

Radio Culture and Auditory Resources Infrastructure LARM Appendix 2, Project Proposal

The objective of the LARM-project is to construct a national, digital and user-driven research infrastructure, which will provide a nationally and internationally outstanding solution for preserving and maturing cultural heritage radio source material. This will enable and stimulate future radio and audio based research and knowledge dissemination in the Humanities, as well as interface with other national and international research- and archive infrastructures.

Radio and audio resources have national importance and constitute an entirely new and immensely rich field of research material, which will be of unmatched value to the Humanities. For instance, sound has grown in impact for innovation and creativity within design industries, urban planning and in everyday life, more so, it interacts with mobile media. Further, both international and national research in contemporary auditory culture grows in prominence, meaning that the cultural significance of auditory sources and history, primarily based on radio broadcast, is ripe for research.

However, historical radio and audio resources have generally been neglected as sources for common knowledge and research, either due to research traditions (humanities research is still skewed towards a reliance on print), copyright constraints or institutional practices. While visual media have diversified, but also experienced quantitative and qualitative increases and greater impact during the second half of the 20th Century, research into radio and audio culture has faded. This means that audio research has not developed coherently since its emergence in the mid-thirties. There is, for example, no detailed research within the Humanities, which covers this part of the cultural heritage, just as there is very limited research (in e.g. history, rhetoric and linguistics), which uses historical, auditory material as a source. In this respect the source material must be matured for research.

This is also in line with the strong national interests in digitizing and preserving cultural heritage. Hence, the gap between the impact of sound in contemporary culture and the history of sound may be bridged by a research infrastructure that is committed to and aimed, not only at preserving these historic sources, but also at maturing them for new knowledge and new research paradigms.

The LARM infrastructure will be directed at cultural heritage sources for radio in particular. This part of the cultural heritage is found in the archives of the Danish Broadcast Corporation (DR), in State Media Collection based at the State and University Library (SB) as well as in local archives - mainly museums such as The Danish Media Museum (DMM). The existent analogue and digitized collections of radio resource material at DR represents a unique, collected, cultural history from one of the oldest broadcasting services in the world. The collections are not only comparable to other international broadcasting corporations, but unique among these in the coverage of cultural and political history.

The research infrastructure will encourage and support the use of radio resource materials in such fields as linguistics, media studies, ethnology and auditory culture. It will enable basic and applied research in areas such as:

- The aesthetics of radio
- The reception of radio
- The everyday culture of radio
- The radio as a nation- and identity building medium
- Public broadcast institutions
- Radio and popular culture
- The validity of radio as source to the political history
- Radio and technology

Besides the maturation of the research infrastructure for radio and audio resources, the LARM-project will result in new and advanced user-driven research solutions associated with the infrastructure such as:

- Tools and standards for meta-dating and annotation of radio and other audio material
- Implementation of web 2.0 social solutions (wikis, folksonomies) for the development of coherent terminologies and taxonomies for sound, audio media, formats and genres
- Federated searching and interactive search tools
- Tools for resource and knowledge exchange
- Interoperability between national research infrastructures through national and international standards

The development of national infrastructure for research on radio and audio material will be based upon the existing Danish Research Network, FSK (www.fsknet.dk). In this way, the consortium will benefit from acknowledged copyright solutions. In addition, the infrastructure will connect researchers to the national archives of radio and data resources to be used in research and knowledge dissemination.

Please note that the virtual infrastructure of LARM includes the technical infrastructure, copyright agreements, the construction of a digital national bibliography of radio programmes, repositories and additional web 2.0 developed terminologies and taxonomies.

Mission and vision

The *mission* of the LARM-project is to develop and construct a national, digital and user-driven research infrastructure that will contribute to the preservation and use of the cultural heritage of Danish radio and audio resources. Digitization of the Danish cultural heritage has become a national issue with a high priority with regard to access and dissemination. This is supported by the Media agreement for 2007-10 from the Danish Government and the recent Cultural Heritage

Report¹ published by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Digitization of radio resources and accessibility through national research infrastructures such as LARM represent a possibility to develop a significant part of this heritage and to mature it for new generations of knowledge producers. The very possibility of listening to radio sources will trigger insights and new research practices, but also further exiting forms of research and knowledge dissemination.

By establishing a national research infrastructure of audio material, the *vision* of the LARM-project is to contribute to stronger and more coherent European efforts in the field. This is in line the report on research infrastructures of 2006: *The European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructure* (ESFRI), which states that: "Digitizing the products of human culture and society poses intrinsic problems of complexity and scale. [...]Today, *the social sciences and humanities are however hampered by the fragmentation of the scientific information space*. Data, information and knowledge are scattered in space and divided by language, cultural, economic, legal and institutional barriers." Digitisation of cultural heritage sources is a task that in scope, complexity and media variation requires a coordinated effort - nationally as well as internationally - to become coherent. In turn, this will increase research intensity and improve research quality as well as the possibility of performing comparative studies between Denmark and other countries on the development of auditory history and culture.

To sum up, the mission and vision of the infrastructure are:

- to ensure research access to Danish radio and cultural heritage resources through the construction of a technical and national infrastructure in correspondence with legal agreements
- to mature radio and audio source material through the construction of a digital national bibliography of Danish radio and the development of research specific tools and solutions for research
- to strengthen existing research milieus and to further the growing research field of auditory culture
- to strengthen research dissemination within the field of radio
- to contribute methodologies and tools for the benefit of other users and materials in the future
- to enable and contribute to the international research and archive infrastructures

Collaboration

LARM is anchored in a consortium of leading research and cultural institutions, all bound to cultural heritage – including its maintenance, accessibility and dissemination. The consortium consists of The University of Copenhagen (KU), Roskilde University (RUC), The University of Aarhus (UA), Aalborg University (AAU), University of Southern Denmark (SDU), The Royal School of Library and Information Science (DB), The Danish Broadcasting Cooperation (DR), The State and University Library (SB), The Danish Research Net (FSK) and Denmark's Media Museum (DMM). The organisational framework for the LARM research infrastructure is described in the Appendix 3.

¹ Kulturministeriet. Digitalisering af kulturarven: Endelig rapport fra Digitaliseringsudvalget (april 2009). http://www.kum.dk/graphics/kum/downloads/Publikationer/Digitalisering%20af%20kulturarven/Digitalisering_af_Kulturarven_2009.pdf

The 2006 establishment of a pilot project research collection of copy tapes from DR-ARC at KU for research use (Mini-LARM) will present a heuristic guide for the future collaboration between archives and institutions. The Members' Board of the Mini-LARM archive have representatives from KU, RUC and DR, which have served a wide range of researchers and students at KU and RUC. Interdisciplinary seminars and cooperation within the framework of mini-LARM and the archive's geographical proximity to the research milieus of KU have intensified the research environment for radio and auditory culture at The Faculty of Humanities (KU). In addition, this has engendered a vibrant milieu of young researchers (PhDs, Post.doc's and Research Assistants). First level recruitment is made possible through self-directed learning performed by graduate students in collaboration between KU and DR, which supplements a number of courses in radio- and sound dissemination formats at the universities.

The present LARM-consortium will collaborate on specific sub-projects (work-packages) in the overall LARM-project. Methods, results and tools developed in research environments during the project period will be made accessible in a digital repository and toolbox for the benefit of all partners, hence the polytechnic character of the consortium will be strengthened – one of the key success parameters of the project.

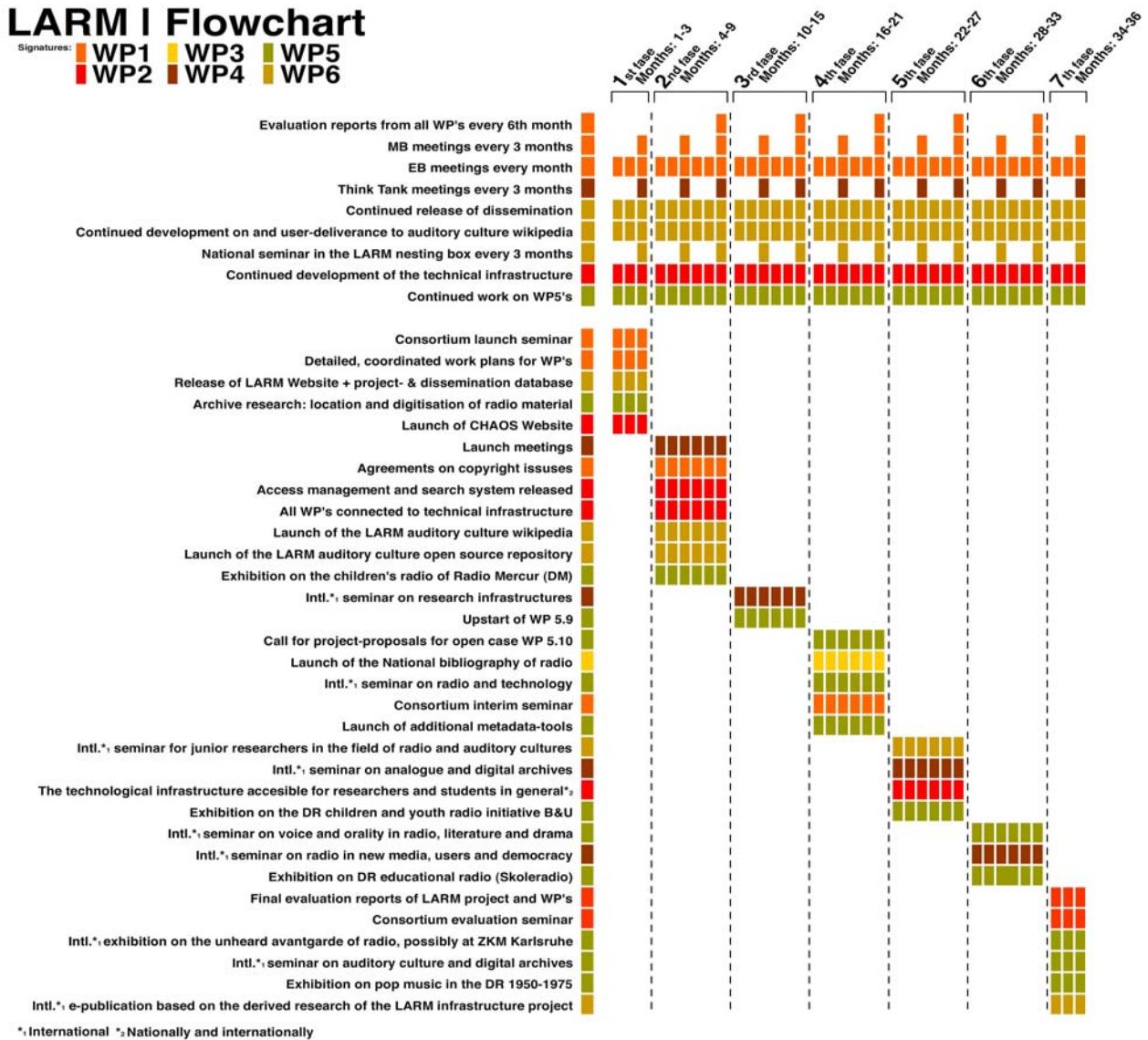
Milestones

The overall timeframe comprises seven phases, with milestones at 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, 33 and 36 months. The timeframe for the individual WP's may deviate from the main milestones of the project (the individual milestones are outlined below). To ensure the best possible exchange between technical development, research needs and research methodological solutions, each milestone will be documented through reports to the infrastructure Members Board.

In the first phase, detailed work plans for the WPs will be developed. The overall basis for the technical infrastructure will be secured. Copyright solutions based on licensing are sought. Existent research environments are consolidated and expanded locally as well as nationally. A website for the LARM community is developed. Identification and digitisation of radio source material for use in the development and testing of search and indexing tools will be initiated. Studies on demand are performed.

In the second phase the technical infrastructure will be developed further. Development will continue in **the fourth, fifth and sixth phases**. In addition, tools for meta-dating are developed and tested, digitisation and meta-dating will continue, wiki's and repositories take form and the development of formats for knowledge dissemination will be initiated and evolved. **The seventh phase** marks the completion of the project goals. The functions and content of the infrastructure and the overall project will be valuated. See flow chart below.

Fig 1.



Work packages

The sub-projects of the infrastructure mission are divided into 6 main work-packages (WPs), 5 of which are sub-divided into a number of smaller work packages. The overall structure of the project is illustrated by the WP-diagram below

WP1 is dedicated to **overall coordination and management**. The day-to-day project manager will ensure communication within the project (Main-Coordinator and Research Director, The Members Board and Executive Board) but also between the infrastructure project and the Ministry of Research. The Project Manager and the Executive Board will ensure that all WPs follow milestone plans for delivery. In collaboration with the WP-leaders, the coordinator will set up Quality Assurance measures for all deliverances and make sure that the project runs smoothly.

Fig 2. Structure of the LARM project²:

WP1: Project Management (WP-manager: Bente Larsen)			
1.2 Copyright (WP-manager: Harald von Hielmcrone)			
WP2: Technology WP-manager: Ivan Dehn, FSK			
2.1 Archives Transfer	2.2 Ingest and Storage	2.3 Tools	
2.4 Web and Saas	2.5 Webservices and Local Platform	2.6 Operation and Support	
WP3: Development of a national bibliography on radio , WP-manager: Tonny Skovgård Jensen, SB			
WP 4: Think Tanks , WP-manager: Marianne Ping Huang			
4.1 Archives WPM: Marianne Huang	4.2 Users and the public sphere	4.3. Technology	4.4 Research infrastructures WPM: Jette Hyldegaard
WP 5: Cases (WP-manager: Ib Poulsen)			
5.0 Overall metadata-framework, seeking behaviour and interaction design (WP-manager Jette Hyldegård)			
5.1 Design and evaluation of information architecture and interaction design (selected cases) (WPM: Jette Hyldegård)		5.2 Language politics and language variations (WPM: Frans Gregersen)	
5.3 Radio for children and youth (The B&U case) (WPM: E Granly Jensen)		5.4 The unheard avantgarde (WPM: Morten Søndergaard)	
5.5 Formation and information (WPM: Ib Poulsen)		5.6 Radio orality (WPM: Bente Larsen)	
5.7 Radio on new platforms (WPM: Per Jauert)		5.8 Radio syntax (WPM: Jacob Kreutzfeldt)	
5.9 Pop music (WPM: Morten Michelsen)		5.10 Open case (WPM: xx)	
WP6: Dissemination and recruitment (WPM)			
6.1 LARM website and project database (WPM:)	6.2 Development of dissemination formats (WPM:)	6.3 Nesting box (WPM:)	

² For detailed WP project descriptions, see www.larm.hum.ku.dk (user name: Infrastructure, password: RCARI)

The **Copyright issues** are the main focus of **WP 1.2**. Clearing of copyright is essential to the project. The main parts of the materials to be used are from the 20th century and will therefore be copyright protected. Being responsible for the State Media Archive, the State and University Library (SB) has experience in negotiating agreements with the copyright holders in providing access to audiovisual materials, especially for research, teaching, and study purposes in further and higher education. Clearing of copyright in the LARM project will represent a new development based on online loans, but be in continuation of SB's existing agreement with the collecting society Copydan. Further, a recent revision (June 2008) of the Danish Copyright Act will make it possible to negotiate extended collective license agreements. The intention is to negotiate a business model which - as far as possible - will be scalable, so that it can include other materials in the infrastructure, also after the project period.

WP2 is responsible for the technical infrastructure of the LARM project. The focus within the project will be audio material and the chosen case studies of LARM. The infrastructure will be designed with special attention to the researchers and students at the institutions participating in the project. The infrastructure will provide access to the relevant parts of SB's archive, where the materials from DR will be made available. It will develop and provide a dynamic access platform, Cultural Heritage Archives Open System (CHAOS), which will support all the basic functions needed by the users. CHAOS will be built on the existing Edumedia platform: www.edumedia.dk, developed by the FSK, SB and DR, the participants in WP2

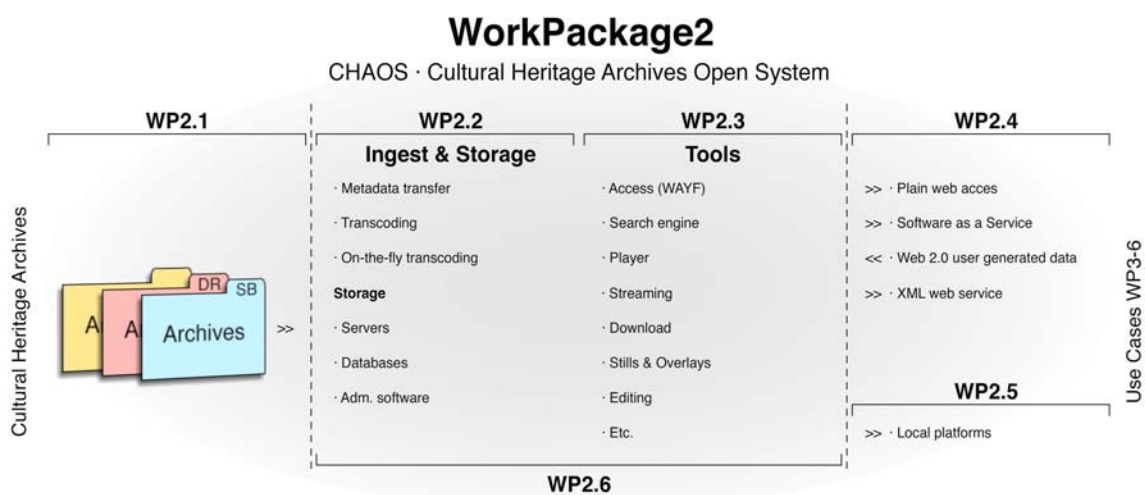


Fig 2. The infrastructure and development work in WP2

Each of the 3 participants in WP2 will appoint a team member as coordinator. The coordinators form a project management group for WP2, **WP2.0**, that maintain a project plan within the iterative framework. The group is

responsible for communication and interaction with the remaining LARM work packages, assuring a flexible and reliable IT-delivery supporting the entire project.

WP2.1 is responsible for transforming the digital content from the archives to the CHAOS platform. This will be metadata as well as the media files in transcoded form to the formats legally allowed and as needed by the users. The transfer may be upfront, batch occasionally or dynamic on the fly dependent on capacity of the system and response time considerations.

WP2.2 is responsible for the architecture and establishment of the basic system for CHAOS with servers, storage, system software and database systems. Here experiences of SB's current Digital Object Management System (DOMS) will be taken into account. This system is built around the Open Source repository software Fedora Commons <http://www.fedora-commons.org>, which is used in several similar projects around the world. The hosting of the system is under the responsibility of SB as the institution that by Danish law is allowed to provide the cultural heritage content to the media research community. This may imply some synergy and cost saving, especially in the storage area, as SB's archive already has a large capacity in the Petabyte range. In addition to the basic functions of the platform made available in WP2.2, a number of special functions are required and delivered by **WP 2.3**. Up front, the following have been identified: *Identity and Access Management* (WAYF, www.wayf.dk, will be used but some special support for walk-in users - e.g. IP-number validation - is required), an *advanced search system* to the entire pool of content, standard access functions such as *players, streaming* and *download*. Also, tools that collect user generated data are part of the plan, thus offering the possibility of supporting web 2.0 social technology, collecting information into user created folksonomies. Access management and search system are released early in the project. Special tools are made available in steps according to project plan.

A simple website is provided by **WP2.4** as the obvious mechanism for providing access to the content of the search system, while identity and access management is provided by **WP2.3**. This will be available early on in the project. New business and architectural concepts have emerged during the last few years. Among these is the concept of Software as a Service (SaaS), where applications are not installed on the local computer, but made available by internet access to a network-based service. A well-known example of SaaS is Google Apps. With SaaS, the security for protected content can be enforced better as all programs applied are provided by the central environment. Other advantages include better possibilities for collaboration between groups working with the same material. Further releases of the website will include ever more SaaS based services.

WP2.5 will analyse and maintain a list of recommended applications that are already in use or can be acquired and used locally by the researchers and institutions that take part in the project. Where possible, Open Source or shareware programs will be included in the list, made available early on in the project. In addition many of the functions provided by the CHAOS solution will be offered as SOAP XML-webservices. This will allow local IT-literate sites to integrate the functions of CHAOS conveniently into the local infrastructure.

Operation and support are the main tasks of **WP 2.6**. The production platform will be the responsibility of SB. Support will be provided through SB's helpdesk. The service will be extended with new or updated elements as the

development process advances. A testing and quality assurance process will be applied before new releases roll out and, in accordance with the standard DS484 security procedures, which are already in place at SB.

The only way for media researchers to navigate large amounts of digitized radio programmes is to have an index with proper metadata. Such an index is in effect a national bibliography for radio programmes containing information on every programme broadcasted in Denmark since the start of Statsradiofonien (The National Radio, later DR) in 1925. The purpose of **WP3** is to establish the data for such a database by collecting and integrating basic information at programme level. The purpose of this project is to collect data regarding radio programmes from DR, incl. the nine regional DR channels. The database will be prepared to contain the same kind of data from other radio stations and TV programmes. The information needed does exist, but mainly in print, wherefore digitization will be complicated. The database is expected to be available for users in the fourth phase of the project.

During the construction of the LARM infrastructure, exchange and updating of knowledge must be formalised. The Think Tanks of the **WP4** are inter-disciplinary settings for discussing new perspectives, development of methods and tools or contextualisation of common issues in the LARM project. They are intended to have an international scope - one possibility is to invite leading researchers or specialist within the field of digital archives and infrastructures. Another is to partake in research travels outside Denmark. As part of knowledge sharing, each of the think tanks will be obliged to arrange a seminar on a central topic for the LARM community.

WP5 consists of one general WP and eleven specific WPs, all developed in order to qualify as well as challenge the technical infrastructure. Researchers from a broad variety of research fields in the humanities will deliver user-driven and qualified tools and research results that will contribute to the development and maturation of the research infrastructure. Each of the WPs also represents (a) specific research perspective(s) or focuses on a specific aspect of radio and audio material. Each WP5 focuses upon clusters of radio sources from different periods of radio history, stored in different formats, thereby drawing attention to the diversity and richness of the cultural heritage pertaining to radio. One point of uncertainty in describing auditory culture is the development of a common, conceptual apparatus or a philology applicable to various disciplines. Such a philology may on a smaller scale, be developed on the basis of the work on describing conducted by the WP5's

WP 5.0 is a general work-package with primarily an information science perspective. WP 5.0 seeks to analyse and identify general needs and information seeking behaviour among humanistic researchers in order to gain access to and benefit from the cultural heritage of radio and audio material. A central research question is: What requirements to metadata will the result of the initial analysis imply, what metadata exists already, and what additional metadata is needed, how should a tool for meta-dating (professional and user-generated) and searching be designed to serve and adapt to specific research needs and behaviours? The development of metadata and search facilities in relation to radio and audio material is a prerequisite for the specific cases in WP 5. In this way WP 5.0 bridges the technical layer (WP 2), the white programmes (WP 3) and the research cases from the humanities (WP 5).

The information science research perspective is continued in **WP 5.1** by focusing upon selected researchers and research domains, their specific needs and search behaviour. In addition, WP 5.1 seeks to investigate in which way the

information architecture and interaction design may qualify and add value to the specific researchers' access to and use of the digitized radio and audio cultural heritage in research. Test collections with specific semantic tools will be developed and evaluated with the above research interests in mind. The test collection will be based on one of the largest collections in DR, the DAT-tape-collection (radio broadcasts: 1989-2005), which will be digitized along the project period

The aim of the **WP 5.2** is to register the language forms represented in the programmes of DR, especially the language forms of the anchors in news programmes – the most authoritative programmes in radio³. Radio has very seldom been used as a source in the field of sociolinguistics. The study of historical changes in language forms in public service radio will, however, be a useful tool for future comparative analyses of standardisation processes in the Danish language. As part of the analysis, the oral language used on the radio is transferred to a well-tested transcript format adapted to the standardisation norms of the European Humanities research infrastructure CLARIN. This transcript format can easily be implemented into other research fields.

Programmes produced in the children's and youth department in DR (the B&U), 1967-1999, mark a unique, politically engaged documentation of adolescent and youth cultures. Access will bring new insights to the researchers in this field. In **WP 5.3**, clusters of the B&U material (programmes from 1974, 1984, 1994) will be located and made accessible through qualitative analyses from a media- and culture-historical perspective. The analyses will focus on the technical aspects as well the content of the radiophonic material and contribute to the media philological vocabulary for the description of auditory material. The history of B&U will be introduced to a broader public through exhibitions at the DMM, mainly directed at school children. Based on these exhibitions, didactic use of sound and web 2.0 social tools in the exhibition space will be explored and described, thereby contributing to both the mapping of user behaviour and the best practices development of dissemination formats within the infrastructure project.

WP 5.4 aims at innovation in the intersection between technology and research in the humanities. It focuses on the hidden or unheard sections of the sound archives of DR, SB, ZKM (Karlsruhe) and smaller national and international archives from an epistemological, aesthetic and archive oriented perspective. The aim is first to locate and draw attention to unknown avant-garde material in the archives of DR and other archives. This process will point to the importance of other sources of information regarding the content of the archives, such as the requisition reports found at DR. Second, the material will be introduced to international researchers as well as to the broader public through exhibitions, special platforms and information spaces using pervasive design and tangible interfaces.

In **WP 5.5** focus is upon the formative as well as the informative role of the Danish public service radio in a period where radio was the dominant electronic medium (1925 to 1960). The mission is to locate how radio talks and educational programmes for schools (Skoleradio) has influenced the building of national identity⁴ from the perspective of Cultural analyses and, furthermore, how this influence has changed over time due to changes in the conception of public

³ The WP 5.2 project is in line with the research at – and partly financed by – The National Center for Language Change in Real Time, DGCSS, www.dgcss.hum.ku.dk

⁴ The case study will thus be comparable to Paddy Scannel and David Cardiff (1991): *A Social History of British Broadcasting*. Vol. one, 1922-39. Oxford: Blackwell, and Karin Nordberg (1998): *Folkhemmets röst*. Stockholm: Symposium

service etc. The case draws attention to hitherto unheeded materials in the archives, which will be digitised, mapped for future analysis.

Central to the **WP5.6** are two aesthetic genres: literature and drama, as they are presented in the radio. The aim is firstly to describe the performative and didactic qualities of the voice and to locate the use of the voice as influenced by the technologies of radio - variations in language norms and changing ideas. Secondly, the case focuses on the impact of the voice in the presentation of literature and drama.. The analyses draw on research perspectives such as performance theory, literature didactics and cognitive analysis. Research from the humanities and technical approaches are combined in the development and use of an interactive tool for measurement and comparison of voices (frequency, volume etc.).

The **WP5.7** is concerned with radio for new platforms, such as DAB and internet (<http://www.dr.dk/radio/>). Research questions are: How do users adapt to new ways of thinking and producing radio? What is the relationship between technologies and the social use of radio? The study is threefold: 1) analysis of the policy oriented and strategic dispositions in DR in order to locate the types of programmes and flows that stimulate user interaction and to the establishment of user communities; 2) analyses of chosen analogue programmes with integrated internet dimension or supplement from other net services; 3) user analyses. The project combines social science and approaches from the humanities and is the first of its kind nationally.

The **WP5.8** is dedicated to the analysis of syntax on the radio. Syntax is used metaphorically to denote the unwritten rules for the combination of sounds used to establish meaning and coherence in radio productions. The focus is upon rhythm (the distribution of radio in time) and space (the delay of time flow). Aims are: Re-actualisation and contextualisation of historic radio material and jingles, contributions to the philology of radio and, finally, the study of the technological history of DR, based on interviews with former and present staff members – an invaluable source to the production history of the DR.

The above mentioned WP 5's will be running through out the project period. Due to its reliance on quantitative data and statistical analysis which is not available before the launch of the national radio bibliography, **WP 5.9** is expected to start up in the third phase of the period. WP 5.9 lies in continuation of two projects funded by the FKK,⁵ which focus upon pop music in the national broadcast radio, 1950-57. The mission is firstly to quantify the amount of pop music broadcast in the period (genres, flows, strategies) and, further, to register and analyse how the music was presented. The analysis combines cultural historical and music research perspectives.

In order to allow new perspectives on the cultural heritage of radio to unfold **WP5.10** is thought as an open case. A call for project proposals will be announced in the fourth phase of the project period.

Dissemination and recruitment is central tasks in **WP6**. A LARM website as well as a project database for the LARM community will be managed in **WP 6.1**. The website provides access to user-generated taxonomies, wikipeias and folksonomies as well as to the open source repository for dissertation formats, syllabuses, reports, papers, formats and MA dissertations, etc. Website, functionalities and project-database will be made accessible for researchers and students

⁵ "Danish rock culture from the 1950'es to the 1980'es" (2003) and "Sound as Art – Sound as Culture – Sound in Theory (2009-2011)

nationally and internationally. The significant interest in the dissemination of the cultural heritage of radio shown in the WP5's is mirrored in **WP6.2**, which is dedicated to the research based development of dissemination formats for auditory culture, for instance sound based formats for mobile media. **WP 6.3** serves as a nesting box for graduate students representing the first level recruitment in the emergent field of radio and audio based research.

Quality, topicality and relevance of the project

The LARM infrastructure will create a unique infrastructure and provide a much needed access to coherent radio and audio resource collections and ~~providing will provide~~ tools for research within the emerging field of radio and auditory culture; ~~it will~~. The infrastructure will enhance ~~its research~~ possibilities ~~for in~~ European and international collaborations. Only through infrastructures, such as the one suggested here, will Danish researchers receive the necessary support in their work, as digitization and accessibility to source material boosts all fields of research. It is ~~indeed~~ of greatest importance ~~to for~~ the humanities and ~~its their~~ ambitious aims in the field of cultural heritage.

The LARM infrastructure will provide conditions for developing Danish radio and culture through collaboration between the strongest partners in Denmark ~~within the field~~ (see also appendix 4). The close interaction between research and cultural heritage institutions and a large scale technological institution as FSK will secure technological, legal and indexing standards; it will generate new insights-, new research targets and projects as well as new perspectives on existing research fields. ~~It will~~ boost basic and derived research in the Humanities.

International perspectives.

The research infrastructure as well as the research it will support, is aimed at collaborations with international institutions of which many already ~~be is~~ initiated. The construction of a national research infrastructure must also aim at integration into international infrastructures, as they are described by the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures.

The ESFRI ~~recommended~~ Humanities Infrastructures, —DARIAH (Digital Infrastructure to Study the Sources of Cultural Heritage Institutions) and CLARIN (Common Language Resources and Technology) ~~do~~ both have partnerships at the Faculty of Humanities, KU, where also LARM will be anchored. LARM partner SB is partner in the European digital library, museum and archive, EUROPEANA, central to the cultural institutions of Europe. A European infrastructure comparative to LARM, in terms of the cross-institutional feature of its partners, is the German Netzwerk Mediatheken. Also worth mentioning is the European archival infrastructure for visual media, VideoActive, of which DR is a partner.

The international scope of LARM is also ~~through~~ secured through memberships of networks such as INEX (the Initiative for Evaluation of XML restrival.), DRACE (Digital Radio Cultures in Europe), IAMCR (International Association for Media and Communication Researc) and ICOM (intentional Council of Museums).

