DELIVERABLE

Project Acronym: Europeana Newspapers

Grant Agreement number: 297380

Project Title: A Gateway to European Newspapers Online

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D6.3.2   Report on Network Extensions 3

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Revision: 3.0

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Contributions: **All partners**

	Project co-funded by the European Commission within the ICT Policy Support Programme	
	Dissemination Level	
P	**Public**	**x**
C	**Confidential, only for members of the consortium and the Commission Services**	

Revision History

Revision	Date	Author	Organisation	Description
2.1	05-12-2014	Marieke Willems	LIBER	Initial draft
2.2	12-01-2015	Friedel Grant	LIBER	Proofreading, additions
2.3	15-01-2015	Melanie Imming	LIBER	Review
2.4	19-01-2015	Sieta Neuerburg	KB	Review
2.5	20-1-2015	Friedel Grant	LIBER	Further revisions
3.0	29-01-2015	Clemens Neudecker, Sandra Kobel	SBB	Internal review and final version

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1. Executive Summary

Europeana Newspapers is a 3-year project, funded by the European Commission's ICT Policy Support Programme. Its core objective is to assemble a full-text corpus of historic newspapers from libraries across Europe and to make this material freely accessible via the Europeana[1] and European Library[2] websites.

When complete, the collection will comprise 10 million historic newspaper pages and metadata related to a further 8 million pages.

In order to make this content available, the project spent the bulk of its first two years focusing on the aggregation and refinement of the newspaper content which had been selected. Publishing of the content largely occurred over the course of the third year. The availability of content in 2014 placed Work Package 6 (WP6), the working group dedicated to Dissemination and Exploitation, in a strong position to increase its activities in 2014.

These included Information Days, workshops, presentations and meetings with organisations that represent end-users. At the end of the year, a Closing Period was held, during which partners went to extra lengths to promote the work and outcomes of the project to their local and national communities.

All activities undertaken by WP6 were overseen by the Work Package leader, LIBER[3]: a well-established organisation of research libraries, with over 400 members in some 40 countries. Through WP6, LIBER collaborated with representatives of the project partners to plan and execute all networking activities.

This document looks at all of the activities undertaken in Year 3 (from February 2014 up to and including January 2015) in terms of their value for building the project's wider network of partners and organisations. The coordinating structure underpinning these activities is also laid out, and the report looks ahead to the prolongation of the project from 1 February to 31 March 2015.

Networking activities from the previous 24 months have already been described in the *Report on Network Extensions I and II* (Deliverables D6.3.2)[4]. Some of the activities described in this report also feature in the *Media Report* for Year 3 (Milestone 6.1.5).

At the time of writing (January 2015), LIBER's role in the project is coming to an end but the project itself has been granted an extension until 31 March 2015. Content will continue to be added in the coming months and the networking activities of the project will be taken over by the project coordinator, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (SBB).

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[1] http://www.europeana.eu

[2] http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org

[3] http://www.libereurope.eu

[4] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ENP_Deliverable_6-3-2_final.pdf;
http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ENP_Deliverable_6.3.2_final_year2.pdf

2. Networking activities

This section describes in general terms the activities and methods used to expand and strengthen the Europeana Newspapers network. Specific achievements are outlined in Section 3.

Our efforts in this area serve both aims: to widen the Europeana Newspapers network and to support the two main goals of WP6. These are to:

1. Make customers, researchers and stakeholders of the newspaper community aware of the latest efforts regarding Europeana / The European Library and the Best Practice Network related goals;
2. Increase usage of Europeana and The European Library by increasing awareness of digitised newspaper collections.

2.1 Expansion

The expansion of the Europeana Newspapers network is a key task of WP6. The greater the network, the more potential to gather feedback, improve ongoing work and maximise the impact of the project as a whole. Throughout the project, networking efforts have focused on people and organisations who could potentially:

- provide additional content and/or metadata;
- contribute to and evaluate the technology being developed and used within the project;
- use the content being made available service we are building and promote it to others in their own area of specialty.

Network expansion in the first two years of the project focused on institutions willing to share newspaper content or technical expertise. In Year 3, the project had a mandate to promote the content it was aggregating and this new goal was reflected in the networking efforts of WP6. It was decided to place a special emphasis on locating existing and influential users of historic newspaper content, as well as people and institutions with direct ties to larger communities of end users.

To achieve this, LIBER asked WP6 members to identify institutions, groups and individuals within their networks and local areas who currently use or could have an interest in using historic newspapers. These contacts were then informed about the collection, provided with information on how to access it and – in some cases –one-to-one meetings have been held or promotional material provided for distribution.

In this way, the project was able to increase its total number of Networking Partners and, consequently, to reach a wider community of potential end users than was previously possible. These partners then further promoted the project (eg. by linking to the newspaper browser from their own websites or by mentioning the collection at their own events).

2.2 Coordinated Promotion

The success of networking efforts within the Europeana Newspapers project will naturally be greater if project partners share key messages with their own communities of content providers, digitisation professionals and potential users. This is known as the 'multiplier effect' and WP6 has worked continually to ensure that the project benefits from this effect.

The activities of Work Package leader LIBER are a good example of how this multiplier effect works in practice. When the project has news to share, LIBER not only distributes this internally but also shares this news on LIBER's website, its mailing lists and social media accounts. In addition, LIBER ensures that the Europeana Newspapers project is presented at its major annual conference – a must-attend event for academic librarians across Europe, attracting about 400 delegates each year.

In this way, the project is able to reach an international audience of stakeholders, who can then in turn share project news with their colleagues and user communities.

To support partners in their efforts to spread news about Europeana Newspapers, several tools are available. The latest news and deliverables are published on the project website[5]. The website is also the place where partners can download a number of Communications Tools such as posters, leaflets, postcards and PowerPoint templates[6].

Behind the scenes, WP6 coordinates networking activities via monthly Skype calls. During these meetings, the participating partners work to identify and plan events and activities that will expand the network. This is recorded in the project internal workspace, Sharepoint.

Within Sharepoint, there are specific pages where partners can share the details of relevant events for the dissemination and networking of Europeana Newspapers (e.g. dates, deadline for submissions, audience category, location, event website). Partners can indicate whether they will attend an event and what activities they plan to undertake, such as the presentation of a poster, a paper or participation in a workshop to network with content holders and technology producers.

Another page on Sharepoint collects the basic details of these events (e.g. the attending partner, audience numbers and type) and provides a space to upload any relevant presentation or paper.

2.3 Outreach via Information Days and Workshops

Of the many activities undertaken by the project, Information Days and Workshops are among the most significant in terms of network expansion.

The people who attend are not selected at random but rather specifically invited because they fit within the target audience groups. During these events, the project can therefore network personally with people who are more likely to spread messages about the project, its goals and the content being made available to their own community of contacts.

Seven Information Days took place in Year 3, bringing the total number to 10 over the course of the project. The focus of the Information Days in Year 3 was firmly on the end-user community: people with a direct interest in using historic newspapers or professionals who work directly with this target audience (eg. teachers who can promote the collection to their students).

Three workshops have also been held during the project's lifetime: two in Year 2 and the third in Year 3. Entitled *Newspapers in Europe and the Digital Agenda for Europe*, it took place on 29-30 September 2014 at the British Library in London, England. Approximately 70 people attended the workshop, including professionals from libraries, universities, research performing institutions,

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[5] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu

[6] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/public-materials/communication-tools

publishers and SME's across Europe. Project partners, associated and networking partners were also present.

3. Results to date

The project and its partners continuously applied their networking skills throughout Year 3 to reach the people and organisations who could best help promote the project's content with future users of the service.

Through Information Days, Workshops, one-to-one meetings and media activity, it was possible to contact a wide range of end-users, among them researchers, history teachers, students, genealogists and the general public. Networking relationships with library organisations, policy makers, rights organisations and publishers – which had largely been established in an earlier phase of the project – were also extended and strengthened.

As a result, the project's total number of networking partners rose to 35, an increase of 59% from Year 2[7]. Networking partners now include notable digital libraries with historic newspaper collections such as Gallica[8], Trove[9] and Delpher[10], the commercially oriented European Newspaper Publishers Association (ENPA)[11] and EuroClio[12], an association which encourages and helps history educators to use content such as historic newspapers in their lesson plans.

In Year 3, these partners attended and presented at our workshops, shared project news via their own communications channels and placed links to our historic newspaper collection on their websites.

This successful networking was critical to raising widespread awareness of the project, as well as to establishing relationships with organisations and experts who have the skills and experience required to help the project reach and exceed its goals.

This section of the deliverable details the events which were organised or attended in order to expand the network and the specific outcomes of the project activities.

3.1 Networking through Information Days

Seven Information Days were held in Year 3, in locations across Europe: Austria, Britain, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy and The Netherlands.

In contrast to earlier Information Days, which focused on professional communities such as librarians, policy makers and technical experts, the Information Days held in Year 3 were aimed almost exclusively at potential end users – academic researchers, family historians, the general

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[7] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/consortium/project-partners

[8] http://gallica.bnf.fr

[9] http://trove.nla.gov.au

[10] http://www.delpher.nl

[11] http://www.enpa.be

[12] http://www.euroclio.eu

public – or professionals such as teachers who can directly promote the newspapers to end-user communities.

This latter category was particularly well targeted by project partners in Poland[13] and Austria[14]. The Information Days held in both countries successfully established links with teachers using digital cultural heritage materials and, in particular, newspapers in education. These teachers can now share the resources collected by Europeana Newspapers with their students and encourage their students to explore the corpus in more detail.

The Information Day held in Italy was another good example of successful networking. Over 200 people turned up, including historians, genealogists and journalists, to try out the service at several 'activity stations' set up by the Dr. Friedrich Teßmann Library.

Overall, nearly 700 people attended an Information Day in Year 3. Hundreds more were reached through press and social media coverage of the events. This had an immediate impact on the project's network by making vast number of people more aware of the project in general. It also led to longer-lasting contacts, such as people who signed up to receive the project newsletter after attending an Information Day or who contacted the project for more information following an event.

It is also notable that a clear link can be made between each Information Day and traffic to both the project website and The European Library's historic newspapers browser. Figures showing this link, as well as the full impact of the Information Days, are described in the Deliverable *Europeana Newspapers' Information Day Summary* (D6.3.1).

3.2 Networking through Workshops

The Europeana Newspapers Project began with 18 partners. By the end of the project it had expanded to encompass 11 associated partners and 35 networking partners. WP6 felt it was critical to nurture these new relationships and therefore put a special emphasis on ensuring that these partners were continually invited to engage with the project.

In Year 3, this was largely achieved through the final workshop, *Newspapers in Europe and the Digital Agenda for Europe,* held in September 2014 in London, England. Associated partners were invited to attend the workshop, with travel expenses covered by the project. Networking partners and other interested parties could attend the workshop for free but had to pay their own expenses.

Approximately 70 people attended the workshop. They included 73% of associated partners, plus participants from 34 other institutions including libraries, universities, research performing institutions, publishers and SMEs across Europe.

The presence of the European Newspapers Publishers Association (ENPA) at the workshop was particularly significant, given earlier tensions between ENPA and the project. ENPA spoke at the workshop and enthusiastically took part in the discussions with other participants on improving access to digitised newspapers and the value of such content.

The table below details the organisations represented at the workshop, outside of the initial and associated project partners.

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[13] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/polish-information-day-successfully-aimed-at-teachers-and-librarians

[14] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/information-day-at-the-austrian-national-library

Final Workshop Participants	
(aside from project partners)	
Telemark University College	State and University Library Denmark
World Business Media	ECL Library Services
State and University Library Denmark	JISC
Emerald/ASLIB	University College London
National Library Ireland	European Commission DG Connect
University College London	KCL
University of East Anglia	MIUR - Scuola Secondaria
DC Thomas Family History	Freudenthal Institute
Institute for Information Law - University of Amsterdam	Bosniac Institute - Adil Zulfikarpasic Foundation
University of Wolverhampton	National Library of Switzerland
University of St. Andrews	Brighton Dome & Festival Ltd
Umeå University	Europeana
ENPA	British Newspaper Archive
Federation of the Finnish Media Industry	Trove
Creative	Center for Research Libraries
National and University Library of Slovenia	University of Leuven
Thomson Reuters	Bundesverband Deutscher Zeitungsverleger BDZV

The London workshop is fully described in Deliverable 6.2.3[15].

3.3 Networking through presentations and events

Partners in the Europeana Newspapers Project reached out to a variety of audiences but notably end users, through a series of presentations across Europe and internationally. LIBER, for example, promoted the project at events through:

- The display of a poster and screening of a video at its annual conference in Riga, Latvia[16];
- Talks to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences[17], the European Science Foundation[18] and the League of European Research Universities[19];

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[15] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/D6.2.3_Report_on_Final_Workshop_London.pdf

[16] http://liber2014.lnb.lv

[17] http://www.ehumanities.nl/susan-reilly-royal-dutch-library-kb-liber/

[18] http://nedimah.eu/sites/default/files/nedimah_scireport_5422.pdf

- A stand at an event for history teachers organised by the University of Leiden[20].

Across the project network, similar activities have taken place. Partners have regularly and routinely shared news about the project on their websites, email lists and social media channels, have done interviews with local journalists and have presented the project at conferences.

Notable results of this work in Year 3 include a:

- Half-hour television show devoted to the project, which aired nationally in Serbia[21]
- Presentation of the project at the prominent IFLA WLIC 2014 conference[22] (paper and talk prepared by the British Library)
- Series of presentations from the National Library of Finland to audiences including teachers, students, archivists and librarians, reaching over 500 people in total
- Booth focused on the project and staffed by project partner the National Library of Estonia at Tallinn's Christmas Market, which was visited by 4,000 people
- Promotional materials distributed to 180 researchers at the DH Benelux conference in The Hague

For a full list of presentations and activities, please see D6.1.3 Media Report Year 3.

3.4 One-on-One Networking

In addition to networking on a broad scale, through events and presentations, the project also networked personally with individual people and organisations in order to reach potential end users.

Colleagues at the National Library of France (BnF), for example, networked with other departments and institutions in order to bring the project to the attention of a broad audience. Their activities included:

- Publishing articles on the Intranet, to invite others at the BnF to promote the browser and attend the Information Day in Paris;
- Networking with two departments, Coopération Nationale and Service Pédagogique, The first department was able to share news of the project with its extensive network of partner libraries throughout France and the second did the same with its network of students and teachers.
- Making contact with the notable French online archive Gallica which resulted in an article on Gallica's blog[23], a mention in its newsletter[24] and numerous mentions on social media.
- Reaching out to other French organisations on social media, which resulted in a mention from the respected @Mission1418 account on Twitter[25]. This public agency in charge of

[19] http://www.slideshare.net/SusanReilly/supporting-the-practice-of-openness-liber-activities-in-open-scholarship

[20] http://www.iclon.leidenuniv.nl/scholing-zittende-docenten/gpd/geschiedenisdag.html

[21] http://www.rts.rs/page/tv/sr/story/255/RTS+Digital/1795159/Digitalni+pogled+u+istoriju+Evrope.html

[22] http://library.ifla.org/1038/

[23] http://blog.bnf.fr/gallica/index.php/2014/11/25/europeana-newspaper-acceder-a-la-presse-numerisee-en-ligne

[24] http://lettre-gallica.bnf.fr/lettre52.html

WWI related activities throughout France is followed by many government ministries and regional governments in France.

The project's ongoing relationship with EuroClio[26], a European Association which prepares packages of study material for history teachers, is another good example of the benefits of one-on-one networking. This relationship originated in 2013 when EuroClio expressed interest in developing packages of digitised newspaper material about events from World War One. In exchange for the material, EuroClio would translate the articles and share these translations with the project and the contributing libraries.

At that time, it proved more difficult than expected to provide this material to EuroClio since the relevant pages were only scheduled for ingestion towards the latter half of 2014. In Year 3, however, LIBER and SBB renewed this contact. Through one-on-one meetings in The Hague and Berlin, several topics were discussed: the re-use of content by the EuroClio programme Historiana[27], the promotion of Europeana Newspapers content via channels such as EuroClio's newsletter and the possible participation of Europeana Newspapers in future events such as training sessions organised by EuroClio and the Europeana for Education Taskforce.

In a similar vein, LIBER, SBB and The European Library also held discussions with Wikipedia[28] about ways in which content from Europeana Newspapers could be referenced in Wikipedia articles and used by their network of editors.

This will be taken up again once technical experts within the project and Wikipedia have collaborated to see whether the citation system built into the historic newspapers browser functions according to Wikipedia footnote conventions. This would be the most straightforward way for Wikipedia editors to easily reference material from Europeana Newspapers.

The relationships with EuroClio and Wikipedia, as well as collaboration with Networking Partners in general, will be further developed by SBB, when it takes over the work of WP6 during the project extension.

Building Links With Researchers, Journalists and Historians

WP6 members have also been building contacts directly with the research community, one of the key target audiences for the historic newspaper content aggregated by the project.

One notable way in which this has been done is through a series of interviews with researchers who use historic newspapers as a resource[29]. In the third year, six interviews were conducted and

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[25] https://twitter.com/Mission1418/status/540086355943251968

[26] http://www.euroclio.eu

[27] http://historiana.eu

[28] http://www.wikipedia.org

[29] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/timo-honkela; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/qa-with-newspaper-researchers-antal-van-den-bosch; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/qa-with-newspaper-researchers-amelia-sanz-cabrerizo; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/karlis-verdins/; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/qa-with-newspapers-researchers-toine-pieters; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/qa-with-newspaper-researchers-wiebke-schulz

published on the Europeana Newspapers website. In addition to being amongst the most popular articles on the project website, these interviews have provided the community with information about researchers' needs, raised awareness among researchers about the project and given the project valuable contacts within university departments.

In some cases, this relationship evolved further. For example, Dutch researcher Toine Pieters originally came to the project's attention because the National Library of the Netherlands interviewed him for the Europeana Newspapers website. He later agreed to attend our final workshop in London, to share his views on access to historic newspapers.

Amélia Sanz, one of the interviewed researchers and university professor, was so enthusiastic about the resource that she has used it for research projects with her students. She ran two workshops in 2014, which looked at depictions of female French writers in the 19th century Spanish press. For this, her students searched Europeana Newspapers content on both Europeana and the European Library to learn more about the European dimension of these writers. A paper about her experiences and observations on this topic will be published later in 2015.

Sanz is now preparing two new activities for her undergraduate and Master students, one on Comparative Literature and another on Cultural Relationships between France and Spain, which will also use the newspapers made available by the project.

Another notable networking achievement in Year 3 occurred when LIBER contacted Eric Hennekam, an archive specialist, member of the Association of Professional Genealogists and visiting lecturer at the faculty of journalism of the University of Groningen, VU University Amsterdam and the Flemish Media Academy. Eric included the browser in his list of online Archives[30] and promoted the project and its content to his social media networks and the VVOJ conference in Kortrijk, Belgium[31] where 300-400 journalists were present.

LIBER also promoted the browser with the Dutch organisation of historians[32] and the National Library of the Netherlands has reached out to public library organisations. They recently made contact with Bibliotheek.nl, which expressed interest in promoting the browser among its users.

Collaboration with Europeana

LIBER made a special effort in Year 3 to network with Europeana's communications team, in order to ensure that content from the project (which was added to Europeana.eu in reasonably large quantities in 2014) was promoted to Europeana's audience of users and stakeholders.

This resulted in a mention of the project and its content in Europeana's *Shaping Europe* newsletter[33], which was sent to over 50,000 subscribers. Europeana also relayed several tweets about the historic newspaper content from its @europeanaeu account to some 20,000 followers.

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[30] http://erichennekam.blogspot.nl/

[31] http://www.vvoj.nl/conferentieprogramma-2014

[32] https://www.historici.nl

[33] http://us3.campaign-archive2.com/?u=ad318b7566f97eccc895e014e&id=df55507308

Europeana frequently tweeted about the project.

In return, WP6 ensured that it included the Europeana.eu web address on all promotional material (e.g. videos, postcards, presentations, press releases) and mentioned Europeana regularly on the project's media channels. Europeana's Network Coordinator, Henning Scholz, was also among the invited speakers at the London workshop.

Other networking highlights from Year 3 include relationships with Europeana Sounds[34], the IFLA newspaper section, OpenGLAM[35], the Digital Public Library of America[36] and other digital newspaper archives such as Trove[37] and Chronicling America[38]. In all cases, these organisations agreed to promote the project's most important work.

Members of IFLA's newspaper section further agreed to promote the project at the National Digital Newspaper Program[39] meeting in Washington and a workshop For RootsTech 2015[40] titled "Finding and Using Digitized Historical Newspapers for Your Research". Trove[41] came to speak at

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[34] http://www.europeanasounds.eu/

[35] http://openglam.org/

[36] http://dp.la/

[37] http://trove.nla.gov.au/

[38] http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/

[39] http://www.loc.gov/ndnp

[40] http://rootstech.org/

[41] http://trove.nla.gov.au/

the final workshop and Chronicling America participated in an interview for the project website, in which best practices were shared[42].

3.5 Internal Networking

Internally, WP6 engaged Associated and Networking partners by asking them to contribute images for a variety of promotional items and articles. Partners responded enthusiastically to these requests.

The images that they contributed were used for blog posts, updated communications materials such as posters and social media channels and most importantly for the promotional video created by the project[43].

Images from Associated partners (National Library of Poland and National and University Library Zagreb) were incorporated in the animation.

WP6 also engaged Project partners to contribute blog posts for the Europeana Newspapers website. The partners were asked to interview researchers to continue the series of Q&A with researchers that had been started in Year 2. The series had great uptake and expanded the network of the project with the researcher audience. For the 100 year memorial of the outbreak of WWI, WP6 engaged the Project partners in searching for articles on WWI and combining them into series of 3 blog posts on the murder of Franz Ferdinand[44], the October revolution[45] and the Versailles Treaties[46]

Another way the Project partners were engaged was by asking them to contribute blog posts on historic newspaper articles after a big batch of historic newspapers from their library was aggregated to The European Library browser. In this way, the achievement of aggregating a large amount of newspaper pages form a certain library was shared with the Europeana Newspapers audience and traffic was led to browser developed by The European Library.[47]

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[42] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/diving-into-newspaper-archives-chronicling-america/

[43] http://vimeo.com/100313926

[44] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/wwi-in-historic-newspapers-the-assassination-of-franz-ferdinand/

[45] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/wwi-in-historic-newspapers-october-revolution/

[46] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/wwi-in-historic-newspapers-treaty-of-versailles/

[47] http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/aggregated-dutch-content; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/aggregated-124-000-historical-austrian-newspaper-issues; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/we-just-aggregated-over-15-000-historical-newspaper-issues-from-poland; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/the-birth-of-the-republic-of-estonia-in-

Additionally, all project partners were asked to promote the browser, the content on Europeana and the project via links on their digital library or library's website. This resulted in the following:

- The British Library has it linked on the media room computers. The link is in text format.
- The National Library of Austria has included a link on its ANNO browser[48].
- Delpher, the digital library of the National Library of the Netherlands, links to the browser.[49]
- The National Library of Poland links to the browser from the homepage[50] and from the page Digital Resources and Links[51]
- The Dr. Friedrich Teßmann Library links from their catalogue and resources page to the browser[52]
- The National Library of Estonia links to the project website from its homepage[53]
- The National Library of Latvia has included links to the browser in its full list of titles[54]
- The National Library of Finland has linked to the browser from its digital library[55]

Other links are forthcoming but were not in place at the time of writing this report.

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historic-newspapers; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/building-of-the-eiffel-tower-in-historic-newspapers/; http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu/russianrevolution-historicnewspapers

[48] http://anno.onb.ac.at/weitere_digipro.htm

[49] http://www.delpher.nl/nl/platform/pages/?title=andere+bronnen

[50] http://www.bn.org.pl/programy-i-uslugi/europeana-newspapers/

[51] http://bn.org.pl/zasoby-cyfrowe-i-linki/linki

[52] http://www.tessmann.it/en/help-service/catalogues-and-portals.html

[53] http://www.nlib.ee/avalehekulg

[54] http://periodika.lv/#

[55] http://digi.kansalliskirjasto.fi

4. Monitoring

The following table represents a selection of indicators relevant to our networking efforts. The full table is available in D6.1.3 Media Report Year 3.

Channel	Results Year 1	Results Year 2	Target Year 3	Preliminary Year 3 results (to January 19th 2015)	Observations
Papers, posters and presentations – Presentation of the project at important conferences and networking events.	18 papers and/or presentations and 2 posters	Total of 35 papers and/or presentations and 6 posters	Total of 50 papers and/or presentations and 5 posters	Total of 84 papers and/or presentations and 6 posters	Papers, posters and presentations are one of the most important ways for the project to reach a professional audience. Partners reached out to a variety of audiences via 49 presentations in Year 3. Posters in Year 3 included one presented at LIBER 2014 and posters created by the KB for the Closing Period.
Articles in journals or newspapers – Help to raise awareness of the project.	1	Total of 2 *(versus target of 3)*	Total of 5	Total of 10	Partners successfully attracted media attention in Year 3. In addition to the 10 articles published in journals and printed newspapers, there were also at least 4 radio and TV appearances for the project. An article has been submitted to the UKSG journal Insights and will be published early in 2015.
Workshops – Stakeholder events used to encourage engagement in the network.	-	Total of 2 *(target reached)*	Total of 3	Total of 3	The project's third workshop was held in London in September 2014.
Information days – Public events largely aimed at increasing end user awareness.	-	Total of 3 *(target reached)*	Total of 10	Total of 10	All 10 Information Days held during the project were successful and those held in Year 3 were particularly instrumental in attracting the attention of end users.
Network extensions – Actively involving new stakeholders in the project network.	11 associated partners 22 networking partners including 1 European project	Total of 11 associated partners 22 networking partners, including 4 European projects	Total of 11 associated partners 40 networking partners, including 6 European projects	Total of 11 associated partners 35 networking partners, including 7 European projects	The totals given reflect "official" networking partners which we were able to list on our website. In addition, we also could consider many individuals who helped us reach out (eg. professors, historians, journalists, researchers and internal departments who shared our news with their audiences) as unofficial networking partners and in this way we would easily reach the total goal of 40 networking partners.

5. Outlook

A prolongation of the project for two months beyond its original lifetime, to 31 March 2015, has been approved.

The current WP6 leader, LIBER, is not participating in this prolongation but WP6 tasks will be taken over and pushed forward by project coordinator SBB. This will include the fostering of relationships with organisations such as Wikipedia and EuroClio, the maintenance and updating of the Europeana Newspapers website and the presentation of the project at any relevant events.

During the London workshop, participants felt strongly that it was important to continue building on the network established by the project, even after the project itself finishes. This recommendation has been included in the *Roadmap for Improving Access to Digitised Newspapers* and will be taken up by SBB towards the end of the project.