

# Digital Cultural Heritage – The Danish Case

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# The argument for the legal deposit law:

- 1697 – to have copies for exchange purposes
- 1781 – to create a national collection
- 1902 – to document the present for the future
- 1997 – to preserve the cultural heritage for future access

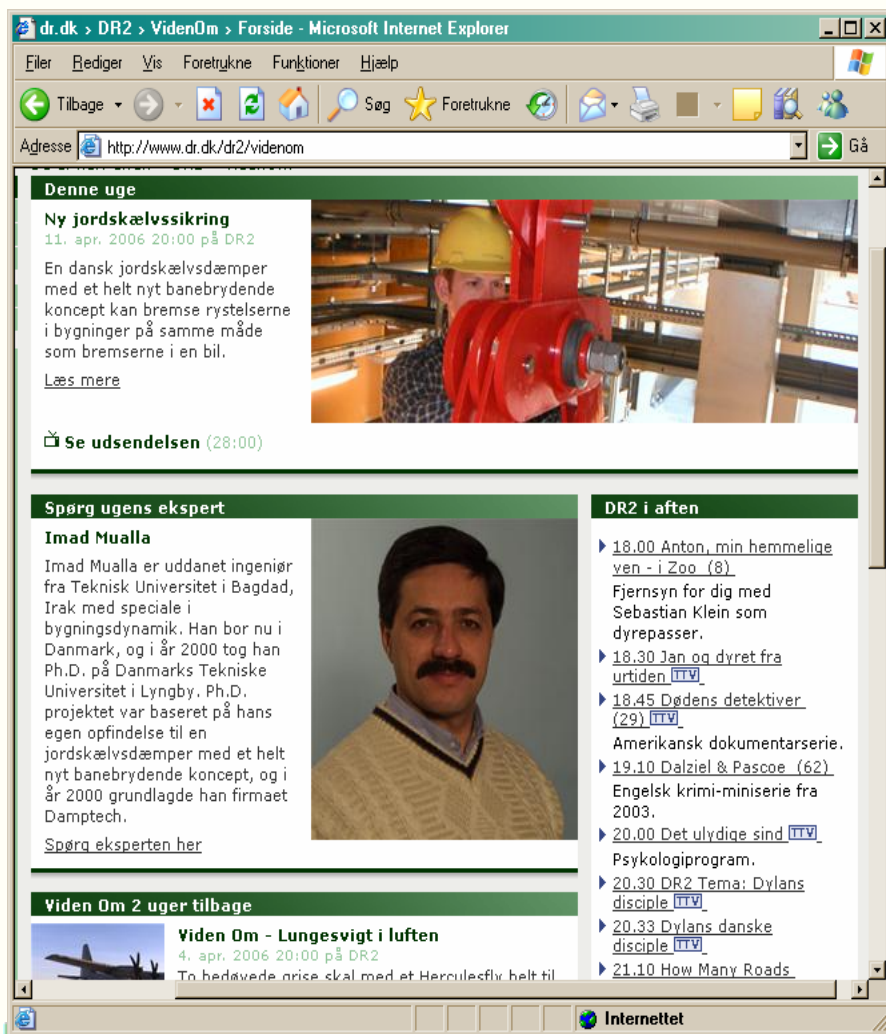
# What will future users want?

- Provide information which will allow researchers in the future to
  - Understand present day society
  - Understand the development of social changes
  - Understand values
- Justify how ideas, trends etc. developed and influenced each other
- .....

# Cultural artefacts until early 90th: Well separated and well understood:

- Newspapers, books, journals
- Music
  - Analogue form
- Film/Video
  - VHS
- Radio and Television
  - Broadcast

# The society today – Media convergence



- Internet
  - Online newspapers, books and journals
  - Blog
  - Wiki
  - Preprint servers
  - Open access
  - Games
- Radio/Television broadcast, podcast, online available
- .....
- Media convergence: Media NOT separated – television/Internet/discussion s/Newspaper/....

# Process of changing the Legal deposit to include New Media material

- Revision of the legal deposit law in 1997 to include static documents
- Work toward the 2005 version (2000 – 2004) by KB and SB:
  - International conference in 2001
  - 2 pilot projects run by the two national libraries
  - A governmental publication on ”preserving the Danish digital cultural heritage” (2003)
  - A report to the ministry of culture (2004) outlining
    - Budget 6,5 mio. for implementation, 4,3 mio. for continuous running costs
- 2004-2005: Implementation of harvesting environment and set-up for digitalization of radio and television

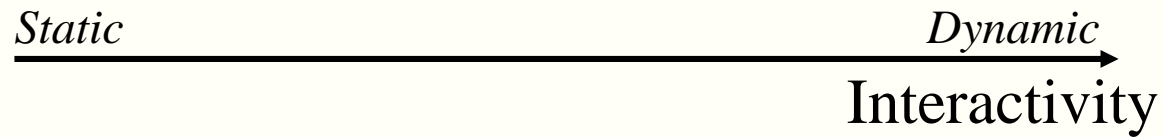
# The 2005 version of the law

- Published Danish material as before  
plus:
  - Radio and television
  - All of the Danish part of the Internet
  - Video

# Webharvesting

- Netarkivet.dk virtual organisation between
  - Royal Library in Copenhagen (KB) and State and University Library (SB)
- The decision on strategy based on experiments involving the research community

# 2 dimensions - Interactivity



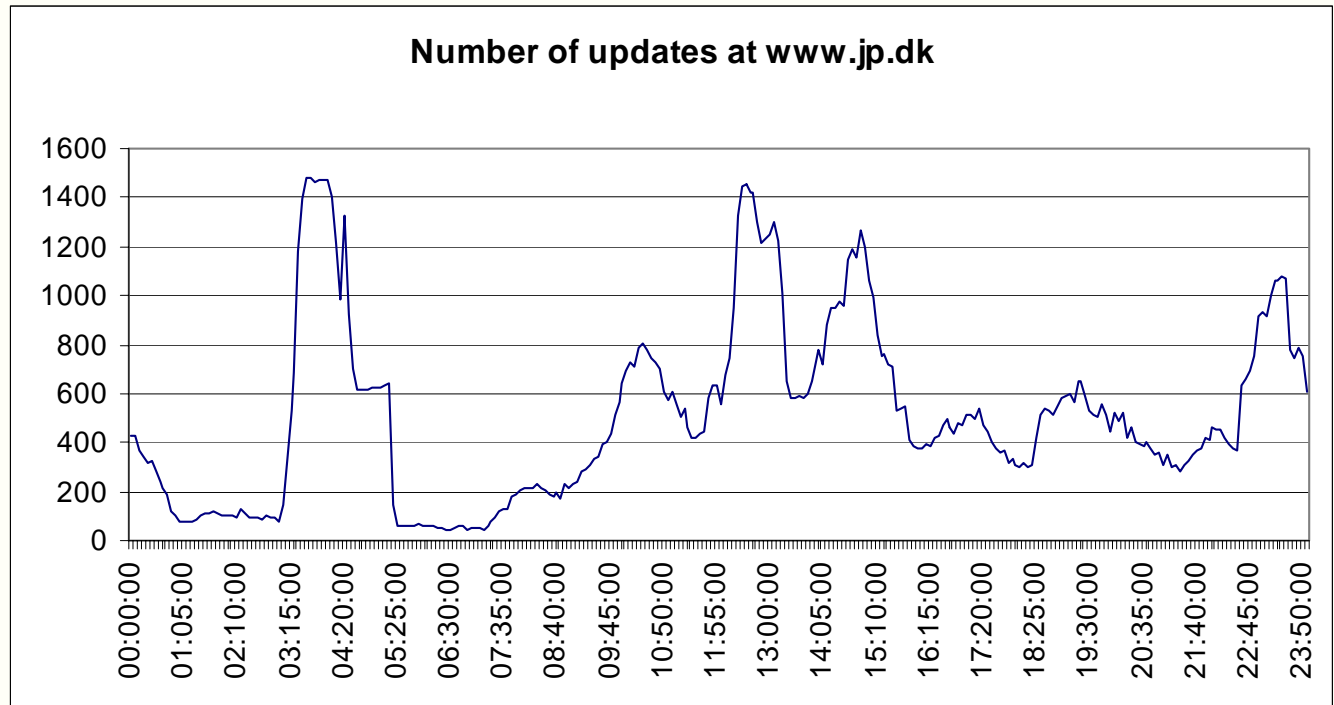
# 2 dimensions – rate of change

*Real time dialog*

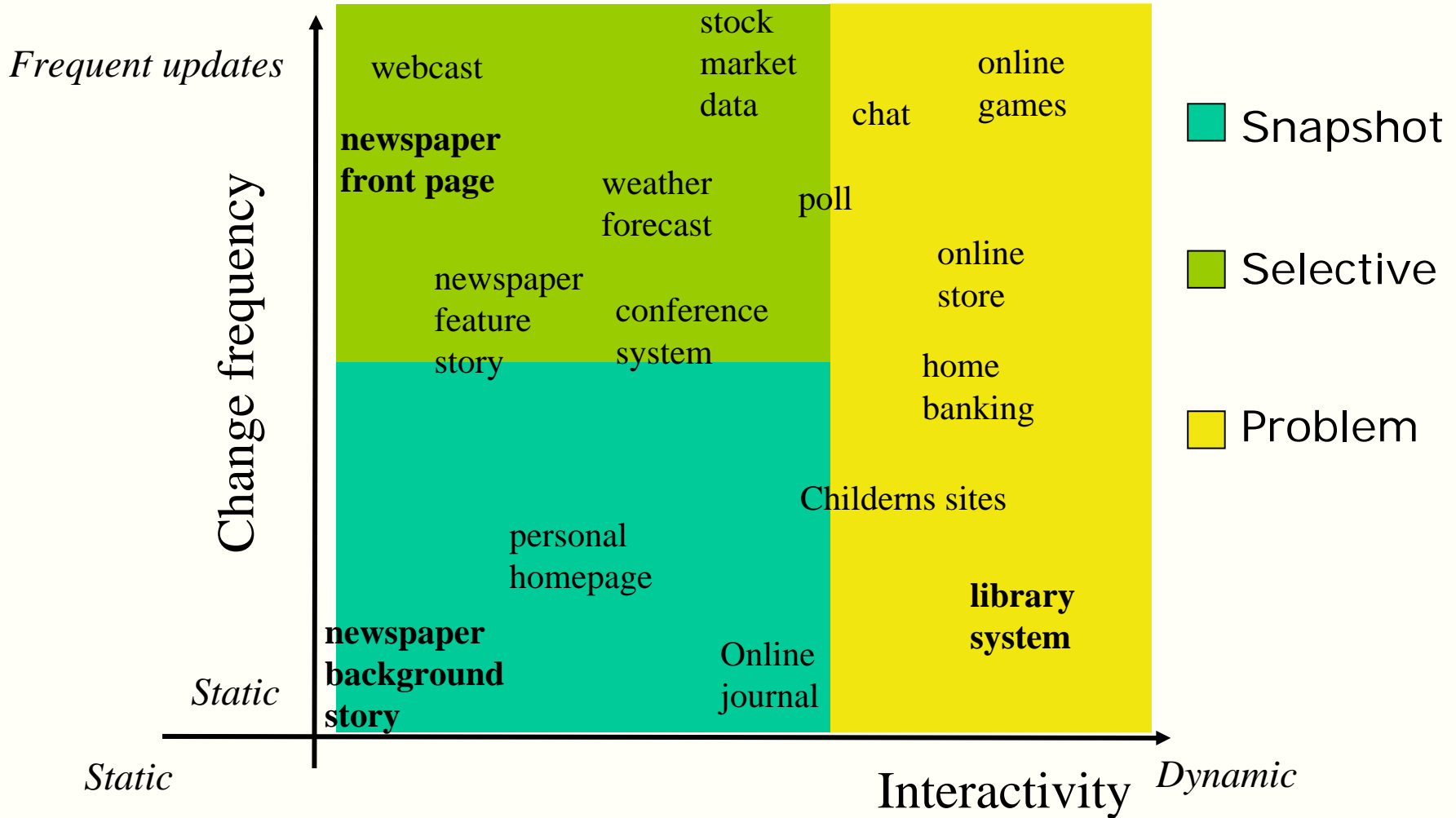
Change frequency

*Hourly Update*

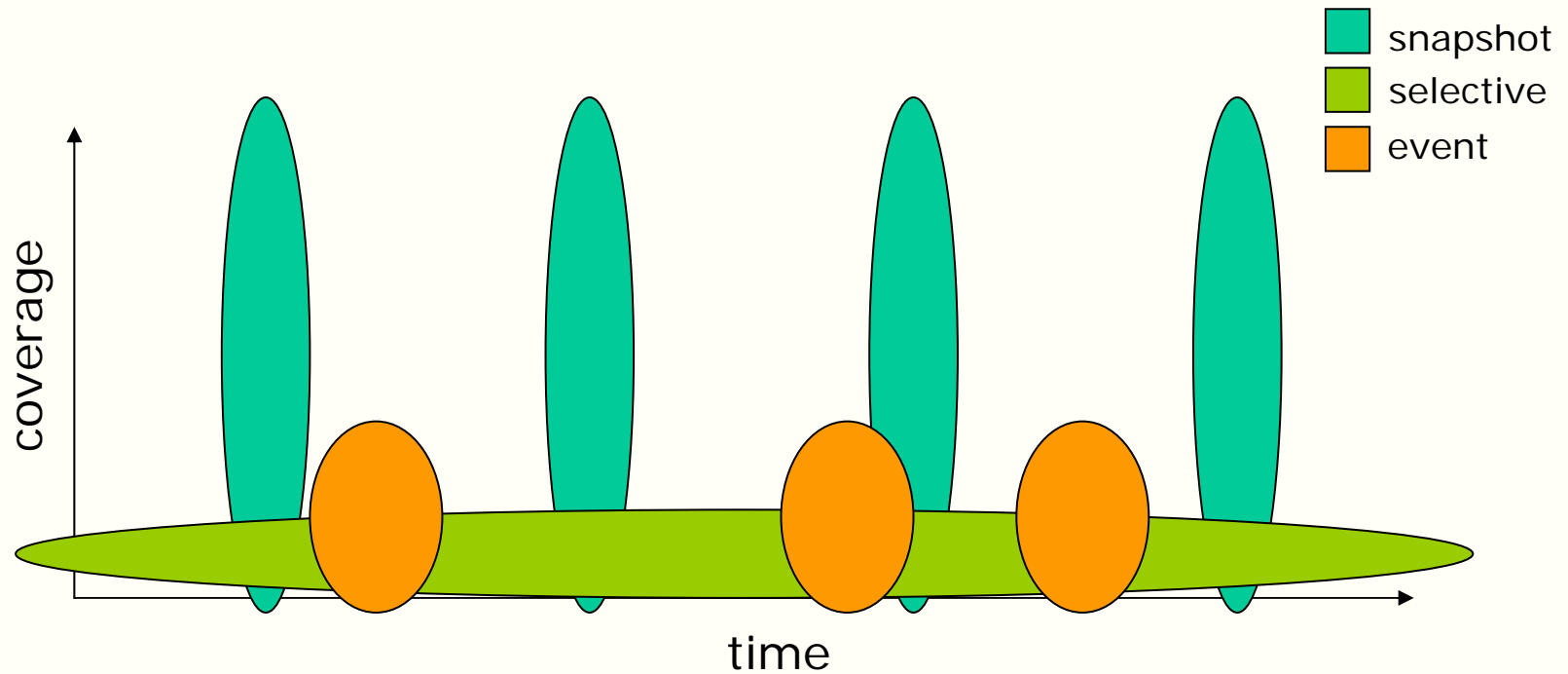
*Published, static*



# Different ingest strategies for different objects



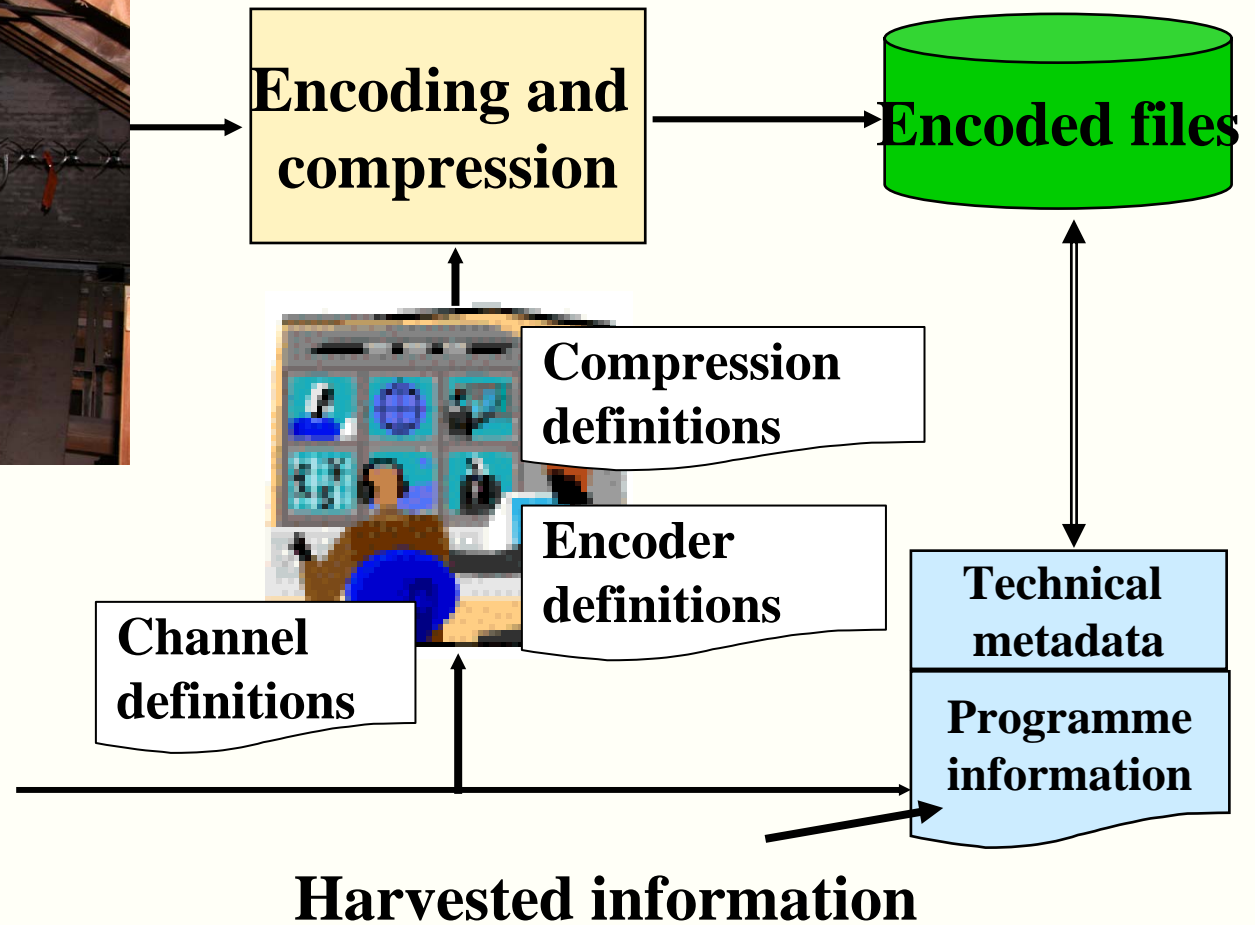
# The three strategies



# Digitalization of radio/television

- Idea is to use broadcasted (or transmitted via cable) signal.
- Get access to the published program - Ritzau
- Tape all the programmes listed (and which we are responsible for storing – Danica)

# Radio and television archive

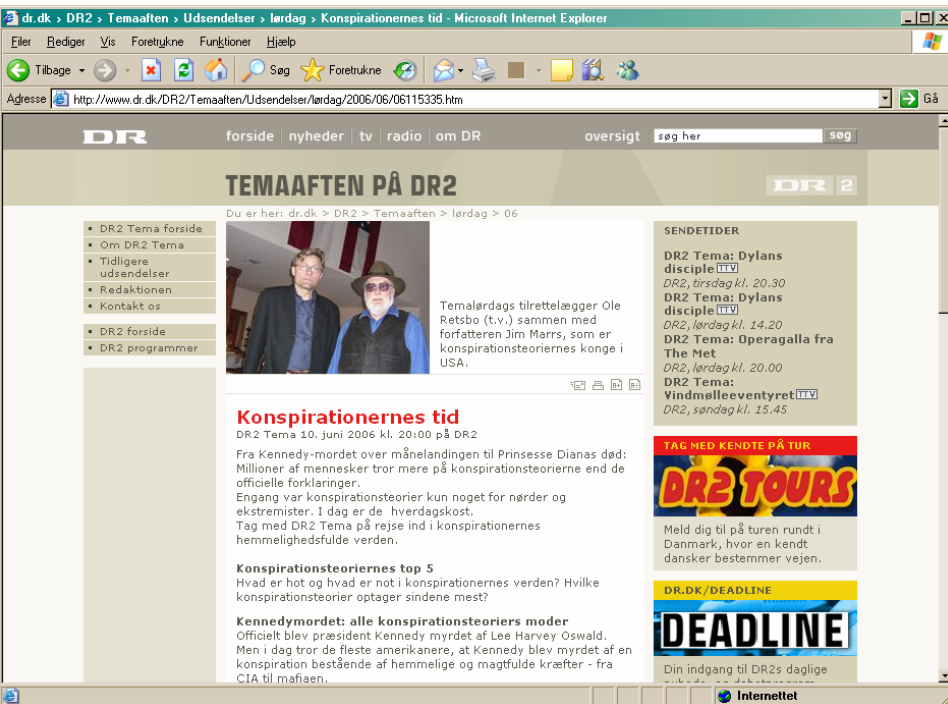


**Programmes from  
Ritzau**

# Status after one year

- In the Netarchive:
  - 20.9 Tbytes
  - approximately 700 millions of objects
- For Radio/Television:
  - 68 Tbytes
  - 59974 radio/TV programs
    - 13155 timers mpeg2 (DVD quality)
    - 21681 timers mpeg1 (VCD quality)
    - 37505 timers pcm (half-CD = 22.05kHz / 16 bits)

# Additional information/Context



- Webpage with relevant information for television
- Newspapers with reviews
- Statistical information on usage
- Link analysis – find impact

# Final remarks

- New law opens the potential for a holistic view on cultural heritage
- Division of work and responsibilities
  - Web – Royal Library (KB) and State and university library (SB)
  - Documents, books and journals – KB
  - Newspapers - SB
  - Audio – SB
  - Video – Film archive
- Future:
  - Information is both more integrated and at the same time more specialised for (portable) devices
  - Information and communication integrated
- Access – is a problem. Only access to webarchive for researchers. Access to radio/television limited.
- Preservation: Planets and DPE