

ANNUAL REPORT TO CDNL 2009

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Name of library: The National Library of New Zealand Te Puna
Mātauranga o Aotearoa
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The *National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa* aims to connect New Zealanders with information important to all aspects of their lives.

The National Library is a central government department, reporting to the Minister Responsible for the National Library. It is governed by the National Library Act 2003, which specifies that the purpose of the National Library is to “enrich the cultural and economic life of New Zealand and its interchanges with other nations”, by:

- “collecting, preserving, and protecting documents, particularly those relating to New Zealand, and making them accessible for all the people of New Zealand, in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga [‘treasures’, in Māori]; and
- supplementing and furthering the work of other libraries in New Zealand; and
- working collaboratively with other institutions having similar purposes, including those forming part of the international library community.”

The Act also mandates the Alexander Turnbull Library (ATL) - a research library within the National Library - to develop its research collections and services “particularly in the fields of New Zealand and Pacific studies and rare books”.

The National Library implements its mandate by:

- delivering innovative, scalable and sustainable digital initiatives, partnering with other organisations to make New Zealand content accessible and discoverable, for researchers (whether in the tertiary education sector, industry or government) and for the general public;
- partnering with New Zealand libraries to make content available to all sectors of New Zealand society by means of global and national knowledge networks;
- connecting libraries and the education system – through professional advice and the provision of learning resources in traditional and digital media - to support learning outcomes for young New Zealanders and their educators;
- collaborating with other central government departments in the development of national policies and strategies in the areas of: digital technologies (networks,

digital content and programmes for the development of skills), identification and protection of tangible and intangible national heritage including indigenous cultural heritage, national strategies for scientific research, and the development of citizens' participation in government.

The National Library has an operating budget of \$NZ70 million. It has 365 full-time equivalent staff: most are based in the main building in Wellington, but others operate out of regional offices tasked mainly with delivery of services to schools.

Recent major developments: building the New Generation National Library

In its 2009 Budget, the New Zealand Government reconfirmed its commitment to a broad modernisation programme for the National Library. It allocated funding of \$NZ35 million for capital expenditure and over \$NZ17 million for operating costs to redevelop the Library's Wellington building and ensure the long-term safe storage and protection of New Zealand's heritage collections.

The work of defining the best option to deliver the National Library's New Generation goals includes: examining the current state of the Library's main building and identifying the critical work required, revalidating the Library's collection storage requirements – the space needed and the required environments – and considering how to best connect New Zealanders with their heritage collections.

While the building is being redeveloped, all the Library's staff and collections will be moved from the building to alternative locations. This means that there will be temporary changes to collection access through this period.

The National Library's holdings are extensive and include the collections of the Alexander Turnbull Library (ATL), which are valued at almost \$NZ1 billion. Many of the items in the collections are unique, and subject to special storage and handling conditions. The safety of the collections through the building redevelopment period remains the highest priority for the Library.

Altogether, the collections include around 4.5 million photographs and negatives, 2.9 million books, 100,000 paintings, drawings, prints and cartoons, the most extensive collection of Māori documentary material in New Zealand - and enough manuscripts to form a stack about nine kilometres high.

Creating and building collections

The National Library, and the ATL, build the collections by three means: legal deposit, purchase, and donation. During 2008/09, **48,983** items were added to the National Library's General Collections by purchase, donation and legal deposit; **69,432** items were added to the ATL Collections by purchase, donation, and legal deposit; and **51,972** items were added to the Schools collections.

Legal deposit

The National Library has been acquiring electronic materials on legal deposit since the *National Library Requirement (Electronic documents) Notice* came into force in 2006. The Requirement derives from the *National Library of New Zealand Act 2003* and is

similar to a statutory regulation. Publishers are obliged to deposit two copies of a published off-line document, such as a CD, or DVD, with the National Library. This also covers Internet documents. The Requirement authorises the National Librarian to copy any Internet document; this includes all or part of a website.

Over the past year, legal deposit has helped the National Library to expand its collection of electronic documents. The Library is now:

- implementing the Library's Web Deposit Tool that allows New Zealand publishers to deposit electronic documents directly into the NDHA.
- using the Web Curator Tool to archive 'snapshots' of selected New Zealand websites.
- undertaking a 'whole of .nz' domain website harvest in recognition of the increasingly central role the Internet has in all areas of life
- directly contacting publishers of electronic materials to inform them of their legal obligations and to assist with advice on practical methods for legal deposit.
- increasing the archiving of individual electronic documents into the NDHA. Access to these documents is made available through the National Library Catalogue
- archiving music that is published electronically on New Zealand music producers' websites

In 2008 the National Library launched the Manuscript and Pictorial website www.mp.natlib.govt.nz, making material from the ATL Manuscript and Pictorial collections searchable online and effectively creating a new digital collection. The digitisation project included:

- scanning 150 reels of microfilm, which contain approximately 90,000 pages of handwritten manuscript items, over half of which are letters to and from Sir Donald McLean (1820-1877) who played a pivotal role in relations between Māori and the government in the 19th century.
- integrating the scans of roughly 3,000 letters written in the Māori language by Māori to Sir Donald McLean with new transcripts and translations of these letters, through a collaborative translation project;
- creating a new keyword-searchable web interface to host the digitised material.

Managing collections

The National Library follows a Collection Protection Framework, which is a comprehensive guide to all aspects of maintaining the integrity of the collections, particularly during the building redevelopment. The framework recognises that protection methods must be adaptable to the dynamic environment in which the collections exist. As technological and other advances occur, the number of formats to be held within collections will increase, and the solutions for protecting collections will improve and develop. The Framework recognises that Collection Protection includes physical protection, as well as appropriate cultural protection (or *tikanga Māori*).

In November 2008 the National Library implemented Phase 1 of the National Digital Heritage Archive (NDHA) programme, which provides a means of both building and managing digital collections.

The Library now has in place an end-to-end digital preservation system with workflows and procedures which ensure that the Library can build, preserve and provide access to the nation's digital documentary heritage collections alongside the physical collections.

The digital material which is managed by the NDHA comes from the Library's internal digitisation programme and projects, the outputs of the Library's sound conservation programme, and from born-digital material which is donated or purchased or which is collected by the library on legal deposit. The born-digital material which has been ingested and managed since the launch of the NDHA programme covers a wide range of formats: websites, electronic monographs and serials, published online music, digital photographs, cartoons, manuscripts and oral histories.

During the past year, the Library has been working through fundamental - and as yet unresolved - issues in digital preservation. These include: assessing risks to digital content in a meaningful way, planning and undertaking preservation actions, and ensuring the integrity of New Zealand's digital heritage, while preserving it for the future.

Providing access to collections

DDI:

Until recently, the National Library has operated several different public-facing digital search and delivery systems, a divided approach not well understood by users searching the collections online. However, the first phase of the 'Discover, Deliver, Interact' ('DDI') programme has now created a unified search interface across these resources, aligning with the National Library's strategic goals of accessing New Zealand's digital memory and enriching the user experience.

Completion of the first phase has produced a state-of-the-art digital front end, 'Find' - <http://find.natlib.govt.nz> - that allows finding and delivering the resources of the National Library and the ATL, be they in digital or physical format. The metadata behind Find was extracted from the Library's collection management systems, as well as from collaborative metadata discovery services which the Library maintains. Since these different sources use different standards after extraction, the metadata is stored, mapped to a single internal metadata structure, and indexed.

PICTURES ONLINE:

'Pictures Online' is a key capability project in the Library's Next Generation Programme. The project is designed to increase the Library's rate of digitisation and provide greater access to the photograph collections. Initial tests predicted close to half a million images could be made accessible online by the end of 2011. The results bode well for a successful large-scale digitisation project that will increase access to otherwise inaccessible collections during the Wellington building redevelopment. Close to one million images have been identified from many prominent and in-demand photograph collections for this digitisation project.

Collaborations

NATIONAL:

Over the past year the National Library headed the **Digital New Zealand** project. 'DigitalNZ' aims to make New Zealand digital content easy to find, share and use. Two new services are:

- a search service at <http://search.digitalnz.org> that brings together content from more than 40 New Zealand content sources. Much of this content is material that can be hard to find on the Internet - being hidden from (or buried in) other search engines. This includes content from government departments, publicly-funded organisations, the private sector, and community groups. The contributing content partners have agreed to share their content more widely onto the 'data' web - allowing others to build new applications for finding and interacting with NZ content.
- the 'Make it Digital' service at <http://makeit.digitalnz.org>: a set of resources and collaboration tools to assist people with digitisation and digital content creation. This service gives users an opportunity to collaborate with others and help 'make' more digital NZ content.

The National Library, using DigitalNZ, is currently developing a shared research repository for use by Crown Research Institutes, government departments and other research-related institutions to provide access to publicly-funded research. This development is a partnership between the National Library and the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology.

The National Library continued to support the successful **Aotearoa People's Network** (APN), which is managed from the Library's regional centre in Christchurch. In 2008-09 the APN achieved another round of applications bringing the total number of participating libraries from 93 to 129 by the end of 2009. APN also developed and introduced an in-house wifi hotspot solution for all libraries, began discussions with Māori around a partnership between APN services, Library Knowledge and Mātauranga Māori, rolled out the first of the scanners and kete (online repositories) for digitising local community stories, developed a new-look content layer and provided training opportunities for Partner Library staff.

Through the **Kiwi Research Information Service** (KRIS), the National Library continued to support the provision of centralised access to open-access research documents produced at universities, polytechnics, and other research institutions throughout New Zealand. (KRIS harvests metadata from institutional repositories using OAI-PMH and makes this metadata available for browsing and searching on the <nzresearch.org.nz> website. It then provides a direct link to the document in the individual institutional repository.) This past year the membership of KRIS increased to 16 institutions. The service also achieved one of its biggest milestones to date, surpassing 10,000 harvested records.

AnyQuestions.co.nz continued to be in high demand among students requiring support in finding relevant information online for home and school work. (An average of 70 students per day or 10,000 per year learn new skills to help them become independent searchers on the internet.) A survey of users found that students value librarians' help, and learnt how to use keywords and to improve their search techniques. The partners

(13 public libraries) continued to be fully committed to the service, providing 125 operators who receive training and coaching to maintain the quality and consistency of the service.

As a government department, the National Library was consulted by other departments in matters relating to **intellectual property**, particularly by the Ministry of Economic Development (responsible for copyright legislation and regulation) and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (regarding trade in services affecting the library sector and trade-related IP issues). The National Library also continued to liaise with government and non-government stakeholders in the national Creative Commons initiative, and to provide modest government-approved funding for the New Zealand social science research component of the World Internet Project.

INTERNATIONAL:

As an active institutional member of **IFLA**, the National Library continued its involvement in the work of various Sections and Core Activities, and took a close interest in the new Special Interest Group on Indigenous Matters.

The CEO and National Librarian, in her role as Chair of **CDNL**, continued to advocate for the development of digital libraries for the broadest access to national libraries' collections. The National Library received visits from senior managers of the national libraries of the Czech Republic and China, for discussions on digital initiatives.

Reflecting its interest in library and information issues in the South Pacific region, the National Library provided support for school library and information services in the Cook Islands and Nauru, as part of the PRIDE project. (PRIDE is a regional project seeking to enhance students' learning outcomes in 15 Pacific nations by strengthening the capabilities of their Ministries of Education and the quality of basic education)

The National Library continued its active participation in the work of NSLA (National and State Libraries of Australasia), and particularly its Re-Imagining Libraries programme – see the new *Re-Imagining Libraries Newsletter* for information on current projects: <http://email.synergymail.com.au/t/r/e/iivdr/l/> .

Working with commercial partner ExLibris, the National Library continued to develop solutions for digital preservation, hoping to benefit the wider digital preservation community.

The National Library is represented on the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee of the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC), and is represented on the Policy Working Group of the European Commission project DL.Org which aims to provide a policy framework to help institutions to develop their own digital libraries.
