Storage planning for physical collections: issues and trends in NSLA libraries

29 October 2012

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to assess the current status of physical collection storage across NSLA Libraries and identify issues and trends which may impact on future storage requirements.

The paper summarises an environmental scan which was undertaken to obtain comparative information about international library storage trends and provides a high level summary of the recent collection storage survey undertaken by the Storage Management Working Group (SMWG) in September 2012.

Environmental scan

The purpose of the environmental scan was to identify current activity related to the scope of the storage survey. Literature from 2007 to the present was reviewed.

Scanning current literature on the status of ‘collection management and storage’ retrieved many articles, papers and reports on digital collections. However, current articles on the management of physical collections and storage are infrequent. There is a recognition that some issues associated with managing print collections are likely to be similar for digital collections; e.g. collection development decisions, control, maintenance, access and deselection. To this end, the National Library of the Netherlands has developed an integrated collection care program for physical and digital collections.1

Public perception is that print materials are no longer required as ‘everything is on the internet’, but this ignores publishing trends and the ongoing creation of original materials and content. While areas of academic publishing and government are moving to ‘open access’, some categories of print sales are declining while others are maintaining sales.2 Google has estimated there are about 130 million books and it is reported that some 50 million scientific articles have been published.3 Internationally, library print collections continue to grow (see Appendix I).

Non-Library organisations are amassing and maintaining enormous amounts of content and are creating online “libraries” at a scale that is serving more and more researchers. Meanwhile, many libraries are responding to the challenges of growing collections, and budget and space pressures in a number of ways. The Centre for Research Libraries (CLR) recommends concentrating collecting and storage efforts on primary materials, rather than

2 Publishers Weekly. [website] A solid six months for trade sales
on scholarly publications. CLR considers scholarly literature will endure, while primary sources may disappear without the support of funding and resources. Some academic libraries aim for a ‘steady state’ collection, where equal numbers are discarded as are added. Libraries assume there will be an electronic or print copy somewhere.

Dempsey suggests libraries cannot continue to spend time on activities that replicate what is being done elsewhere, and considers that the future provides opportunities for collaboration, cooperation, partnering and engagement. This trend is evident in current literature which refers to collection development and management frameworks for shared print collections; e.g consortia where partners have agreed collection strengths, ‘last copy’ protocols, guaranteed access and shared storage. Models for cooperative storage vary depending on the requirements of the participating institutions. An overview of cooperative storage is in Appendix II.

By its nature, cooperative storage usually represents offsite storage, used by many large libraries to accommodate collection growth. Whether owned or shared, offsite storage tends to be in high-density, high bay, semi-automated warehouse type facilities. Cost considerations may lead to the facility being distant from the Library’s main ‘reading room’; e.g. Boston Spa is 402 kilometres from the British Library; National Library of Norway’s store is 999 kilometres from Oslo; State Library of Victoria’s store is in Ballarat.

As libraries use de-selection, ‘steady state’ and last-copy storage facilities as growth management strategies, there is also a need to ensure access and resource-sharing arrangements for materials which continue to be in demand in original physical form. Withdrawing print items which have a corresponding online version makes collection management decisions reactive, rather than strategic. Ithaka has developed a ‘What to withdraw’ framework which uses preservation requirements to inform decisions about how many copies are required to meet preservation goals.

Further, access to content in trusted digital repositories is generally constrained by copyright restrictions. For example, HathiTrust Digital Library stores 10.5 million volumes of which only 3.2 million (i.e. 31%) are publicly available. In 2010, an Ithaka survey of U.S. Academic Library Directors indicated they would be more likely to withdraw print collections if their library could be guaranteed on-demand access to print versions. Consequently, in August 2011, HathiTrust endorsed a proposal to work with their members to establish and maintain a Distributed Print Monographs Archive corresponding to the content of their digital collections. Elements of a ‘trusted print repository’ have been reported by OCLC.

The UK Research Reserve offers an alternate option for ensuring long term access to print material. The British Library undertakes to store the access copy and two further ‘safeguard’ copies are retained within UKRR member libraries.

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8 Anderson, Craig. 2012. op. cit.
10 Schonfeld, Roger C. 2010. System-level strategic planning for collections management and preservation
11 HathiTrust Digital Library [website]
12 HathiTrust Collections Committee. Constitutional Convention Ballot Proposals, Proposal 1 - Distributed Print Monographs Archive.
14 UK Research Reserve [website]
NSLA storage survey

NSLA libraries in Australia currently manage storage facilities capable of accommodating more than 650 kilometres of material. Physical collections across all sites are increasing by more than 8.5 kilometres per annum. Last financial year NSLA libraries delivered over 450,000 items to reading rooms across all capital cities.

With increasing quantities of resources being made available online, NSLA libraries are currently entering a transition period where new approaches will be required to predict future storage and access requirements of physical collections.

Storage planning

Management of storage activities

All libraries rely heavily on staff within the immediate work team with relevant expertise and skills to manage storage activities and a number of respondents (5) reported that they also rely on staff elsewhere in the organisation. One respondent also engages storage consultants. [Q. 18].

These staff are responsible for managing equipment procurement, installation and upgrades, as well as planning and supervising collection moves. All libraries engage relocation firms to undertake larger collection moves and respondents reported that they had only experienced difficulties with suppliers of storage equipment and relocation contractors infrequently or occasionally. [Q.22]

The majority of NSLA libraries have arrangements in place for maintenance of storage equipment. These range from in-house maintenance arrangements to contracts with external providers and an annual budget for maintenance activities. Maintenance requirements vary and are closely related to the level of automation at the site. [Q.23]

Growth of collections

Collections in NSLA Libraries are currently growing by more than 8.5 kilometres per annum. [Q. 2]

Respondents were asked to provide an indication of current growth trends across different collections. Most libraries (6) reported consistent growth of legal deposit/Australiana/Stateiana collections and an increase in the growth of manuscript and archival collections. Growth from retrospective acquisitions remains consistent across most sites (5). Several sites (2) reported increased growth in map collections as other organisations rationalise or dispose of collections. Respondents also reported consistent or increased growth of pictures collections. Growth of hardcopy newspaper collections is declining across four sites. Most libraries reported declining growth of overseas print material reflecting changes in collection development activities. [Q. 6]

Based on current trends, there will be a need to accommodate expanding collections in the immediate future. Longer term, storage requirements will depend on whether NSLA libraries collect Australian/State publications in both print and electronic formats and whether the current volume of original materials continues to be acquired. Increased acquisition of Indigenous collections may require special storage and access arrangements. Six libraries considered this to be a medium to high priority over the next ten years. [Q. 84]

Respondents were unable to predict when there is likely to be a significant change in storage requirements [Q. 7] and as a result, monitoring acquisition and publishing trends, measuring growth and undertaking collection mapping was identified as a high priority over the next five years to detect changes to current trends. [Q. 10]

Methodology/systems for monitoring growth of physical collections

All libraries have developed methodologies for monitoring collection growth and all sites use a combination of activities including visual inspections, reports from retrieval staff, or in-house audits and surveys. Five respondents have developed in-house spreadsheets and
periodically measure vacant shelf space. Two respondents also engage consultants to undertake these tasks. Some sites have also relied on acquisition and cataloguing data to estimate growth. [Q. 4]

The currency and reliability of growth data across sites varies. [Q. 3] With anticipated changes in future storage requirements, it will become increasingly important to monitor growth more consistently to identify emerging trends. Tools to be developed in future SMWG work packages will assist in achieving greater consistency in monitoring collection growth.

**Collection moves**

The need to re-space collections to accommodate new material in classified Dewey sequences is an ongoing challenge due to the size of the collections to be moved. Five libraries re-space collections as required whilst two libraries re-space collections every five years. [Q.8 ] Most respondents have developed strategies to reduce the need to re-space collections including closing and compacting storage sequences, and storing material in non-classified sequences. [Q. 9]

**Storage priorities**

All respondents reported a need for additional onsite storage to accommodate expanding collections. The majority of respondents (7) intend to transfer additional material to existing offsite facilities over the next 3-5 years. [Q. 32] Five libraries also expect to increase onsite storage capacity through de-selection, installing more efficient storage equipment, rehousing collections in more space efficient storage containers, and moving towards more efficient storage arrangements. [Q. 32]

Over the next five years, storage equipment replacement/upgrade, relocation and re-spacing of collections onsite, monitoring acquisition and growth trends and collection mapping were identified as high priorities for most libraries. Some respondents (4) also rated the review and de-selection of holdings as a high priority. [Q.10] Many of these activities are expected to continue in future years.

Funding for physical storage was identified as a significant challenge over the next ten years as more funding will be required to support digitisation and management of electronic resources. [Q. 84]

**Environmental parameters**

All NSLA sites have recommended environmental parameters for different collections. Although the parameters are similar, there is a slight variation across all sites, possibly reflecting variations in climate, building design and environmental management equipment. While many sites have tighter tolerances, print collections are generally stored at temperatures within the range of 18 – 26 °C and relative humidity of 40 - 60%. Similar variations were noted for other collection formats. [Q. 11]

Most libraries store collections with high preservation requirements such as rare print, pictures and manuscripts in areas with temperature and humidity control operating on a 24 hours basis. A number of libraries (5) also store Australian/Stateiana, hardcopy newspapers and maps in areas with continuous temperature and humidity control. [Q. 35]

All respondents are aware of the need to reduce energy consumption and four libraries are reviewing recommended environmental parameters whilst two libraries have already broadened parameters for certain categories of material. Two sites are also examining the impact of reduced operating hours of air-conditioning equipment on environmental conditions. One respondent reported design modifications during a building refurbishment to maintain more stable conditions. [Q. 12]

Other measures to reduce energy consumption include installation of energy efficient lighting (7), installing more efficient storage and delivery equipment (2) and one respondent is currently investigating the installation of solar panels at its offsite storage facility. [Q. 13]

Further exchange of information about sustainability and environmental management would assist with future storage planning across NSLA sites.
Cold storage
All respondents indicated a need for cold storage or specialist storage facilities for particular formats. [Q. 14] This need is currently being met by in-house freezers/refrigerators, in-house facilities or storing collections at other organisations with purpose built facilities. [Q. 15] The proposed construction of additional cold storage facilities in a further two capital cities will assist in addressing this requirement. [Q. 16]

Offsite storage
All respondents currently store collections offsite [Q. 36] including lower use print material, hardcopy newspapers, overseas collections as well as archives and manuscripts. One respondent also stores furniture, paintings and large objects offsite. [Q. 60]

NSLA libraries currently store collections at eleven offsite facilities across all jurisdictions with an estimated capacity of more than 235 kilometres. Six of these facilities have occupancy rates of 90% or above. Only three sites have options to extend or expand existing facilities. All facilities have environmental controls for temperature and seven facilities also have humidity controls. Access to onsite Library Management Systems are available at seven sites. [Q. 37-44]

Short term options to increase the capacity of offsite facilities include de-selection, more efficient storage arrangements, rehousing collections in more efficient containers, and installation of more efficient storage equipment. [Q. 61]

The majority of respondents (7) identified the need for additional offsite storage within ten years. [Q. 64] Five libraries are currently investigating options for increasing offsite storage. [Q. 65]

Cooperative storage
All NSLA members have opted for offsite storage solutions within their jurisdiction usually within the capital city or reasonable travelling distance from their library. Generally, respondents considered cooperative storage may be feasible if there are similar requirements in the same region. Some libraries already have arrangements of this nature in place. [Q.66]

Skills and training
The majority of respondents (7) indicated they had sufficient training and knowledge to manage equipment procurement, installation and collection moves. [Q. 25] Respondents also felt confident about their knowledge of procurement guidelines and shelving/equipment standards. [Q. 24] Most libraries (6) have either developed Work Health and Safety guidelines/procedures covering storage management and access or have specific procedures and guidelines in place for certain aspects of this work. Libraries that have not developed specific procedures reported that these are covered by general Work Health and Safety guidelines/procedures. [Q. 29]

All respondents considered sharing information about storage practices and organising workshops/training packages relating to storage management were important to enhance existing skills and maintain a knowledge base across NSLA. A number of respondents indicated that developing tool kits to assist in storage management and training on specific topics would be beneficial. [Q.26]. This will be particularly important in future as several respondents identified workforce planning and loss of corporate knowledge as challenges. Respondents also reported that funding for staffing would be an ongoing challenge. [Q. 84]

Technology
All libraries identified wireless connectivity and electronic notification devices as useful in supporting more efficient storage and retrieval. Most respondents (7) also reported that handheld devices and automatic scanners to digitise collections would play an important future role. Five considered RFID would be useful in supporting storage, control and retrieval of
some collections and all respondents indicated this required further research. Automated retrieval systems and self check-out were not seen as being particularly relevant but several respondents considered these developments worthy of further research. Others expressed interest in the development of an interactive mapping tool with links to the Library Management System and the development of stack management systems to record storage data. [Q 17]

**Obsolete audio visual formats**

All respondents are aware of the need to manage the storage, preservation and access of information in obsolete formats (cassettes, video, 16mm film, 8 mm film). [Q. 28] All libraries are undertaking some activities such as migration of data and respondents identified management of obsolete and non-standard formats as a high priority over the next ten years. [Q. 84]

Although not directly related to storage of physical collections, most respondents (7) also rated the need to develop procedures and infrastructure to manage electronic resources as a high priority over the next ten years. [Q. 84]

**Access**

Last financial year NSLA Libraries delivered over 450,000 items to members of the public in Reading Rooms across eight capital cities. [Q. 70 + 73] Respondents identified changing user expectations as a significant future environmental factor.

Most libraries reported noticeable changes in demand following greater exposure of collections as a result of electronic records and increased online exposure of holdings. All libraries are working towards making collections more accessible. Seven libraries have implemented 24 hour electronic requesting for print collections. Two libraries have implemented 24 hour electronic requesting services for original materials and other libraries consider this to be a desirable service to implement. Following the work of the NSLA Delivery Group, the majority of libraries now provide online ordering for copies of collection items. All libraries are undertaking retrospective cataloguing and digitisation or planning to undertake these activities. One library is trialling a home delivery service and some libraries are providing access to unprocessed manuscript collections. [Q. 78]

As libraries digitise more of their heritage collections, policies for accessing original material will become increasingly important. At present when surrogates are available, some libraries (3) continue to provide access to the original item while others (5) withdraw originals from general use [Q.80] Procedures for handling original materials with surrogate copies varies. Shrinkwrapping and labelling original collection items is a common method of alerting retrieval staff that a surrogate is available. Some libraries (4) transfer physical items into separate storage sequences with access restrictions, while two libraries discard the original if the item does not form part of their Stateiana collection. [Q. 80]

Five libraries considered collection preservation to be an ongoing future priority [Q. 84]. Closely related is the issue of trusted print repositories and how many copies of Australian monographs and serials need to be maintained to support future access requirements. Responses to this question varied. Generally it was agreed that at least two preservation copies need to be retained: one in the National Library of Australia and one in the relevant State Library. [Q. 83] Additional copies may be required for inter-library loan if access cannot be provided to remote users electronically. This requires further discussion in other NSLA Working Groups.

Factors currently impeding access to NSLA collections include: lack of online catalogue records for some collections, inaccurate cataloguing and holdings data, material requiring preservation, poor storage arrangements due to insufficient space, and outstanding collection maintenance tasks. A number of respondents also considered un-barcoded material more difficult to track and control. [Q. 79]

Although five libraries reported that delivery standards are included in their Service Charter, and two others are working towards incorporating delivery standards into their charter, there were noticeable variations across NSLA, reflecting variations in building layouts and
distances between delivery points and storage areas. [Q. 67] The majority of respondents (6) reported that storage arrangements directly impact on their ability to meet service standards [Q. 68]

Onsite delivery services across NSLA sites range from retrieval on demand (3) to retrieval at set internals (4) whilst some sites have placed more heavily used collections on open access. The majority of libraries (5) retrieve from original materials collections at set intervals and one library retrieves original materials by special request. [Q. 69]

There is greater consistency in delivery services from offsite storage facilities with most libraries offering daily delivery (5) or more frequent services (1). Four libraries offer reading services at their offsite facilities on request. [Q. 72]

Changes in demand
Most libraries reported a decline in demand for print collections over the past five years and significant increases in use of online resources. Several libraries (4) also reported increases in demand for manuscript collections as a result of activities undertaken to make these collections more accessible. [Q. 74]

While the demand for manuscript collections can be expected to remain constant, it is anticipated that demand for print collections will continue to decline as libraries digitise more of their collections and make more electronic resources available remotely [Q. 75]; however, licensing and access restrictions may impede access to some resources resulting in an ongoing need to access physical collection items when available.

Although there will continue to be a preference for electronic access, the uniqueness and historical significance of NSLA collections can be expected to continue to attract clients to access physical collections. Increased digitisation of heritage collections may actually result in additional interest in physical collections as users become more aware of the richness of NSLA’s historical collections. All libraries believed that changing usage trends are likely to impact on how they arrange their collections in future. [Q. 77]

Monitoring changing user expectations was identified as a high priority. [Q. 84]

Conclusion
All NSLA libraries are proactive in planning and managing storage and access requirements of physical collections. There is a rapid increase in the availability of electronic resources but this is not expected to impact on mid-term storage requirements. It is expected that NSLA libraries will continue to acquire a significant amount of print material on legal deposit. An increase in the acquisition of original materials is also expected as organisations and individuals continue to transfer collections from their custody.

In the past, expanding physical collections housed onsite have been accommodated by transferring lower use collections to offsite storage facilities. This trend can be expected to continue. Most libraries have identified the need to increase offsite storage capacity in future years if collections continue to grow at current rates. Developing consistent approaches to monitoring collection growth and usage will become increasingly important to detect changes to current trends. Even with increased digitisation and greater availability of resources online, the uniqueness and historical importance of NSLA collections will continue to attract interest in accessing physical collection items. Licensing and access restrictions for electronic resources may also result in an ongoing need to access physical collection items.

Key priorities for NSLA storage managers over the next ten years include:

- Identification of data required to inform evidence-based decision making for collection management
- Monitoring collection growth using consistent metrics
- Monitoring usage patterns
• Equipment upgrade and replacement
• Relocation and re-spacing of collections
• Progressing activities to increase storage capacity
• Monitoring requirements for cold storage facilities
• Developing consistent policies on access to physical collection items when surrogate copies are available
• Managing access to obsolete audio-visual formats
• Reducing barriers to access; e.g. improving identification of items and reconciliation with metadata

Wider issues for ongoing consideration include:
• Progress of collaborative collecting activities and rationalisation of collections
• Changing user expectations
• Requirements for collection security
• Consideration of trusted print repositories in relation to NSLA collaborative collecting activity
• Opportunities for cooperation, collaboration and partnering for storage and access
• Funding for storage, preservation and access activities
• Publishing trends
• Changes to legal deposit legislation
• Increased content available online
• Application of copyright and access restrictions in the online information environment
• Compliance with standards for collection storage facilities
• Emerging technology
• Greater emphasis on sustainability and environmental management
• Workforce planning
• Preservation priorities
Appendix I: Size and growth of collections in selected National Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Monographs (millions)</th>
<th>Serials</th>
<th>Annual growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Libraries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Library</td>
<td>over 150 million items</td>
<td>829,000 items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>over 22.5 million items</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1,000 LM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>160,000 vols</td>
<td>5,000 LM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8,000 LM</td>
<td>8,000 items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>147,000 vols</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>15 million items</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
<td>over 151.8 million items</td>
<td>10,000 items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>over 6 million items</td>
<td>10,000 items per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>20,000 LM</td>
<td>1,600 items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1.7 million items</td>
<td>320,000 items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>7,700 LM</td>
<td>1,100 items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Repository Libraries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>900 LM</td>
<td>1,100 items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>45 LM</td>
<td>3,500 items</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Size and growth of collections in selected National Libraries

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15 British Library. Our mission and 2020 vision.
16 National Library of China [website]
18 Saarti, Jarmo & Vattulainen, Pentti. 2012. op. cit.
19 National Library of India [website]
20 National Library of India [website]
21 National Diet Library of Japan [website]
22 Library of Congress. Strategic Plan: fiscal years 2011-2016
24 National Library of Scotland [website]
Appendix II: Cooperative storage

Models for cooperative storage vary depending on the requirements of the participating institutions. Cooperative storage usually represents offsite storage.

Australia

Current cooperative facilities in Australia are CAVAL Archival and Research Materials Centre (CARM), managed by CAVAL, and Universities' Research Repository South Australia (URRSA), managed by South Australia Universities. CARM stores low use and last copy research material, predominately supplied by Victorian universities. URRSA is a joint storage facility for the three South Australian universities.

Canada/United States

The 2007 Payne report provided a comprehensive review of cooperative storage in the United States and Canada. Of the 68 high-density storage facilities at that time, only 14 were cooperative solutions.25

Current examples of cooperative storage include:

- Northern Regional Library Facility (NRLF): provides high density, low cost housing for some 5.9 million infrequently used library materials from the University of California's northern campuses and the California State Library.26

- Minnesota Library Access Center (MLAC): MLAC is a high density storage facility for Minnesota academic, public and governmental libraries. It is operated by Minitex, a publicly supported network of academic, public, state government, and special libraries working cooperatively to improve library service in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

- Research Collections Access and Preservation (ReCAP): ReCAP was designed and constructed to provide high-density shelving for some 10 million items and is operated by Princeton and Columbia Universities, and the New York Public Library.

OCLC continues to undertake research in the area of cooperative storage and notes the tendency for cooperative storage to be geographically based, as in Australia. A new OCLC Research publication explores scenarios where local US and Canadian print book collections are consolidated into regional shared collections based on a mega-regions framework.27

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26 About NRLF. 2012 Northern Regional Library Facility

27 Lavoie, Brian, Constance Malpas and JD Shipengrover. 2012. Print Management at “Mega-scale”: A Regional Perspective on Print Book Collections in North America.
Europe
The table below lists responses from a survey of European national libraries and repositories. The aims and requirements for these repositories vary, but it appears that all are trying to ensure a future for selected legacy print collections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Main tasks</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Libraries served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>to store and make available material transferred from libraries</td>
<td>National Repository Library</td>
<td>All libraries and information centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>to collect books and other documents that have national heritage or scientific value</td>
<td>Centre technique du livre de l'enseignement supérieur (CTLes):</td>
<td>Universities in the Île de France area in Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>to store transferred material from other libraries; receive one legal deposit copy; make these available for libraries</td>
<td>Repository Library of the National Library, Mo i Rana</td>
<td>All libraries in Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain/Catalonia</td>
<td>to store and preserve low-use documents, ensuring its future preservation and accessibility</td>
<td>Guaranteed Space for the Preservation of Access (GEPA)</td>
<td>Universities of Catalonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>British Library acts as last resort library for monographs; UKRRR arranges storage and availability of serials</td>
<td>British Library United Kingdom Research Reserve</td>
<td>All research libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Examples of different European repositories

* Under the aegis of the Université de Lyon higher education and research consortium (PRES) and in cooperation with the city public library, university libraries are working together to implement a new shared repository with the double goal of easing the pressure on current storage space, allowing for a sustained growth of paper collections, and at the same time providing the infrastructure for a shared collections policy in Lyon and its region from 2013 onwards.

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References


Northern Regional Library Facility [website] [Accessed 16/10/12] Available from: http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/NRLF/about.html


UK Research Reserve. [website] [Accessed 10/10/12] Available from: [http://www.ukrr.ac.uk/how/default.aspx](http://www.ukrr.ac.uk/how/default.aspx)

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