**Literature Review**

**Media memory and its importance**

Based on the survey of the people recorded in the book “quarry hill unhealthy area, 1900: book of reference”, it was found that in the 1900s, it was difficult for most people to have their own personal records and keep them. Though there are still remaining census data, newspapers and literary works from the government or individuals, and a general impression of their images may still exist, their personal daily lives still have been lost in history.

Tirosh (2017) mentions ‘autobiographic memory’ and ‘historical memory’ to describe the phenomenon like this and then summarises them, namely that autobiographical memory is the private experience at an event and the latter is the collective expression of the past. Hume (2010) uses the once-forgotten incident of the Boston Tea Dump to become part of the movement to recover American history as a result of the release of personal memories to illustrate the importance of individual memory. Blunk (2010) discusses the importance of individual memory from its role in maintaining self-continuity, maintaining and strengthening social bonds, and its function as a guide for the future.

**Digital platforms and memories**

Digital platforms now help people record their lives and create their individual memories, as Hume (2010) argues, digital media takes memory out of the public domain and makes it exist in personal media texts. Several scholars (Chang, Hung, Cheng and Wu, 2015) argue that advancements in Internet technology and the spread of digital devices have changed the way people live, and the rapid spread of the Internet has contributed to the proliferation of social networking sites. Iqani and Schroeder (2016) consider sharing images on social media as a widespread phenomenon, and anyone with a mobile phone and the Internet can participate. Meraz (2009) discusses the impact of digital media platforms on traditional media, that citizens can collect and share information on their own through digital media platforms, which takes the monopoly of traditional media to record and comment on events away.

In addition to high penetration, the high capacity of the internet has also contributed to the development of digital platforms keeping memories, as Tirosh (2016) argues, that today's new media platforms can carry vast amounts of information, and storage space is no longer an obstacle to creating memories. In the use of the Internet for memory preservation, some scholars express approval (Tagg, Hu, Lyons and Simpson，2016) that people can choose the values and meanings of the past they wish to preserve for the future through social media, using social media to make the experience a personal, individual one.

**Limitation of individual memory and digital exclusion**

While preserving individual records is important for historical and social research, many scholars have also raised their limitations.

Some scholars discuss the reliability of personal records as a reference source. For example, Hunt and McHale (2016) argue that personal memories can be subjective, and people may choose to emphasise some memories and try to forget others. Van Swol (2008) also argues that group memory can affect individual memory and that potentially erroneous memories can be socially transmitted to individuals, thereby biasing individual memory. So in general, individual memories can be biased for various reasons and are not always such reliable.

On the other hand, some scholars discuss the problem of digital exclusion, which is widely used to distinguish between people who have access to the internet or not (Bunyan and Collins, 2013). These people are likely to be unable to record their lives and preserve their memories through the Internet. Many scholars have explored the reasons for digital exclusion. Holmes and Burgess (2022) consider that poverty and housing inequality are key factors influencing digital exclusion. Weil, Kamber, Glazebrook, Giorgi and Ziegler (2021) analyse the reasons for elderly people’s digital exclusion such as lack of interest in digital technology and physical barriers associated with ageing, and they also present some suggestions to help older people overcome their digital exclusion. While Warren (2007) summarises the factors of income, education, health status, withdrawal and rejection, and infrastructure as social exclusion, with a focus on exploring the causes of rural digital exclusion: for instance, the quality of telephone lines and the inability of telecommunications companies' infrastructure to reach out.

**Summary**

The study of rental records in 'quarry hill unhealthy area' shows how difficult it was to preserve personal memory before the development of digital media technology. Scholars also discuss the importance of autobiographical memory, also known as personal memory for social and historical research and the achievements that digital media technology has done to preserve personal memory. Scholars also discuss the limitations of personal memory in research and some of them put emphasis on digital exclusion. In terms of creating memories, digital exclusion is now an urgent need to be addressed.

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