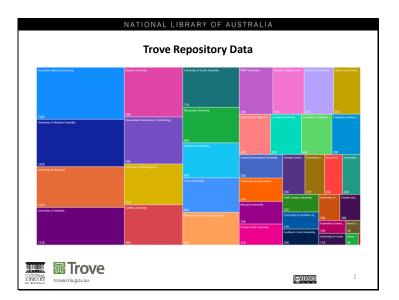


Hi everyone – my name is Mel and I am part of the Trove team at the National Library of Australia. I work with our Trove partners, including research repository managers (like yourselves), to harvest repository data to Trove.

Since the beginning of the year I've shifted out of my usual 'data' role to work on the Trove re-design project, which I'll tell you more about in a minute.

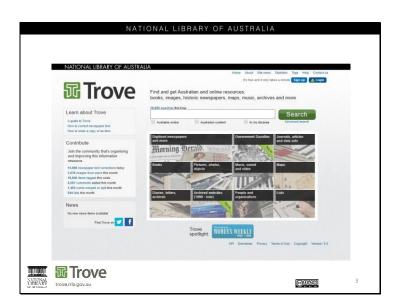
Today, I plan to give you a quick overview of repository data in Trove, and then an update on what's happening to Trove, and in particular what's happening to repository data in Trove and what's changing.



So... first I thought it might be interesting to show you how many Universities are currently contributing data via their research repositories to Trove.

At the moment, there are 40 (some are contributing data from more than one repository) and most are being harvested or updated on a weekly or more frequent schedule. Institutional repository data is about 80% of the data contributed to Trove from the University sector.

OK – now onto an update of what's happening to Trove.



So... this is the homepage of Trove that you're probably used to seeing... but we are changing!

Back in late 2016, the Commonwealth government allocated one-off modernisation funding to the National Library of Australia. It was to help the Library upgrade Trove's critical infrastructure, strengthen the supporting digital systems, increase the amount of available digital content, and better position Trove for a sustainable future.

Since then we have been working hard on research and testing to re-design Trove. We've been steadily making incremental improvements to Trove – so far we've done a lot under the hood... we've improved searching, filtering, and the speed of the site, launched the Australian Web Archive and focused on highlighting Australian content in results.

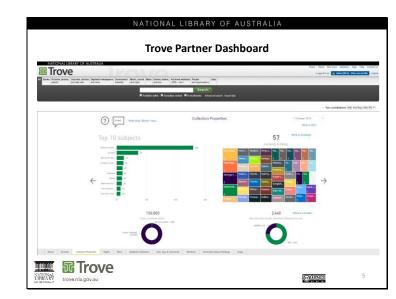
Some of the improvements that we've already made (and which are available in Trove right now) might be of interest to you as repository managers – so let's take a look.



The first is the Trove Partner Dashboard. The Partner dashboard gives insights into the collections your University shares with Trove.

I won't go into a huge amount of detail because I know about 60% of repository managers have already signed up for access to the Partner Dashboard & know what it is.

But for those of you that might not know, the Partner Dashboard provide a series of reports and visualisations about your repository data in Trove including contact information, recent harvest updates to Trove, and a breakdown of your collection by holdings, unique holdings and format...

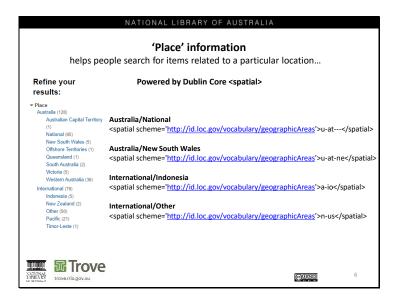


It also gives top 10 subjects, and data about indigenous language/austlang, open access, NHMRC/ARC funding, rights and place data to name just a few.

If your organisation is a Trove Partner, you can arrange access through a Trove user account linked to your work email address. After logging into Trove, view your user profile, and select the Partner tab. This tab has a link to "View Dashboard".

If you are interested in getting access to the Trove Partner dashboard for your repository, please let me know and we can get that set up for you.

Next we're going to take a look at two new data elements which you can include in your repository records which you contribute to Trove. These are already available in Trove now.



The first is 'Place' information, where you can add information to records to help people search for items related to a particular location.

A 'Place' search in Trove is designed to help people find items about their local area. Once you run a search in Trove you are presented with a number of facets to help your refine your results. Place-based search is one of the most requested new features for Trove, and it is already much used in the Digitised Newspapers and Gazettes zones.

Including place data in the repository records that you contribute to Trove will help power the 'Place' facet and allow people to narrow down their searches to just material about their local area.

For a Dublin Core record, the 'Place' facet is driven by data in the 'spatial' field using the Library of Congress Geographic Area Code scheme. It should contain information on the place the resource describes, not necessarily the place the resource was published. For example, a report about South Australia, published in Victoria, should be coded as South Australia.

Trove also accepts information on the place of publication. This is not exposed to the public in a search facet, but it is shown in the Place report in the Trove Partners Dashboard.

	NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA
helps people se	<b>'Austlang' codes</b> earch for items in or about Australian Indigenous languages
Refine your results:	Powered by Dublin Core <language></language>
Place	
<ul> <li>Format</li> <li>Availability</li> </ul>	Language/Dharu <language type="austlang">S64</language>
▶ Decade	
► Language English (238) Dharug / Darug (S64) (70) Australian languages (14) Eora (S61) (10) Gundungura / Gandangara	Language/Eora <language type="austlang">S61</language> Language/Wiradjuri <language type="austlang">D10</language>
(S60) (7) Undetermined (5) Wiradjuri (D10) (5) Dharawal / Tharawal (S59) (4) Yugambal (E11) (4) Yuwaalaraay (D27) (4) Bangerang (S40) (3)	
	@ <b>020</b> 7

Next are the new 'Austlang' codes, where you can add information to records to identify items in or about Australian Indigenous languages.

Austlang is the vocabulary of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages. It is created and maintained by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS).

It helps people to find items in specific Australian Indigenous languages in Trove. Once you run a search in Trove you are presented with a number of facets to help your refine your results. At the moment Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are visible in the 'Language' facet. In re-designed Trove it is also presented as a dedicated 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Language' facet.

For a Dublin Core record, the 'Austlang' facet is driven by data in the 'language' field using the AIATSIS Austlang code in the 'type' attribute.

So... that's a look at what's already changed, now let's take a look at what's coming next in the new re-designed Trove.

Our focus, over the last year, has been on applying everything we've learnt so far in our research and testing, and to start designing and building the new Trove user interface. Over 3,000 people have helped us with online and in-person research and testing to redesign Trove. Many of the people who participated in those activities were Trove Partners and members of our Community of Practice.

		TROVE	ABOUT HELP NEWS PARTNERS	SIGN UP LOGIN
	Explore Collections	Community Research	First Australians	
Under Construction: Yo	ou are currently viewing the Terve Private Bets. Dor	ne exploring! Head back to regular Trove		
				E. KAN
	Search. Di	scover. Austral	lia. 💧	A CALL
	A Tanan An			The surge
	Search Trove	All categorie		300.
				1 23/7
		oration between the National Library nd hundreds of Partner institutions around Australia.		2 240
		See our Partners	-	
			200	
	ыт		A centu	

Earlier this month, on 16<sup>th</sup> October, we launched the Trove Private Beta, which is an invitation only, still very much 'under construction' sneak peek at the new Trove user interface.

Many of our partners, including all the Australian Universities, will have received an invitation to preview the Trove Private Beta. If you are interested in providing feedback, and haven't seen the invitation yet, please let me know and I can get you access.

So what's next for Trove re-design? After the Private Beta closes on 7<sup>th</sup> November, we'll use the feedback to help us finalise the last stages of development, then we start to introduce the redesigned Trove to the wider public in early 2020.

So...now, let's take a look at some of the new improvements, which are coming in the new re-designed Trove which you might be interested in as repository managers.



First are our new themed landing pages (which you can see under the Trove logo) one of which is the new 'Research' landing page designed to help raise the profile of research data and collections.

In the new Trove, partners will be able to work with our Trove Outreach team to contribute articles and blogs, promote events on the homepage or landing pages, and what they'd like to see in a collection feature if their organisation's collections are featured. We hope this will improve referral traffic to our partners (and raise awareness of the collaboration that is at the core of Trove).

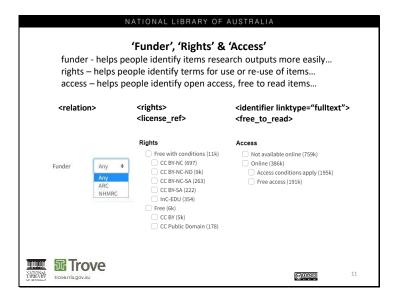


Next, along the same lines, we've also created a new 'Research & Reports' category.

'Categories' are similar to the existing 'zones' in Trove & they've changed a bit – some are new and some have been tweaked to contain different collection types and formats. The new 'Research & Report' category is loosely based on the existing 'Books' and 'Journals, articles and datasets' zone in Trove with a few changes.

As you would expect, it's focused on highlighting all things research & reports. First, it specifically contains research outputs, including journals, articles and datasets which are contributed to Trove solely from university research repositories (essentially anything with a university repository nuc identifier).

It also includes thesis and government publications. This brings together content, which was previously scattered across a number of different zones, into the one bucket, to make it easier for people to find research data.



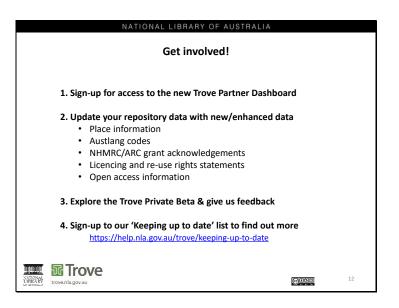
Last, but not least we're going to take a quick look at some improvements to the display and searching of three existing data fields in the new Trove user interface.

First – is a new advanced search option in the 'Research & Reports' category for 'Funder'. It's powered by the existing Dublin core 'relation' field which is used to add information to records about items produced with the assistance of research funding.

Second – is a new 'Rights' facet which is powered by the existing Dublin core 'rights' field and Access and Licence Indicator (ALI) 'license\_ref' field which is used to add rights information to records using either Creative Commons or RightsStatements.org licence data which explains the terms for use or re-use of the content.

Third – is a simplified 'Access' or availability facet which is powered by the existing Dublin Core field 'identifier' with an attribute of linktype="fulltext"', along with the Access and Licence Indicator (ALI) 'free\_to\_read' which is used to add information to records about open access, free to read items.

Currently in Trove, we display a variety of online availability indicators on items, including 'view online - freely available', 'access conditions, 'not available', 'possibly online' and 'unknown' which is a little confusing sometimes for our users. We've now moved to simpler three tiered availability indicator, which is 'Free Access, 'Access conditions apply' and 'Not available online' to make things simpler for people and make it more obvious when an item is open or 'free access'.



So, that's what's changed and what's coming.

In summary, I'd encourage you to all to get involved...

Sign up for access to the Trove Partner Dashboard (if you haven't already!)

Have a think about updating your institutional repository data in Trove with some of the new and enhanced data elements that I've mentioned – place information, Austlang codes, NHMRC/ARC acknowledgements, licencing and re-use rights statements and open access information.

Explore the Trove Private Beta & give us your feedback.

Sign up to our 'Keeping up to date' list to hear more about the release of the new redesigned Trove to the public in early 2020.