

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND ANNUAL REPORT

22nd CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES IN ASIA-OCEANIA

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1. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF RECENT MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

At the end of 2013 the National Library completed its first full year of operations back in its extensively refurbished main building in Wellington. The National Library's new public programmes and exhibitions have received a very positive response throughout the year.

The National Library and Archives New Zealand have continued to develop their cooperation, through their Strategic Partnership agreement, as they are both located within the Information and Knowledge Services (IKS) branch of the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA). The whole DIA, like other New Zealand government departments, is engaged in a 'digital shift' to meet government policy objectives for the enhancement of the public service. At the same time, like the whole public service, the National Library is having to cope with a very constrained fiscal environment.

The joint Archives and National Library project to relocate the Treaty of Waitangi (1840) and other historical documents of constitutional significance to a specially-built secure area in the refurbished National Library building, is making progress. When completed, the improved display of some of the nation's founding documents (in English and Maori) will underline for visitors the bicultural character of New Zealand.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO GOVERNMENT

The National Library Act 1965 created the modern National Library by bringing together collections and services which had been set up separately at different times. In 1987 the new National Library building was opened in Wellington.

In 2003, Parliament passed the 'National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Matauranga o Aotearoa Act 2003'. The Act defined the purpose of the National Library as being "to enrich the cultural and economic life of New Zealand and its interchange with other nations." It defined the functions of the National

Librarian, and introduced the Māori concept of 'taonga' (treasures) into the provisions relating to protection of heritage documents. The Act also established legal deposit of electronic publications (the National Library is allowed to collect up to 3 copies of each printed work and 1 copy of digital works).

In 2011 the National Library was integrated into the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA). The Minister of Internal Affairs is also the Minister responsible for the National Library. Since January 2014 the Minister is Hon. Peter Dunne MP.

Although located within central government, the National Library also provides services and leadership to other parts of the wider library sector nationally, particularly to public libraries (operated by local government authorities) and to school libraries.

3. KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The divisions of the National Library are:

- the Alexander Turnbull Library (ATL) (the heritage collections)
- Content Services (acquisitions, bibliographic processing, digital preservation, and national services provided to libraries, authors and publishers)
- Literacy, Learning and Public Programmes (Services to Schools, and Public Programmes)
- Digital New Zealand (DNZ) (for the development of shared content creation)

The National Library employs 299 FTE staff [figure as at 30 June 2013]. Most staff are in Wellington, but others work in the Library's main regional centres in Auckland, Christchurch and other cities.

The National Library's main building in Wellington has a floor area of over 24,000m². The collections occupy a total of 95km of shelving. Since the refurbishment was completed, 100% of the heritage collections are able to be kept in controlled-atmosphere storage.

Among the heritage holdings in the ATL, particular collection strengths are in the areas of indigenous Maori and Pacific studies, manuscripts, prints and drawings, sound recordings, and oral history recordings. The official government valuation of the heritage collections is nearly \$NZ1 billion.

Digital preservation is carried out using Rosetta. In the financial year 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, the National Library and the Archives together preserved 2.6m files representing 33.3Tb of data. The total of all digital collections stored is currently 134 terabytes.

The Library's operating budget in the current financial year (mid-2013 to mid-2014) is \$NZ72 million (90% from government and 10% from other funding sources).

It is difficult to record precisely the number of visitors to the Library, owing to the multiplicity of different public spaces and services. However over recent months the Library has been receiving around 12,900 visitors per month in all public spaces, a figure which includes the 3,800 monthly users of services.

In terms of remote use: in the year 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 the Library recorded 5.3m visits to the website [not page views].

4. COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

Support for literacy and learning in schools

The National Library's Services to Schools is undertaking a strategic development programme to strengthen the system-wide improvement of library services for young people in New Zealand, supporting their development as readers and digitally literate learners. The programme is currently in the service design phase, re-shaping the service offer to focus on digital literacy, reading engagement and the development of modern library learning environments.

Support for public libraries

The National Library has supported public libraries through its systems and support services for many years. In the last few years demand for nation-wide collaboration has risen to the point where the National Library now needs to strengthen its leadership in this area. The National Library has already developed, managed and promoted strong services such as the Aotearoa People's Network Kaharoa (APNK) and Kōtui shared library service.

(APNK is helping public libraries to break down the digital divide by ensuring citizens have the skills and connectivity to actively contribute to New Zealand's economic, social and cultural life. APNK operates out of the National Library's regional centre in Christchurch.)

In order to build a more sustainable relationship with the public library sector, and enhance the National Library's leadership role, the Library has now created the new position of Manager of its services to public libraries.

Te Puna

The National Library is also modernising the way in which the Te Puna bibliographic services and the Library's Integrated Library Management System are provided. The National Library has worked with the Melbourne (Australia) office of OCLC to migrate the NZ National Interlibrary Loan service to OCLC's Interloan Managed Service.

5. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PROVIDING ACCESS TO COLLECTIONS

Moving to RDA

The National Library now uses RDA as the cataloguing standard for most formats and materials. Maps and rare books are the two main areas where the Library has not yet moved to RDA.

Collaborative digital access to collections

The Library continues to pursue its successful projects to increase digital access to images, audio recordings and newspapers. The 'Papers Past' website in particular offers searchable digital access to the content of New Zealand newspapers of the 19th and early 20th centuries. For further details see the [National Library website](http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz) and <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>

6. EXAMPLES OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE REPORTING LIBRARY AND OTHER NATIONAL COLLECTING INSTITUTIONS (LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS)

Digital Preservation as a Service (DPaaS)

For the Department of Internal Affairs, the National Library is working jointly with Archives New Zealand on a project to ascertain the need/demand for a whole-of-country approach to digital preservation in New Zealand, and develop a business case outlining how such an approach would be established.

DPaaS entails the provision of solutions for safe-keeping and long-term preservation of digital materials from central and local government, universities, research organisations, private sector organisations or individuals with a digital preservation need which is not already covered by the National Library's or Archives New Zealand's collecting mandate.

In an environment without a central service for DPaaS, there is increased risk of both government and non-government organisations duplicating effort, infrastructure and resources unnecessarily and of potential loss of digital assets of social, cultural or economic value to New Zealand.

Centenary of the First World War

The National Library is actively engaged in the national project to commemorate the centenary of the First World War 1914-18. This project, known as 'WW100', is being coordinated by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (see <http://ww100.govt.nz>). See also the article on the National Library website to the digitisation of diaries of New Zealand soldiers in WW1.