

COUNTRY REPORT

21ST CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES IN ASIA AND OCEANIA (CDNLAO) 2013

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1. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF RECENT MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

Between late 2009 and mid-2012, the National Library's main building in Wellington was closed to allow implementation of a comprehensive programme of refurbishment. All staff and many of the collections were moved out to other locations in Wellington. After this long transitional period, in August 2012 the new Reading Rooms opened to researchers, and in November 2012 the whole building was officially re-opened by the Prime Minister. The National Library is now successfully offering a wider range of improved services to researchers and to the general public (including young people).

In the intervening period, by decision of the Government, the National Library (and the Archives, a separate institution) were integrated into the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA). Since 2011 both the National Library and the Archives are business units within the Information and Knowledge Services branch of the DIA.

The National Library and the Archives have signed a Strategic Partnership agreement - at a high level, they have some similar issues which could benefit from being addressed jointly. Due to technology and other changes, there is increasing pressure on the two institutions to deliver services differently, for example by increasing their ability to provide digital access platforms while maintaining existing physical access platforms. These pressures come at a time when all government agencies are being asked to manage through a highly challenging fiscal environment.

Archives and the National Library will each retain their identity and organisational structure but change the way they work together in key areas. One joint project currently being planned will see the relocation of the Treaty of Waitangi (1840) and other historical documents of constitutional significance to a specially-built secure area in the refurbished National Library building, where they can be better preserved and better displayed to the public. This improved

display of some of the nation's founding documents (in English and Maori) will underline the bicultural character of New Zealand.

The National Library and ArchivesNZ are also doing long-term planning to set out their path over the next 10 years under their Strategic Partnership.

(For further details of recent developments, see the articles about the National Library of New Zealand in the 'IFLA Regional Section Newsletter', December 2012, and the 'CDNL-AO Newsletter', March 2013.)

2. RELATIONSHIP TO GOVERNMENT

The National Library Act 1965 effectively 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'. This innovative National Library 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 Maori concept of 'taonga' (treasures) into the provisions relating to protection of heritage documents. The Act also established legal deposit of electronic publications.

Until 2011 the National Library was a separate government department. Since February 2011, with integration into the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), the Minister of Internal Affairs is also the Minister responsible for the National Library.

3. KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The main 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 cultural programmes for the public)
- Digital New Zealand (DNZ) (for the development of shared content creation)

The National Library employs 288 (full-time equivalent) staff. Most staff are in Wellington, but others work in the Library's main regional centres in Auckland, Christchurch and other cities. The main function of the regional offices is to support the Library's programmes for schools.

The National Library's main building in Wellington occupies 4 levels above ground, with an extensive basement area for storage, technical services, and public services. The whole building 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.

Digital preservation is carried out using Rosetta: the Library has preserved nearly 4m files, or 46 terabytes of data.

The Library's budget in the current financial year 2012-2013 is \$NZ71 million (90% from government and 10% from other funding sources).

In the year 2011-2012 the Library recorded 32,700 visitors on-site (despite the fact that the Library was using temporary premises, with restricted access to the collections during the refurbishment project). Over the same year 58 million visits to the website were recorded.

The Legal Deposit legislation in New Zealand allows the National Library to collect up to 3 copies of each printed work and 1 copy of digital works.

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.

4. COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

At the same time as the Library's main building reopened, the new website became operational, for web-based services to libraries, researchers and to the general public. Users can now find online the results of the extensive digitisation projects that were run during the refurbishment period, taking advantage of that time when public access to the collections was restricted. The Library now has more than 250,000 digital images available, due to both the Pictures Online Preservation Project and the Alexander Turnbull Library Digitisation Programme. The 'Papers Past' digitisation work increased coverage of newspapers to two million pages and added 10 newspaper titles to the collections. The Audio Project digitised over 2000 at-risk audio recordings. Users may download 2,500 free high resolution images, with no restrictions on their re-use on the [National Library website](#).

The ground floor now offers attractive new interactive services to the public, for example *net.work*, a commons space, where users can find information technology and printing solutions, power charging stations for laptops and mobile devices, and other technology for enabling social research, content development and exploration. *Lifelines* is a large interactive touch-table where users can discover content that is meaningful to them, their family and friends. They can also try out the A-V 'pods' to experience some of the Library's audio-visual collections and those of partner agencies. The various small galleries have regularly changing exhibitions.

Support for literacy and learning in schools - Through the 'Network for Learning, the National Library will become a key provider of online library and information content and services to schools. The National Library will also work to develop a networked model for school library provision, enhancing the ability of school libraries to support learning through collaboration, innovation and shared services approaches. A priority will be creating readers by developing collaborative initiatives to promote, strengthen and inspire reading engagement and improve literacy skills. These opportunities will be assisted through the Government's roll-out of Ultra-Fast Broadband into primary and secondary schools.

APNK and Kotui

The National Library will continue to support the capability of public libraries to provide access to information for their communities through the provision of the Aotearoa People's Network Kaharoa (APNK) and the Kotui shared library system.

APNK services are 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. The latest developments are that APNK has:

- upgraded wi-fi hotspots to high-capacity devices in 36 public libraries to support up to 6000 wi-fi users per day across the network
- tripled the Internet bandwidth to support increasing demand for Internet access

Te Puna

The Library will modernise the way in which the Te Puna bibliographic services and the Library's Integrated Library Management System are provided. The National Library is working with OCLC to migrate the National Interlibrary Loan service to OCLC's Interloan Managed Service.

5. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PROVIDING ACCESS TO COLLECTIONS

The National Library will start using RDA as the standard for descriptive cataloguing of textual monographs (both print and digital) from early April 2013. The Library will continue to use existing AACR2 records for older material and for non-New Zealand material, but all new records will follow RDA. Other formats will be phased in over the next few months as cataloguing policies and workflows are developed. The Library expects to be using RDA for all materials, with the possible exception of rare books, by December 2013.

The National Library has recently digitised 20 years of the newspaper The Otago Daily Times. These are searchable in 'Papers Past' which now provides over two million pages of digitised NZ newspapers and periodicals – see <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>

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

The National Library's bibliographic services and other information services are provided through the web to other libraries, to help them better serve their users. The National Library's Services to Schools are based on special collections of print and electronic resources for schools, delivered directly to participating schools. The Library also provides specialist advisers to assist schools.

In other services developed on the basis of collaboration, the National Library plays a major role, either by providing expert advice, or by hosting services. For example:

- The 'Electronic Purchasing In Collaboration' (EPIC) service has been operating for nearly ten years. It offers national licences to over a hundred libraries in New Zealand as well as offering specific 'opt-in' products to interested groups of libraries.
- The Aotearoa People's Network (APNK) – already mentioned, is a managed network operated by the National Library for the public libraries of New Zealand.

- The project to digitise the Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives (that is, the reports and papers tabled in Parliament going back to the mid 19th Century. This is being done in collaboration with other major research libraries including the Parliamentary Library.

A few years ago, together with Archives New Zealand (the national archives) and Te Papa Tongarewa (the national museum), the National Library set up the 'National Digital Forum' – see www.ndf.org.nz . This has now developed into a broad GLAM sector organization including numerous research libraries, regional museums and other cultural agencies. It holds an annual conference for the exchange of ideas between New Zealand institutions and similar institutions abroad about innovative digital exhibitions and information services in the cultural heritage sector.

The Strategic Framework for Public Libraries was published in 2012 by the Association of Public Library Managers. This resulted from consultations across the sector, in which the National Library played a major role.