

Won't tweet the q and a as too busy chairing

Now having another break followed by panel q and a

Can quote in advance of a trial

First month of the trial is free of charge

Fiona is now outlining how a shelf-ready trial works

Courts are monitoring RDA

Quality assurance checks carried out monthly

Table of contents is a new service they're offering

Each customer will have an allocated cataloguer

They can supply records if needed

Or have specific processing for each site

Can limit it to certain funds

Keir is now explaining a sample workflow

Share their cataloguing records with office in Canada

Some just processing and some the whole process

Customers can choose some elements to use

Cover most main classification except for UDC

Ingram Coutts have also sponsored part of the event

8 cataloguers with average 9 years experience per cataloguer

Over 100 customers with cataloguing and/or classification

Fiona and Keir from Ingram Coutts now presenting on their services

Consortia becoming more popular with authorities collaborating

Future developments with RFID may speed things up even further

Local studies though may need more specific numbers as Andrew says re Essex
"there's a lot of it "

some libraries may choose to shelve by the E4L headings c.f. Dewey

Am now intrigued about long DDC numbers one speaker claims his record is 22 after the decimal point

Most public libraries ask for the classmark to be truncated as not big enough stock numbers to warrant long Dewey numbers

Most public libraries use Dewey

Servicing is important but you need to be able to find the book

Or at point of order or point of receipt

catalogue records can be got in advance of publication

Large amount of stock in public libraries is now in languages other than English
[#challengingcataloguing](#)

Cataloguing in-house is exception rather than the rule

If you can get central finance system to talk to LMS / EDI then that speeds things up

Some authorities have agreed EDI invoice is the legal document

now outlining the different parts of EDI process

EDI quotes messaging can give almost completed order for what is in the basket

Often they'll know what they want ahead of publication date eg Terry Pratchett books

National Acquisitions Group are looking at drafting a standard for shelf ready processing

Books circulate between branches more than in academic ones so standardisation is necessary

Now in an ideal world you unpack book, scan barcode and put it on shelf

all labels and barcodes etc were done

Shelf ready in public libraries used to be just had to fit security tag& add to catalogue

Start afternoon session with Andrew Coburn from Essex

breaking a little early for lunch

lack of quality MARC records for AV restricts advancing in this area for shelf-ready

and can be difficult to put right

Not always obvious when things go wrong as can be at the library or supplier end

EDI relies on successful FTP

EDI is key to Shelf-ready ordering

local fields and notes - need to reduce the amount as suppliers won't add them

not always consistent in number building

Full Dewey can lead to VERY long numbers - fun for cataloguers but less useful for shelving!

some retrospective reclassification of areas where needed

can get a mix of DDC22 and 23

option A (from DDC)

using option A for law

Add local subject headings for some items

Standardisation is key to help increase % of items shelf-ready

Liaison with subject librarians important as local practice/preferences can hamper efforts

Returns can be issue - eg: if suppliers give the wrong book

Codings set up for items that don't need processed

House style for labels - eg: font, size, alignment, position of labels, stamps and tags

Receipt relies on someone downloading the MARC record - difficult if people off ill etc...

Important to order the right thing, with the right details - eg: not using an ISBN for the ebook when you want the print

Focus up until now has been on widening the range of material

"Final check" - whereby any potential problems can be investigated

orders placed by acquisitions team

investigating invoicing via EDI

cataloguers can now get involved in wider tasks, upgrading records, archives material cataloguing and repository work

2% of shelf-ready items need to go to cataloguer (not including authority work)

are looking at various options for out-of-print shelf-ready

15% not shelf-ready, AV, Foreign language material, some art catalogues, music scores and out of print

suppliers insert RFID tags but not programme it

last year all 3 standards 100%

85% of items require cataloguing on shelves in 8 weeks

95% of processed resources will be sent for shelving within 3 days of being unpacked

3 service standards - 95% of book orders will be processed within 5 working days

use Dewey, LCSH, AACR2, MARC21

using RFID for about 5 years, currently using Biblioteca

Main suppliers Coutts and Dawson - both he feels are excellent and comparable in terms of service

part of NEYAL consortium

5.5 FTE collections maintenance staff who have other duties

4.8 FTE acquisitions staff. 2 FTE cataloguers

13,600 items added per year, one third of budget is on books

many of their students are mature or part-time

now David Baron from Leeds Metropolitan University

rely on subject librarians to point out discrepancies in class numbers

AV not currently done shelf-ready as Talis version they use doesn't support records without ISBN

stock reached shelves more quickly - means greater student satisfaction

more efficient workflows due to shelf-ready

touched upon the issue of whether to re-classify older editions when new ones come in

DDC23 used

separate ebooks and print copies records

MARC records only bought in for e-books currently

processing and supplying requirements eg: version of Dewey used detailed to the suppliers

report highlights where title overwritten

catalogue update reports highlight titles that might need looked at

upgrades need if record not on Talis base

books are receipted and at times check for accuracy and 1 copy passed for cataloguing

started with suppliers servicing books - labels, stamps, RFID tags

introduced to speed up acquisitions process to free up staff for public service roles

first started looking at it in 1999

centralised bibliographic services for 2 of the campuses

3.5 FTE staff - no full time cataloguers

now handed over to Nathan Newey from University of Greenwich

still have to do DVDs

some collections cannot be done due to the format of the labels

student satisfaction is hopefully better

order to shelf is about 5 weeks

much quicker order to the shelf

now they have control over record and the classification. No backlog

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39% are electronic (2010-2011) now over 40%

first year - created 12% of records. Asked to see a further 14% to check/upgrade

orders can still be cancelled prior to confirmation

takes 3 days from order sent to acquisitions to being on-order

can classify about 90% before sending order

about 10% (mostly art) have to be catalogued from scratch

they create or import records and classify if they can

Librarians use OASIS to compile lists and send orders to cataloguing first

implemented August 2010

they visited Bournemouth, trialled May-July 2010

then considered EDI

cons - no control over class or cat record chosen

reduces backlogs and speeds up throughput

started 2002, rose to 60% then stuck

shelf-ready at BCU - every book date labels (generic c.f. for each library), stamps, triggers, spine labels and covers

Janet Pryce-Jones from Birmingham City Uni starting the day off