISBN 979 1 856049 30 6

I have been dropping in and out of this book for the past few months, tasting a chapter here and a chapter there. As with the curate's egg, parts of it are excellent, but I am not sure that the sum is greater than the parts.

The book is the first in Facet Publications' new iResearch series. Facet is the publishing arm of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals and this series is intended as a vehicle for publishing peer-reviewed articles to encourage research and scholarly debate among information studies academics and professionals. The editors and contributors are a veritable who's who of library and information communication technology researchers and academics, with a sprinkling of other professions. The editors, Ian Ruthven and Gobinda Chowdhury, are senior UK academics at the universities of Sheffield and Northumbria respectively, with common interests in information seeking and retrieval. The contributors come from around the world – the UK, the USA and Canada, from Japan, South Africa and Germany. They all bring with them considerable expertise and experience in the world of online information management.

The first provocation is in the title – cultural heritage information. While cultural heritage is itself well defined in the introduction and first chapter, cultural heritage information is not. The editors and contributors swing between digitisation of cultural heritage objects, information systems and services for describing and accessing cultural heritage, and management of digitised

content. At the end of the day, my overwhelming feeling was that cultural heritage information is digitised content from a range of heritage sites and institutions.

Chapter 1, by Ruthven and Chowdhury, introduces the concepts of cultural heritage and information resource management, and provides an overview to the structure of the book. Chapter 2, by Chris Alen Sula, introduces digital humanities as a context in which cultural heritage information resources are created, used and reused. Chowdhury and Melissa Terras, in chapters 3 and 4, provide some well-written advice on developing digitisation programs, from policies and procedures, to appropriate technologies for capture and maintenance. Of the chapters in the book, it is these two to which I turned most frequently, and which will be of benefit to practitioners commencing or reviewing a digitisation program.

The need for good metadata is discussed in chapter 5, by Shigeo Sugimoto et al., looking at a range of projects, from books to manga to community heritage information, such as that created following the 2011 Japanese earthquake. Chapter 6, by Lighton Phiri and Hussein Suleman, looks at simple models for information system architecture, including the preservation of information, without a mention of the Open Archival Information System (it's not even in the index), which may be useful to those looking for an introduction to this topic. Chapters 7 and 8 (Sudhatta Chowdhury, and Juliane Stiller and Vivien Petras) look at information-seeking behaviours, and user interactions with online systems. Stiller and Petras provide a nice, simple explanation of how search and browse are understood and used. Ali Shiri, in chapter 9, looks at linked data and the semantic web, and introduces the Simple Knowledge Organisation System, which, along with .csv and .xml formats, is a way of arranging and sharing data. The chapter provides a good basis for developing more knowledge in these key areas. Chapter 10, by Paul Clough et al., provides a case study on the way in which these ideas come together and are implemented within the PATHS (Personalised Access To cultural Heritage Spaces) project, which is funded by the European Commission. Finally, Professor Chowdhury returns to look at the sustainability of all these endeavours, through the lenses of economic, environmental and social sustainability. The figures cited for the energy consumption and CO2 footprint of the average Google search and YouTube download will send many readers back to paper!

I have to confess, when I first got the book, I was thinking of it more as a textbook for students, and in this I was disappointed. Nevertheless, as a vehicle for provoking more thought and discussion about matters relating to information sciences and the digital world, it more than achieves its aim.

Lise Summers

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Encyclopedia of Archival Science, edited by Luciana Duranti and Patricia C Franks, Lanham, MD, Rowman & Littlefield, 2015, x + 454 pp., USD$125.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978 0 810888 10 4 (ebook)

According to Rowman & Littlefield's website, this is 'the first-ever comprehensive guide to archival concepts, principles, and practices'. With reservations, I would agree. It is certainly rich in A-list authors. Among others, there are entries by Terry Cook on total archives, Andrew Flinn on community archives, Larry Hackman on advocacy, Luciana Duranti on archival bond, Barbara Craig on appraisal, Richard Brown on textual records and Joan Schwartz on photographic records. Some leading Australians are there too: Chris Hurley, Kate Cumming, Frank