

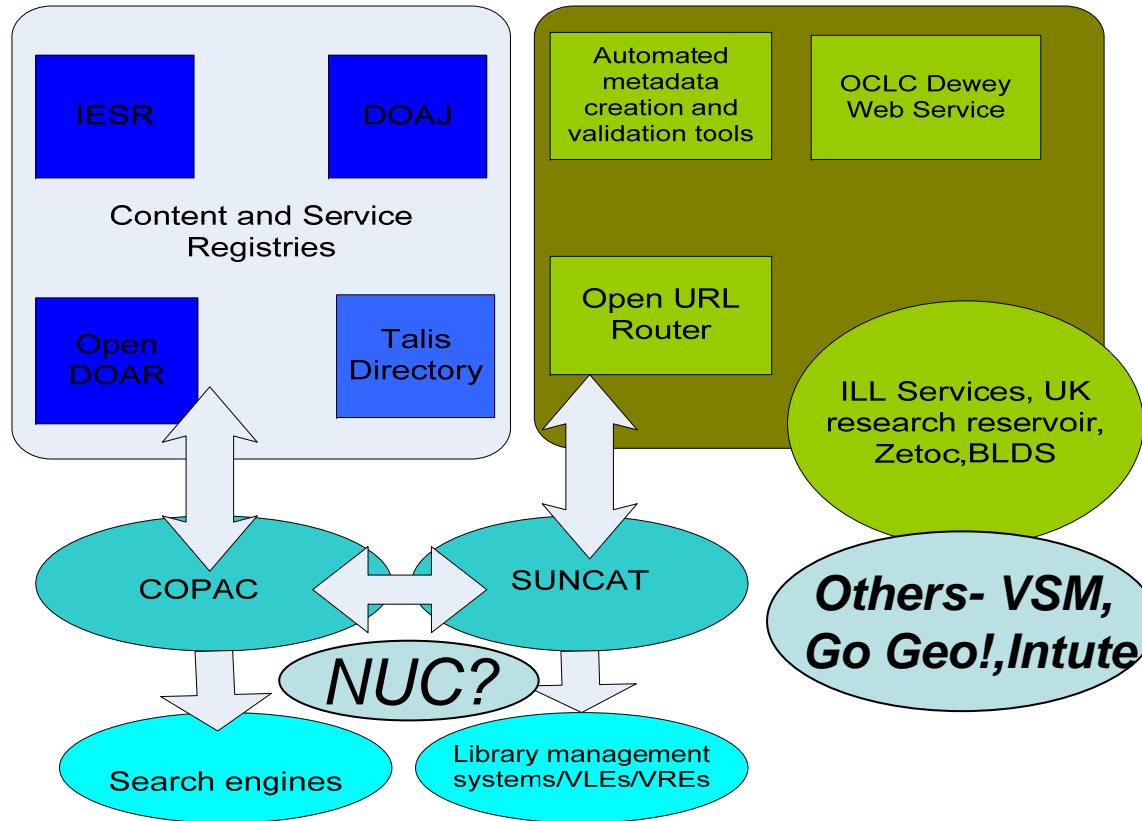
JISC

Union Catalogues – some questions and some actions that might be undertaken.

- NUC – Can include diverse resources, monographs, serials, grey lit. etc. I prefer for now to try and treat monographs and serials as the focus – whilst recognising that there are a range of resources and users will want (images etc) it all but to get the holdings of library serials and monographs together is a manageable focus.
- A NUC might be a single db holding records of all monographs and serials (and more) in the UK (HE and research institutes, public library ?)
- It can be a virtual union catalogue with distributed dbs.
- I think we should at least build on COPAC and SUNCAT – can they work together to provide a union catalogue of sorts?
- Could we register all holdings in a registry and are COPAC and SUNCAT particular services that are built on top of that (along with other services e.g. L& T portal)?

- The dominance of search engines
- Web 2.0
- Development of SOA
- Emergence of registries to drive other services
- Federating searching using Z39.50 isn't easy, results are inconsistent
- Experience of harvest with OAI PMH – is it rich enough?

Collections – digital repositories, digitized books, e-books, OPACs, Dbs.



*Use =
discovery to
delivery*

*Collection
management
and curation*

*Unpick local
and national*

-
- A **rapid architectural review**, building on the report from Clax Ltd.
 - It should consider how to achieve discovery to delivery in a lightweight and flexible way.
 - The role of registries.
 - COPAC and SUNCAT (Zetoc etc.) interfaces to other services and services they might use. (resilience and trust – look at policies)
 - How to provide a unified experience across SUNCAT, COPAC, or beyond.
 - Move away from Z and look at SRU or Open Search.
 - How to deliver full content.
 - Taking the services to the web and local applications.
 - Map the functions of services to use cases/ business processes. What are the gaps?
 - Cost and specify the option Clax put forward of providing of providing the services via a dedicated Google service using Google Appliance.

- There is limited funding across partners – BL, JISC, CURL etc. Funders need to be reassured that they are investing soundly.
- Each partner has a slightly different business interest.
- Previously the UKNUC report said there was no need for a union catalogue of monographs, has this changed?
- Can't WorldCat do it all?

- There is a case for making library provision more useful and relevant – e.g. taking the library to the user and exposing data to other services that are heavily used.
- A **business case** needs made to improve and ‘join-up’ services like SUNCAT, COPAC, Zetoc. [or a NUC]
- This must be made in terms of use cases and the broad landscape of services.

- Technology is ok but organisational issues are the barrier.
- Business models get in the way.
- We tried with Join-up and it was difficult.
- Lack of understanding on how to engage with commercial suppliers.
- Stakeholders need to work together towards the same goal.

- A vision and set of objectives for serial and monograph catalogue and provision – it has to be realistic and it has to support full discovery to delivery.

- It must be underpinned by:
 - use cases.
 - a collections strategy.
 - a technical architecture.
 - a business case.

- **Do people agree that we have to articulate how the different services already provided work together or should work together? Or is this already available? Could an architectural review do this?**
- **Do we have a business case? If not how do we develop this?**
- **A collections strategy?**
- **Use cases?**
- **Can we get to work on creating a vision and objectives?**

- To provide seamless and cost effective discovery to delivery [do we need collection mgt?] for monographs and serials across the UK Higher Education sector [do we go beyond ?] to support education and research.
- According to the following principles:
 - Ease of access
 - Comprehensiveness [need to develop a collection policy to define this]
 - Quality [how do we define quality – what is ‘good enough’?]
 - Open standards and flexible integration to support any time anywhere.
 - Building on existing infrastructure and services
 - Working in partnership
 - Taking advantage of new technologies and opportunities e.g. text mining