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The Small Public Library: Design Guide, Site Selection, and Design Case Study

Ann Blocher Hill

University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

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THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY

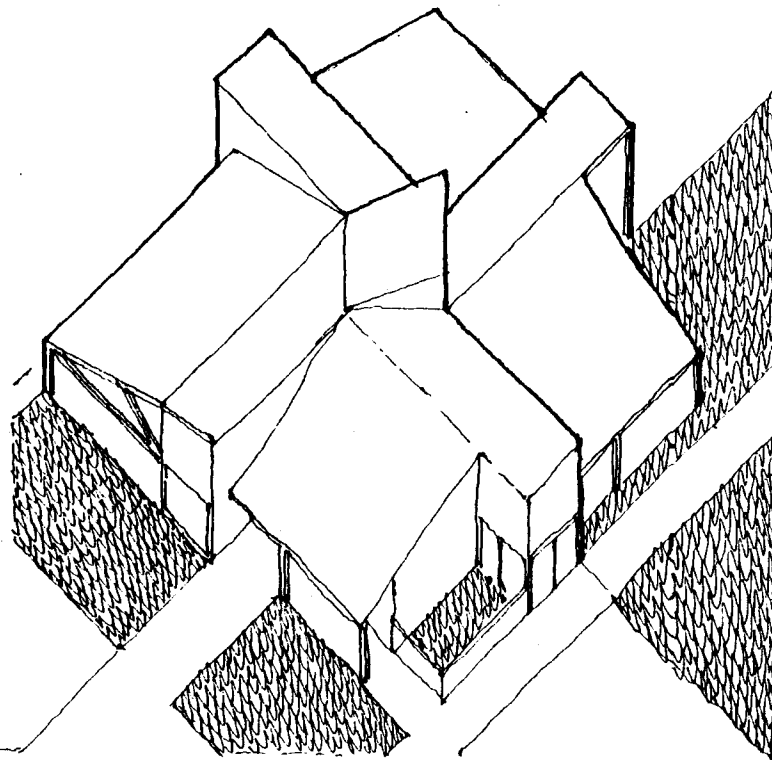
DESIGN GUIDE

SITE SELECTION

DESIGN

December 1980

Ann Blocher Hill



THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY: DESIGN GUIDE, SITE SELECTION, AND DESIGN CASE STUDY

Ann Blocher Hill

Abstract

A design guide based on available empirical data and expert opinion on user behavior in and around small public libraries. Includes a site selection analysis and a sample design case study for a community library in south-eastern Wisconsin. Highly illustrated.

Pp. vi + 120; drawings, plans, and photographs.

PUBLICATIONS IN ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

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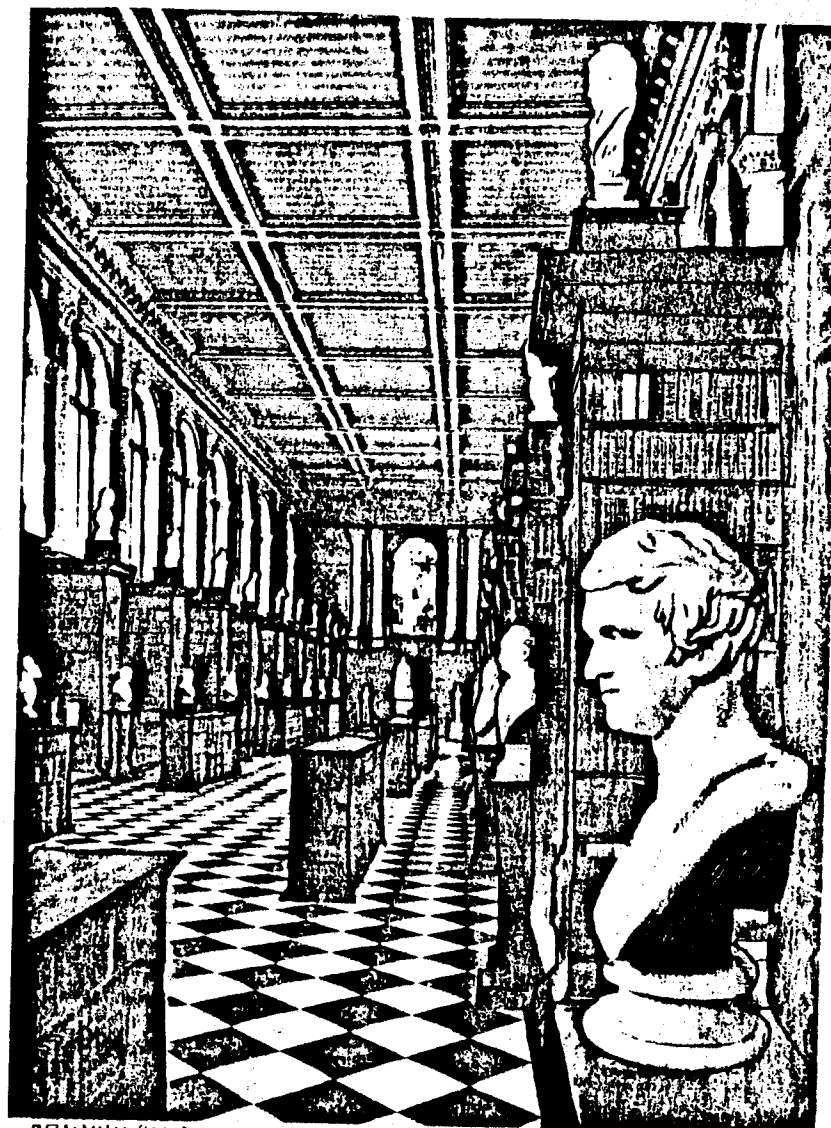
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BRAYNE (1910)

Introduction

INTRODUCTION:

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Background:

Libraries are collections of materials organized and stored in systematic ways. Almost every culture which developed a written language also had forms of libraries. These libraries existed to preserve culture; the knowledge, theory, philosophy and art of a particular society were collected and protected for future generations. Some libraries were interred with their pharoahic owners, some hidden in caves by the Dead Sea, some burned in purges by conquerors, and some cloistered as religious beliefs changed. The power of written language was recognized and usually preempted by the powerful.

The idea of libraries for the masses was revolutionary and grew from revolutionary politics. The idea of democracy - one person one vote - was based on obtaining an educated electorate. People with enough information and perspective were to make intelligent voters. Public schools and public libraries were natural outgrowths of the democratic ideal. Compulsory education for children and public libraries for adult self-education were to produce an informed general public, capable of making decisions for the good of all.

With the explosion of both knowledge and media technology these two major functions - preserving culture and aiding self-education - have become blurred.

The "global village" produced by this knowledge explosion and the instantaneous methods of communicating it have made both enculturation and education functions of other institutions and organizations. In the United States most people rely on T.V., radio and newspapers for information and entertainment (i.e. culture). Adult education has become organized with diplomas certifying knowledge required. The small public library seems superfluous, relegated to providing school theme information and best sellers before they come out in paperback.

Current Services and Use:

What roles then, beyond the above, can a small public library fill which will justify the expenditure of public funds? What services can be reasonably expected in a small public library? Large public libraries with infinitely larger resources can still claim to be irreplaceable repositories of culture and research resources. What about small libraries?

First, for the 30% of the population that still use public libraries regularly (Gallup, 1976) there may still be traditional services:

Cultural - preserving the best literature, music, art, and making it available to all people whether they can afford to purchase books,

records, prints, or not. Small public libraries are often in areas where bookstores are nonexistent and theaters are far away. The selection of reading in the supermarket is definitely limited.

Educational - for children and young people the public library fills in gaps in school library collections, and is open when schools are closed. Further the public library usually has special story times, film programs, book discussion groups, etc. which the school doesn't provide. For adults the public library often has lecture and film series, and sometimes craft classes, etc. Some public libraries even house extension classes from distant colleges and universities, or hold prep sessions for high school equivalency exams.

Secondly, for posterity, libraries often maintain local history collections which are the only source for the public to really trace those roots we are all so aware of now.

Thirdly, there are the intangibles inherent in the idea of library. "Why I had to care for the books I borrowed, return them unscarred and on time, was because they weren't my property alone, they were everybody's. That idea had as much to do with civilizing me as any idea I was ever to come upon in the books themselves." (Philip Roth, 1978)



AVONHEAD LIBRARY (ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW MAY 14)

But these traditional services, valuable to the community as they may be, are still insufficient if they seem irrelevant to 70% of the possible users.

Redefining "Library" in Community Use: The conclusion of a study done in Maryland (Bundy, 1967) was: "Without a fundamental metamorphosis, a radical reconstitution of the institution, its ends, and its aims, the underlying evidence of this analysis would suggest that the danger is that the institution will atrophy further and ultimately remain as only a vestigial souvenir of another age." (p. 382)

Jack Chitwood in addressing a library buildings conference for the American Library Association (1967) said, "It is my contention that the potential of the public library has hardly been touched, much less fully realized, and that all of us must share this guilt. Our people need what libraries can be more than what most libraries are, and it is our responsibility to plan for these services." (p. 23)

What are the new roles and services which a new library building must prepare for? Once we get to the 70% which do not now use the public library and try to meet their needs with new services, what will these services be?

First, evidence which will be cited later shows that there is need for an information clearing house in each local community or area. People need informa-

tion on social services, health, law and the courts, birth control. They need to know where to apply for help, where to find out about housing, etc. They need to know what clubs and groups are available to them, what public meetings are being held locally, etc. The proliferation of federal, state and local agencies and departments has made coordination of and dissemination of information impossible for any individual. But public libraries, by joint efforts, could fill this need.

Secondly, people who cannot read need better ways of getting information and entertainment than relying on commercial media. Nonprint technologies multiply and libraries by demand could serve their clientele who have reading difficulties by procuring the kinds of materials these people want in nonprint forms. Buying through systems or some other cooperative way would make more materials available for less money.

Thirdly, through the systems of libraries which are now being formed and which will eventually include not only public libraries, but also academic libraries, school libraries, special libraries, museum libraries, business libraries, etc., a small library will be able to put any patron in touch with a huge network of library collections in a more immediate way than current interlibrary loan policies often dictate.

These three developing ways of providing services to those who currently

find libraries irrelevant or simply invisible will of necessity be demonstrated through community outreach programs which will help convince non-users to become users. But there are still barriers even when the services can be shown to be useful to everyone.

THESIS: TWO BARRIERS:

My belief is that there are two major stumbling blocks which concern the physical organization and formation of library spaces to convincing non-users that the library is or soon will be very useful to them.

(Lest we think the physical facility is not that important, a post occupancy study done on an academic library - Campbell and Schlechter 1979 - concluded that "the physical design of this building plays a more important role in determining user satisfaction and use than do the staff and administrative aspects of this setting." - p.26)

The first of these is the system of organization in libraries. As will be shown later, most people simply don't know how to use libraries. Small libraries have often aped large libraries with separate stack areas which many people find intimidating. The complexity of any classification system now in use, Dewey or Library of Congress, renders them incomprehensible to the majority of even regular library users. The benefit of such a system in a small library is mainly limited to the fact that the classi-

fication system helps group all books on a similar subject in the same place - a distinct advance on the old accession shelving method. A small library is in a very unique position to experiment with other ways of bringing materials and people than relying on a card catalog which is very difficult for even trained college graduates to use, and a stack shelving arrangement which makes subject groupings more difficult to perceive. The current systems of finding materials constitute a barrier which must be overcome, and which non-users of libraries cannot be expected to manage.



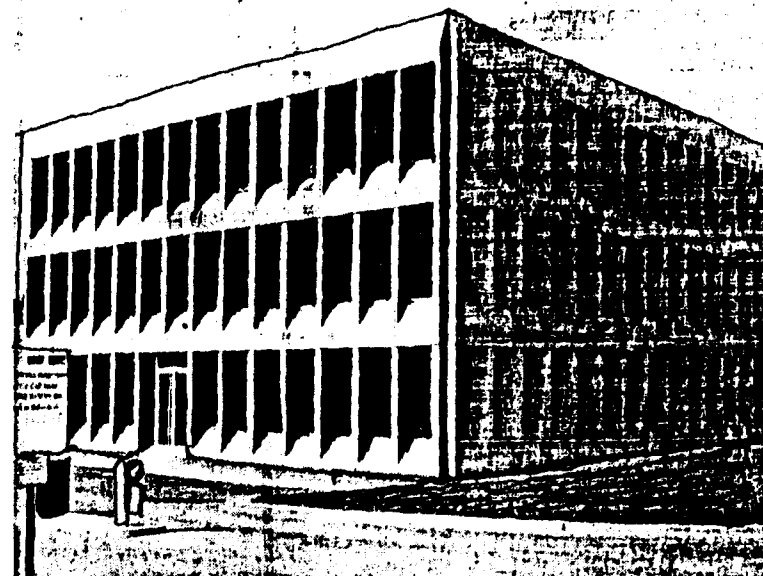
DRECONSHIRE (WARD & ODD 1973)

The second barrier is the image of the library in the public mind. To many, particularly the poor and illiterate, the library simply doesn't exist. Some community outreach programs have been tried by innovative librarians in urban areas - movie vans which hold community shows right in the neighborhoods, special collections in housing projects, loans of toys and tools to disadvantaged people, etc. These programs have for the most part been successful, but unfortunately limited.

But to the larger number of nonusers the library exists for others. They are not interested, feel it has nothing to offer them. I believe this reluctance may be partially blamed on early frustrating experiences (e.g. not finding what was wanted, being intimidated by the old-time librarian image, having reading difficulties, etc.) but can also be blamed on the type of imposing, self-satisfied image many library buildings project. Libraries in small towns are often seen as symbols of community pride rather than useful, useable, approachable institutions which truly belong to all the people. Libraries can no longer be satisfied as to their a priori value - they must prove that value by real service to real people. The building must reflect that commitment and be comfortable for people not books.

The following concepts of library design are postulated jointly on behavioral research available in

printed form and on these stated ideas developed from years of helping and listening to library users and non-users. The first section includes overall building concepts, ways of thinking about the entire building design. The second deals with individual spaces within the building.



ERACKNELL BRANCH LIBRARY (WARD, 1974)

Concepts Affecting the
Overall Design Strategy

I-1-1

Small Library in a System

THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY IN A SYSTEM

Issues:

Formation of library systems will help change the scope and field of operations for small member libraries in:

cost

material availability

reader services (non-reader services)

staff requirements

space requirements

Discussion:

In the past couple decades many states have worked to organize public libraries into networks with cooperative services, centralized ordering, processing, distribution of materials, film collections, traveling exhibits, art print and recording collections, and union catalogs. Further, member libraries have cooperated to provide expanded services for all residents of geographical areas not cohesive enough to have a central library by use of bookmobiles, telephone and mail service. In some states these systems are also starting to draw in school, academic and special libraries, thus expanding the use any citizen can make of library collections and services.

This formal coordination has vastly improved the informal cooperation which usually existed among member libraries

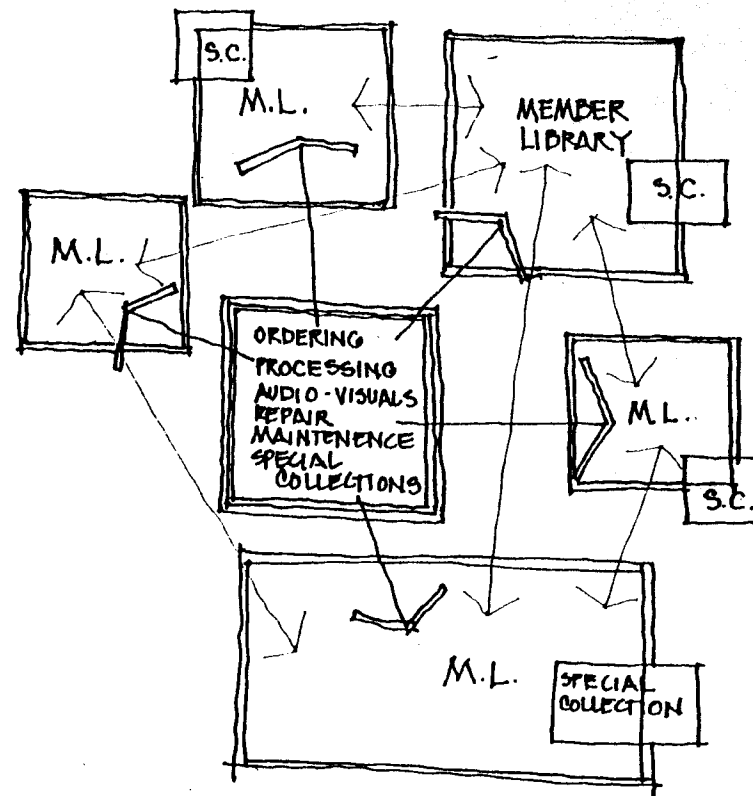
previously. Because of volume ordering all libraries save on material costs and processing costs. Further cost savings are realized by cooperative purchasing and sharing of expensive reference works, audio-visual materials and equipment, and special collections. Computer time and costs can also be shared as needed.

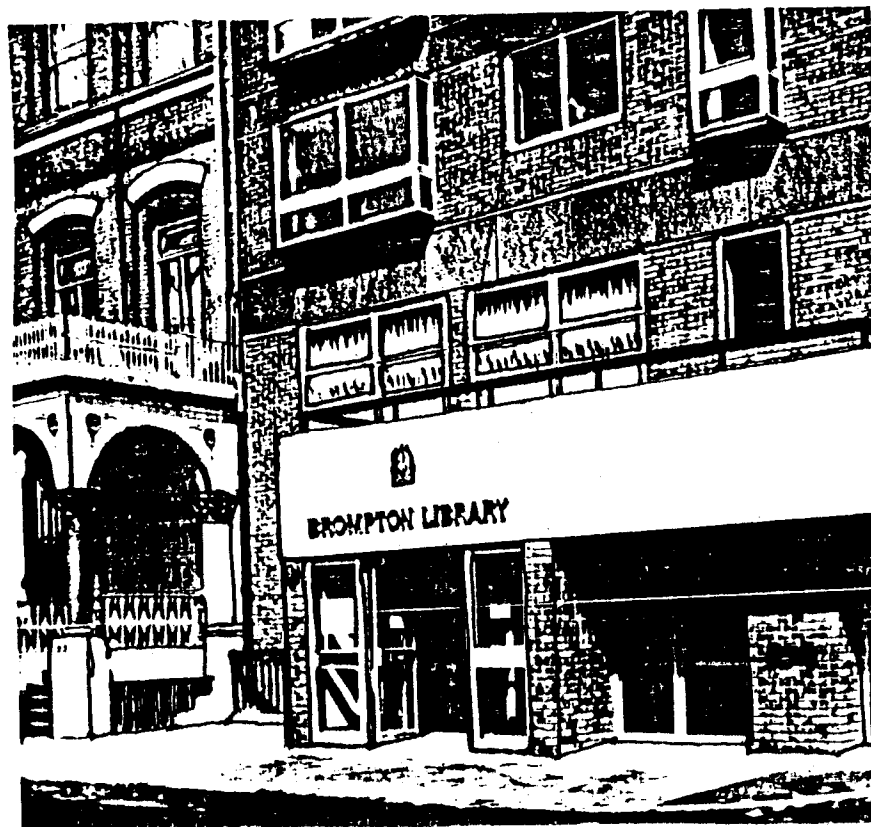
Collection of the "coping" information needed by patrons - about which more will be said later - can more easily be accomplished and organized by libraries cooperating and sharing sources.

To patrons of small public libraries, belonging to a system offers numerous services, materials and programs their own library could not afford.

Building Implications:

- Rotating collections of new materials will require prominent display and shelving space.
- Use of rotating collections will reduce the amount of growth space ordinarily projected.
- Flexible, temporary storage must be provided for films, recordings, toys, art prints, etc. in house at any given time.
- System libraries will hopefully have some form of union catalog so that each library will know what all the others have.
- Ordering and processing centrally will save money, staff time and space. Workrooms and in-process storage can be reduced.
- Libraries may cooperatively build subject specialties, that is, each small library will work toward an excellent grouping of materials in one subject only, with basic collections in other subjects. This collection should be housed and indicated in a special and prominent way.
- Bookmobiles require sheltered loading and unloading space and interior storage space for preparation.





BROMPTON LIBRARY (WARD 76)

Location

LOCATION

Issues:

Distance for the majority of the population served to travel to the library.

Size of site to accommodate parking, expansion, bookmobile parking, materials loading, etc.

Location of other people attractors such as shops, schools, parks, entertainment, etc.

Location of public transportation routes and stops.

Primary movement patterns, especially auto and pedestrian.

Parking availability in the area.

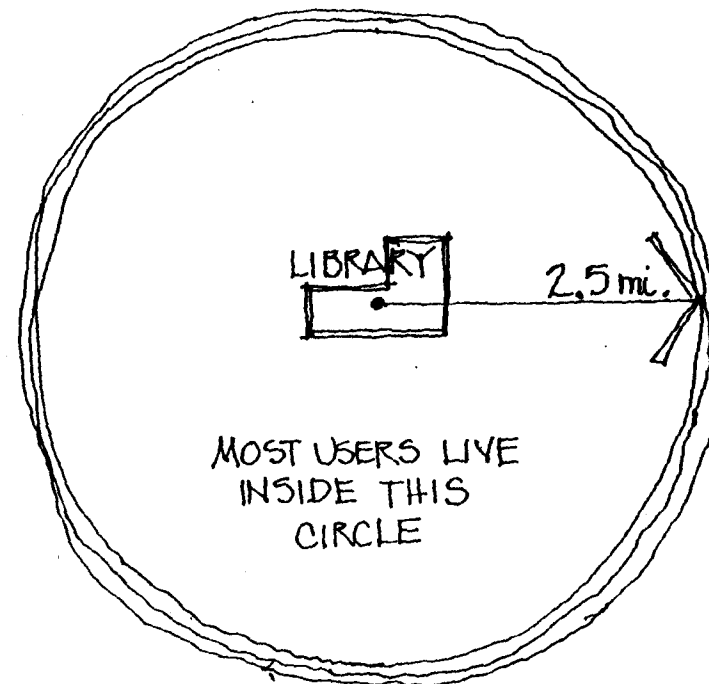
Utilities availability.

Quality of the surrounding natural and built environment.

Discussion:

Which of these factors are most important to the people the library serves? Many surveys have been done which attempt to discover the effect location has on actual use of library facilities. The Gallup poll conducted in 16 states, including Wisconsin, in 1976 found that 57% of library users live within 2.5 miles of their local public library. Of public library users 70% never use another library, which means that most users never travel more than 2.5 miles to get to the library.

Among those who don't use public libraries the reason "too far away" ranked third as a major reason for not using the library. However, of these non-users only 18% thought they would use the library more if it were closer. This ties in with a Pennsylvania study (Monat 1967) which found that distance to the library was not a large factor in determining use. Once people get in the car to come, an extra mile or two seemed a small consideration. While a study in Ohio (A.L.A. 1972) found that there was a 76% correlation between distance and user complaints about site, another study (Zweizig 1977) concluded that regular users and non-users were not really affected much by



distance, but that moderate users (marginal users) might be. So that even though many people might be less satisfied with the location of the library, it doesn't seem to affect the amount they use it.

One truism which librarians have accepted about location is that libraries must be located in or very near shopping districts. The rationale is that people doing other shopping will also find the library convenient. The same Ohio study quoted above, also found that only 26% of library users came to the library in conjunction with any other trip or errand. The majority of users come directly from home and return directly there. Further, they found that land use around had no bearing on user satisfaction with the site. Jack Chitwood (A.L.A. 1965) recommends that as long as the library is someplace where a large number of people can't miss seeing it regularly, where the literally "stumble over it", that surrounding land use is less important.

The availability of parking was found in the Ohio study (A.L.A. 1972) to be the second leading cause of location dissatisfaction among library users. Other sources all agree that sufficient parking is extremely important, but less important than the prominence of the site. Example after example is cited by librarians concerned with use of libraries of good libraries, well-designed, which received much less use because of hidden sites than poorer libraries in prominent sites.

Distance, land use and parking must all be evaluated in different terms for rural and urban areas. Since we are concerned with small public libraries the likelihood of rural or very small town sites is greater. Rural people will likely care less about distance than about easy routes to take, less about any kind of public transportation and more about parking.

The American Library Association standards for public libraries published in 1966 says:

"The site for a public library building should be where the largest percentage of all the people to be served have access to the library frequently in the normal pursuit of their activities. The site should have heavy pedestrian traffic; be convenient to public transportation; and have conveniently available automobile parking in public, commercial or library parking lots."

Building Implications:

- Distance from home is most important if many people can walk or take public transportation to the library.
- Libraries must be where people are. In towns this will be the central business district. In some areas this will be the firehouse, the community center or simply a major road leading from housing areas to work areas.
- Sufficient parking on site (1/4 to 1/3 of the number of seats in the library), especially in libraries serving small towns or rural areas where public transportation is limited is essential.

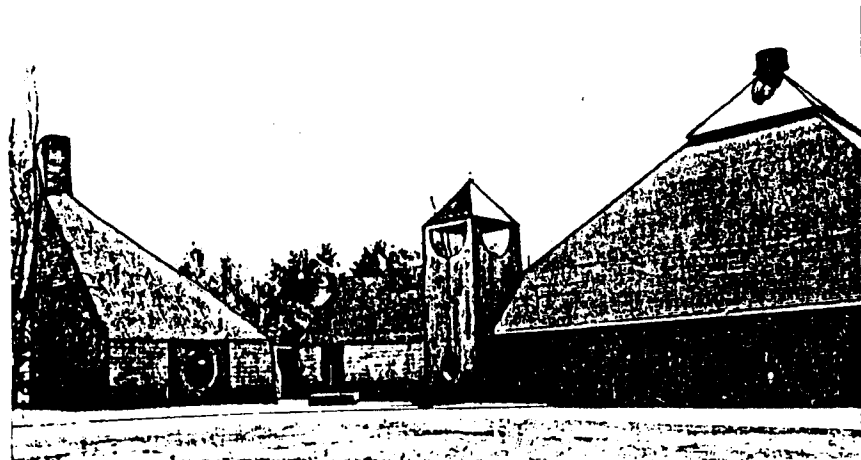


ALNES BRANCH PUBLIC LIBRARY (WARD 76)

SOUTH BRANCH BOSTON (ARCHITECTURAL RECORD OCT. 72)



- Since children, students and women who work in the home are the heaviest library users (Gallup 1976 and others) it would be sensible to be within walking or biking distance for as many of these users as possible.



(A.T.A. JOURNAL AWARDS ISSUE)

Size & Future Planning

SIZE AND FUTURE PLANNING

Issues:

Most libraries currently being built will, in the foreseeable future find existing spaces inadequate:

Many are built in areas of expanding population.

Some are too small from the first because restricted budget didn't permit building adequate space immediately.

New media, technology and uses may attract larger and heavier use.

Discussion:

The first chart is taken from the A.L.A. Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries (1962). The second chart is from Myller (1967) and is a tabulation of standards published in earlier sources. The most recent International Federation of Library Association standards (1973) do not give overall size requirements, only square footage for individual spaces. Comparing the requirements with the size of libraries currently being built will convince planners that there is, in fact, a need to consider future additions.

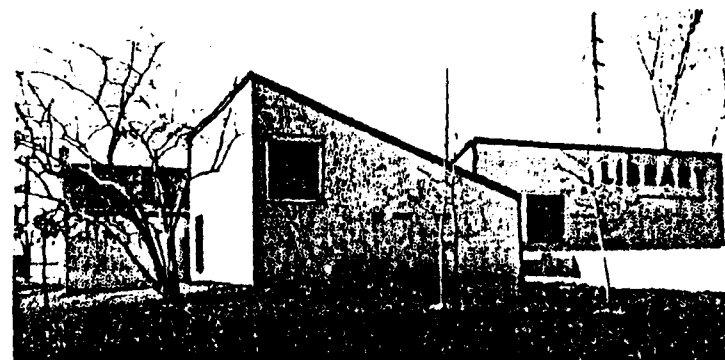
In planning for staged development, a library will have to establish priorities and decide which services are most important to the individual community involved and emphasize those at the expense of others.

A core will be established which will

facilitate additions. These additions must maintain image, scale, indoor-outdoor relationships, clear organization, obvious entry, etc. All the good things planned for the original building.

The site must be chosen and designed to accommodate not only additional building space, but also the expanded parking added services will generate. This may mean building up, putting parking under. It may mean planning to acquire adjacent property in the foreseeable future, etc. In rural areas and small towns where small public libraries are likely to be this will be less of a problem than in truly urban areas.

All of the utilities should be planned with the finished building in mind - e.g. electrical services, HVC, plumbing.



MADDEN HILLS BRANCH (A.L.A. JOURNAL AWARDS)

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING MINIMUM SPACE REQUIREMENTS

| POPULATION SERVED | SHELVING SPACE (a) | | | READER SPACE | STAFF WORK SPACE | ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED (c) | TOTAL FLOOR SPACE |
|-------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | SIZE OF BOOK COLLECTION | LINEAR FEET OF SHELVING (b) | AMOUNT OF FLOOR SPACE | | | | |
| Under 2,499 | 10,000 vol. | 1,300 linear ft. | 1,000 sq. ft. | Min. 400 sq. ft. for 13 seats, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space | 300 sq. ft. | 300 sq. ft. | 2,000 sq. ft. |
| 2,500-4,999 | 10,000 vol. plus 3 books per capita for pop. over 3,500 | 1,300 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 10,000 | 1,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 10,000 | Min. 500 sq. ft. for 16 seats. Add 5 seats per M. over 3,500 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space | 300 sq. ft. | 700 sq. ft. | 2,500 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater |
| 5,000-9,999 | 15,000 vol. plus 2 books per capita for pop. over 5,000 | 1,875 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 15,000 | 1,500 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 15,000 | Min. 700 sq. ft. for 23 seats. Add 4 seats per M. over 5,000 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space | 500 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 3 | 1,000 sq. ft. | 3,500 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater |
| 10,000-24,999 | 20,000 vol. plus 2 books per capita for pop. over 10,000 | 2,500 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 20,000 | 2,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 20,000 | Min. 1,200 sq. ft. for 40 seats. Add 4 seats per M. over 10,000 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space | 1,000 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 7 | 1,800 sq. ft. | 7,000 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater |
| 25,000-49,999 | 50,000 vol. plus 2 books per capita for pop. over 25,000 | 6,300 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 50,000 | 5,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 50,000 | Min. 2,250 sq. ft. for 75 seats. Add 3 seats per M. over 25,000 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space. | 1,500 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 13 | 5,250 sq. ft. | 15,000 sq. ft. or 0.6 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater |

(a) See Section III-G. Libraries in systems need only to provide shelving for basic collection plus number of books on loan from resource center at ANY ONE TIME.

(b) A standard library shelf equals 3 linear feet.

(c) Space for circulation desk, heating and cooling equipment, multipurpose room, stairways, janitors' supplies, toilets, etc., as required by community needs and the program of library services.

INTERPOLATED & TABULATED FORMULAS

The figures give a general range of space requirements in round numbers

| POPULATION | BOOKS | | | READERS | | STAFF | | MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIONAL SPACE | | TOTAL AREA | |
|------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | TABULATED FROM A.L.A. GUIDELINES (a.) @ 10 VOL./SQ. FT. | TABULATED FROM WHEELER'S RECOMMENDATION of 3-5 VOL./CAPITA* (b.) @ 10 VOL./SQ. FT. | TABULATED FROM WHEELER'S RECOMMENDATION of 3-5 VOL./CAPITA* (b.) @ 15 VOL./SQ. FT. | TABULATED FROM A.L.A. GUIDELINES (a.) @ 30 SQ. FT./SEAT | TAB. FROM WHEELER'S RECOMMENDATION OF 5-10 SEATS PER 1000 (d.) 28† SQ. FT./SEAT | TABULATED FROM A.L.A. GUIDELINES (a.) 150 SQ. FT. PER STAFF MEMBER | N.Y.S.L.E. RECOMMENDATIONS @ ‡(c.) 100: to 150 SQ. FT. PER STAFF MEMBER | ESTIMATED ALLOWANCE (a.) | RULE-OF-THUMB: 15 TO 20% OF TOTAL AREA (FORMULA GRAPHS) MIN. MAX. | BY ADDITION MIN. MAX. | FORMULA GRAPHS MIN. MAX. |
| 2000 | 1000 (MINIMUM) | 1000 | 670 | 400 (MINIMUM) | 560 | 300 (MINIMUM) | 150 TO 225 | 300 | 255- 460 | 1700 2300 | 1700 2300 |
| 2500 | 1000 (MINIMUM) | 1200 | 750 | 500 | 560 | 300 (MINIMUM) | | 700 | 300- 520 | 1900 2800 | 2000 2600 |
| 5000 | 1500 | 2000 | 1300 | 700 | 840 | 500 | 250 TO 450 | 1000 | 525- 900 | 2900 4300 | 3500 4500 |
| 7500 | 2000 | 2750 | 1850 | 1000 | 1120 | 750* | | 1400* | 780-1260 | 4400 6000 | 5200 6300 |
| 10000 | 2500 | 3500 | 2350 | 1200 | 1400 | 1000 | 400 TO 1050 | 1800 | 1050-1680 | 4900 7800 | 7000 8400 |
| 15000 | 3000 | 4500 | 3000 | 1800 | 2100 | 1170* | | 2950* | 1575-2500 | 7600 10700 | 10500 12500 |

Q

* Interpolated SOURCES: (a.) Public Library Association (A.L.A.), *Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries*, 1962
(b.) A.L.A. *The Small Public Library: No. 13 "The Small Library Building"* by J. L. Wheeler
(c.) N.Y. State Library Extension Division
(d.) Wheeler, J. L., *The American Public Library Building*, 1941

†(d.) 28 sq. ft./seat is an average, obtained as follows:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Children | 50% @ 25 sq. ft./seat | 33% @ 25 sq. ft./seat |
| Adults | 50% @ 30 sq. ft./seat | 33% @ 30 sq. ft./seat |
| Young Adults | | 33% @ 30 sq. ft./seat |
| | 27.5 sq. ft./seat | 28.3 sq. ft./seat |

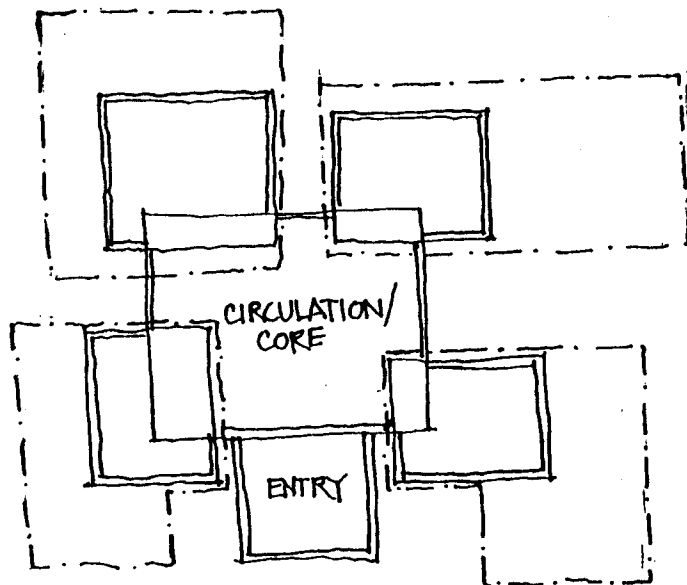
‡(c.) Recommendation:

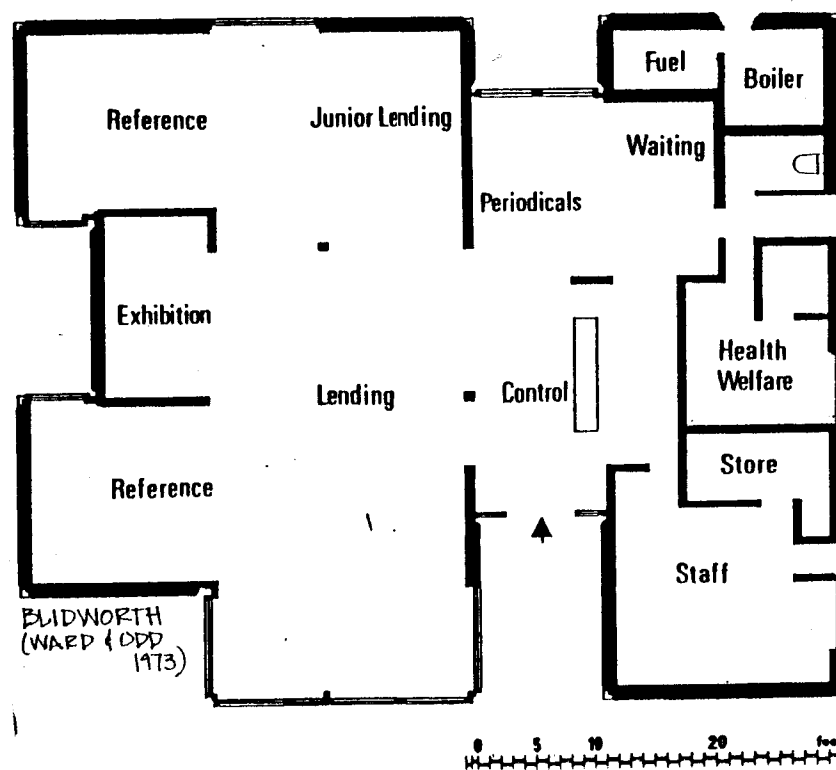
| POPULATION TO: | PROF LIBRARIAN | COLLEGE GRAD. | CLERICAL | PAGE | TOTAL STAFF |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| 2,500 | | 1 | | 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 5,000 | 1 | | 1 | 1/2-1 | 2 1/2 to 3 |
| 10,000 | 1 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 4 to 7 |

MYLLER (1967)

Building Implications:

- > Use population projections for 20 years in planning (Myller, 1967)
- > Base planning on priorities developed for the individual community.
- > Plan for additions which will maintain clear circulation, indoor-outdoor relationships, image, scale, obvious entry (competing entries deemphasized or concealed), avoid sprawl.
- > Provide for parking increases in some manner.





Zoning

ZONING

Because the core building for a small public library will often be too small to accommodate all the areas covered in the space designation section, spaces will need to borrow from each other and in many cases to double-function.

In each case, a library must determine which spaces are most used and useful to its own public and what its communities priorities are.

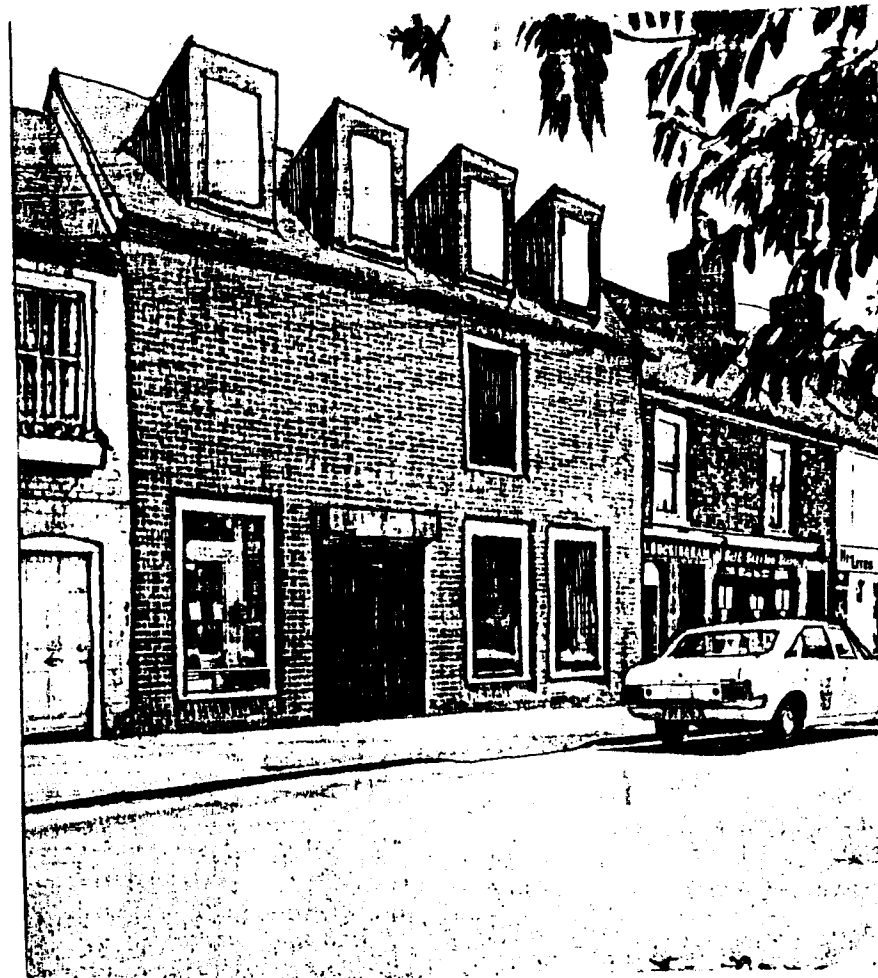
The following chart will help indicate which spaces can benefit by physical proximity, visual proximity and which can benefit through space sharing by actual adjacency.

Since the section on Size and Future Planning recommends planning additions along with the initial building, space subdivisions, while necessary, should be accomplished by easily changable means, remembering that too much openness is confusing and too much flexibility may also confuse.

I-4-3

- ☐ VISUAL CONNECTION
- ☒ PHYSICAL CONNECTION

[illegible]



TODDINGTON BRANCH (WARD 1976)

The Image is Service

THE IMAGE IS SERVICE:

Issues:

Most potential users of libraries see them as irrelevant to their lives:

They may see them as educational institutions which they have already suffered through.

They may see them as imposing municipal authoritarian institutions.

The ones who need information most are totally unaware of the library as a source.

Discussion:

The surveys taken who that of the potential library users 20% (Zweizig 1977) to about 28% (Gallup, 1976) can actually be called regular users - i.e. one use per month or more. Surveys further show that education is the strongest predictor of all library use (Zweizig 1976, Albright, 1976). People with some education beyond high school make up the majority of regular library users (Monat 1967). Those with high school diplomas or more make up an overwhelming majority (Gallup 1976). Because education, income, "class", etc. are so inter-related, Reid (1972) found that the middle class uses the library far more than lower income "working class" people.

Bundy (1967) agrees and feels that this has to do with the class affinities of most librarians and library boards:

"...the bias of the library as reflected in its collections, which mirror the personal orientation, value commitments and intellectual posture of public library staffs, effectively negates the interests of a high proportion of the population for whom the traditional library collection has only marginal appeal." (p. 382)

Bundy's conclusion is that small public libraries best serve browsers and those who read for entertainment.

A survey of attitudes in Colorado (A Survey. . 1973) libraries showed that people have an image of libraries in that state as more concerned with books than with people. They did not think of the library as a source for entertainment or for information.

That public libraries, particularly small public libraries are ignored as an information source is generally recognized. Zweizig and Dervin (1977) found that only 5% of the general population see the library as a source for everyday "coping" information. Parr (n.d.) also reported that users don't see the public library as part of a larger information network. The group that is truly shortchanged by a library that serves browsers and does not project the image of being an information source are the poor and uneducated.

In a report analyzing data from a North Carolina survey the conclusion was that the poor don't get their money's worth from public libraries even though their tax dollars help support them. (Carpenter 1979)

In The Information-Poor in America

Childers (1975) found that poorer people are actually isolated from information which could improve their lives. The reasons involved:

- poor reading skills
- lack of "common knowledge" held by the middle class
- subculture as a closed system
- T.V. as a primary information source

The electronic media, T.V. and radio have more "end" information, while print sources have more "means" information. The type of information which Childers identified as missing to poor people included health, nutrition, family planning, drug and alcohol abuse, mental health, welfare, housing, consumer affairs, law, etc.

Two other surveys (Williamson, n.d. Hays 1977) showed that people saw a need for a centralized information source and that people would like to get health emergency and social service information from the public library.

In order to achieve this immediacy in the public mind the image of the public library must change from what Progressive Architecture called "the preservation of wisdom in great stone tablets, not in books and people." (July 1978. p. 62).

Hjelmquist (1973) said of experiments to improve library use in Sweden that the library must be integrated into a larger context of services. Reid (1972) concludes that library services must be projected into the community.

How can a library accomplish this more active image in terms of the building?

First, Chitwood (in ALA 1965) suggests that a library be put far forward on a site to confront the street, and that entry and windows be directly on level. That is, no plinth or pedestal should set the building apart from passers-by.



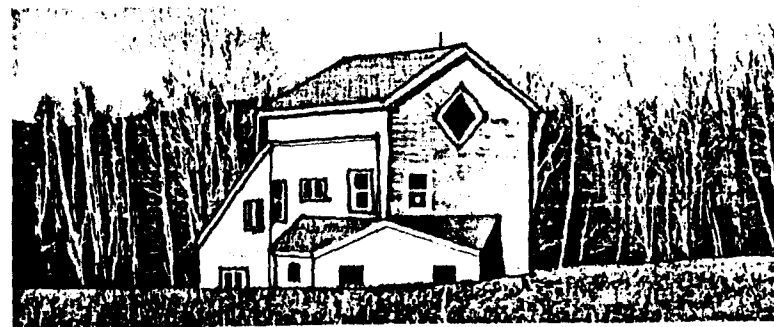
SURREY - ON - THAMES (DEFRIMAN 69)

A special "information center" (Orr 1972 suggests a communications center) may be needed. If potential users could see this center, video-tape viewing equipment or other audio-visual equipment through windows it would help change the impression of the library as a bastion of books only.

Third, if the site is to be one which people must pass, appropriate signage could include some way of giving pertinent facts without forcing the patron to actually enter the building. Lighting of areas which face the street or road and signage even when the library is closed would also help project the image of involvement.

The form of the building will also drastically affect whether people feel welcome and comfortable entering. No research is available on what people want libraries to look like, but a study (Groat and Canter 1979) which asked groups of architects and accountants to rate various buildings showed that the accountants were most comfortable with buildings which recalled the built environment with which they were already familiar. That is, post modern buildings which included elements from the past.

Thompson (1977) suggests that scale will have a great deal to do with the comfort of people with a building. A scale appropriate to other buildings people use frequently - which should be nearby - and which can include their homes, should be studied and adapted.



Butterworth House



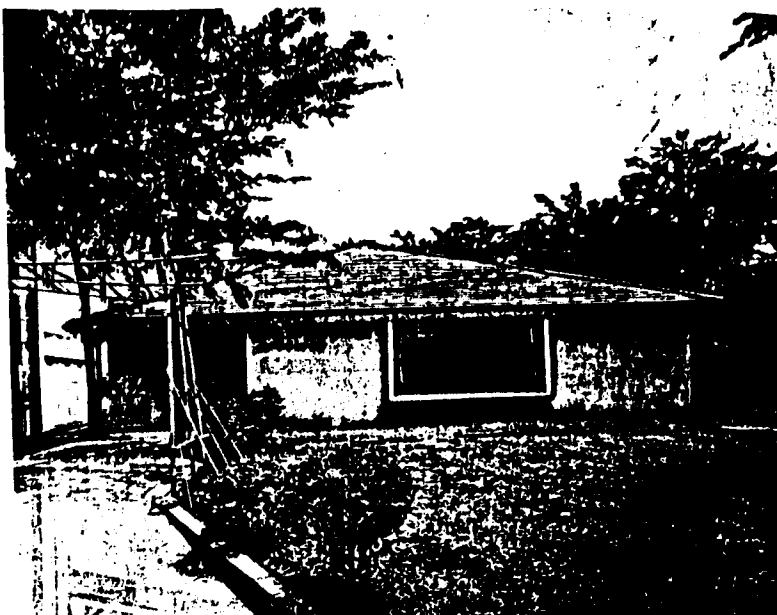
Hillingdon Civic Centre

2 BUILDINGS MOST PREFERRED
BY NON-ARCHITECTS.
GROAT & CANTER (79)

Because the library is needed as an information source by so many people not currently using it, and because the image in the past has usually been either monumental or institutional (or both) the image of the library must change.

Building Implications:

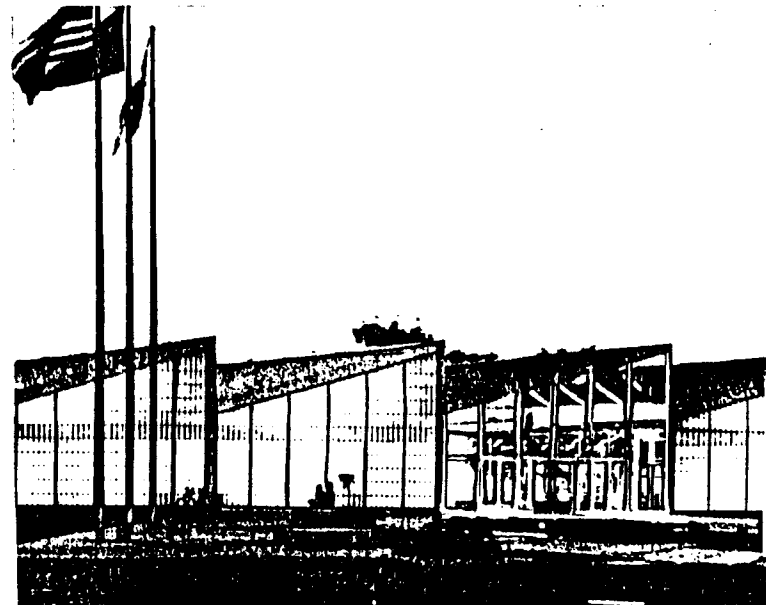
- Project an active, information-rich image by setting building close to street or road
- Windows easy to see into - what's going on



HIND MUNICIPAL CHILDREN'S LIBRARY (J.A. FEB. 74)

- No plinth - entry at sidewalk level
- lighting to emphasize functions
- Signage very clear - information available outside building if possible
- Use appropriate scales and images from the locale with which people are already familiar and comfortable.

- Use information services as a focal point, a way of emphasizing services to passers-by.



(PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE JUL. 78)

Michigan City, Indiana library built in an area of factories uses factory-like building components.



DORSET COUNTY LIBRARY (BERRIMAN ST)

Indoor - Outdoor Relationships

INDOOR-OUTDOOR RELATIONSHIPS

Issues:

A number of relationships exist between the interior of a library building and its surroundings:

Between those driving or walking by and what they can see inside.

Between those wishing to enter the building and the entry sequence.

What those inside can see outside.

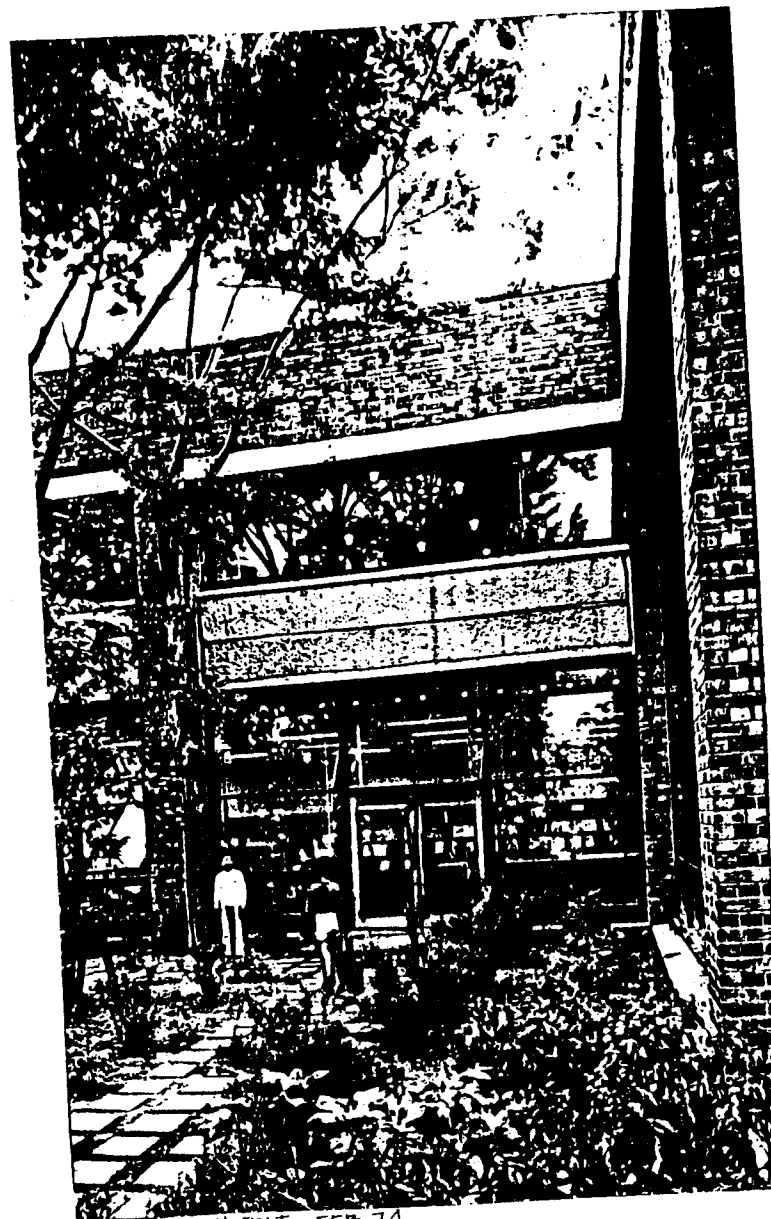
Whether outdoor reading space is available and how easy it is to reach and use.

What effect sun, rain, wind and other weather have on people in both indoor and outdoor spaces.

Discussion:

Again empirical data is not available but expert opinion is.

Most writers on library buildings agree that especially for public libraries, window displays which indicate what is inside are important (Brawne 1970). Further, views of actual activities inside are considered a draw for potential users (A.L.A. 1967, Orr 1972). Thus, the more public functions which are closest to the entry (see Privacy Gradient) would also be likely to have windows which would attract passers-by.



JAPAN ARCHITECT FEB. 74

For those wishing to enter the building how can potential barriers be eliminated? First, users must recognize the entry easily. Most libraries have only one entry for patrons because of security. This entry must therefore be obvious to first time library users.

Secondly, unless automobile and pedestrian traffic are coming from different directions, some distinction must be provided between the two - particularly in areas with no sidewalks.

Thirdly, in most climates some protection at entry would be helpful. If the library is near other attractions and if many users come by car (likely for rural areas) users will often be dropped off at the library while drivers do other errands, etc. Some protection from drop-off point to door will not only save patrons but also returning library materials a wetting. This cover will also provide space for bikes, strollers, etc. near the entry (Orr 1972). Further, it will lessen distance between parking area and shelter if planned well.

Fourth, people with full hands coming or going will appreciate doors which are easy to open.

The question of readers and the out-of-doors, including both windows and outdoor reading areas is difficult. Thompson (1977) finds that large glass areas are inappropriate to libraries because of glare, heat gain/loss, and

sun damage to materials. But in some new libraries designed with almost no windows, architects were forced to return after occupancy because librarians found it difficult to work in a small library no matter how pleasant with no views out (Ward 1974, 1976). A survey done among students (Cooper 1969) found that they felt atmosphere was most important to a library - that it be bright. This suggests at least some windows with carefully planned views and orientation be provided, but that huge areas of glass be avoided. Cohen and Cohen (1979) suggest that people spaces not book spaces have windows.

But research has consistently shown that window views can distract from serious concentration (remember the windowless schools built in the 1960's?). This suggests a further restriction of window views to casual reading areas and public use areas. The non-fiction alcoves where presumably more concentration will be required can be windowless.

Outdoor reading areas are recommended by Mehrabian (1976) but outdoor reading areas have been experimented with on only a limited basis (Brawne 1970), limited mainly because of security. Common sense dictates that outdoor reading areas be an extension of indoor reading areas and be accessible from them. But fear of book loss prevents most librarians from embracing an otherwise attractive idea. Once the user is outdoors, why come back in to return or check-out materials? As a

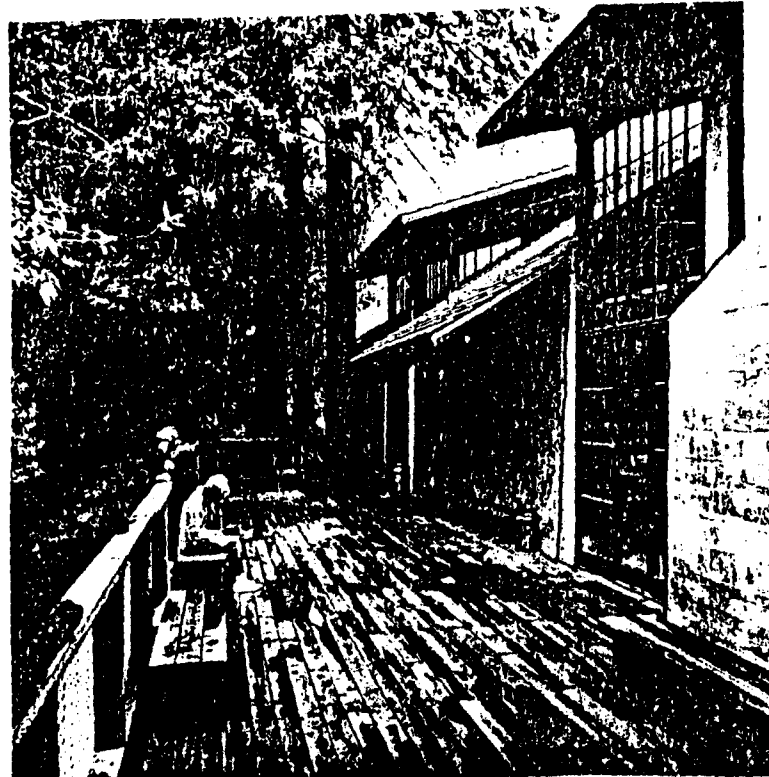
result, most outdoor reading areas have been planned adjacent to entry/exit and have been little used. People on the way out are headed elsewhere.

Brawne (1970) gives examples of outdoor reading areas which could get around this problem. They are courtyard schemes and small fenced areas with exits only back into the library.



(BRAWNE '70)

If outdoor reading or craft areas are going to be planned, there should be "degrees of shelter" (Moore, Cohen, 1979). That is, outdoor areas nearest the building should be most sheltered from sun, wind, precipitation, and as users move away from the building shelter decreases allowing readers to select the sun/shade/wind mixture they prefer.



MILL VALLEY LIBRARY (A.I.A. JOURNAL JUNE 69)

In the siting of any building the architect will try to work with climate and particular site microclimate in controlling sun and wind to help the building to be as energy efficient as possible. Of particular interest to libraries are entry wind and precipitation conditions, interior glare conditions, and wind/sun conditions for any outdoor activity spaces.

Building Implications:

- > Passers-by should be able to see into activity spaces - especially to see innovations.
- > Those entering should be able to see the entry clearly from the street.
- > Pedestrian and vehicular traffic should be separated on site.
- > Those entering should have wind and precipitation shelter near the building.



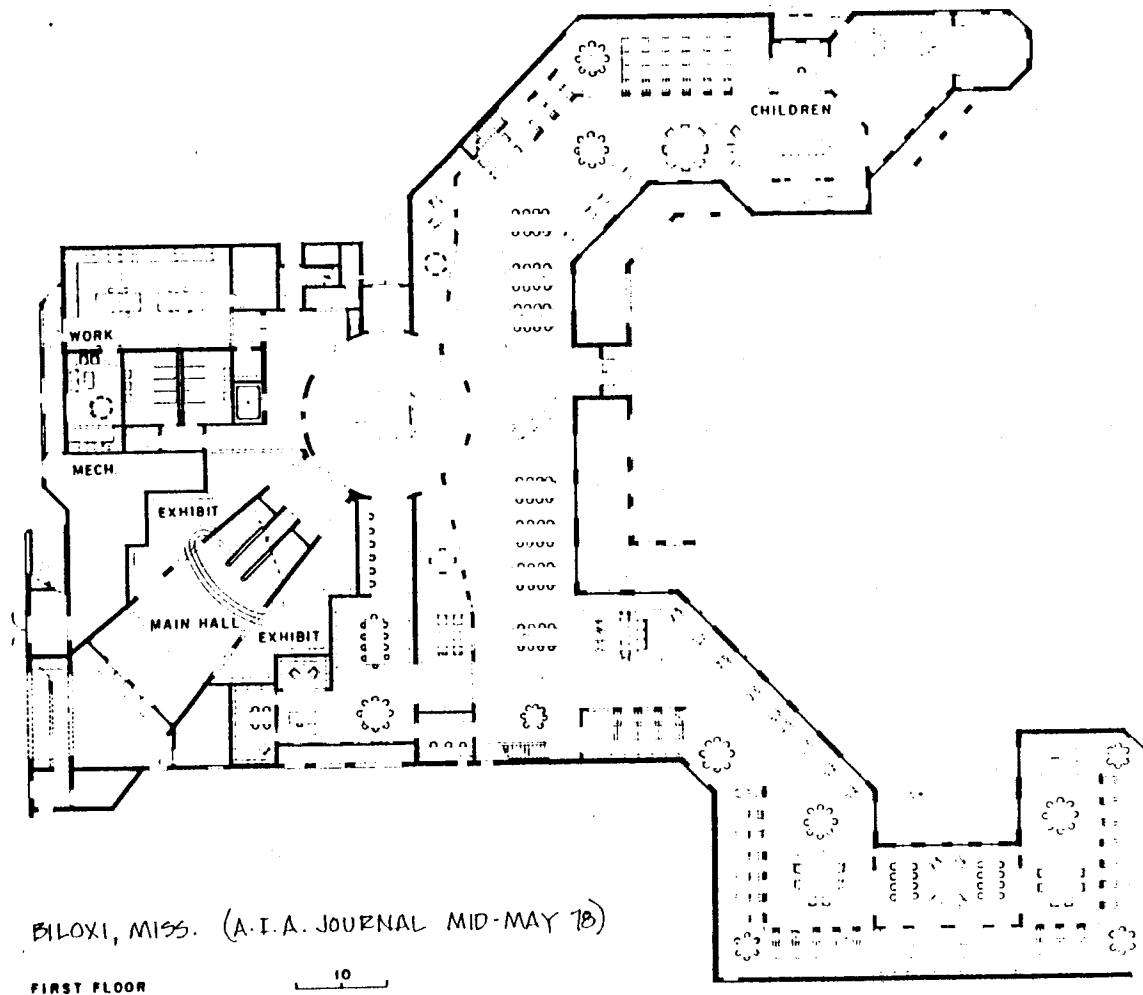
PEDCAR LIBRARY (WARD 6 ODD 1973)

- > Doors should be easy to use even for people with full hands.
- > Windows to see out of should be restricted to casual reading areas and more public areas.
- > Both readers and materials should be protected from direct sunlight.

- > If outdoor reading or activity areas are used they should adjoin indoor reading areas.
- > Outdoor use areas should only exit into the building.
- > Outdoor use areas should have degrees of shelter.



DESBOROUGH LIBRARY (WARD 76)



Privacy Gradient

PRIVACY GRADIENT

Issues:

In libraries many activities will occur which require varying degrees of social interaction.

Group meetings may be as formal as a scheduled lecture or committee meeting or as informal as several friends meeting while children attend a story hour.

Small groups of 2-3 may meet to check a disputed sports fact, students meet to study together, older children or parents may read to or play a game with a child, etc.

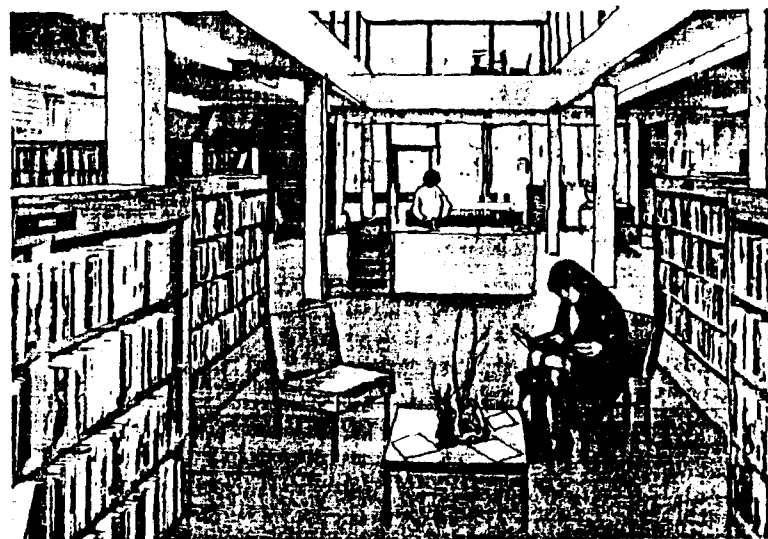
Individuals may come to look at the paper, listen to music, study, read, watch a videotape, etc.

Discussion:

Most findings have to do with various spatial arrangements and their effects on social interaction.

First, Blake, Rhead, Wedge and Mouton (1956) found that walls decrease social interaction with those outside the walls and increase it among those within the walls. This has implications for small enclosures within libraries. Coss (1973) added to this with findings that a sensory overload was common when one is close to too many other people and that distraction graphics and screening devices could help reduce discomfort from too much eye contact.

Sommer (1965) showed that people sitting at tables in libraries avoided making eye contact then they weren't conversing. Further he found that people sitting at an empty table would usually move if another person sat at the same table. Mahoney (1974) found that "space invasion" caused freezing of the subject - that is, cessation of natural comfortable posture and motion - rather than departure. Either way, it appears that an individual wishing to work without conversation is uncomfortable when confronted with another person. Personal observation has shown that no matter how large library tables are or how distributed only one person (or two persons coming in together) will sit at one table at a time if any tables remain empty. This particular finding is only true for adults.



SPROT BROUGH BRANCH (WARD 76)

Sommers also found that there was a decided preference for chairs as far from the door as possible in a university library where concentration was especially important. By their nature, spaces closest to entry will receive most traffic, most movement, and will be most appropriate for meetings, lounging, conversation. The private, individual spaces should be most separate from the entry with a choice of in-between situations.

Cohen and Cohen (1979) quote studies which show that round tables and facing chairs encourage conversation while chairs facing in different directions or in a row discourage conversation. If a library is to accommodate the range of social interaction necessary, then, there must be physical arrangements which correspond to the social arrangements anticipated in a particular space.

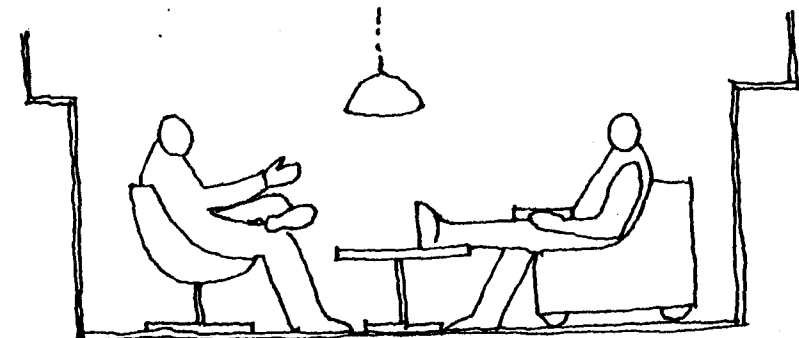
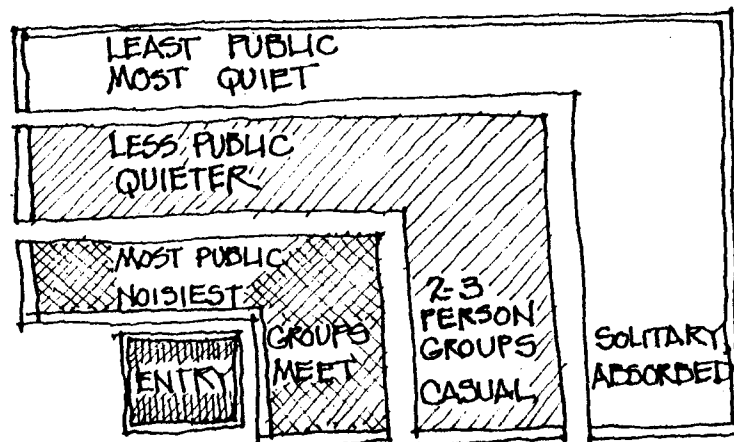
Posture appears to be unrelated to pursuit. Sommers also found that most students in dorm rooms ignored the desks provided and studied on their beds. This indicates that posture and privacy gradient are not related. Carrels are not necessarily the best choices for the most private spaces.



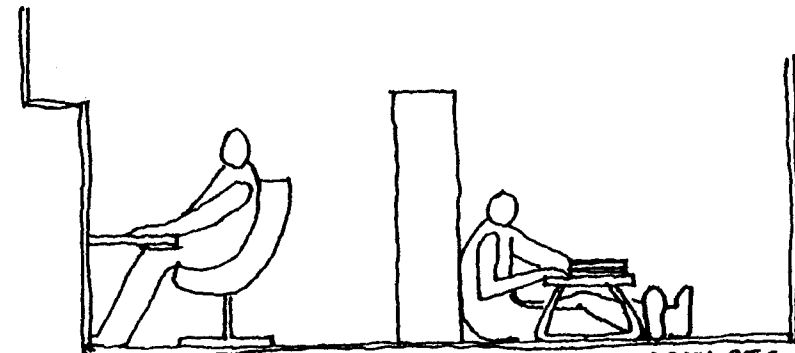
SUTTON - IN - ASHFIELD (BERRIMAN 69)

Building Implications:

- Create a privacy gradient from most public spaces nearest the entry to most private spaces farthest from the entry.
- In public areas facing seats, low round tables and sense of enclosure will encourage relaxation and conversation.
- In more private areas, seats facing away from each other, and individual writing surfaces are more appropriate.
- Smaller enclosed spaces will discourage interaction with more than one or two other people.
- For children, individual spaces may be very small indeed - e.g. the size of a cardboard carton a child can crawl into.



FACING SEATS, LOW TABLES, ENCLOSURE



OPPOSING SEATS, SEPARATE WRITING SURFACES



TREDYFFELIN PUBLIC LIBRARY (A.I.A. JOURNAL MAR-MAY 19)

Building Circulation

BUILDING CIRCULATION

Issues:

The way people move through a building will shape their perception of what the building is really like.

Entry is the part of circulation that people are aware of first.

Circulation may mean the places inbetween spaces.

Circulation may mean pathways to spaces.

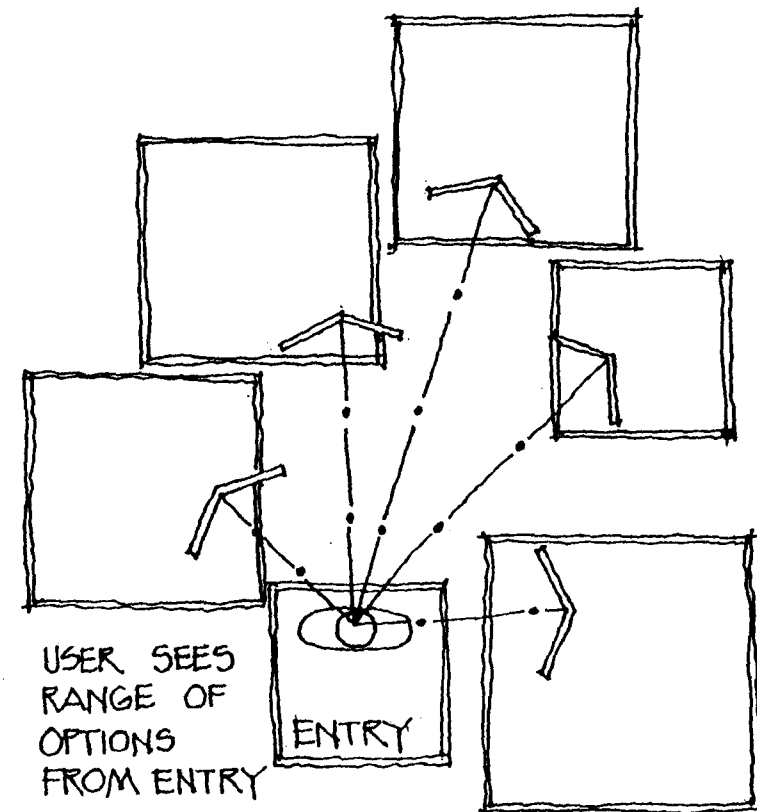
Circulation may mean the way people move through a process.

Circulation may be a space and experience in itself.

Discussion:

The circulation within the library building will be directly related to the organization of materials as discussed in "Ways of Finding Materials" and "Material Storage for Use". As has been previously stated, a large proportion of the population does not know how to use a library. The Gallup Poll (1976) found that most people didn't even know the library had services other than book loans. So that getting people to enter the library is only a first step. Once they enter, they must immediately be able to see clearly the range of services, areas and options which are available (Orr 1972).

Cohen and Cohen (1979) suggest that the services and areas most in demand in a particular community be closest to the entry. In a very small public library it is likely that all patron areas could be seen in their entirety from the entry.



Cohen and Cohen also discuss the height of interior divisions which will allow unobstructed views to standing adults, while providing privacy and enclosure to seated adults. They suggest that shelving, etc. used as dividers of space be 4.5' or less. Eye height for average females is about 5'0". Children will require lower dividers ranging from 30" to 48".

Because the library will actively try to serve all people regardless of reading skills, "Ways of Finding Materials" which will depend to some extent on signage will require that some very clear nonverbal symbols be included. These symbols and signs must be clearly visible and understandable at entry and follow through circulation if circulation is seen as a pathway.

Seeing circulation as a movement through a process should automatically follow a thoughtful development of "Ways of finding Materials." But making circulation an experience will be more difficult. It may be partially accomplished by being able to see activities as one moves toward them. Another possibility is mini-experiences along the way. That is, displays which help explain what choices people have in using the library and how to take advantage of them.

There is evidence that people actually feel a need for instruction in library use (Wood 1970). It seems natural that this could be accomplished as part of circulation, as people can see exactly what they are hearing/reading about. Further, that this will relate the instruction directly to what people want to know at the time (e.g. how to use a microfilm reader).

Building Implications:

- All user areas or parts of all user areas should be easy to see and identify from the entry.
- Circulation should coordinate with "Ways of Finding Materials" and "Material Storage for Use".
- Library instruction (information) should be integrated with circulation and use areas involved.
- Interior dividers should not exceed 54" for adults and 30" to 48" for children.

- Most used areas should be closest to the entry, particularly in larger small libraries.



MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA (DOMUS APR. 78)



HARROW LIBRARY (PERRIMAN 69)

Display

DISPLAY

Issues:

To entice and inform readers libraries use a variety of methods:

Displays of new materials, best sellers, etc.

Displays of materials about current topics of interest.

Posters, prints, sculpture, plants, etc.

Informational displays, schedules, maps, etc.

Instructional displays - "how to. ."

Paperback exchanges, book sales, etc.

Continuous running audio-visual programs, etc.

And others.

Discussion:

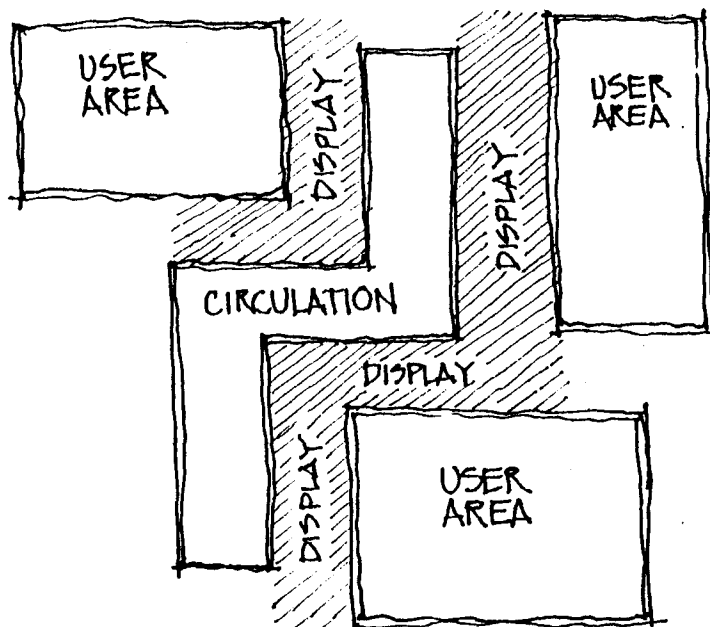
In "Building Circulation" we find the recommendation that moving through the building become a space and experience in itself and that instruction and enticement be part of this experience.

In "Privacy Gradient" we find that the most public areas be developed closest to entry and circulation and the private be farthest from entry and circulation.

Since displays are very public - libraries want everyone to see them - their conjunction with circulation seems natural. A layering is being suggested with display being the transition layer between circulation and any user area. The displays would, of course, be those appropriate to the user area involved. For example, someone entering the non-fiction area may encounter a display of materials on doing simple home repairs, a demonstration of how to use a filmstrip viewer, and a map of the proposed new highway extension.

Building Implications:

- Integrate displays, circulation and specific user areas to create a zone of appropriate display between entry/circulation and the area.



- Displays used as areas in themselves e.g. paperback exchange, book sales, new books, best sellers, etc. should be closest to the entry.

- Display areas will need to accommodate:
 - Flat display of books, pictures, objects, etc.
 - Shelves/bins for auxiliary items.
 - Tackboard surfaces for signs, maps, posters, pictures.
 - Seating.
 - Electrical equipment - must have outlets.



THOMPSON 77

A V Materials & Equipment

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT

Issues:

Materials requiring viewing and/or listening equipment may be both print (e.g. microforms) and non-print (e.g. films).

Non-print information sources are desperately needed by non-readers.

AV materials may be handled directly by patrons or broadcast centrally by staff.

AV materials require special provisions for storage.

AV materials require particular equipment.

AV materials and equipment require some provisions for repair and maintenance.

Discussion:

AV materials are multiplying rapidly, and although not as prevalent in public libraries as in school libraries are still affecting and will affect even more public library service. Given the public proclivity for TV, radio and other non-print media and the rising rate of functional illiteracy, libraries must realize and exploit the AV materials available.

The materials now in use by many public libraries include art prints and sculpture, films - 16mm and super8mm., record-

ings, some 35mm filmstrips, slides, videotapes, cassettes and discs, various microforms and computers. Most public libraries do not supply teaching machines such as are found in school media centers.

Some libraries also provide production services. In one interesting experiment in Wheaton, Ill., a school library supervisor got funds for a pilot project community audio-visual center. Any citizen could use dry mount presses, printing equipment, dark rooms, duplication services, camera and videotaping equipment, audio-taping equipment, a staff including a layout artist, and a viewing room. These services were free except for consumables. The center was operated in conjunction with the public library and was well received.

A survey done in Delaware (Wilson 1973) showed that non-users said they would use typewriters (40%), photocopy machines (60%) and calculators (33%) if they were provided by the public library. So some production equipment would help induce non-users to become users.

Small public libraries may not be able to afford computer use at other than systems level where they are frequently used for bookkeeping tasks such as ordering, cataloging, etc. Eventually, however, computer terminals may be installed for direct patron use in libraries. A successful mid-western example of the type of

computer use referred to is the PLATO system operating out of the University of Illinois, Champaign Urbana. This computer contains many educational programs to which anyone with a terminal can have access at a reasonable time cost rate. It is used by departments in the university, local nursing schools, junior colleges and even public school districts. The potential for adult education programs in public libraries seems tremendous. Dial access means that by using telephones to get into the system, a user with a terminal can program and retrieve programs whenever time on the computer is scheduled. A list of programs is updated regularly. High school equivalency preparation for drop-outs, remedial reading, English as a second language, other languages, all would be very useful for adults in an area where formal adult education is likely to be very limited.

Even more conventional forms of media tend to be expensive, and so are often purchased by systems rather than individual libraries. This is true for films, slides, filmstrips, video-tapes, art prints, sculpture, etc. The individual libraries can then request the audio-visuals needed by their patrons from system catalogs.

This is less true for recordings. One reason for the popularity of recordings is the fairly low initial cost plus the fact that with one cassette tape duplicator the library can loan several copies of the same recording without ever risking damage to the original.

A major decision for any library with regard to media is whether or not to allow users to handle the forms directly or only by remote control. Equipment exists which allow different recordings to be broadcast over several channels with dials on wireless headsets so users can tune in to the recording requested ("Your South American folksongs will be on channel 3 in a minute"). Videoforms can also be played in a control room and received on monitors elsewhere.



RAVENSHEAD BRANCH (WARD 74)

Other forms such as films, filmstrips, etc. are more difficult to broadcast, but may be placed in cassettes or cartridges to protect them.

The recommendation in "Material Storage for Use" that all materials on a subject be stored together regardless of form, might be accomplished either way - by storing the actual AV materials with the books and pamphlets, or by providing the pick-up equipment in the subject alcove along with some way of telling the user what's available and some way of requesting that the desired item be played for pickup. The most practical method may be a combination of the two.

Planning for future installations - wiring, antennae, control space - initially will allow these additions to fit logically into the overall scheme.

Equipment for using AV materials may be built into wall, table, carrel, or shelf surfaces or may be portable. Built-in equipment is less flexible but also less droppable, stealable, etc. Portable equipment must be plugged in repeatedly but is flexible and can be checked out if the library is able to provide this service. Repair of portable equipment is also easier (i.e. less expensive).

In most libraries microforms are being used to reduce the amount of storage space print materials take. This is especially true of back issues of periodicals, rare books, etc. There is likely to come a time when space, particularly heated/air conditioned space is at such a premium that microforms will be used more extensively to replace bulky print works. Microform readers can be relatively compact, but larger readers are easier for patrons to use comfortably. A reader/printer will also be necessary so that users can make copies of significant pages.

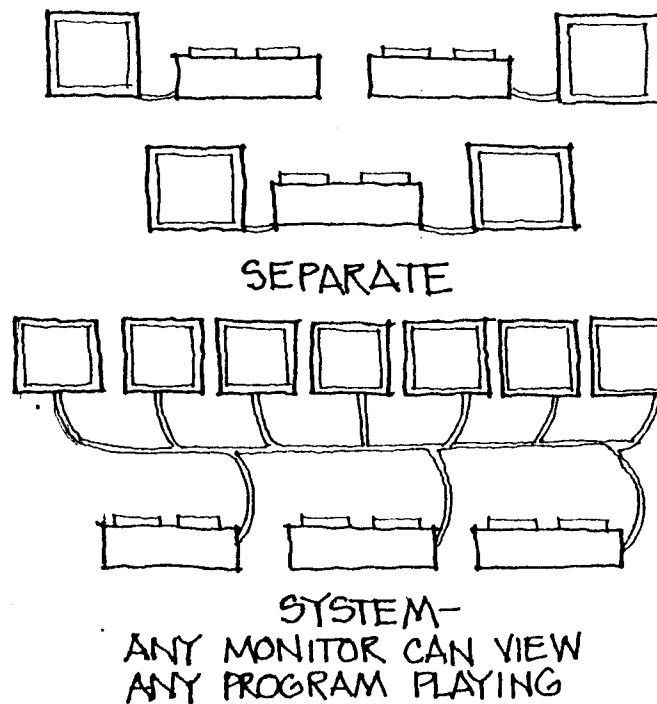


(PLANNING 70)

Building Implications:

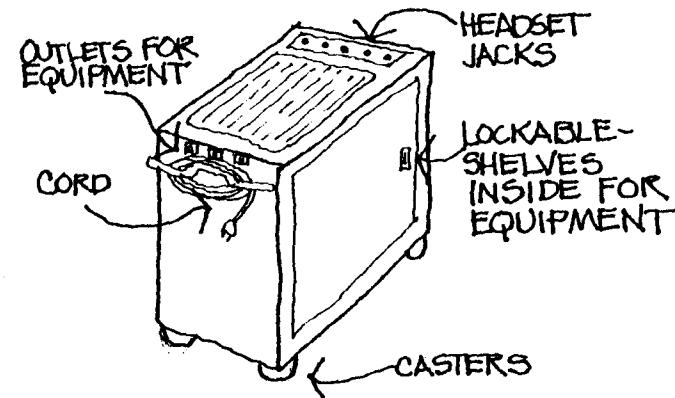
- Different types of storage for non-book media and equipment (discussed in "Material Storage for use)
- Repair facilities for media and equipment necessary only if this isn't provided at systems headquarters.
- Some media production facilities may be provided by systems. Libraries should have at least a copy machine, & a typewriter for patron use.
- Videofoms are most efficiently use when played in a central control space and broadcast to monitors.
 - A space of 100 square feet will house 2-3 players plus several hundred tapes, cassettes, discs.
 - Monitors will require wall or table space of approximately 12" cubed.
 - Ideally one monitor per non-fiction alcove plus one per fiction section should be provided.
- Recordings may be either broadcast or used directly by patrons in cassette form.
 - Central control will require playing equipment, tape duplicator and storage for master recordings - 50-75 square feet.
 - Headsets may be wired or wireless, wired requires plug in jacks.

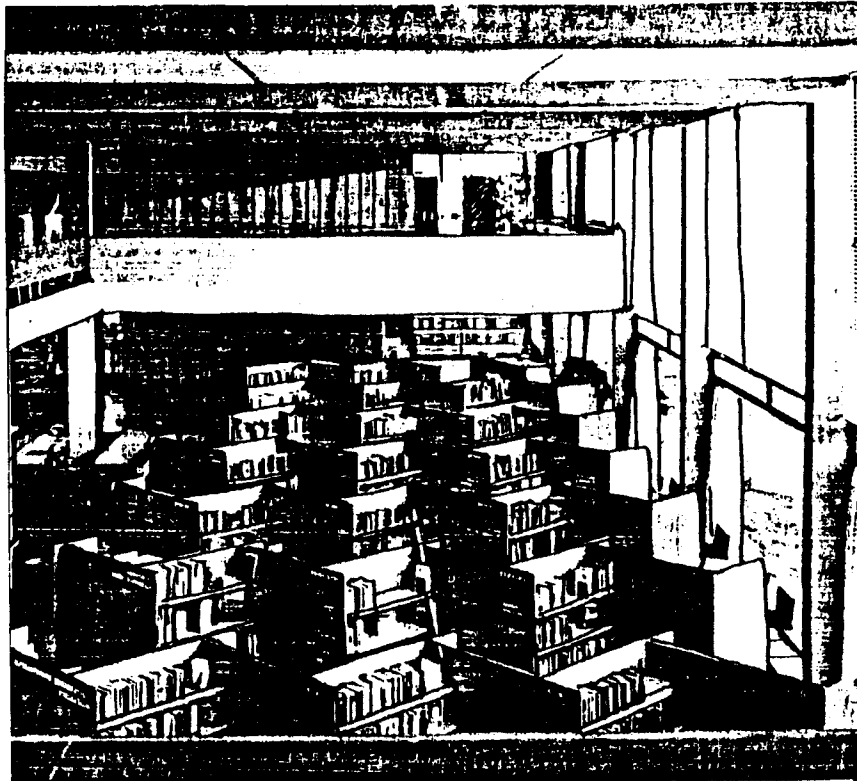
- Mounted cassette players need about 6" by 12" surface area.



- Equipment kept in user areas may be mounted, loose in carrels, on tables, etc. or may be kept in movable carts which may be moved from area to area as needed. Only one plug-in is required (the cart) and all equipment is plugged directly into the cart. Carts are lockable if desired.
- Size approximately 24" by 24" by 30"
 - Equipment can be apportioned as needed in each particular alcove by the materials stored there.

- Use of microforms will vary with library. Microform cabinets also vary with type of form (spools, fiche, etc.). Generally, a reader will fit in a standard size carrel. Reader-printers are slightly larger and need approximately 9 square feet of surface area.





(DRAWING 70)

Material Storage for Use

MATERIAL STORAGE FOR USE:

Issues:

Decisions about material storage will affect the form of the library:

Stack area/reading area arrangement or integration of storage and use areas.

Materials of different kinds interfiled by subject or separated by type.

Subject collections separated physically or a numerical sequence only.

Separation of adult/child materials or integration.

Reference collection as a separate entity or interfiled.

And less importantly:
Fixed vs. movable shelves
Wall vs. island shelving

Discussion:

Very little research by experiment or observation has been done in or about libraries. Most has been done by surveys which tend to be repetitious. While isolated experiments with all above mentioned storage alternatives have been tried in various individual libraries no measurement system of user satisfaction has been devised and even subjective evaluations by individual librarians are lacking.

Taylor and Johnson (1973) report that some British libraries are experimenting with combined child-adult collections but give no results. Since Albright (1976) found that a child in the family was the strongest predictor of library use, and Zweizig (1977) found that family togetherness relates positively to library use, this combining may have some behavioral base. Further, children's librarians frequently find that children have information wants which go beyond that contained in books for children. And adults needing information may be reading at a 3rd or 4th grade level. So for informational needs, i.e. non-fiction, this combining may be very useful. It will probably not be useful for fiction where subject matter and vocabulary are more related to age/interest groups.

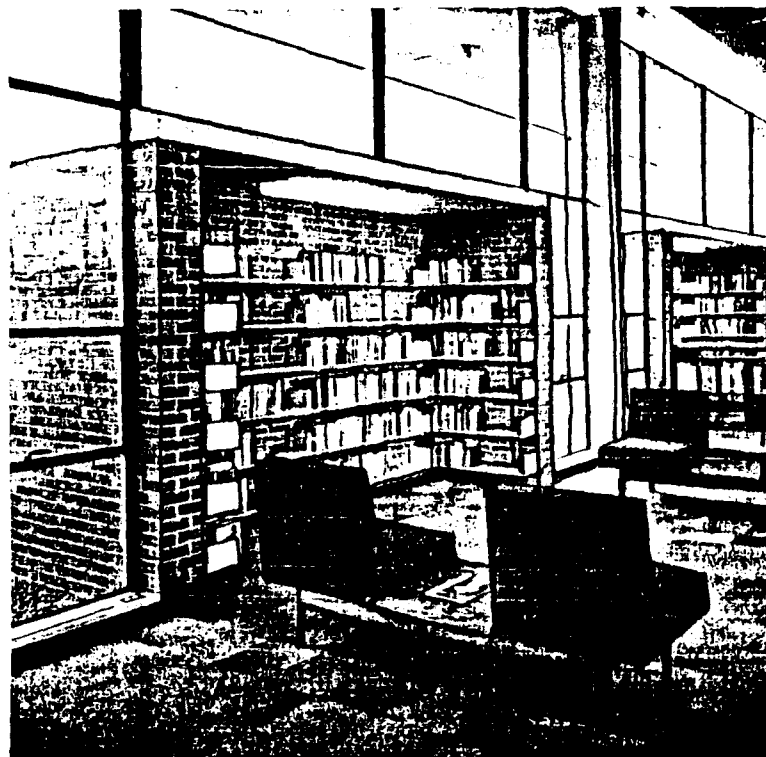
Taylor and Johnson also report that some libraries are combining reference and lending collections. A survey of telephone reference questions (Vickers, n.d.) showed that most concerned history and biography and that the card catalog and the circulating collection were used more than the reference collection to answer them. For users it would seem sensible that looking in one place to find all materials on a particular subject would be easier than having to look several places.

This applies also to the interfiling of books and non-book media. Most of the libraries which have so far tried this have been school media centers. While it can create shelving problems for staff, in small libraries these problems are less important than convenience to users. Another problem is the housing of the equipment. This is discussed in "Audio-visual materials and equipment."

With the massing together of all materials on a particular subject, book, non-book, reference, lending, children's, adults', etc. the idea of subject area collections becomes more appealing. Orr(1972) reports that in British public libraries subject collections are generally agreed upon as most useful. This also will be most convenient for the majority of users who come in looking for only a subject rather than a particular book (Simmons 1974, McDonough, n.d.).

Many sources (e.g. Lushington, 1979) recommend bookstack arrangements as being the most economical way to store a large number of books. While this is true, this particular consideration will be much less important in a small library. Since most people currently browse for recreational reading in smaller libraries (Bundy 1967), the functionality of stacks is questionable. Browsing behavior involves opening, glancing through, reading small portions. The browser generally collects several books at a time. In a stack area there is no place to set books already selected while examining a new one. There is no

place to sit but on the floor. A browsing area should provide both places to set books and seating.



(BRAWNE 70)

Another consideration is what happens often in libraries with bookstack areas. The reading areas are larger and frequently undifferentiated. Spangenberg (1976) found that in offices performance decreases as room size increases. Distractions multiply in larger spaces. It seems more useful to integrate reading and storage areas, particularly in smaller libraries. This will give needed enclosure to smaller seating areas as well as being more convenient in distance between material and seat for the user.

A small public library has a unique opportunity to experiment with storage possibilities since the collection is not so large as to be unweildy. While there is no real empirical data available which makes specific recommendations as to material storage foolproof, a combination of experience, common sense and what data exists suggests the following.



A. I. A. JOURNAL AUG. 70



HANWORTH BRANCH (WARD 74)

Building Implications:

→ Provide a fiction browsing area for each age group, adults, young adults and children, with appropriate seating places to set books, acoustical protection.

→ A series of non-fiction subject alcoves which will include everything on a particular subject available in the library - adults', children's, book, non-book, and reference.

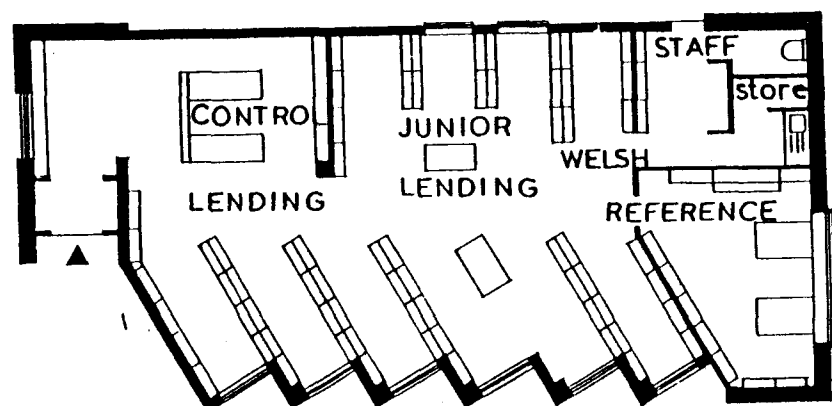


ALCOVES INCLUDE:

AT LEAST 1 SEAT
WRITING SURFACE
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
SHELVING
LATERAL FILES
ALCOVE CATALOG
VTR MONITOR

→ The alcoves must have electrical outlets - ways of using equipment.

→ Use material storage as dividers since collection growth and change will occur. This storage must be able to be moved, so change will not involve moving walls.



GROUND FLOOR

0 2 4 6 8 10m

→ Provide for individual and small group use within or adjacent to the alcoves. If student use is heavy, provide some enclosed small group (2-4) space nearby.



TREDYFFRIN LIBRARY (A.T.A. JOURNAL MID-MAY '80)

Ways of Finding Materials

WAYS OF FINDING MATERIALS

Issues:

The normal ways of finding library material in small public libraries currently include:

Book or card catalog which gives a number which directs a patron to a specific place on a shelf or in a cabinet.

Small signs placed on shelves or shelf ends as guides.

Some indices such as Reader's Guide, Books in Print, etc. Index to catalog to shelf sequence.

Color coding may be used to designate print, non-print, etc.

Reference or reader's advisor librarian. In a really small library there may well be only one librarian to perform all the services.

These locating methods presuppose a certain skill level is common to all patrons, or that the librarian will always be free to help, or that the puzzled user will be willing to ask for help.

Discussion:

There is a discrepancy between what people say about locating library materials and what they actually do. The Gallup Poll (1976) asked people what they found difficult about using a library. Only 5% of users said books were

difficult to locate, and only 2% said that the card catalog was difficult to use. Among non-users only 18% thought the book locating system was confusing, but 42% said they didn't know if it was confusing.

In the Colorado study (ED089705, 1973) people did state that they felt inadequate in terms of knowledge of how to use a library. Non-users also thought of library procedures as a barrier - saw the process as slow, time-consuming, a hassle.

An observational/interview study (Simmons 1974) found that although 50% of public library patrons said they use the card catalog regularly, of those observed to use it, 37% failed to find what they were looking for, and of those 67% gave up immediately and only 33% asked for help. These observers also found that most patrons using the catalog lacked skill at:

Turning one card at a time

Alphabetization

Filing conventions of libraries and that patrons felt it was a handicap to only be able to see one item at a time. Further, they found that a majority used only subject headings (a finding confirmed by McDonough n.d.) and that most only look at call numbers and ignore the rest of the information given.

study by Adams (n.d.) among public school students found that browsing and asking for help were the most used locating devices.

A survey of user studies, including many studies of special research libraries used by highly skilled and sophisticated professionals (Wood 1971) found that these people rarely ever use bibliographic tools or library catalogs. "Even when searching for information rather than a specific document they seem to prefer to search the shelves, hoping that they will come across a book which meets their requirements." Citing a university study, this report says that even among those who failed to find the information they wanted, 65% of the undergrads and 58% of the graduates did not consult the catalogs, published bibliographies or a librarian. Wood's conclusion: "Ease of use is more important criterion than potential value when (a user) selects an information source." (p. 19)

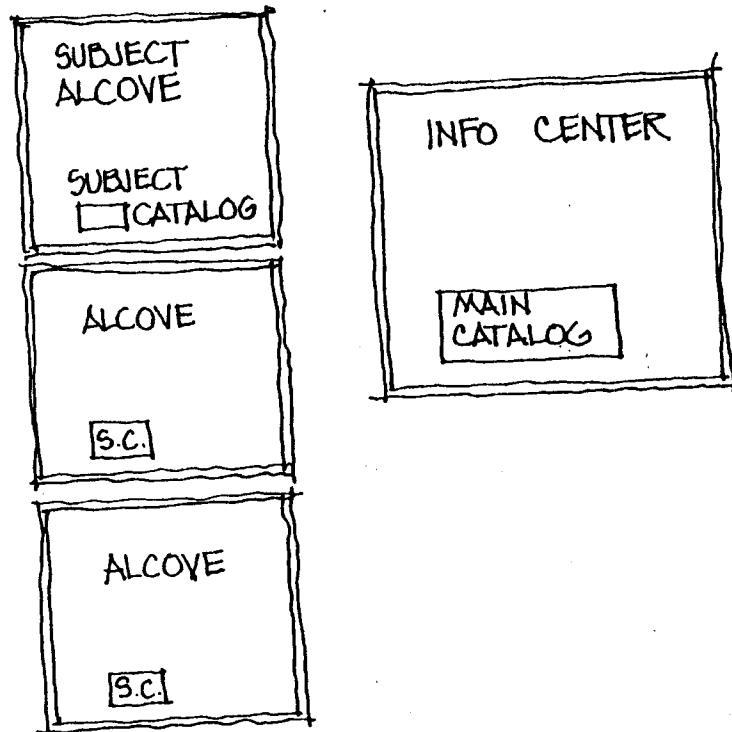
While the aforementioned survey showed a reluctance on the part of university students to consult a librarian the Bundy (1967) study elicited overwhelmingly favorable comments from users on the helpfulness of librarians in public libraries. An experiment done by Kroll (1977) showed that librarians, when approached, were very helpful whether the asker wore "conventional" clothes or clothes indicative of a "deviant" lifestyle. So the problem appears to be getting people to use the librarian.

Adding it up, since of the 50% of current users of public libraries who do use the card catalog, most use only subject headings, there are probably much easier ways to direct these people than forcing them to use the card catalog. These people interested in non-fiction subjects could be routed in a branching manner - from entry to subject alcove to sub-heading to specific subject without ever using the card catalog.

For the current majority who use small public libraries for general reading (Johnstone 1973, Gallup 1976) and will use browsing as a finding method, setting up special ways of zeroing in on favorite types of reading materials should be experimented with. For example, best sellers near the entry placed in special displays, most popular fiction subjects (e.g. mysteries, westerns, romance) highlighted as special collections, or as many libraries already do, with colored stickers, etc.

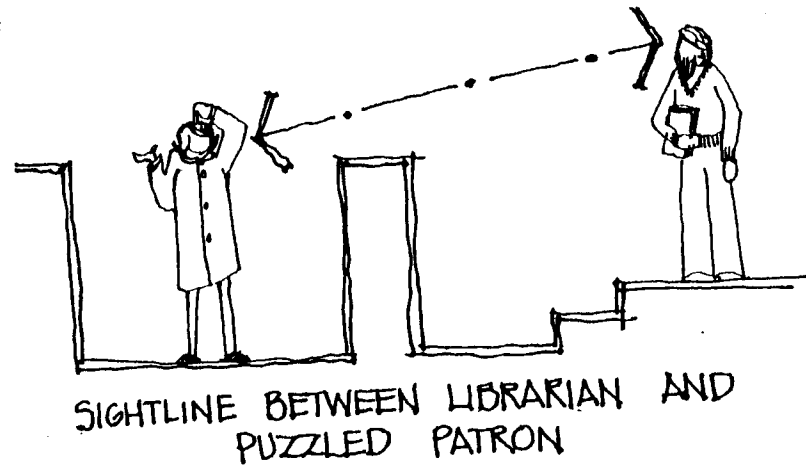
Building Implications:

- A directory at entry which would lead to subject alcoves which are more specifically labeled.
- For librarians and others who still use a catalog, a specific spatial relationship between catalog and shelf must exist. Subject catalogs within alcoves would be helpful.

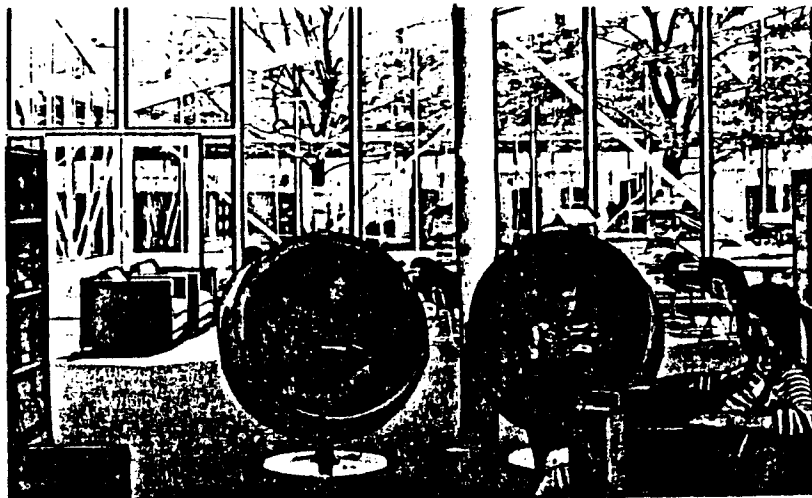


- Non-verbal signage is useful - pictures, color, etc.

- Like bookstore displays, fiction and popular culture (i.e. best sellers) should be near entry and clearly labeled.
- Clear sightlines from librarian's work stations to user areas (& vice versa) are essential.



- Librarian must be able to see entry to greet newcomers and offer immediate help to any who seem confused.
- At least parts of all user areas should be seen from entry.



MICHIGAN CITY
(DOMCS
AP. 10)

Multi-Choice Postures

MULTI-CHOICE POSTURES

Issues:

In libraries seating alternatives have often been limited to tables, straight chairs (molded, wooden, padded) carrels and chairs and a few lounge pieces. These must accommodate a variety of behaviors:

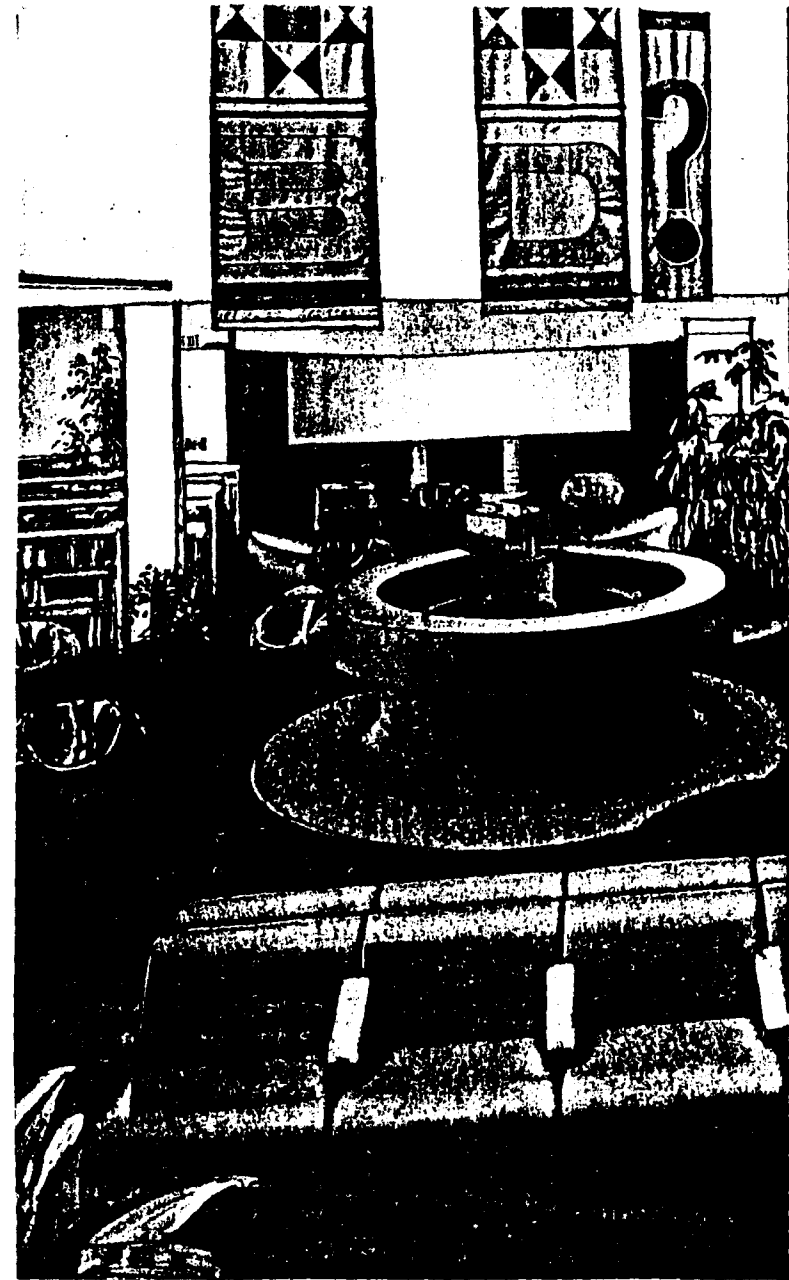
- Casual reading
- Group discussion/conversations
- Game playing
- Audio-visual listening/viewing
- Intensive study
- Writing
- Sleeping/daydreaming
- Etc.

so that one often sees patrons trying to readjust furniture - e.g. an extra chair becomes a footrest.

Discussion:

The already cited Sommers (1965) study showing that students prefer beds to desks for schoolwork should be a first clue to types of furnishings needed. Cohen and Cohen (1979) cite a grouping of chairs at Columbia University Library which are almost always occupied even when all other seats are empty. These are wing chairs (enclosure) placed facing out around a column. Each chair has a footstool, a small table beside it and a pivoting lamp which can be adjusted at will.

Research shows that rarely will more than two people sit on a three-seat library lounge (Cohen and Cohen 1979). Even with carrel dividers, crowding is an issue. Library carrels placed too close together in large groupings will not be used.



CHULA VISTA PUBLIC LIBRARY (INTERIORS D. 76)

And carrels placed against a wall with chair backs exposed will also be unpopular. They make the user feel exposed.

Personal experience and experiences of other librarians show that if floors are carpeted and/or floor cushions are provided children and young people will seldom sit in chairs. They will find niches behind shelves or box themselves in with the unused chairs and spend most of the time on the floor. If writing surfaces usable by floor sitters are provided, tables are also deserted.

Cohen and Cohen (1979) and others suggest that for older users comfort must be balanced by the question "can I get back out of that chair once I sit in it?" They recommend some well padded straight chairs are best for elderly users.

Any librarian will agree that patrons don't always use furniture in the fixed relationships drawn by designers. Users will drag the furniture they prefer to the place they prefer. At the University of California Library at Irvine the stack master's duties include a weekly roundup of chairs students have moved to places where they felt comfortable. (Cohen and Cohen, 1979). Robert Propst (in Novak, 1975) applauds this user tendency to manipulate the environment: "This new user-influenced environment will not result in less discipline or less agreement with the orderly process of the organization. It is, in fact, a new level of agreement permitting the individual to implement a broader spectrum of changes at his discretion." (p.141).

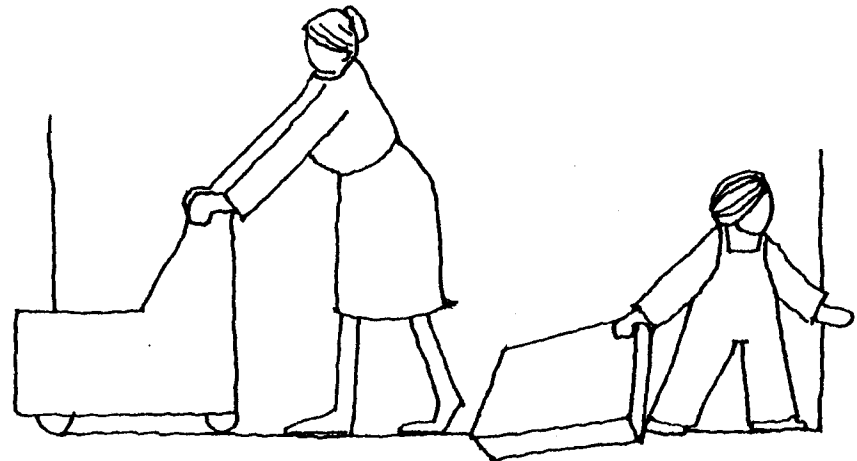


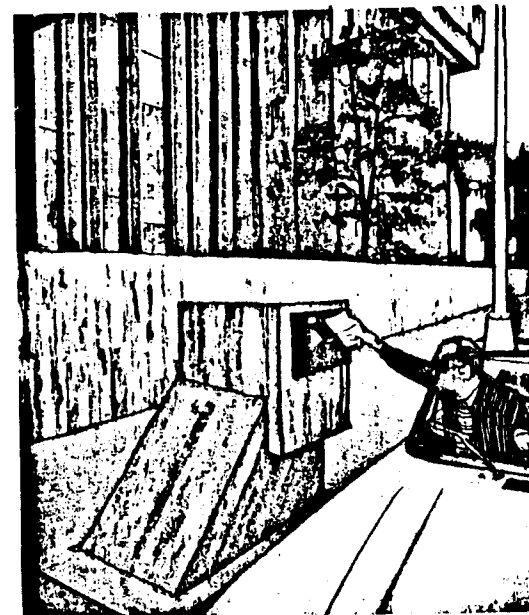
CHULA VISTA

(INTERIOR DEC. 76)

Building Implications:

- > Provide a wide variety of posture options including ordinary chair & writing surface combinations, floor seating, cushions, movable writing surfaces, lounges, windowseats, "fun" furniture, even swings to entice users.
- > In children's areas tables and chairs are superfluous. An old bathtub filled with pillows would be much more appropriate. Small places to curl up in, carpeted steps to sprawl on, etc. are needed.
- > Almost all floor space will be usable as seating if it is carpeted.
- > Gatherings of movable furnishings (e.g. stackable stools/writing surfaces) should be placed around the area for users to move as they will.
- > Furnishings which cannot be easily moved by one person should be either avoided entirely or minimized.





DRAWING TO

Material Returns

MATERIALS RETURN:

Issues:

Situations in which people will return library materials include:

Incidental to coming to use the library again.

Driving or walking by at odd times when the library is/is not open.

Replacing materials used in the library, not checked out.

Discussion:

The method of returning materials will depend to some extent on the policies of the particular library. These policies will state:

- loan period
- fine/no fine
- hours of operation
- which items circulate

The loan period may vary from overnight to one week to two weeks to one month to indefinite (return it when you're done). Typically, AV materials and heavily used reference works have the shortest loan periods and the regular circulating collection of books the longest. Convenience drop-off for items with the shortest loan periods is the most important.

The hours of operation will affect how many people find it convenient to come when the library is open, and how many will drop off items on the way to or from work, etc., when the library is closed.



WARD 74

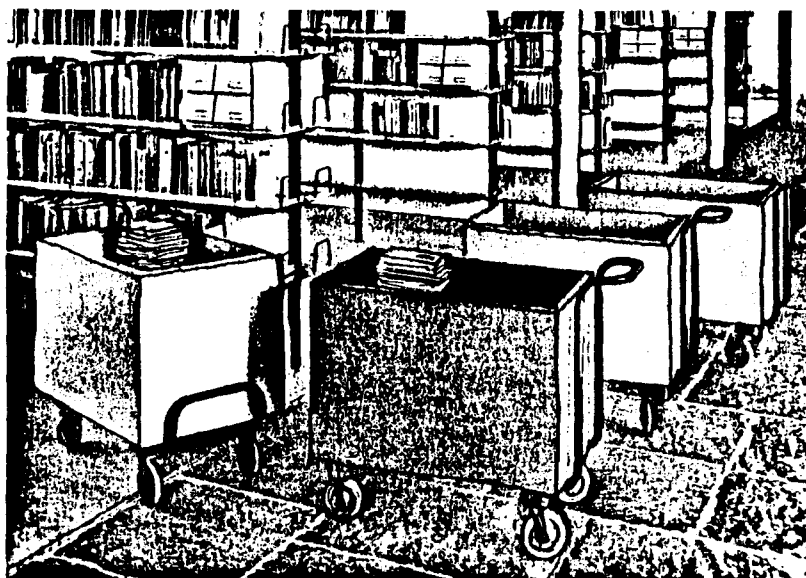
Particularly in a rural area the distance to the library becomes a factor in determining whether a patron wishes to make extra trips to a site he or she must pass daily at times the library is closed. In this situation the convenience of a drive-by/ walk-by return is especially important.

The fine policy will determine whether "overdue" items must be returned inside the library to pay the fine, or may be returned via a materials drop. Many libraries have eliminated fines as being too time-consuming for staff and having little if any effect on the return of materials.

The items which circulate may include materials which could be damaged by ordinary book drops. Disc recordings, art prints, etc. cannot be returned through ordinary slots, bins, etc. and must be provided for otherwise.

People using these outside drops may be driving or walking by, or may be approaching the library with full hands, wishing to free themselves before going through the two sets of doors required as an air-lock. For these people a return very near the door would be most convenient.

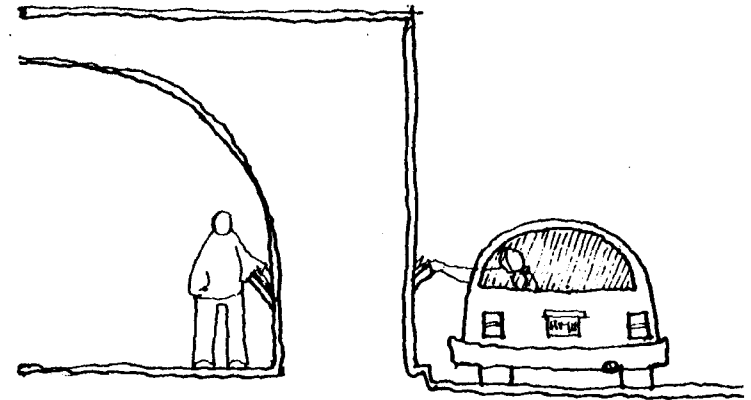
Lushington (1979) finds that in most systems about 50% of material usage occurs within the library. Most librarians prefer that patrons not reshelve materials themselves. (Some children's librarians teach children to use colored markers on the shelves to mark their place while deciding whether they want a particular book or not.) Providing convenient places for in-library materials return will help prevent mis-shelving and stacks of materials left haphazardly around a library.



DRAWNE 70

Building Implications:

- > Provide a materials drop which is convenient for both drive-by and walk-by returners.
- > Provide a walk-up drop on the way from sidewalk/parking to entry. (May be the same drop.)
- > Provide for all materials allowed to circulate by the library. This is especially important for materials with short loan periods.
- > A materials drop which is slotted directly into the building would be more convenient for staff to collect from. (Some library planners feel this is a security problem. Myller 1967.)
- > A free-standing materials drop should be located so that staff can reach it, empty it, and return with materials to the library while being protected from precipitation.
- > Provide materials returns near all shelving/reading areas for return of materials within the library. For a small library one bin, truck, etc. per division is sufficient.
- > Provide materials return in conjunction with circulation control if fines are charged by the library. Otherwise this is librarian's choice.



Specific Space Design



WEST SUSSEX (PERRINAN 69)

Information Center

INFORMATION CENTER

Issues:

In order to provide the focus described in "The Image is Service" the Information Center must contain:

Current information on local groups, clubs, government bodies, meetings, etc.

Files, scrapbooks, brochures, etc. on local experts, local attractions, etc.

Information collected by systems, state libraries, etc. on state and federal programs.

Other information which has been requested or which library personnel can determine is needed in a particular community.

Collections of yellow pages from large urban areas, particularly those closest to the community.

The card catalog (or book catalog, etc.)

A computer terminal now or in the future.

Various indices - e.g. Readers' Guide, B.I.P. etc.

Seating and writing surfaces for librarian and patron(s).

Discussion:

The conclusion in "The Image is Service" is that people need a centralized, organ-

ized information source - and would like to get health, emergency and social service information from the public library.

It is suggested that this special aspect of library service - immediate local and regional coping information - be emphasized and coordinated and that it be made evident to passers-by that this service exists and is relevant to everyday life.

The forms in which information of this sort may be obtained will be much more various than the usual books, magazines, etc. They will include pamphlets, clippings, microforms, computer output, scrapbooks, card files, phone and many phone-books, slides, schedules, route maps, etc. As a result, organization and storage of this material will be more complicated and individualized than usual library shelving.

Since in many small libraries there are only 1-2 professional librarians, the normal reference functions (e.g. phone-in questions, ready reference use of compilations, almanacs, etc.) will probably be handled by the same librarian who helps people in the Information Center.

In "Material Storage for Use" it was hypothesized that in a small library materials usually sorted out for reference would be interfiled with other non-fiction without undue inconvenience to staff and with increased clarity for users. This would mean that there

must be a close relationship between the Info Center and the non-fiction collection.

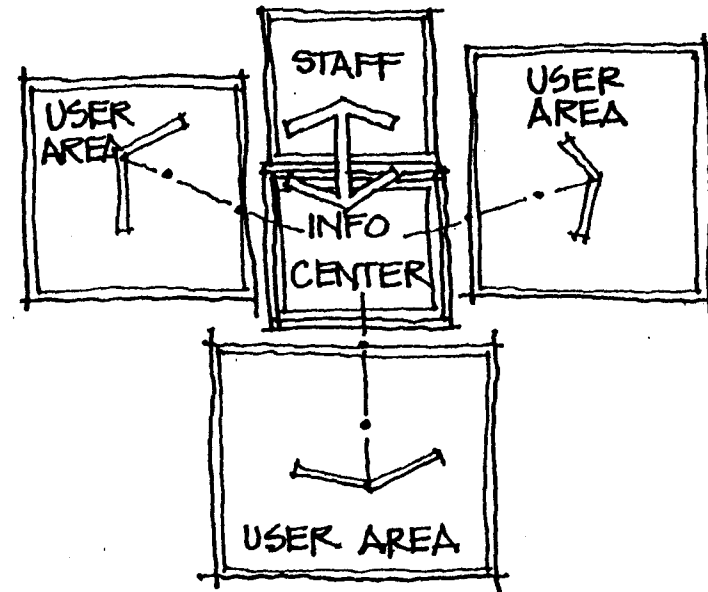
The divisions of the Dewey decimal system make this reasonably easy to accomplish. Using subject area alcoves as described in "Material Storage for Use" will allow the most used reference subjects to be placed closest to the Info Center. In Dewey numbering the 000's are general knowledge and include encyclopedias, almanacs, etc. frequently used in answering reference questions, and 900's include history, biography and geography - the most requested reference subjects currently (Vickers, n.d.). Arrangement of alcoves might then be very roughly circular with the 000's and 900's closest to the Information Center. In some communities, obviously, other subject areas may be or become more important in which case arrangement of alcoves should be consistent with usage. In a truly small library the distances will be negligible anyway.

Because the card catalog is used by so few people and used less skillfully ("Ways of Finding Materials") it is sensible that this catalog be in the place where the librarian is most likely to be - for the librarian's use but also so the librarian can see and offer help to potentially frustrated catalog users. This place will be the Information Center.

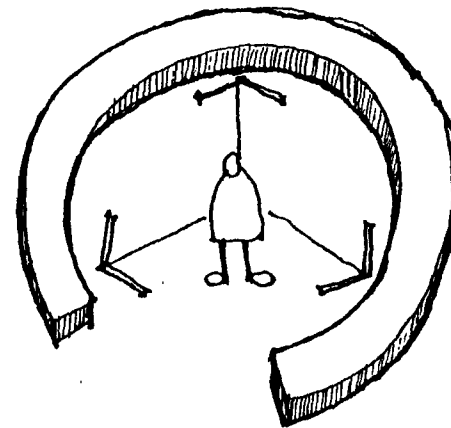
For direct communication between librarian and user, studies (cited in Veatch 1979) have shown that communication is better in a knee-to-knee situation than in one where a desk intervenes.

Building Recommendations

- > An ordinary reference area for a population of 10,000 is estimated at 550 Square feet (I.F.L.A. 1973). The Info Center will share some of this space with the non-fiction/reference section. Approximately 300-500 square feet for the Info Center alone.
- > Make the Info Center a library focal point where the librarian can see all other sections and where people in these sections can see the librarian as a potential source of help.
- > To decrease walking distance, the Info Center should be close to staff areas and close to non-fiction/ref.
- > A square or circle with information sources around the edges and people in the center would be most sensible. If dividers are used within the Center, maximum height should be 3.5'.
- > The Info Center will include
 - Lateral files
 - Shelving (extra deep - 12")
 - Card files
 - Periodical indices
 - Telephone
 - Card catalog
 - Order files
 - Display space
 - Flat picture storage
 - Computer terminal
 - (Microform storage and equipment)
 - Seating and writing surfaces

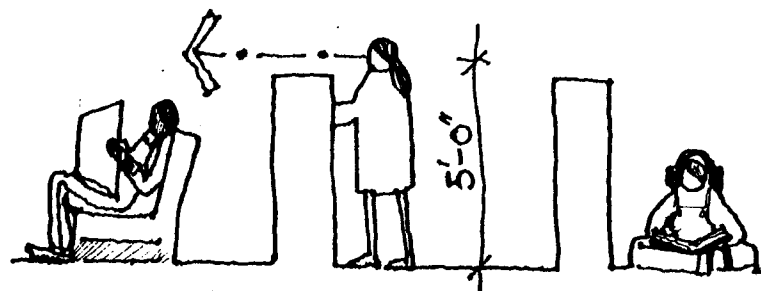


SIGHTLINES BETWEEN USERS & LIBRARIAN

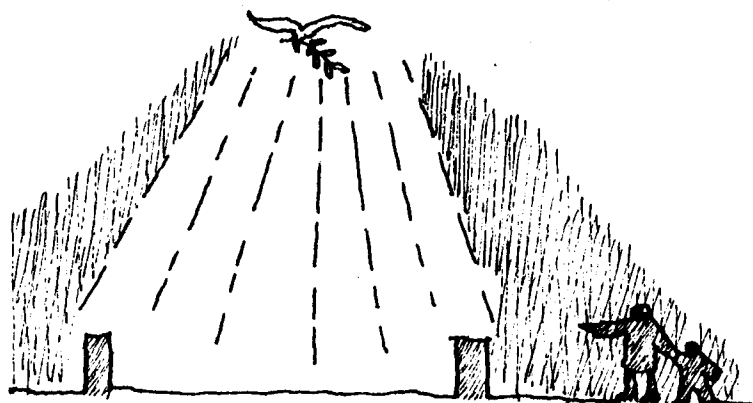


PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE - ACCESS TO MATERIALS EASIEST

- The character will be active, pleasant, but no-nonsense. Businesslike seating/writing surfaces, not lounge-like.
- Partitions between the Info Center and the rest of the library may be a maximum of 54". Use the material storage units as dividers.
- High light levels for the reading of small print and also to emphasize the area within the rest of the library.



SIGHTLINE FOR AVE. FEMALE IS 5'-0"



USE LIGHT LEVEL TO EMPHASIZE
INFO CENTER AREA



CITY OF LONDON (WARD & ORD 1913)

Nonfiction-Reference

NON-FICTION/REFERENCE

Issues:

The non-fiction and reference sections of a small public library may be arranged in various ways in order to fulfill the following functions:

Quick answers to relatively simple questions - for patron, librarian, telephoners.

Searches for answers requiring more time and "sorting out".

Study of a particular subject drawing from several sources - most often by students.

Recreational reading, particularly in social science, popular psychology, history and biography.

Discussion:

Because of conclusions reached in "Material Storage for Use" there are already some givens for this area.

Subject area alcoves

Children's and Adults' interfiled.

Reference and non-fiction interfiled.

All forms stored together.

Some other aspects of behavior which can help define this area follow.

First, a Baltimore area study (Bundy 1967) found that percentages of use of a public library for personal reading

increases as the size decreases and the percentage of information use is directly proportional. Therefore in a small public library it is likely that much of the use of a non-fiction section is currently for general reading.

Secondly, from various empirical studies Trueswell (1969) has formulated the "80/20" rule. This rule says that 20% of the information items in a library account for 80% of the transactions. If one can then develop a knowledge of what items - or subject areas - are most used, arrangement of these areas for users can be simplified.

A study by Vickers (n.d.) found that history and biography are the most popular subject areas for telephone reference questions. Further, this study found that the non-fiction collection and the card catalog were used most often by librarians to answer these questions.

This all suggests what while using the Dewey decimal system, the most prevalent system in small libraries (Most small public libraries will probably not change to Library of Congress numbering in the foreseeable future for 2 major reasons

- Patrons, if they have library use training at all probably had it in public schools using Dewey.
- It is an unnecessary expense to switch because L.C. is primarily useful in very large collections where the proliferation of decimal divisions in Dewey become a confusing and unweildy way to sub-classify.)

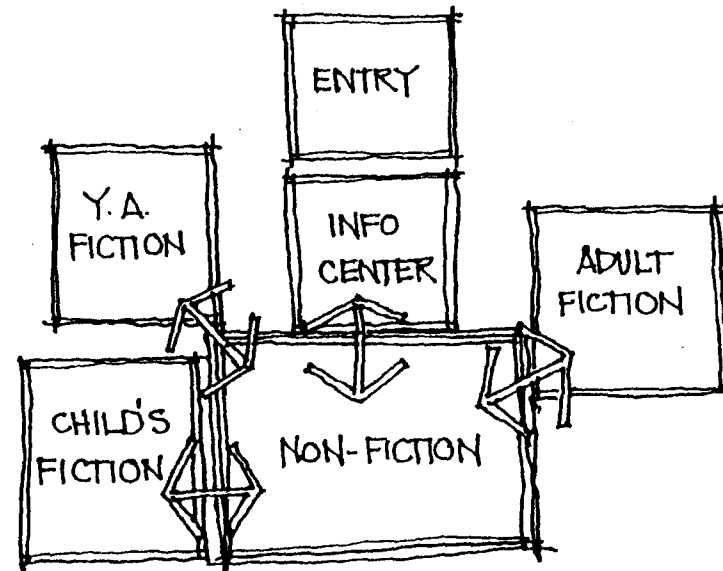
the arrangement of subject alcoves can be manipulated to put the most used areas in the most prominent locations (i.e. closest to circulation.) Signage will be used to indicate alcoves both by number and by name.

Once the overall arrangement of alcoves is determined, arrangement of the materials within the alcoves will be important. Pamphlets, clippings, etc. are generally kept in hanging files. Audio-visual materials may be kept in special racks made especially for each form and which fit into book shelving, or may be filed in individual book-size packets on regular shelves. The packets should be less confusing since they can be interfiled with books in exact numerical/subject sequence. Further, it is easy to add or subtract packets without having to change shelf arrangements. Some libraries simply use a cabinet at the end of each stack which contains all the non-book material which would have come in order within that stack. With an alcove arrangement this would be even easier to accomplish. This has the advantage of being lockable if theft or vandalism is a problem, but is, of course, less convenient for the user and librarian.

The conjunction of study and the use of the library must be considered. A survey in 1966 (cited by Taylor and Johnson in 1973) showed that half of the users in a reference section only needed a quiet place to use their own materials. This would mean that some quiet seating outside the alcoves could help keep alcove seating for actual material users.

Building Recommendations

- Alcove size will depend on the size of the collection, so dividers should be formed from shelving which can be moved.
 - Range will be 50-100 square feet.
 - For a population of 10,000 there will be approximately 11,000 to 12,000 volumes of non-fiction and reference @ 161 square feet per 1000. (I.F.L.A. 1973)
 - Seating @ 1.5 per 1000 population. At least one seat is needed per alcove.
- Because of "Privacy Gradient" non-fiction alcoves should be farthest from entry but adjacent to Info Center.
 - General reference 000's should be closest to Info Center.
 - Access from Adults', Young Adults' and Children's reading is desirable. All will use the same non-fiction section.
 - The sociology/anthropology alcove and the history/geography alcove are usually very interrelated and should be close to each other if possible.
 - Manipulate alcoves so that most used subjects are closest to circulation.



- In small libraries the divisions may be
 - General reference works
 - Religion, philosophy, psychology
 - Sociology, anthropology, etc.
 - Pure science
 - Technology
 - Arts
 - History, biography, etc.
- Language and literature (Dewey numbers 400 and 800) may be shelved with fiction or in the alcoves.

---> Provide a subject directory at the starting point of the non-fiction section:

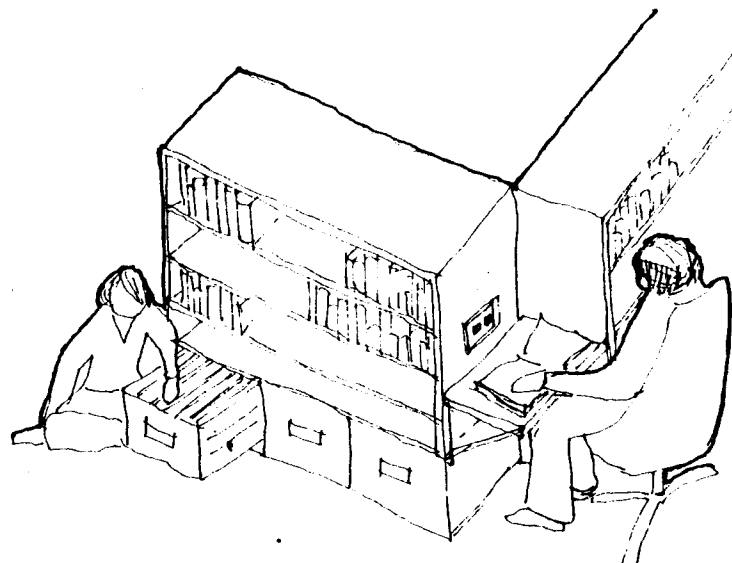
- As a starting point in the search for a particular subject.
- Changeable to include special subjects as they become popular.



---> Form subject alcoves which contain all books, vertical file material, and audio-visual material on that subject area. Probably will use Dewey subdivisions - arrange so numerical sequence is obvious.

- Within each alcove label all subdivisions clearly with subject name and number.
- Provide storage for audio-visuals as needed. Book-size boxes are probably most convenient.
- Storage in files for pamphlet, clipping and picture materials is most efficient in lateral files. These may take space usually taken by hard to see bottom shelves.

- Provide one seat (or more) per alcove with a writing surface of at least 6 square feet. (Needed for note-taking, Orr 1976)
- If study space for students is to be provided, group seating for 2-3 should be provided outside the alcoves.



---> Character will be a quiet, contained individual rather than group setting. There will be few windows to distract. Seating within alcoves will be businesslike with writing surface. Carpeting will permit floor sitting. Casual seating for browsers should be outside alcoves.

— The divisions will be different sizes and will probably fluctuate, so partitioning should be accomplished with moveable shelving.

- Max. divider height of 5'
- For calculating loads, 1 cubic foot of filled shelving weighs about 25# (Ramsey and Sleeper, 1970).

— Electrical outlets for the use of AV equipment are necessary in each alcove. Wiring for video monitors is also needed in each alcove.

— Lighting will be largely artificial. 30 footcandles ambient light (Cohen and Cohen 1979) with higher level individual lighting at writing surfaces (50-70 footcandles.)





HARROW LIBRARY (WARD 74)

Current Periodicals - Browsing

CURRENT PERIODICALS/BROWSING

Issues:

There are two major uses of periodicals and newspapers:

For current, generalized daily information and entertainment.

For specialized subject information searches. Require the use of indices of various types.

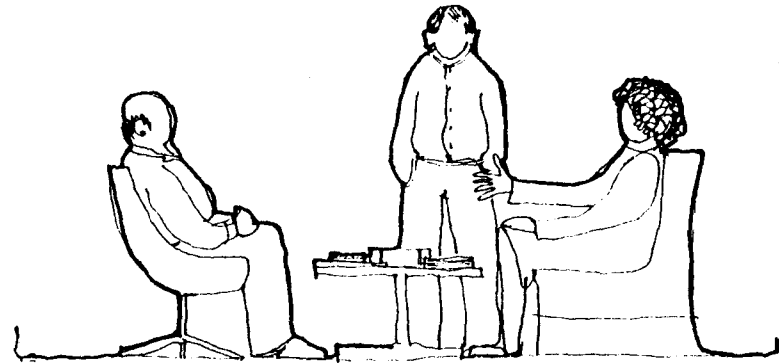
Browsing areas and current periodical areas serve similar purposes.

Discussion:

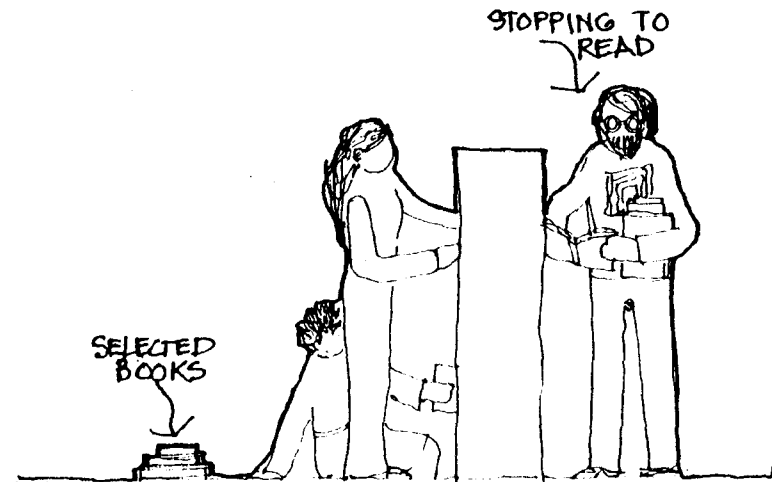
Periodicals are frequently stored in two different ways reflecting the two ways they're used. Current periodicals and newspapers are usually kept on display racks showing the front cover to attract readers - the same principle as newstand displays. Frequently the seating provided will be casual, comfortable, and conversation is not discouraged. Some low tables might be used for spreading out large newspapers, but writing surfaces are not important.

Those who come to use current periodicals are generally there for enjoyment, entertainment, etc. They are not seeking specific information in a systematic manner. They are more relaxed. Current periodicals and browsing areas are sometimes used by those taking a break from more rigorous reading, or by those waiting for someone, etc. The outdoor reading spaces mentioned in "Indoor-Outdoor Relationships" would very appropriately open from these spaces.

The same ambience is that needed for the displays of new books, special collections, paperback displays and exchanges, book sales (if the library does this) etc. Current periodicals and browsing/display areas are therefore closely related and can double function.



FACING SEATS ENCOURAGE CONVERSATION



BROWSING BEHAVIOR

Building Recommendations

→ 32 square feet per seat and 1 seat per 2000 population. For a population of 10,000 it would be 160 square feet for current periodicals. An equal amount for browsing seems reasonable.

→ Current periodicals/browsing displays should be stored with front covers visible in an area near the entry, seen from the entry (30% of those who come to read periodicals come only for that - Taylor and Johnson 1973).

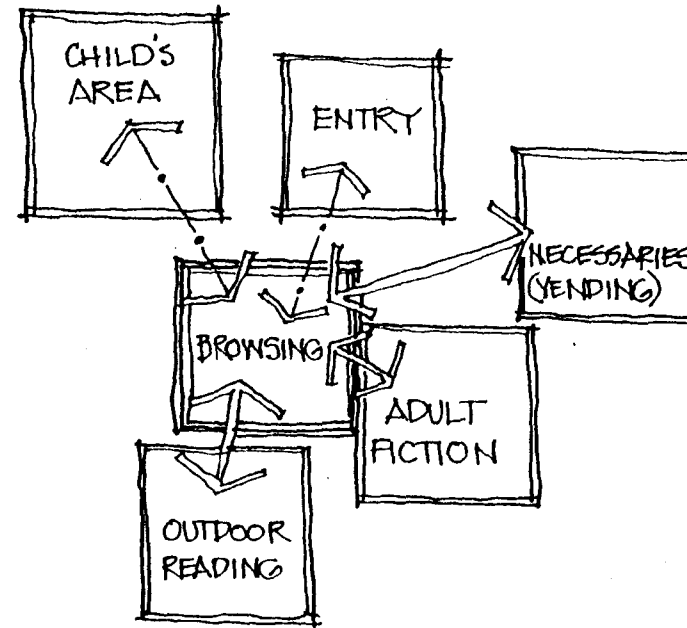
- If any vending machines are available they should be near this area.
- Views to entry and children's area for those who are "waiting".
- Views to out-of-doors and access to any outdoor reading spaces are desirable.

→ Since conversation is not discouraged some seating should be able to face each other.

- Surfaces are needed only for resting books, for electrical equipment and for spreading out newspapers.
- Most seating should be easily moved by patrons to area of choice.

→ Area will contain:

- Newspaper racks
- Display of periodicals, front



- cover exposed.
- Moveable seating.
- 1-2 tables (36" by 48" adequate)
- Paperback display
- New book display
- Other collections displayed
- Places for setting books.
- Viewing/listening equipment.

→ Comfort, color and cheer should characterize this area.

→ Ambient lighting should be at a fairly low level (25-30 footcandles) with local lighting raising to 60-70 footcandles on reading matter.



BRVINE 10

Microforms

Microform reader-printers are required to produce take-home copies.

Positive microfilm is easier to read but produces negative printouts. Negative film makes pictures with the text difficult to decipher.

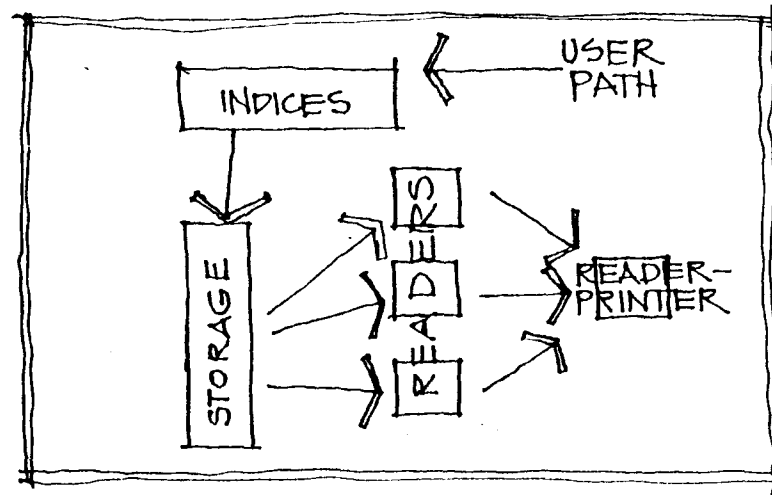
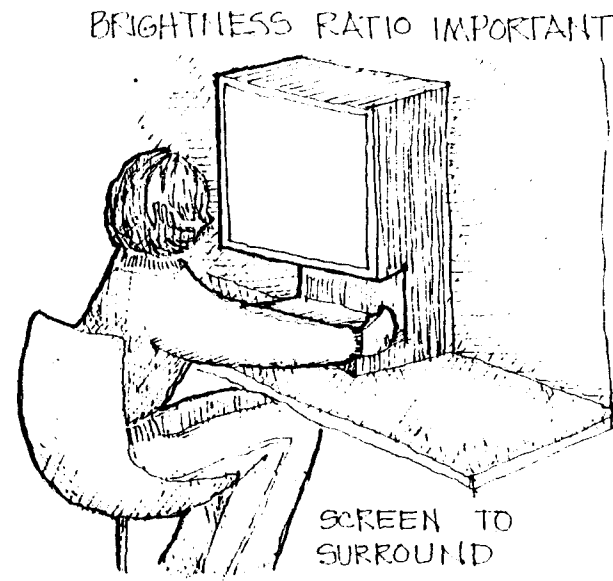
All pictures are black and white instead of color.

These problems and advantages also apply to other materials available in microform. Large and expensive reference works, rare books, unpublished papers, etc. are all available as microforms.

The resistance of the general public to microforms as being difficult, esoteric, may eventually be overcome. But for now, small libraries may want to limit microforms to things difficult (impossible) to manage otherwise, e.g. back periodical issues, and be sure staff assistance is always available to users.

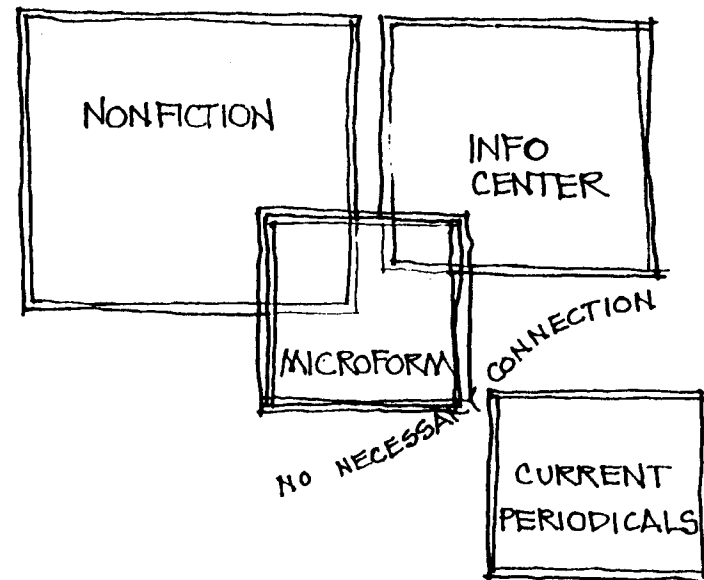
The trend toward microforms is clear and expanding rapidly. The question may in fact be decided at systems and state level anyway. Systems and state libraries frequently supply some materials only in microform.

Some libraries where microforms are heavily used even offer portable readers for check-out. This is fairly simple equipment which will help people become used to using microforms as they currently use books, recordings and films.



Building Recommendations

- For periodicals on microform only 50-60 square feet (readers and storage) and 50 square feet more per periodical index.
- In or adjacent to the Info Center and non-fiction areas. Indices in particular must be where the librarian in the Info Center can easily reach them. Visual connection between librarian and readers to offer immediate aid when necessary.
- Storage cabinets and readers must be next to/across from each other.
- Microform area will contain:
 - Storage cabinet(s) 18-24" deep and up to 54" high if used as a divider.
 - Reader-printer plus 1-2 other readers depending on amount of microform and use. One seat per reader.
 - Note-taking surfaces.
 - At least one index (table). Approximately 3' by 6' will allow 2-3 person use with note-taking possible.
- Most people using microforms are seeking specific information rather than browsing. The atmosphere will be businesslike rather than casual.



- Lighting at a normal level of about 30 footcandles should be sufficient to keep screen-surround contrasts from being too great.
- Extra electrical outlets will allow addition of more readers when necessary.



RICHMOND-ON-THAMES (WARD 76)

Adult Fiction & Literature

ADULT FICTION/LITERATURE

Issues:

The adult fiction area may be used by both adults and teenagers.

Special collections may be part of the fiction area.

Audio-visuals may be classified as part of adult fiction.

Literature other than novels may be considered as part of the fiction area or may be shelved with non-fiction.

Discussion:

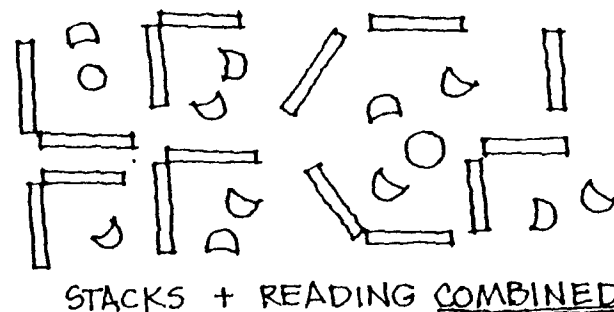
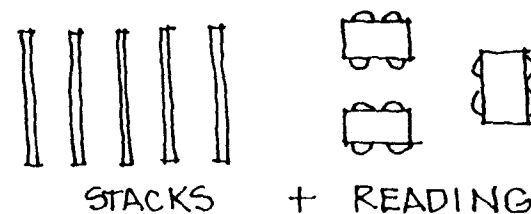
Most adults currently come to a small public library for recreational reading (Gallup 1976). While many read non-fiction recreationally, most choose fiction. Taylor and Johnson (1973) found that people who looked for general reading chose fiction 3 to 2 over non-fiction despite the larger size of non-fiction collections generally.

The behavior most likely to occur in this area is browsing behavior. Most fiction readers will be looking for things to take home since most adult fiction is too long to be read in an hour or two in the library. Therefore the type of material storage/seating relationship discussed in "Multi-choice Postures" for browsing areas applies. Various types of individual seating with places to set books already selected interspersed among shelving are needed.

The exception to browsing behavior will be the use of audio-visuals such as talking books, dramatizations on videotape, etc. Some libraries provide listening booths for these. Others rely on headsets in a more open area.

The other major use of adult fiction will be for display of and enticement by new books, best sellers, etc. These will be in the browsing area adjacent to the permanent literature/fiction collection.

Some libraries rent new fiction, give readers a chance to try it, and then decide what to purchase after their own public has indicated which books interest them. This rental collection will also need its own display shelving. Bin-type shelving is often used because alphabetical order is superfluous here.

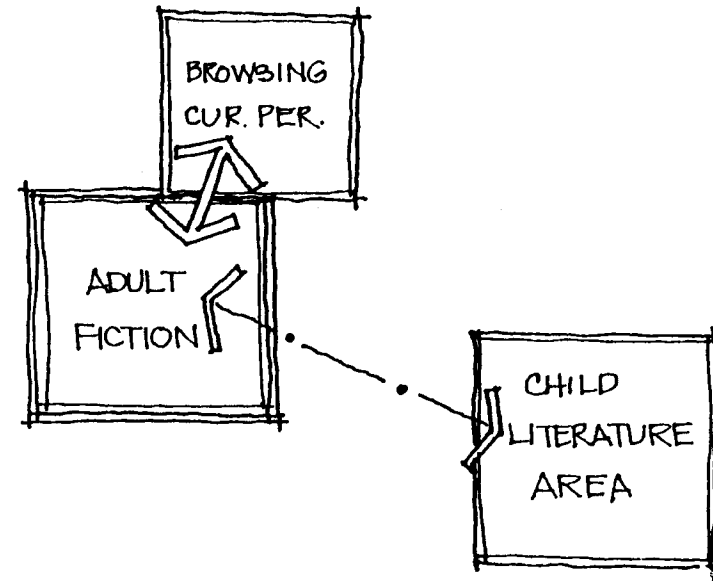


Because most people do not use card catalogs some libraries (already recognizing this fact) divide fiction into types rather than filing alphabetically. Other libraries file alphabetically but put colorful stickers on books to indicate what category they fit. While these may be helpful to some extent, many books fit several categories and readers may feel they have fewer choices than in fact they have. Revolving special displays might be more appropriate.

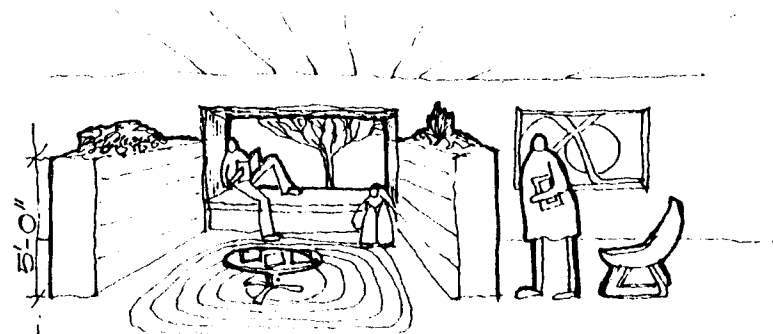
Another option is to use the Dewey 800's which do, in fact, encompass all literature including fiction. This may give fiction browsers a chance to enjoy essays, plays, humor, poetry, etc. which they normally would avoid because it's shelved with non-fiction. Whether using Dewey or not, it seems helpful to have all literature available to browsers in one area rather than making an artificial distinction between novels and other forms of literature.

Building Recommendations

- For 10,000 population there would be about 5000-6000 volumes of fiction. At 161 square feet per 1000, the fiction area would be 800-900 square feet. This includes young adult area which may be subtracted if separate.
- This area should be adjacent to current periodicals and browsing/display. Visual contact with the children's fiction area would be helpful for parent/child concurrent use.
- Rather than stack plus reading area, intersperse individual seating/resting spaces with material storage. No group seating (such as table space) is needed. Provide surfaces, ledges, etc. on which to set selected books.
- Provide :
 - Material storage as described above - max. divider height 5'.
 - Seating which can be easily moved by users.
 - Places for viewing, listening.
 - Places to set selected books.
 - One seat per 1000 population. (Includes floor seating.)
- With browsing a very informal casual character. Windows are useful here, plants, prints, color, comfort. Less social, more private than current periodicals/browsing.



- Dividers within the space must be moveable.
- Electrical outlets and spaces for viewing/listening must be coordinated.
- Lighting of about 30 footcandles with some individual higher level luminaires for prolonged reading.



CASUAL, COLORFUL, COMFORTABLE



BEAUNE 70

Young Adult Fiction

YOUNG ADULT FICTION/LITERATURE

Issues:

Young adults will vary in tastes and reading ability from children to adults.

Young adults use libraries most often in their capacity as students.

Young adults tend to create and tolerate different noise levels when studying.

Materials needed by students may be costly and considered lower priority if school libraries are available.

Discussion:

Young adults are those people enduring the extended rites of passage imposed by an industrialized culture between sexual maturity and official adulthood. Their interests remain partly childish, become partly adult and encompass those of that special subculture recently invented called teen-age. These people are very conscious of their new status as non-children.

The library deciding whether to include a young adult area will, of course, evaluate the libraries available to the young people in the area. If the school library is well-run and well-stocked it may be that a special young adult section in the public library would be redundant.

But Roberts (1969) found that high school kids frequently don't use the school

library because of a lack of time in the school day - the only time the school library is open. Further, Roberts found that 50% said they couldn't find what they needed in the school library. Cooke (1969) found that most kids surveyed said they rely on the public library more than the school.

Jack Chitwood (1967) states that all educational institutions raise issues and questions which demand more material than the institutional library can provide.

Whether or not a public library provides a separate young adult fiction section, it remains the case that public libraries are open when school libraries are not - evenings and weekends - and that they are popular places for students to do homework, listen to records, see friends, etc. Many public libraries have found that this use actually takes over the library weekday evenings.

Some libraries counter this with glassed in study rooms for small groups. Others try to discourage noise by breaking up conveniently grouped furniture arrangements; others use sound-absorbing materials and shelf/dividers to control noise spread. Since public librarians prefer not to see themselves as disciplinarians and stereotyped shushers, it is wise to try to contain noise spatially.

Building Recommendations

- 100 square feet for fiction only to 400 square feet for extra study space if the library decides to provide it.
- Ideally the Young Adult area should be close to both adult and child fiction so that young adults will be able to cross back and forth as interests and reading levels vary. Also near non-fiction so that young adults coming to study may be enticed to look at fiction as well.
- Seating for young adults is included in the numbers for adults. But floor seating is also heavily used by young adults and can't be numbered accurately.

Will Contain:

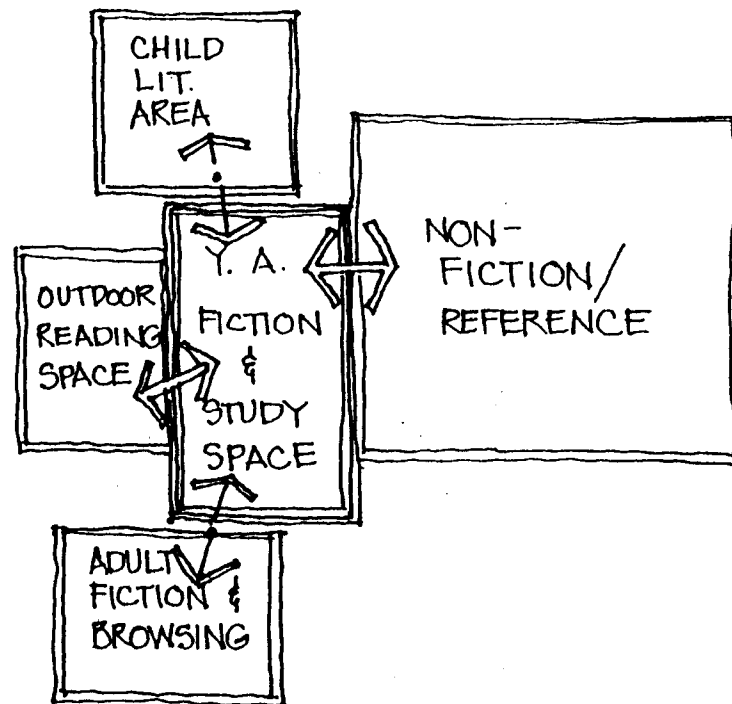
- Paperback shelving/display for 300 to 1000 books.
- Floor seating.
- Other display space for posters, etc.

- Cheerful, colorful and inviting; windows, plants, outdoor reading area appropriate.

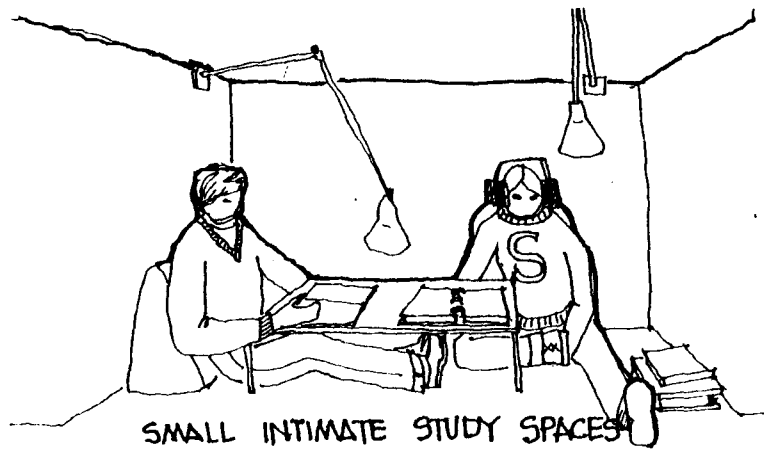
30-40 footcandles sufficient.

Study space if provided:

- 40 to 60 square feet per group area.
- Near or in the non-fiction/reference area, acoustically shielded, suitable for groups of 2-3. (92-97% of all informal groups in public places consist of 2-3 people - Veatch 1979).



- Small, intimate carpeted areas with floor cushions, portable writing surfaces etc. will be more attractive to young adults than a larger space with tables and chairs.
- Balance between informal seating and businesslike character. Less color.
- No windows. 20-30 footcandles ambient light, small individual lights at surfaces to highlight work.





KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD (DEFTMAN 69)

Children's Area

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AREA

Issues:

Who is a child?

How do children use public libraries differently than school media centers?

How do children use libraries differently than adults?

Are there subdivisions within materials for children which must be reflected in spatial organization?

What extra materials are required by children?

Discussion:

The make-up of a children's area in a public library will at least partially depend on how that library defines "child". Most libraries include pre-schoolers able to sit through a story session (2-4 year olds). Some libraries include younger children by providing collections of stimulating toys and games which can be checked out by parents. The upper limit is more varied.

Libraries with active young adult sections may only intend the children's department for those up to 4-5 grade. Others may include sections for jr. highers - usually paperbacks - in the children's area. The decision whether or not to have a separate young adult area was discussed further in that chapter. This decision will certainly affect the size and scope of the children's area.

Generally how the school district label ages and the where the splits occur will affect how kids classify themselves. Children who have entered jr. high or middle school will probably not want to use a children's section anymore.

MATERIALS: Returning to "Material Storage for Use" we find the recommendation that all non-fiction be shelved together whether it is intended for children or adults. This is because the scope of interest in non-fiction isn't limited by age and because reading levels are not necessarily analagous to age.

Conversely, literature and fiction is more readily assignable to interest and age levels. While there are many exceptions (e.g. Watership Down and Grimm's Household Tales) it is generally fairly easy to divide fiction appropriately.

This dichotomy will have some ambiguous aspects. There are picture books clearly intended for young children, with very little informative text which are usually classified as non-fiction in children's libraries. These will probably be of little interest to any adult looking for information and should be kept like fiction in the children's area.

Children are very used to AV materials. Children in the U.S. average several hours per day of TV viewing. The proportion of audio-visuals in the children's area will likely be higher than elsewhere and will require that more electrical outlets be available.

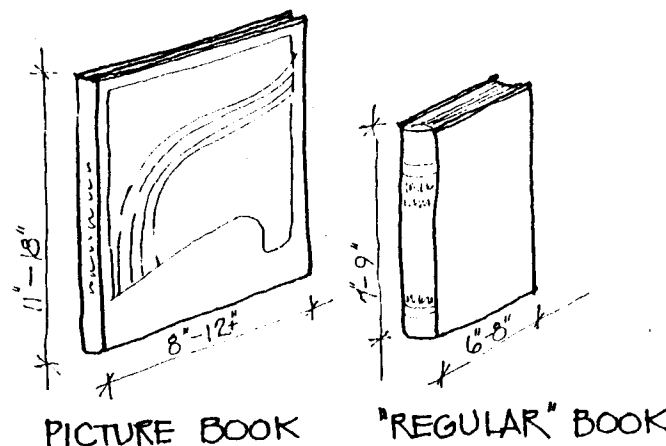
So the children's area will include children's fiction, loosely interpreted to include some folk literature, poetry etc., and audio-visuals for children which may include toys and games.

The other question concerning materials involves picture books and other books. Picture books are those in which the pictures are intended to tell the story with or without accompanying minimal text. They are usually larger and thinner than "regular" books.

They are difficult to keep on normal shelving and most libraries have tended to shelve them separately in deeper divided shelves or in bins. They are designated for younger children, and by separating them out they are made taboo to older children.

The problem with this is that many picture books are actually stories which will interest older not younger children. Further, the age group at which many picture books are aimed are learning to read and the vocabulary used in books of this type is frequently not an early reading vocabulary.

The early reading, controlled vocabulary (e.g. "I can read" and Dolch books) are actually formatted to resemble the size and shape of books for older children so that older non-readers won't feel embarrassed using them. Therefore, it seems unfortunate that a book's size and shape and proportion of text to picture determine whether it is for younger or older children rather than the subject matter and vocabulary involved.



To accomplish the interfiling of picture books and other books in the children's area all shelving would have to be able to hold picture books - i.e. deeper and higher than regular shelving. Unless space is at a great premium, this would allow children to explore the entire range of children's literature without the pejorative term "baby books" attaching to any of them.

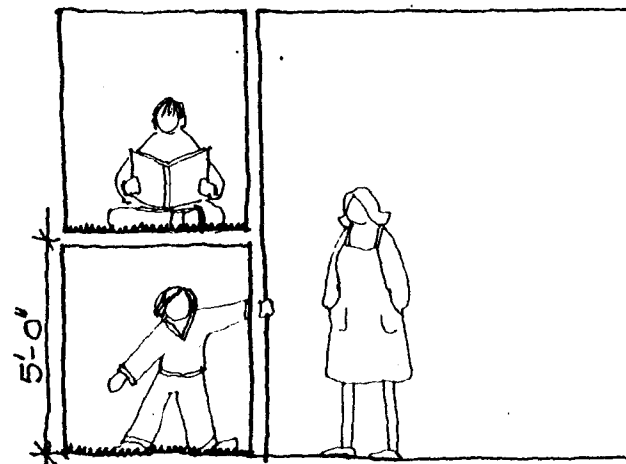
PROGRAMS: The children's area must include space for the usual story hours and other children's programs the library plans. There may be puppet workshops, demonstrations of musical instruments, craft times, art appreciation, film showings, children's theater, creative writing, etc. There may even be play areas (indoor or outdoor) in conjunction with the children's area. Generally the public library will be helping children enjoy and manipulate the culture and language they are learning in school.

Most children use the public library for recreation rather than as an extension of the school curriculum. Taylor and Johnson found that children chose fiction over non-fiction 2 to 1 (1973). This is particularly true for the youngest children - preschoolers and primary age. Older children begin to use the public library as study space and this proportion of recreation to study time continues to decrease as children get older and become young adults. This means that most seating ("Multi-choice Postures") will not be study postures in primarily children's areas.

CHARACTER: Anyone who works with children will affirm that children feel comfortable under things and in very small spaces. Children's librarians find children under tables, chairs, even curled up on vacant shelves. Some children use several chairs and papers, books, etc. to build forts around themselves. Children use the floor, steps, etc. as furniture - particularly if carpeted. Children's libraries have used crates, boxes, even old claw-footed bathtubs as curl-up reading space for children. Given a choice most children ignore tables and chairs and use all three dimensions to make spaces for themselves.

Areas or parts of areas may even be divided vertically since children do not need as much headroom as adults. Areas 5-6' high are usable by children. But if such areas are created, there should be some provision for adults to be able to reach children in them in case of emergency.

Most children do come to the library with parents and many parents come to the library only to bring children. If toys and games and AV materials are to be provided in the children's area it is to be hoped that adults will want to spend some time occasionally reading to, playing with, or watching and listening with their children. Therefore, some provision for adult comfort is necessary in the children's area.



ADULT SHOULD BE ABLE TO REACH
CHILD IN AN EMERGENCY.

Building Recommendations

→ 6500 to 10,000 volumes for a total population of 10,000 are recommended for a children's collections. One-third (approx.) will be fiction. @ 161 square feet per 1000, plus a bit for special shelving, picture book non-fiction, audio-visuals, etc. total will be about 450-550 square feet.

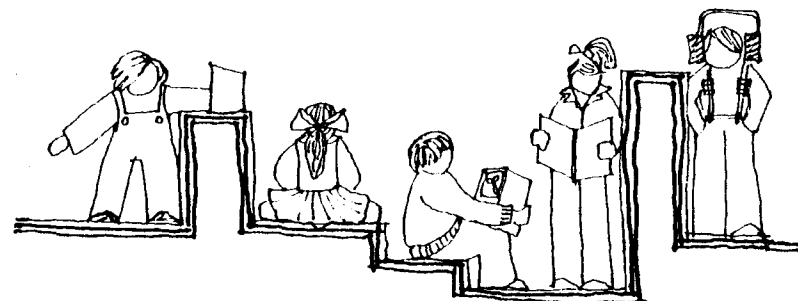
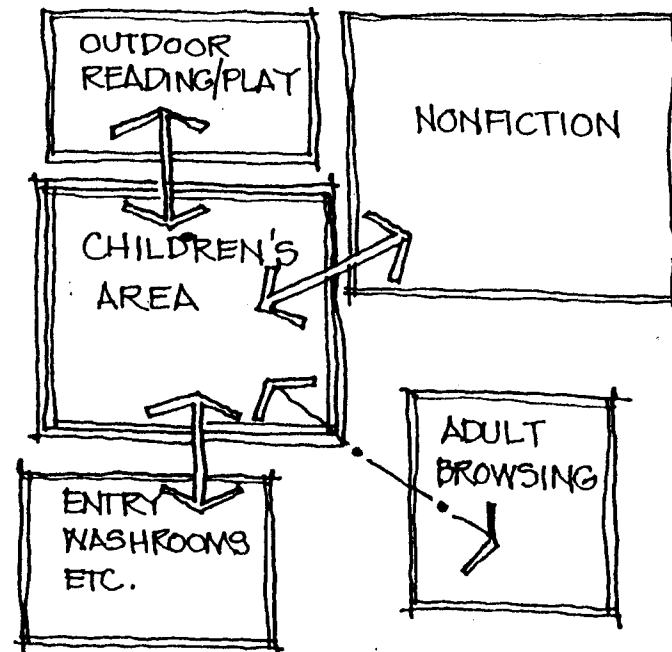
→ Children's area should be located so children can reach it and the washrooms without having to pass through quieter adult areas.

- Visual connection to adult browsing.
- Near Non-fiction area for easy use.
- Adjacent to any outdoor reading space, play area, etc.

→ Space should be divided by low 3-4' materials storage units to form small enclosed spaces. Use floor and level changes to create seating.

→ Area should contain:

- Enough floor space to gather groups.
- Places where children can curl up and feel private.
- Mostly floor seating - portable writing surfaces.
- Storage for both large and regular format books.
- Display shelving for children's magazines.



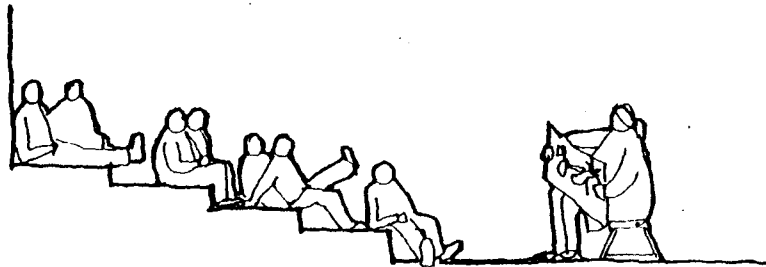
LOW DIVIDERS, LEVEL CHANGES

- Ways of watching and listening to AV materials.
- Lots of electrical outlets (one per 10 square feet).
- A "wet area" if craft sessions, art, etc. will be planned. Need easy clean floor, storage and sink.

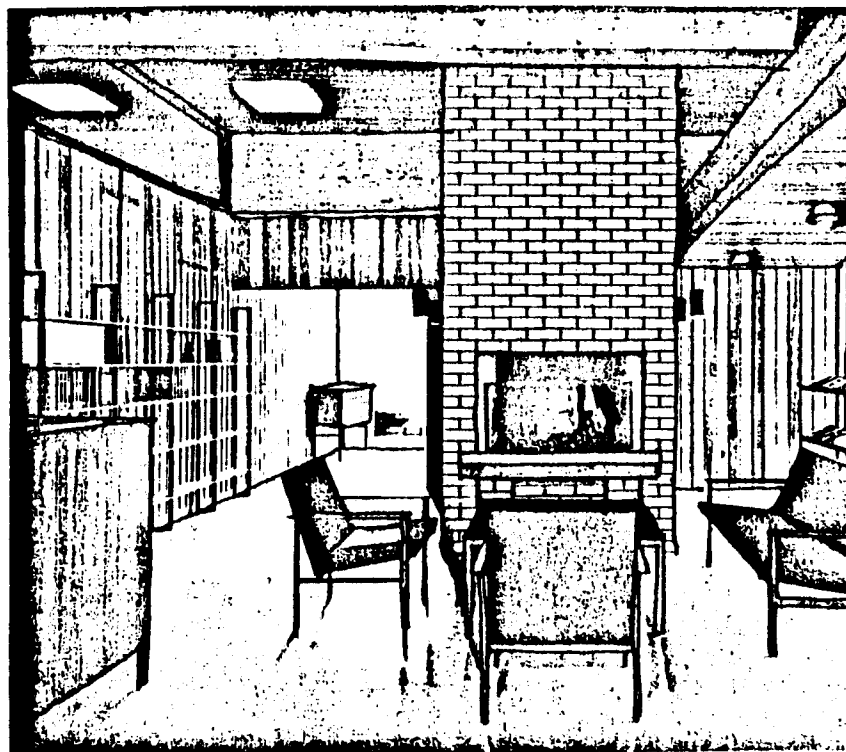
—> Character should be informal, cheerful and calm. By breaking space the planner can discourage running, shouting, etc. The possibility of making spaces vertically, with 5-6' ceilings will also help control noise.

—> Lighting to be 30 footcandles with local higher light levels available. Children's area lighting should have separate controls from the rest of the library for atmosphere lighting for children's programs.

—> Acoustical shielding is desirable.



A PLACE TO GATHER



ETAWNE 70

Community
Group Meeting Room

COMMUNITY GROUP MEETING ROOM

Issues:

This space may be used for:

Purely library-related functions

Library Board meetings

Staff/volunteer meetings

Friends of the Library

Film showings, story hours

Semi-library related functions

Book discussion groups

Literary club meetings

Lectures

Author parties, etc.

Craft demonstrations

Club meetings at which library materials can be displayed

Groups with no library affiliation

Local clubs - Rotary, League of Women Voters, etc.

Discussion:

Each library will make a policy decision about who qualifies to use the meeting room and this will help determine the size and configuration of the room(s).

If a library is truly concerned with serving the entire community it will likely decide to admit as many groups as scheduling of space permits (although priorities will be established.)

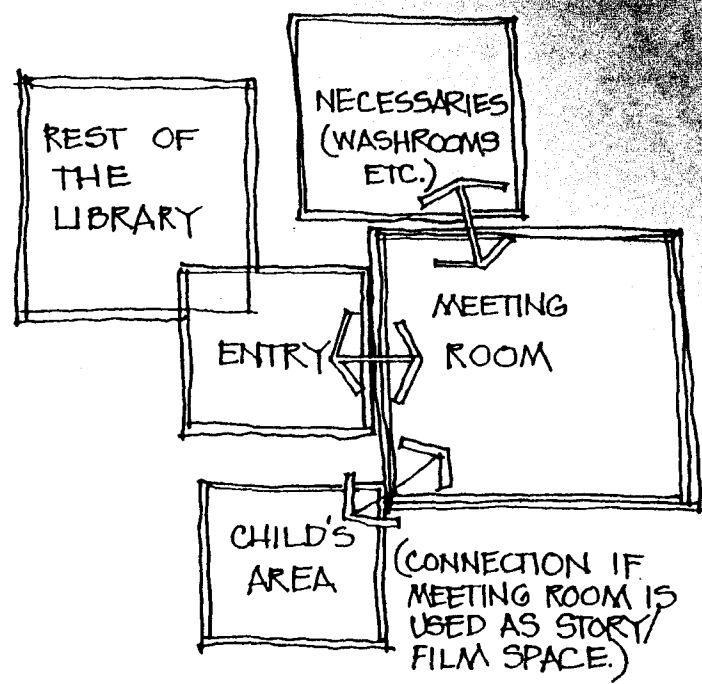
In any case, the meeting space will need to be used at times which may be at variance with the ordinary library schedule. It would be most useful if people were able to enter this space without having to pass through the rest of the library.

People using the meeting room will, however, need to be able to use washrooms, phone, coat hanging space and kitchen facilities if they are provided in the library, and will need to be able to control lights, ventilation, etc. without entering the main library.

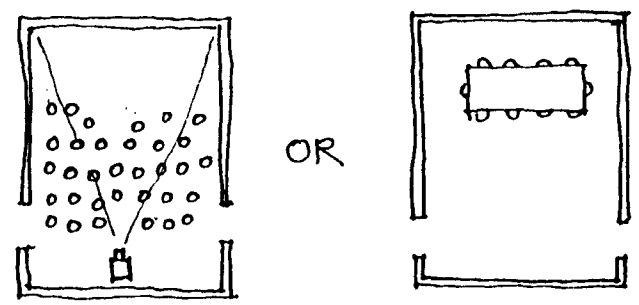
Further, use of AV materials will be very important to many groups using this room. Wiring, projection, screen and speakers must all be planned for as necessary in a particular community.

Building Recommendations

- Provide a meeting room of at least 150 square feet. For groups larger than 10 provide at least 20 square feet per anticipated occupant. 30 to 40 square feet would be more comfortable.
- Provide a way to enter the meeting room without having to pass through the rest of the library. Make washrooms, coat hanging, phone accessible from the meeting room.
- A room which is rectangular (e.g. 1 to 1.3) will be more useful both for audio-visuals and group meetings. Wedge-shaped auditoriums are excellent for viewing but less useful for egalitarian committee meetings.
- The room must contain:
 - Provision for room darkening.
 - Screen or equivalent
 - Projection capabilities (booth or outlets in wall facing screen.)
 - Carpeted floor
 - Chair/table storage
 - Table(s) to seat 10-15.
 - Display space/pin-up board
- Character to be pleasant, informal, colorful - particularly if there are no windows. Windows are not necessary here.
- Provide for control of lights, HVAC other utilities, by occupants of the room. Include control of natural light if the room has windows, skylights, etc.



RECTANGLE MOST VERSATILE





WRECHTSHIRE (WARD 400 75)

Special Collections

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Issues:

The types of special collections which small public libraries may have include:
Professional library - publications concerning the profession of library science.

Local History - will include pictures, photos, slides, maps, tapes, drawings, books, clippings, manuscripts, etc. which may be displayed or stored in locked or open areas.

Subject specialized collections - a more comprehensive collection of subject matter material in one particular category.

Papers, etc. belonging to local celebrities.

Etc.

Discussion:

There is little if any printed information available as to how professional library materials are actually used. From observation, experience and questioning, it appears that catalogs, journals and books are read/looked at wherever the librarian happens to be working, and then filed. The public seldom uses these materials, and they could reasonably be stored in the staff space. Catalogs are non-uniform and usually require file cabinet space. Periodicals can be stored on shelves in file boxes, flat or bound. Old periodicals are frequently replaced with microform.

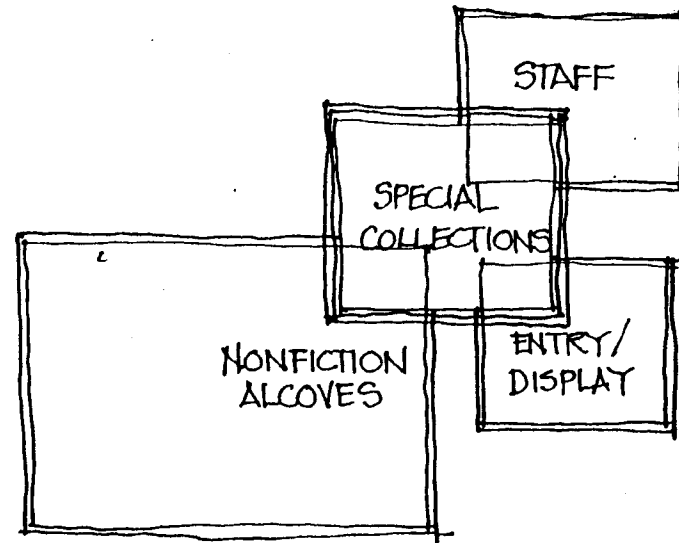
Indices and cataloging aids because of bulk are usually not carried from place to place. The indices may be needed by patrons to locate things not in the library, or by librarians to answer reference questions. Most librarians in small libraries no longer do cataloging of materials - it's done by book jobbers, Library of Congress or by library systems. This means that cataloging aids are more useful as locators than for cataloging. So all of these may need to be kept in the Info Center rather than in the staff room.

The local history collection may be minimal or extensive depending on local attitudes and available documentation. Early writings, photos, drawings, maps, tools, artifacts, etc. are all fair game. Some libraries even tape stories, songs folk wisdom, etc., from the old people in the area. This type of collection may contain rarities which must be kept under lock and key. Otherwise, the local history collection may become simply another alcove in the non-fiction section of the library.

Any other specialized collections will likely be kept in the non-fiction area also. If extensive it may require its own alcove. If special collections include rare books, papers, etc., the library may wish to have an entire room devoted to the collection.

Building Recommendations

- The professional library may be divided according to use:
 - That used by the public in the Info Center. 20-30 square feet.
 - That used only by staff in staff areas. 30 square feet (i.e. 10' of shelving and 2-3 4-drawer filing cabinets.)
- Other collections will require varying amounts of space. But a small library will seldom devote more than 100 square feet to local history or other special collection.
- Local history collection need not be in a prominent place provided the individual items may be displayed in prominent places. An alcove in non-fiction is the most likely location for any special collection.
 - Provide locking display cases in ordinary display spaces for rotating items which are rare.
- The local history collection and other special collections must be housed in conditions appropriate to the items involved - their amount condition and rarity.
- Storage may include that for:
 - Files, clippings
 - microforms
 - slides
 - scrapbooks
 - tapes, videotapes



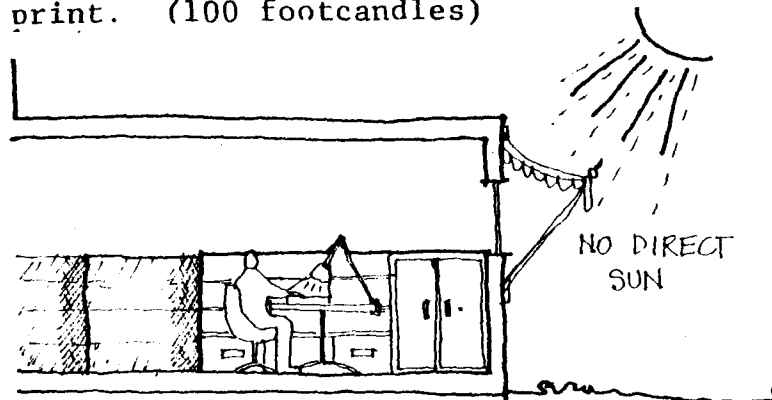
- books, newspapers, manuscripts
- photos, pictures, posters, etc.
- objects, clothing, tools, toys, etc.

→ In "Privacy Gradient" special collections should be as private as possible. Quiet, protected, calm in character, the area should include seating for at least one person with writing surface of at least 6 square feet.

→ If collections include rare and/or valuable items there should be methods of locking either the whole area or at least the particular items away.

→ There must be electrical outlets in the area appropriate to the kind of equipment for the materials involved.

→ Direct sunlight is harmful to most rare materials. Artificial light @ 30 footcandles should be supplemented by individual adjustable lighting for reading fine (faded) print. (100 footcandles)



HIGH INDIVIDUAL LIGHT LEVEL
FOR FINE & FADED PRINT



ARMITAGE (WAFD 74)

Staff &
Circulation Control Point

STAFF AREAS/CIRCULATION CONTROL POINT.

Issues:

This area will include:

Methods of circulation control (e.g. the usual charge desk).

Workspace for
ordering
accessioning
processing
cataloging
filing
materials repair
typing

Storage for
in-process work
specially requested items
returned materials
damaged materials
files, etc.

Storage for staff personal belongings

Librarian's office which may be separate or combined with other staff space.

Delivery/bookmobile loading, unloading.

Kitchen/lounge space if provided.

Discussion:

Any small library belonging to an active system can expect two major effects of systems on staff space:

Reduction of space allocated to ordering, processing, etc.

Expansion of space needed for storing of temporary materials - AV, special collections, etc. - borrowed from the system.

Even so, a staff work space may need to accommodate normal material ordering, accessioning, cataloging, and processing, storage for materials in-process, typing, duplicating printing, tape-duplicating, darkroom work, materials and equipment repair, temporary storage, and the various files necessary for all this work.

If materials production is to be included, it should probably be separated somehow from other work space since lighting requirements, noise, etc. will make them incompatible. Materials production will obviously be compatible with AV if there is an AV room (See "Audio-Visual Materials").

If there is not an AV area, then production equipment needed by the public, e.g. typewriter, copy machine, etc. should be available. The logical place for this will be very near the entry where the noise will be least disturbing. This will coincide with the circulation control point discussed later.

BOOKMOBILES/DELIVERIES: In order to facilitate loading and unloading it would be most useful if the workspace communicated directly with the outside. The type of deliveries made and delivery vehicles used by any particular

system will determine whether any kind of dock would be needed. For bookmobiles a dock is not needed.

Interior storage space for materials and supplies adjacent to these doors would be helpful.

LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE: A small public library is unlikely to have more than 2 full time librarians (one a children's librarian) and often will only have one. Office space may take the form of a separate room or may simply be a corner of the workspace divided off with shelving. Some librarians even regard the whole workspace as office and prefer to simply have a desk within that space. This way the librarian can always feel in touch with any clerical or volunteer help also working in the library.

Because the librarian may spend at least part of the time as the only staff in the library, he or she must be able to see into the rest of the library from workspace or office. Pierson (in Schell 1975) suggests ways to minimize staffing problems:

- Reference and circulation desks close to each other.

- Reference desk close to indexes, catalog, etc.

- Relating desks and office space visually.

For this paper translate reference to Info Center.

CIRCULATION CONTROL POINT: Most public libraries particularly small ones, will not have electronic circulation control. They are also not likely to have elaborate turnstyle check points such as university libraries and even some large public libraries have adopted. Besides, the theft problem being less severe in small communities, small public libraries are not likely to have any really valuable books or documents which can be stolen.

But most librarians will wish to have a point which overlooks the entry where material sign out occurs. This will act as a reminder to those leaving that they should sign out materials they are borrowing and will allow a staff member to see and remind them if they forget.

In a large library there may be separate charging points at the exits to various specific areas. Because of scale and size of staff this is unlikely to be true in a small public library. The only division which might be considered in a small public library would be between adults and children, but even this requires extra staff supervision and would be hard to justify.

The functions which will occur at the circulation control point will include:
Charging and renewing of materials.

Check-in of materials and fine paying if required.

Storage of requested materials and reserve materials.

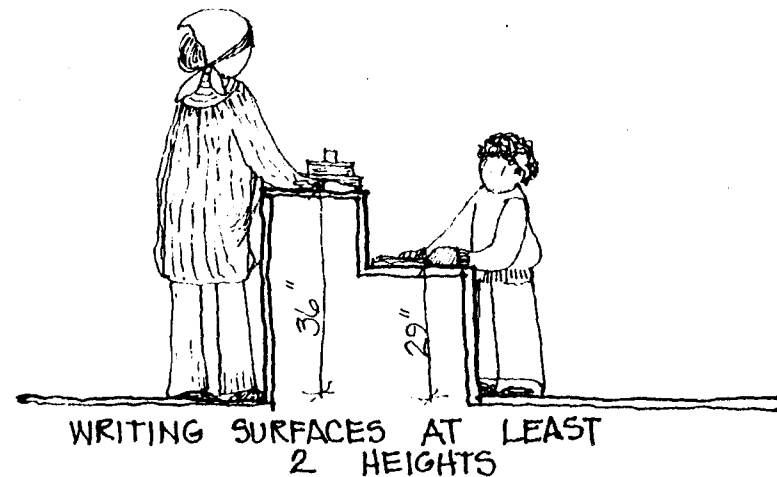
Preliminary sorting and storing for reshelving of returned materials.

Storage and check-out of equipment if the library provides this service.

Card files needed for circulation records.

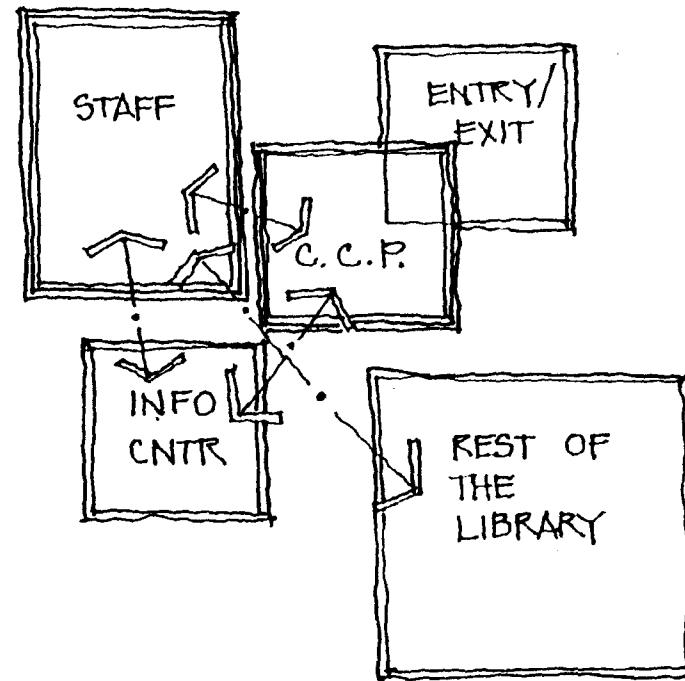
Because the Information Center will become a real base of operations for the librarian, the circulation control point will usually be staffed by clerical or volunteer workers. It would be helpful then if it adjoined and was visible from both the workspace and the Info Center so that any staff members could take over as needed.

The writing surface provided for check out must be adjustable in height or at least be bi-level for adults, small children and those inbetween.



Building Recommendations

- 100-120 square feet per staff member of workroom space plus 45 square feet per for other staff space - lounge, kitchen, etc. (I.F.L.A. 1973).
- The librarian's office, if formed as a separate space, should be formed with temporary dividers which can be moved as needed. 100-120 square feet.
- Storage for staff personal belongings @ 12 cubic feet per staff.
- Workspace should have direct access to outside for delivery and bookmobile servicing. (Double doors with clear opening of 6' in width.)
- Circulation control point, workspace and Info Center should be visually connected.
- C.C.P. should overlook entry.
- Workspace should overlook the user areas of the library.
- Staff workspace must include counter-space, water source, electrical outlets and storage.
- If any kitchen facilities are provided they will be here. Would also be good if they could be used by meeting room.
- Circulation Control Point should have writing surfaces of at least two heights. 36" and 29".



- Staff spaces should be cheerful, comfortable but businesslike. Office landscaping type furnishings to divide space without permanent partitions would be best.
- Electrical outlets within the furniture system would be most helpful.
- Light levels of 50 footcandles with local luminaires to levels of 100 footcandles, particularly for typing, and at the surfaces used for charging materials.

necess.pdf

Necessaries

NECESSARIES: Washrooms, Phone, Coats, Service, Janitor's Closet, Etc.

Issues:

The necessities will serve the users of the library as it is first built.

The necessities may not be duplicated in additions.

The necessities will also serve groups using the meeting room, outdoor spaces, etc.

Discussion:

While a public phone and a place for coats (size depending on climate) seem fairly straightforward, the question of providing washrooms is less so.

Small libraries are currently used more by women than men. This appears to reflect the roles that are still fairly common in smaller communities; that is, that many women do not have jobs outside the home and so are freer to do other things such as use the public library. Even mothers with small children can bring them to preschool story programs, etc.

So, at least for the time being, more washroom space for women is needed during the daytime hours the library is open.

The other washroom question is whether children and adults will use the same washrooms. In very small libraries it is likely that the space and expense in-

volved in duplicating facilities would not be worthwhile. It is possible, however, that scaled-down facilities - child-size - might be provided along with adult facilities in the same room or area. This is not strictly necessary since children do use regular size toilets at home, but if sinks are hung at adult height, children must be provided with a way to reach them.

Veatch (1979) citing studies which show stalls in restrooms are chosen to maximize privacy recommends:

Restroom facilities should provide maximum privacy for each toilet.

In libraries, washrooms must have shelves for setting books, etc.

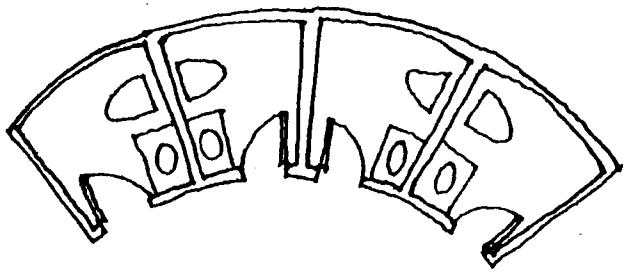
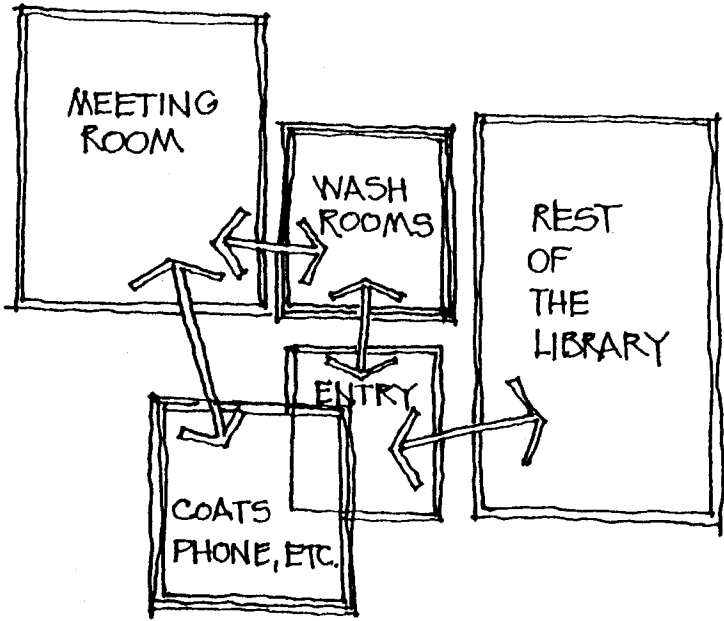
This would also be true for places where people are putting on coats, boots, etc.

Myller (1969) provides a list of the things necessary in a janitor's space:

slop sink
floor to ceiling shelving 12" deep
clothes hanging space
shelving 24" deep for supplies
mop, broom and brush rack
space for a vacuum cleaner, etc.
space for janitor's cart 1'9" by 2'2".
space for mop bucket
6' and 14' stepladders
desk or worktable and tool storage
outdoor equipment if not stored outside.
provide a floor drain.

Building Recommendations

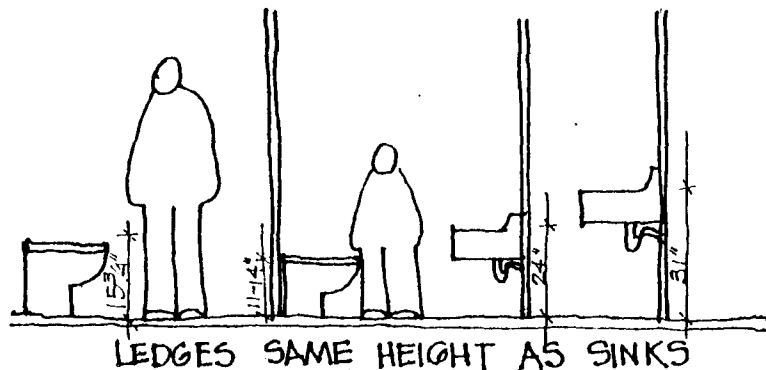
- At least two washrooms of at least 14 square feet each are required.
- Cloakroom space will vary with location, climate etc.
- Public phone may be indoors or outdoor booth. 9-10 square feet.
- Janitor's space, mechanical space, plus circulation will take 10-15% of the total building space (I.F.L.A. 1973).
- Washrooms should be located near entry. If possible, they should be usable from meeting room without passing through the rest of the library.
- Coat space and public phone should also be near entry/exit and also usable without entering the rest of the library.
- Janitor's space may be located with these other necessities, or may be in staff area. If staff members do routine clean-up jobs during open hours, the supplies, etc. are better kept in the staff area.
- Washrooms will be more usable if small sink and toilet rooms are provided, such as those on an airplane.
 - If these are lockable, they can be used by either sex without embarrassment.

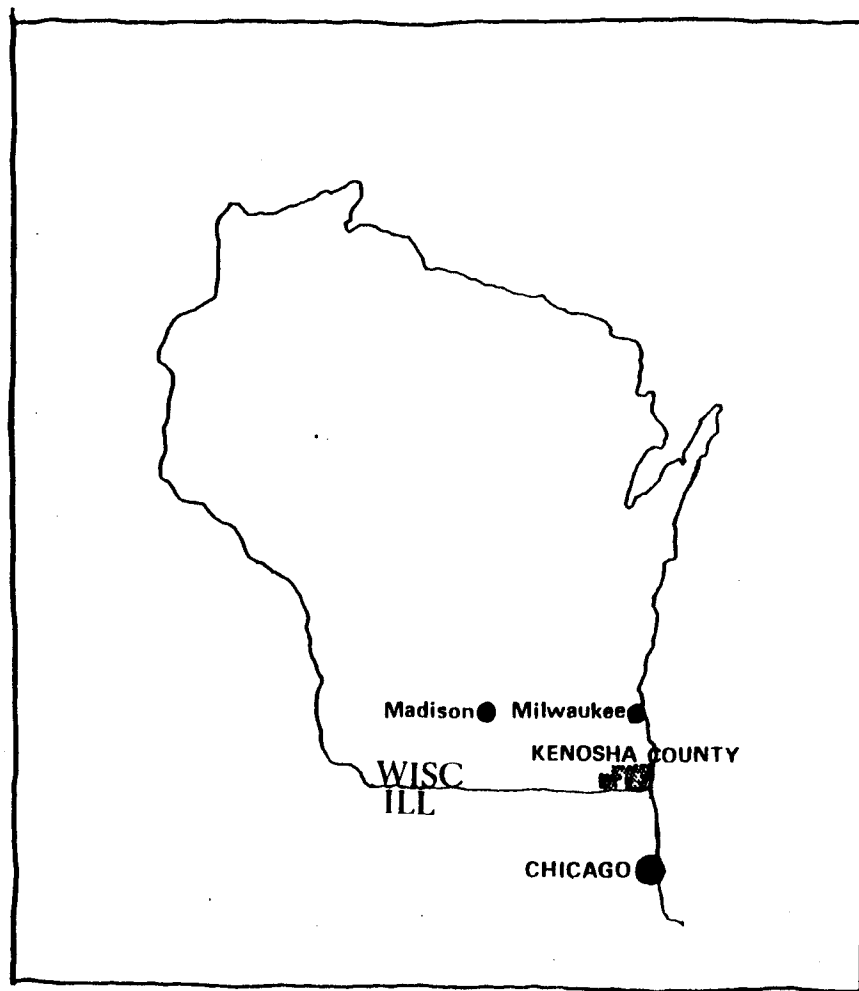


AIRPLANE
WASHROOMS

- If there are more than 2, one or more could be child size.

- To provide for children, sinks may be hung at two heights, toilets may be hung at two heights, etc. or a method for children to reach adult height facilities must be provided.
- Soap and hand-drying equipment must also be considered at two heights.
- Coat hooks, racks, etc. must be at 36" and 54".
- Both coat areas and washrooms must have shelves for books, etc. at 36" and 29".
- Coat areas should have some type of seating for putting on boots in extreme climates.
- Since these spaces will be part of the first impression given by the library they should be especially colorful, cheerful and if possible have natural light.





AREA ANALYSIS & SITE SELECTION



Kenosha County



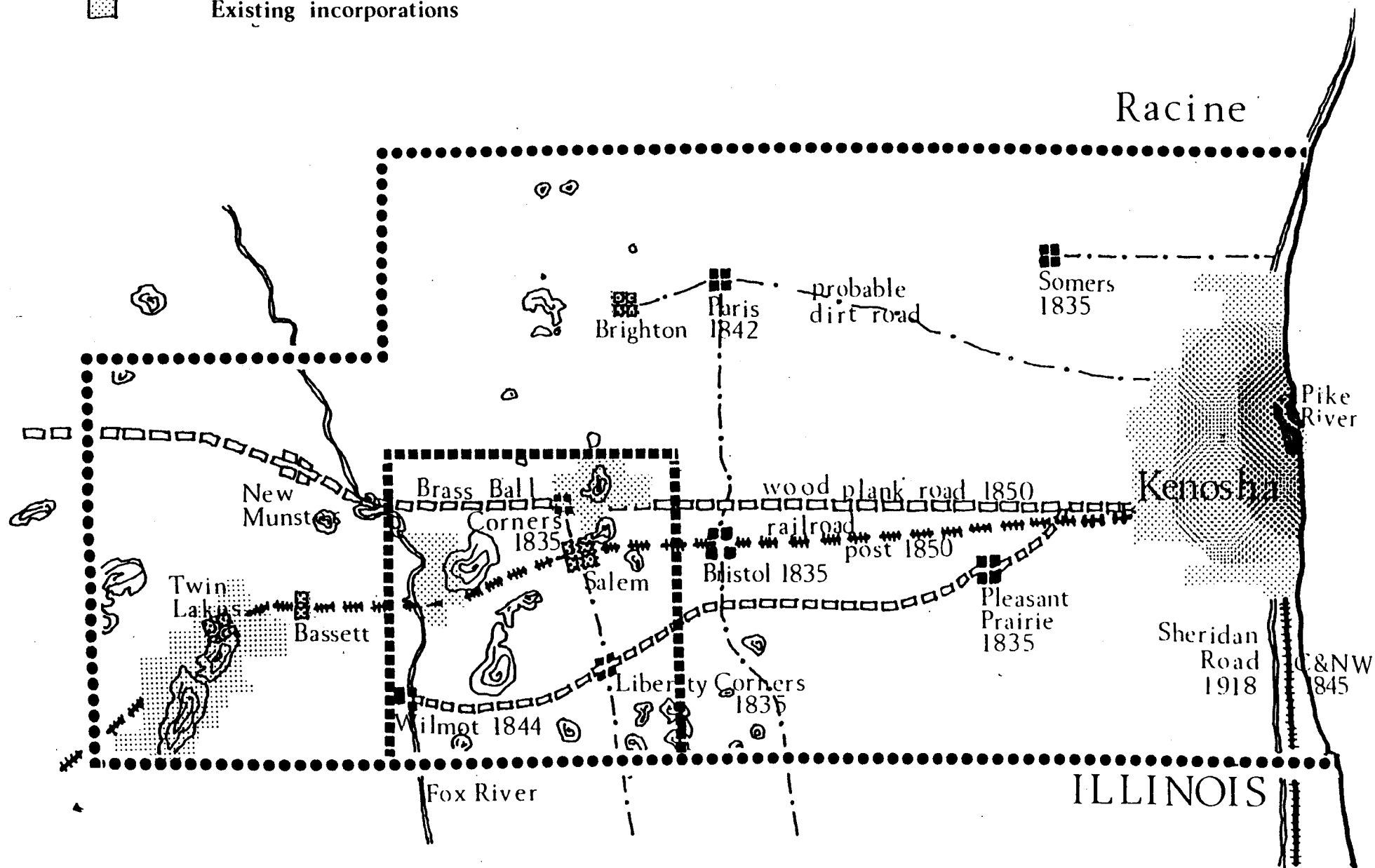
Settlement



Pre-1850 Settlements

Post 1850

Existing incorporations



Kenosha was settled in 1835 by a land company group from New York state. Hearing of the beautiful country north of Chicago, an area which had just been ceded by treaty by the native Americans, this group decided to move west.

The first contingent simply arrived in Chicago and began to walk north along the shore of Lake Michigan. When they reached the Pike River, they decided to stay. Kenosha is the local Indian word for pike.

These people immediately began to stake claims on the rich farmland west of the settlement. It is interesting that several small towns were begun in the county that same year. Pleasant Prairie, Somers and Bristol were all begun in 1835. These were joined by Wilmot, which began at Liberty Corners and then moved to its present site in 1844, and Salem, Paris, Brighton, Twin Lakes, Bassett and New Munster. Because most of these towns were built in rich farm areas rather than in the areas of lakes and hills which became the major attraction later, these towns have remained for the most part crossroads communities without actual town structures.

A wood plank road leading to Geneva (Lake Geneva) and a plank road which ended at Wilmot were built around 1850. The stage stop hotel in Wilmot was completed in 1848. It is still being used as a bar and restaurant.

Racine and Kenosha counties were divided in 1850. By the time of the Civil War, the county was so heavily settled that the pages and pages of names of Kenosha County volunteers are listed from all areas of the county.

Although most of the towns in the county grew very little, the city of Kenosha grew rapidly. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad north line which eventually connected Chicago and Milwaukee (which in 1835 was only a trading post) came through Kenosha in 1855. Another rail line connected Kenosha and Rockford, Ill. In 1875 Kenosha city population reached 5000.

The civic core of Kenosha was formalized by the public library building designed by Daniel Burnham of Burnham and Root, dedicated in 1900. This civic core was emphasized in the overall plan for Kenosha by Harland Bartholomew in 1925. Further, Bartholomew recognized the lakefront as an important recreational resource and planned lake parks the length of the city. These beautiful parks are a prime feature of the city today.

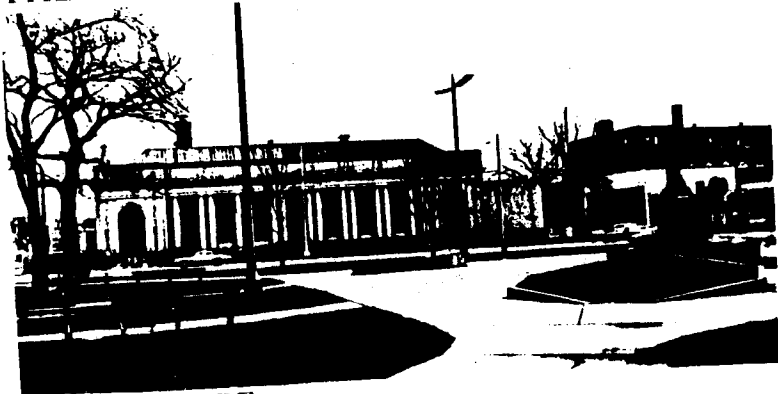
The west part of the county where the lakes, rivers, hills and forests offered more resort than farm possibilities, developed as a recreational area, with population centering around the lakes, leaving the towns already established alone.

PIKE RIVER HARBOR-First settlement 1835

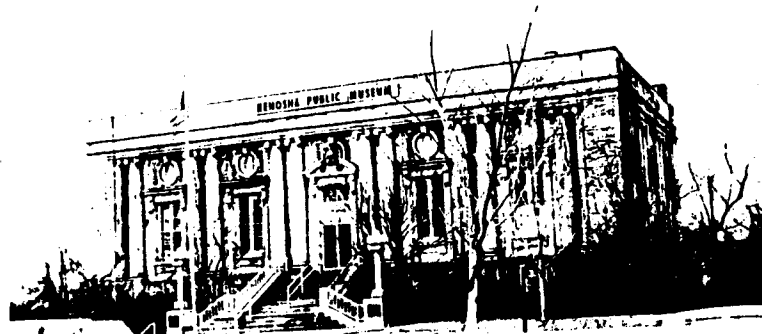


BRISTOL - Early farm & crossroads town 1835

THE CIVIC CORE



POST OFFICE



PUBLIC MUSEUM



COUNTY COURTHOUSE

KENOSHA PUBLIC LIBRARY - Burnham

1900



LIBRARY PARK- Part of city plan by H. Bartholomew

1925



Geology



FOX
RIVER

The landscape of Kenosha County was last altered by glaciation only 10,000 years ago. Since this is a very short time geologically, the erosion and drainage patterns of the county, particularly the western half where eskers, drumlins and moraines were left by the retreating glacier, are very primitive and marshy areas are extensive.

The underlying bedrock in the entire county is Silurian Dolomite. At the shore of Lake Michigan this dolomite has been covered by glacial outwash. An area of Moraine follows the shoreline in Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee counties. The outwash from this moraine has, in Kenosha County created a small sand dune area just south of the city. Erosion in this area has been hastened lately by a rise in the lake level. This erosion is so dramatic that homes have been moved from the shore and attempts have been made to slow it with fingers of debris (broken concrete and masonry from demolition sites in the area) Unfortunately, the beauty of the shoreline has suffered.

Eskers are readily identifiable in the western part of the county by the line of sand and gravel mining areas. Eskers are ridges formed by streams running within glaciers. The water flow automatically grades the size of the particles in deposits so fairly uniform gravel and sand deposits exist.

In moraines and drumlins the deposits are undifferentiated, ungraded in size. Very large rocks may be left in anomalous positions. These rocks are frequently marked with striations from movement inside the glacier. In the western part of the county moraine areas and drumlins (oval hills which look like whalebacks) are also common.

The small lakes are classic kettle lakes formed when very large pieces of ice were buried by the glaciers. These later melted forming basins which intercepted the water table. Eventually these lakes will fill in with soil and water plants to form meadows again. This cycle is already visible in some lakes, notably Peat Lake. Man made pollution and the washing of farm fertilizers into lakes both speed water plant growth.

The entire landscape is rising at the rate of an eighth to a quarter of an inch per year. This is a result of the lightening of the load on the soil and underlying rock when the glaciers melted.

INTERMITTENT STREAM

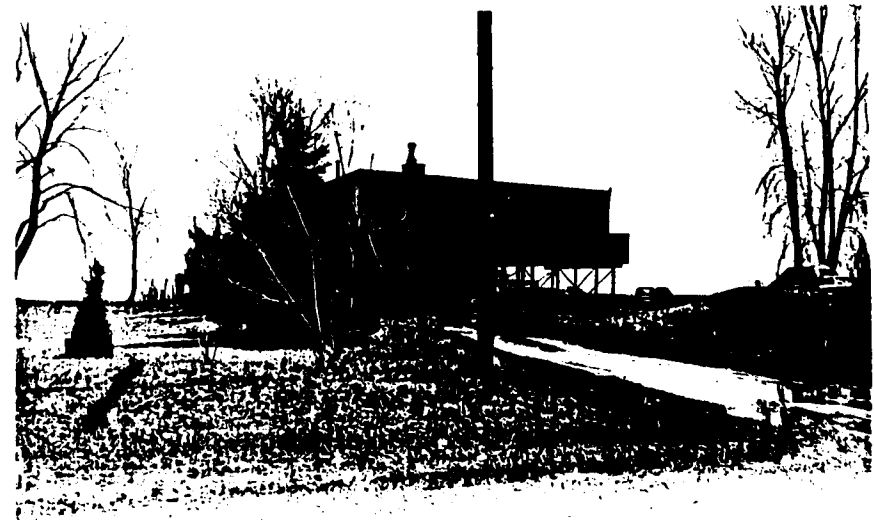


PRAIRIE MARSH

LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE



ANOMALOUS BOULDER - Left by glacier



DUNE AREA



Soil & Land Use



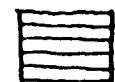
SOIL ASSOCIATIONS



Varna-Elliott-Ashkum association: Well drained to poorly drained soils that have a silty clay loam to clay subsoil. Formed in thin loess and the underlying clay loam or silty clay loam glacial till on ridges and knobs.



Morley-Beecher-Ashkum association: Well-drained to poorly drained soils that have a silty clay or silty clay loam subsoil. Formed in thin loess and the underlying clay loam or silty clay loam glacial till on ridges.



Hebron-Montgomery-Aztalan association: Well-drained to poorly drained soils that have a loam to silty clay subsoil. Underlain by clayey to loamy lacustrine and outwash material on hills, knobs and lake plains.



Fox-Casco association: Well-drained soils that have a clay loam and silty clay loam subsoil. Moderately deep to shallow over sand and gravel on stream terraces.



Houghton-Palms association. Very poorly drained organic soils. In basins and depressions.



Miami association: Well-drained soils that have a silty clay loam and clay loam subsoil. Formed in thin loess and the underlying loamy glacial till on ridges and knobs.



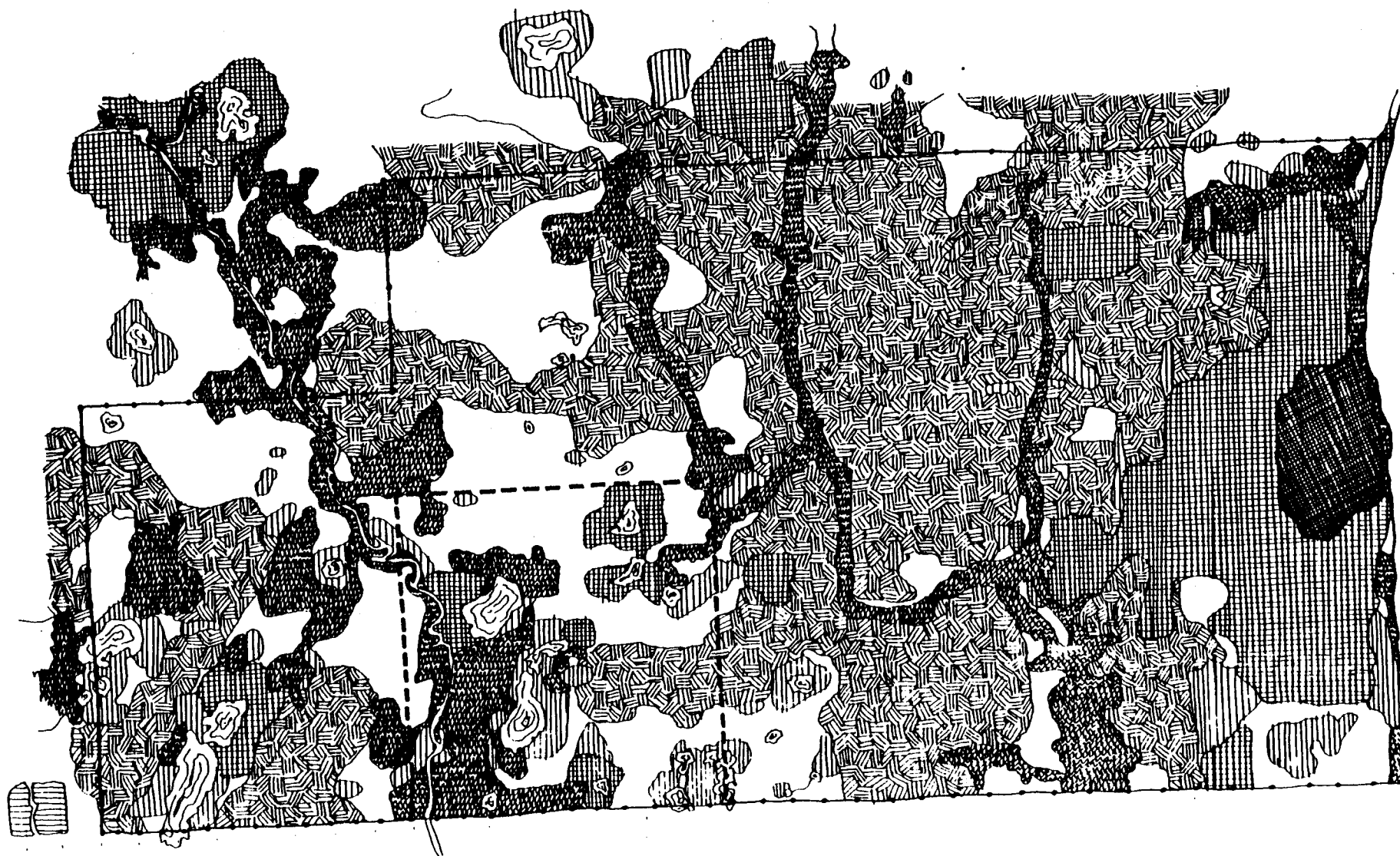
Casco-Rodman association: Well-drained and excessively drained soils that have a clay loam or gravelly loam subsoil. Shallow over sand and gravel, on stream terraces and morainic ridges.



Boyer-Granby association: Well-drained to very poorly drained soils that have a loam to sand subsoil. Underlain by sandy glacial outwash on ridges and knobs and in drainageways and depressions.



Warsaw-Plano association: Well-drained soils that have a loam to silty clay loam subsoil. Moderately deep to deep over sand and gravel, on stream terraces.



LAND USES

PRIME FARMLAND



ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS



PROJECTED SETTLEMENT PATTERNS



7 - 17.9 units per acre

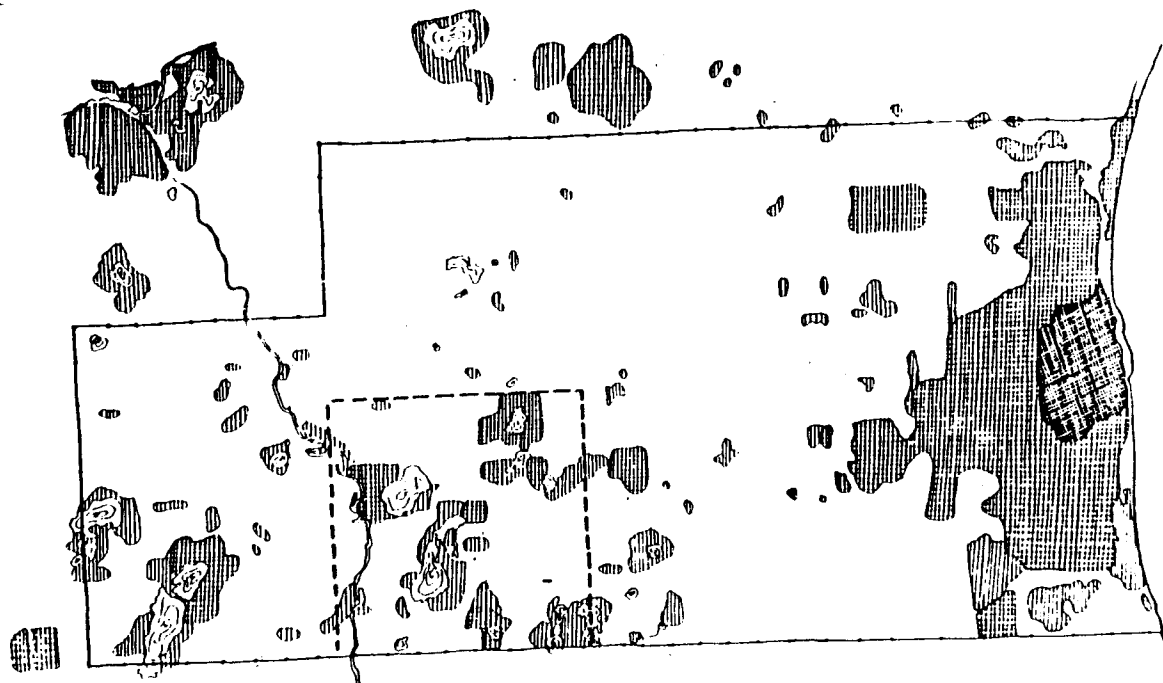
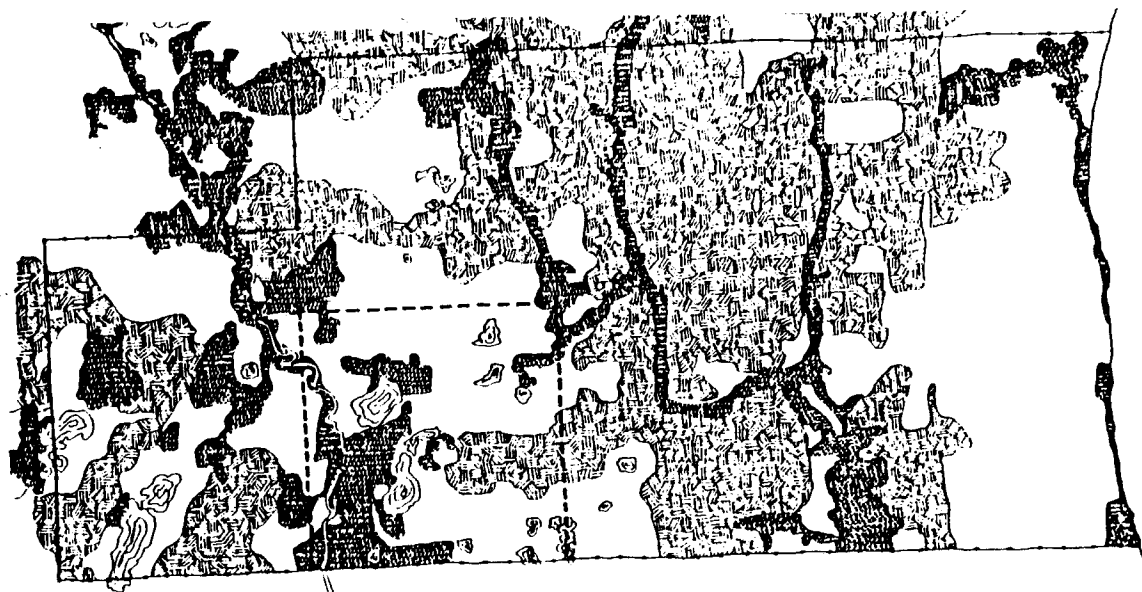


2.3 - 6.9



.2 - 2.2

(S.E.W.R.P.C.)



The best farmland in the county is in the flatter eastern section. Superior soil and drainage conditions make this more desirable.

In the western area environmental corridors identified by SEWRPC take precedence. Here much of the farmland is too hilly and rocky for crops so more land is used for grazing of cattle, particularly dairy cattle. The environmental corridors identified include dense wooded areas, marshes, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.

Anticipated population growth in SEWRPC's plan will center in existing population concentrations, allowing prime farmland and environmental corridors to remain without the burden of further housing. While this plan is certainly desirable, it is difficult to foresee the zoning boards of the townships and county preventing subdivisions of large tracts into one to five acre homesites. This practice has already spread the population rather evenly over a large portion of the available land. The land use in these small holdings is often unfortunate, many being simply lawn, providing no food or shelter for wildlife, no growing space for trees, and no crops to feed domestic animals or people.

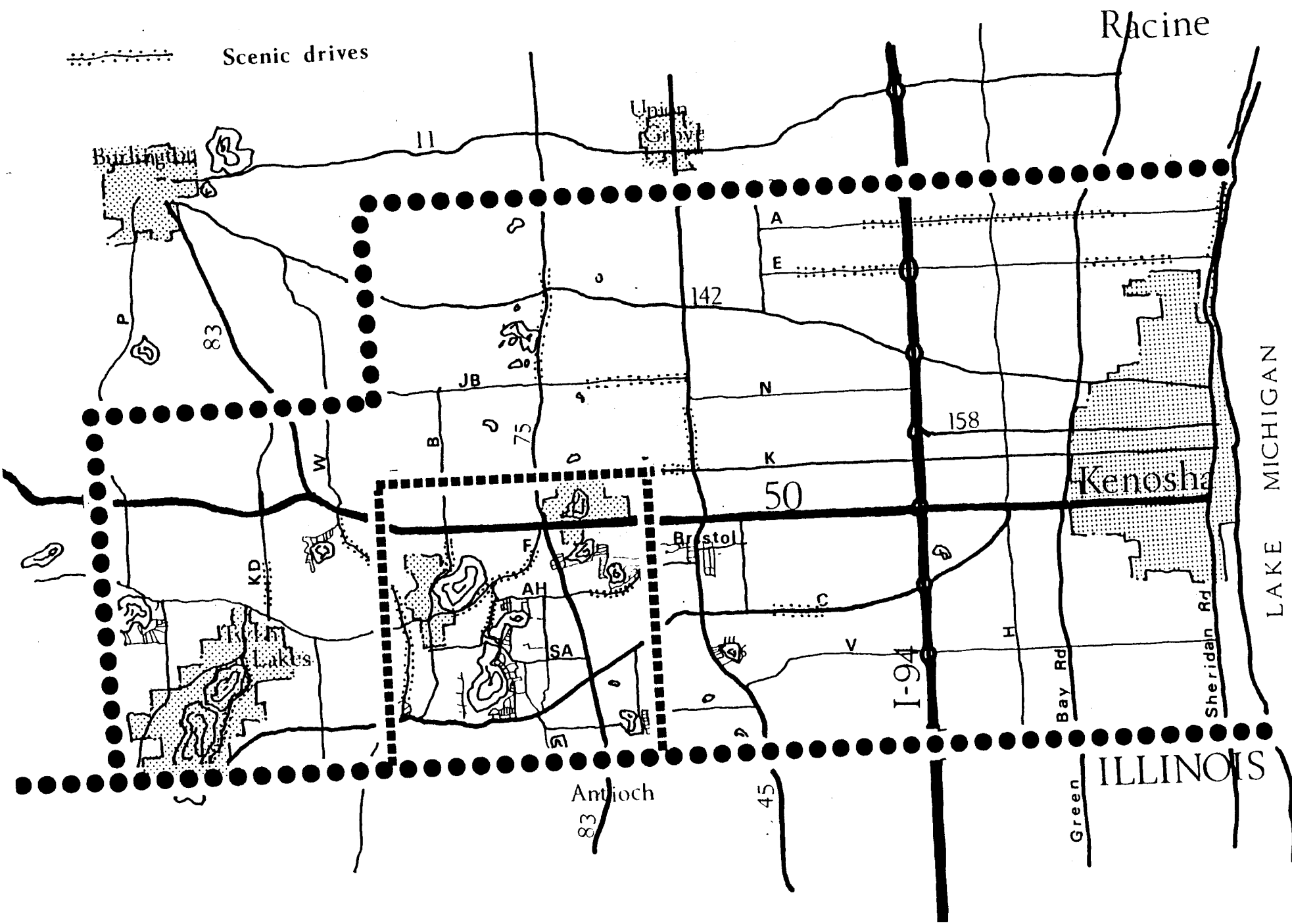
GRAZING LAND-Hilly and rocky



FARMETTES-More farmland divided



Movement



Scenic drives

Racine

Burlington

Union Grove

Kenosha

Bristol

Antioch

Lakes

LAKE MICHIGAN

ILLINOIS

I-94

50

142

158

45

83

83

Green

Sheridan Rd

Bay Rd

11

JB

75

A

E

N

K

V

C

H

B

F

AH

SA

P

KD

W

Although early county development was tied heavily to rail lines, the advent of the automobile caused extensive highway development in post-World War I Kenosha County. The thinly scattered settlement patterns over most of the county ensure that people must use autos to get to stores, work, services, entertainment, etc.

Most industrial employers in the county are located in Kenosha. An American Motors plant, Snap-on-Tools, and other companies provide a large share of the employment available. Bristol has begun a new industrial park which currently has a few factories. One especially interesting one is Merkt's Cheese, now sold in many areas of the U.S. The original Merkt's Cheese store is still operating in Salem.

The other major sources of employment for county residents are located in Illinois. A large number of residents are former Illinoisans moving further and further out as suburban sprawl from Chicago continues to spread. Many of these people continue to work in Illinois, some even commuting to Chicago's loop daily (1.5 hour trip each way).

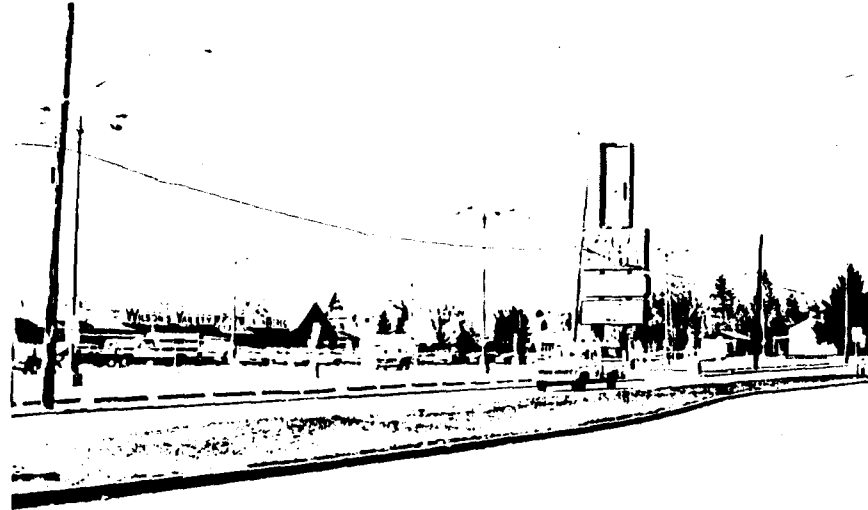
Within the county public transportation is limited to the city of Kenosha. C&NW Railroad carries commuters between Kenosha and Chicago. A city bus company carries passengers in Kenosha. A Milwaukee Road commuter line runs through northern Illinois. Many western county residents use the stop at Fox Lake (due south of Salem Township about 15 miles) to catch trains going toward Chicago.

Because there are so many lovely areas much closer to Milwaukee, most of the urban escapees in Kenosha County seem to be from Illinois. This means that the major north-south roads are filled with people heading south in the morning and north in the evening.

The major east-west roads used by workers going into Kenosha from the western county are County C, County K (which goes right to the American Motors Plant) and Route 50. U.S. 50 is the first road clear after a snow and is probably the busiest road in the western county. 50 leads to Lake Geneva, favorite vacation spot of many Chicagoans. Local people try to stay off 50 on summer weekends.

Especially scenic roads may be found in many areas of the county. County F around Silver Lake offers dense oak woods and lake views. Other lake views may be had on Lake Shore Drive in Twin Lakes, SA around Center and Camp Lakes, JF around Rock Lake, Voltz Lake and Lake Shangrila. All from SA to Bristol goes through some lovely marsh areas with a few hilltop views along the way. County W along the Fox River is often scenic. Highway K passes

ROUTE 50 - Busiest east-west road



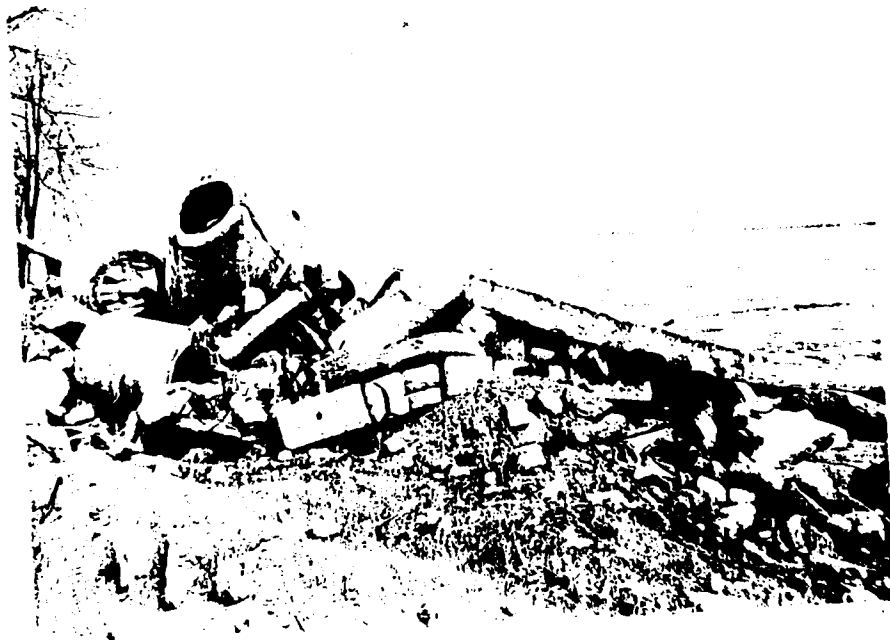
COUNTY F - Around Silver Lake

through some pretty farm areas and over some hills with excellent unobstructed views. Moving east at dawn on K can be magnificent in any season. Highways E and A near U.W. Parkside pass through Petrifying Springs park area with heavily wooded areas with ferny streams and landscaped grottoes.

The drive along the shore of Lake Michigan is lovely but marred in places by the broken concrete and jumbled debris intended to slow lakefront erosion.

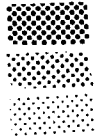


LAKESHORE DRIVE- South of Kenosha





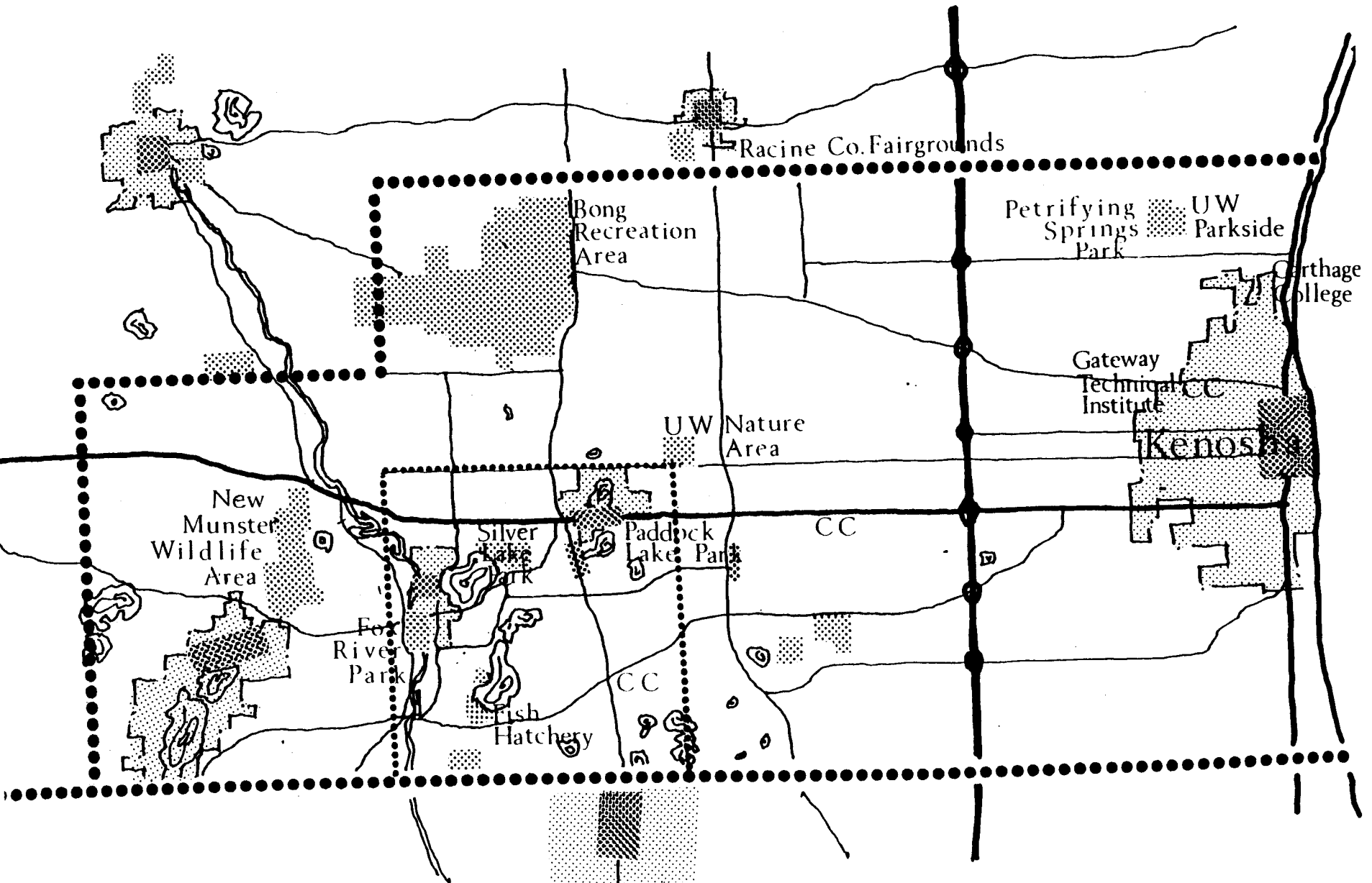
Movement & Space



Shopping-Business districts

Parks, Preserves

Incorporated areas



ne gathering places and landmarks in the city of Kenosha are more easily identified because of the recognizable city structure. There is a business core connected with a civic and cultural core surrounded by neighborhoods with distinctive characters. The tallest buildings in town are all in this central area, the port of Kenosha is there, some theaters, restaurants and even a bowling alley are in the core.

Some satellite business districts exist especially in strip developments along major access roads (Routes 50, 158 and Sheridan Road). Because of this decentralization trend, about 5 years ago Kenosha created a pedestrian mall on the main north-south downtown street. This area is landscaped, provided with benches and piped in music, and so far not very successful. Too many important stores had already moved out. Some new businesses have moved in, but it is unclear whether it will be enough.

The downtown parks, library park and the park between museum, courthouse and post office provide the right settings for these neo-classical buildings and shady places for lunchtime gatherings in good weather. The lake front parks are also favorite places for both summer and winter sports.

Throughout the rest of the county discovering landmarks is difficult because so many residents, particularly outside the city of Kenosha, are people relatively new to the area. Older residents giving directions often refer to things no longer extant, e.g. Liberty Corners, Brass Ball Corners, the old milk farm, etc. With new residents, the roads are the reference points. The county streets run east-west, with 1st Street being the Racine-Kenosha county line, and 128th Street the Kenosha-Illinois line. The avenues run north-south, with the drive along Lake Michigan being 1st Avenue and the westernmost avenue in the county being 407th. This makes many landmarks seem superfluous to new residents because any address can be located quite easily. Diagonals are few and logically named, e.g. Highway C is called Wilmot Road, so movement through the county doesn't really require knowledge of historical or local special places.

The large percentage of "new" people in the western county are there because they are looking for the place in the country with privacy, but most can't afford a real farm - which explains the "farmette" phenomenon, with residences scattered on 1 to 10 acre parcels. It also explains why the roads are so important to these people - they are virtual lifelines to work, stores, services, etc. Thus the experience of moving through the landscape is more important than any one place.

Probably the most used gathering places county-wide are the many taverns. Whether it seems good for Wisconsin's economy to consume so much of the local brew or whether there just isn't anything else to do in the evening - particularly the long winter evenings - these small businesses thrive no matter how many there are. Many ma and pa types also serve food. Some of the larger ones offer live entertainment.

KENOSHA DOWNTOWN MALL



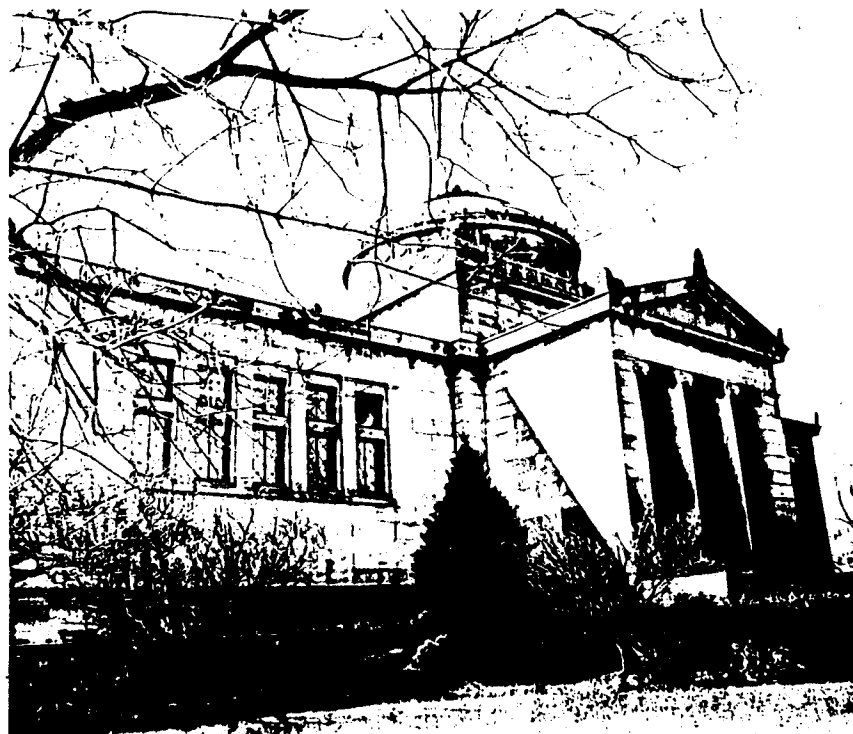
ROUTE 50 is also 75th Street

PARKS & WATERFRONTS

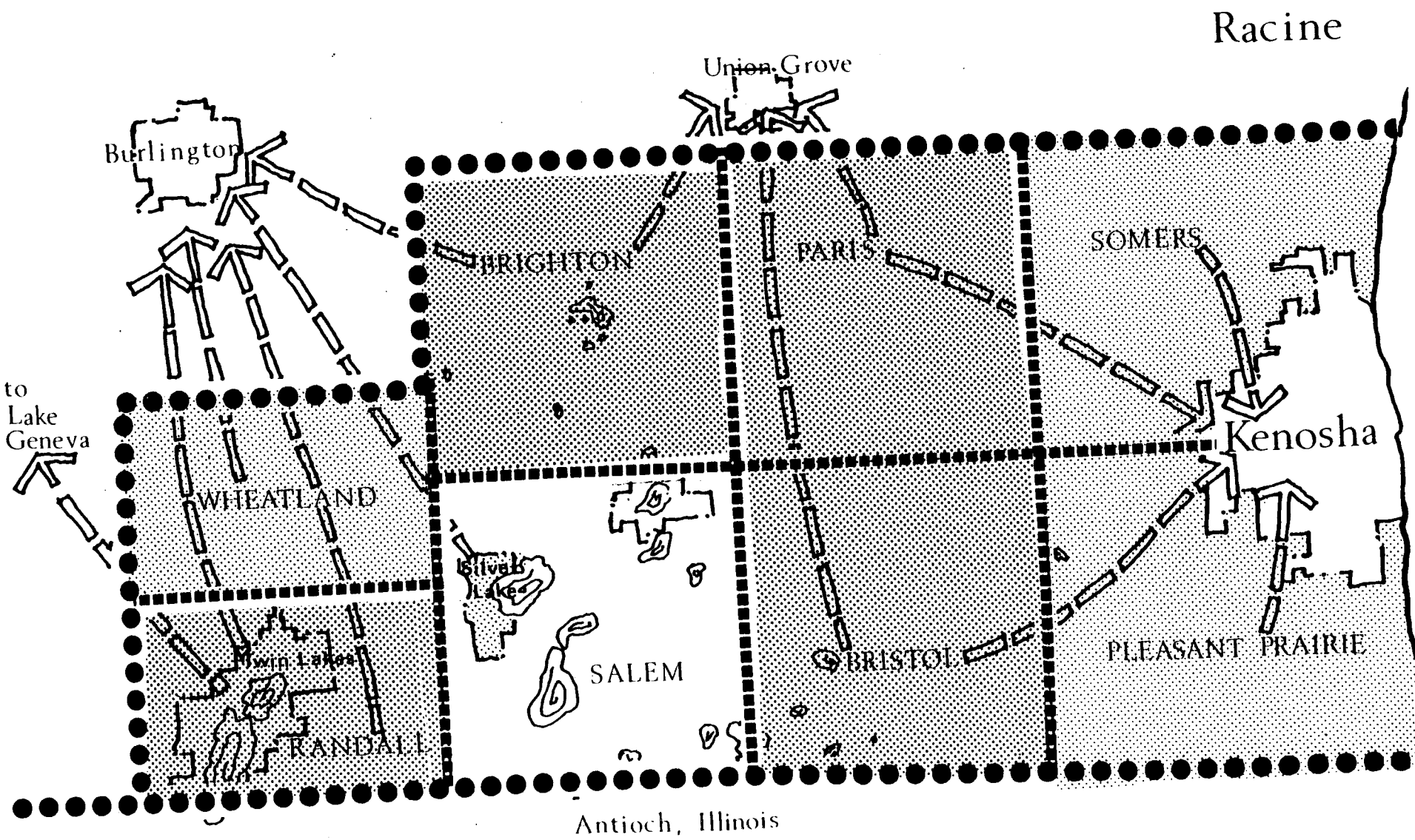


NEIGHBORHOODS





Library Connections



Until Salem Community Library was established in 1977, the only public libraries in Kenosha County were all in the city of Kenosha. Kenosha's main library, built in 1900 has established three branch libraries. These libraries serve Kenosha and also by contractual arrangement Pleasant Prairie, Somers and Bristol townships. These townships pay most of the cost of a nonresident library card for any of their residents wishing to use Kenosha libraries.

Union Grove Public Library is part of the Racine County system and is used by Paris and Brighton residents, again on a contractual basis.

Burlington Public Library is used by most of the western townships and two villages: Twin Lakes and Silver Lake. Twin Lakes and Randall Township also contract with Lake Geneva Public Library.

Salem Township was the only one providing no library service at all. Some Salem residents paid \$25 per year to use Antioch Public Library.

The Salem Community Library was begun as a labor of love by volunteers collecting used books from every available source. The "parents" of the library were Jim and Jane Lonergan. Jim has since died, but Jane continues as the major organizer. Even though none of the original volunteers had library training, the professional librarians in Kenosha, Antioch and other surrounding villages cooperated to give advice and help (and used books.) Jane is currently pursuing further training in librarianship.

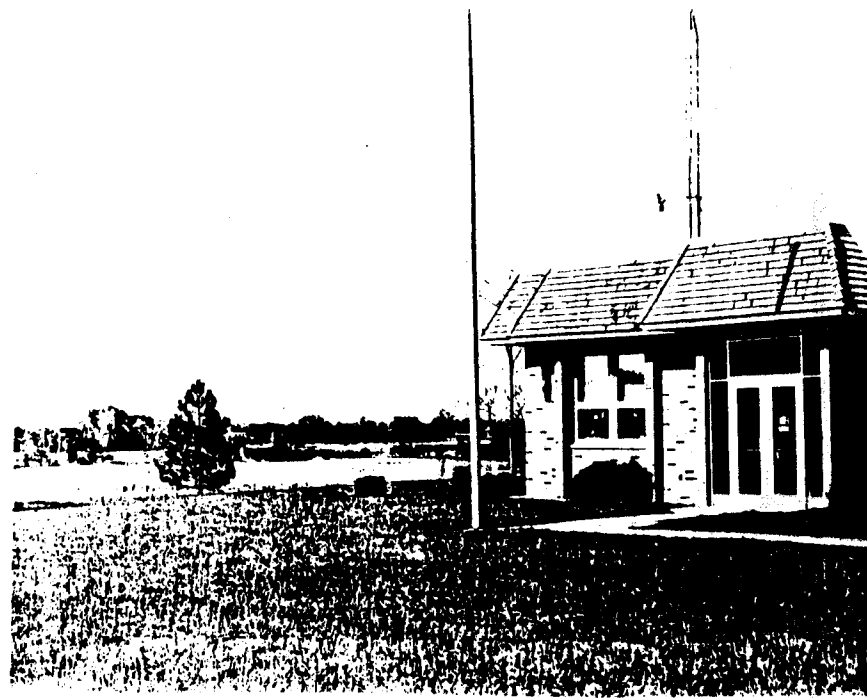
The Salem Grade School Board gave the fledgling library free space and levied a small tax to give the library some financial basis. This type of cooperative organization of funding and use by school district and public library is unusual, one might say unique, in Wisconsin. For the library to become a functioning part of an eventual county system, it must revert to more usual township funding. A bond issue has just been passed to form a joint municipal library between the village of Paddock Lake and the Township of Salem. As of yet, Silver Lake has not shown an interest in joining.

The library, using volunteers instead of paid staff, has been able to use all funds for new materials and supplies. The collection has grown so rapidly that the two rooms and workroom in the school are already overflowing. Plans are being made to move out of the school in 1981.

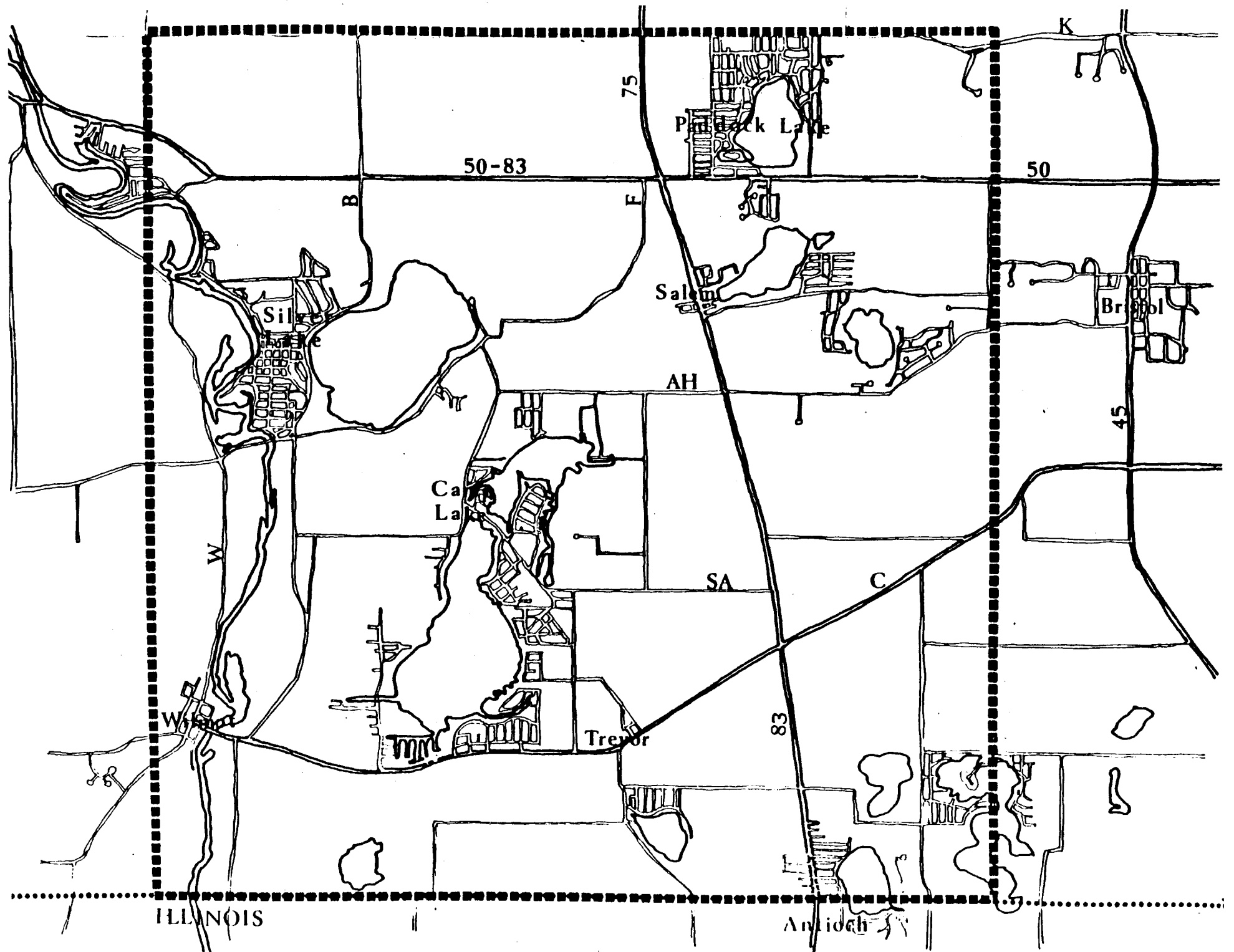
The library maintains active contacts with Kenosha Public Libraries, Antioch Public Library, Carthage College Library and University of Wisconsin Parkside Library (both in Kenosha) Gateway Technical Institute Library in Kenosha and several private industry libraries through a county librarians' organization.

The library plan proposed by SEWRPC in 1975 recommends one library to serve all of the western county by located in Salem Township. Their choice for location would be Silver Lake. Silver Lake is centrally located for the four-five township area, but is in the northwest corner of Salem Township. Currently the surrounding townships have not gotten involved in the future library planning, although some of them already pay for their residents to use Salem Community Library.

Concurrently, Kenosha County is working on countywide system formation. Public libraries which exist will widen their services and tax base so that all residents can be served without extra fees being charged. New bookmobile stops in the county will be established, and other telephone and mail services will be established to serve outlying areas. The only libraries which do exist are Salem and Kenosha libraries. Residents who are paying taxes to support their own libraries will not pay the extra system tax. It is likely that this will convince some other governmental units to join with Paddock Lake and Salem Township in support of the library.

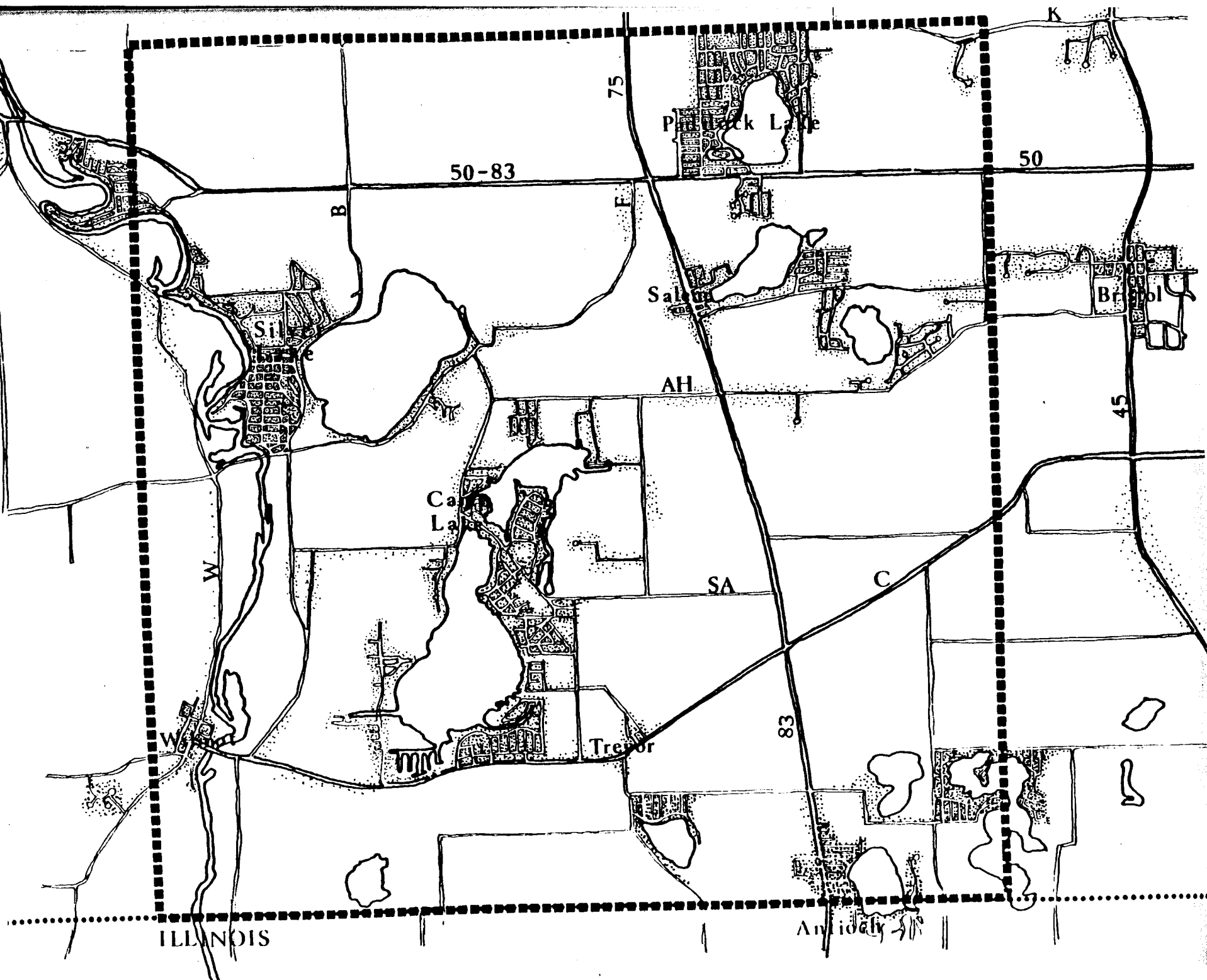


Salem Township





Population Distribution



An area containing beautiful small lakes, dense hardwood stands, rolling hills, wildlife areas, the Fox River and numerous small ponds and streams, Salem Township has developed first as a recreational area.

Because it borders Illinois on the south and flows quite naturally from the Chain 'o Lakes area in Illinois, much of the early housing was built as summer or retirement homes for Chicago area residents. Although some of these continue as summer homes (particularly the very large unheatable ones) most have been converted for occupancy year-round.

Concentrations of population exist around each lake, but these are loosely organized with zoning almost non-existent. The rest of the township maintains a fairly predictable low density. Homes with one to ten acres of empty land around them are numerous. There are a few real farms still extant, but proposed new sewer lines with the accompanying taxes may force these to subdivide as well. "Farmettes" are the most popular type of housing and are already plentiful.

New apartments in Salem and Silver Lake supplement large old houses divided into apartments for the rental market. In Paddock Lake and Silver Lake newer duplexes have also been built. Country houses for rent are at a premium. Some farms have absentee owners who rent the land to neighboring farmers and the houses to town escapees.

Real estate sales were very brisk until the current nationwide slowdown. Realtors claim that a large share of the buyers were Illinois residents who wished to move to Wisconsin for the beautiful scenery and planned to continue to commute to jobs in Illinois.

The recent rise in real estate taxes in Kenosha County in response to very quickly escalating real estate values was very hard on the many retirees in Salem township. Older people with a few acres which were valued at \$500 per acre 10 years ago found themselves paying taxes on land currently valued at much inflated prices. Some were forced to sell.

SEWERS:

The most recent tax burden comes from a plan to extend sewers to a large part of the township. Most soil in Kenosha County will not pass the stricter state requirements for septic systems instituted 5-6 years ago. The fear of polluting the lakes is very real.

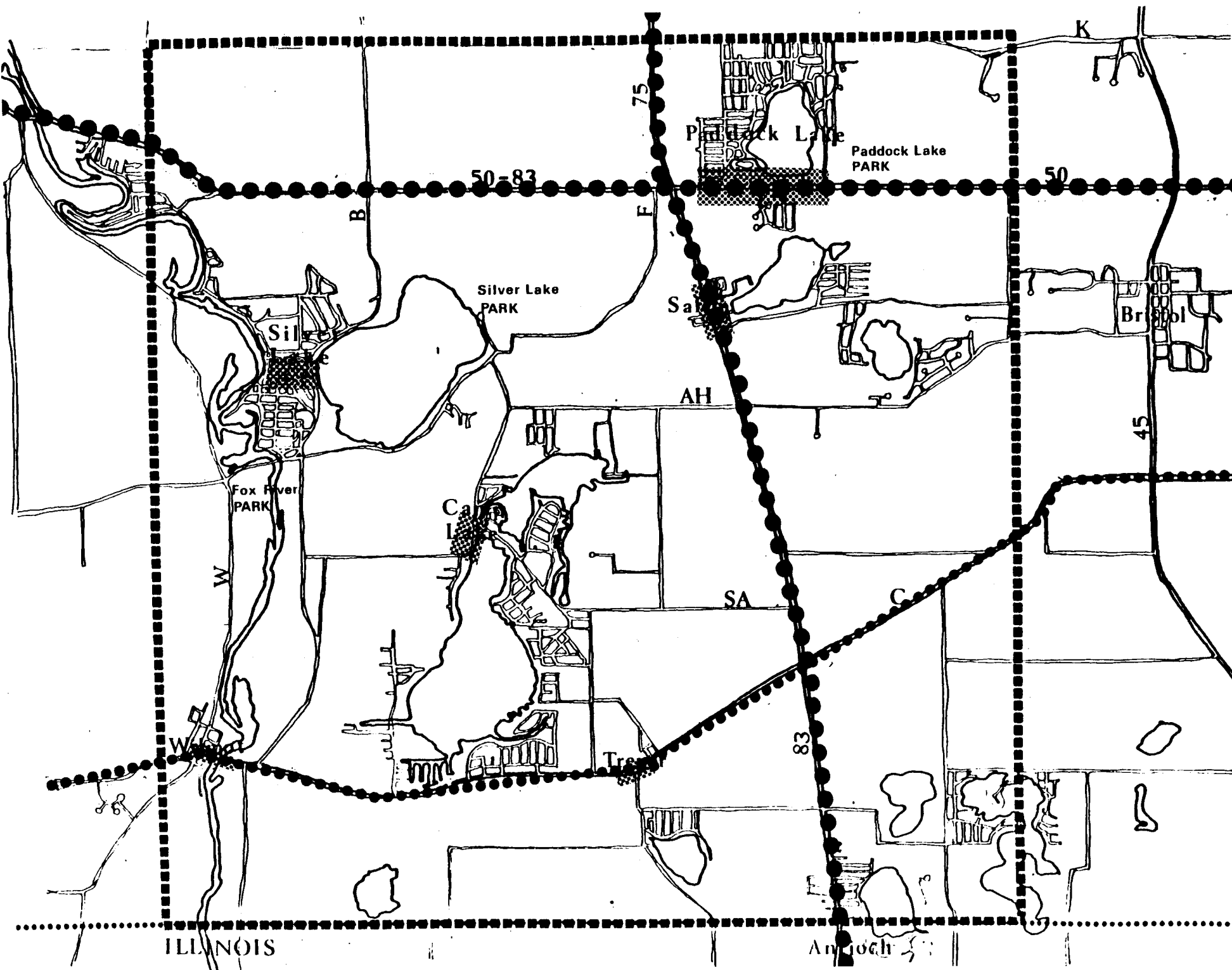
Sewers currently serve Paddock Lake, Silver Lake and the town of Salem. The plans to extend sewers to Center Lake, Camp Lake, Rock Lake, etc. mean that all residents must pay a fixed amount per acre owned; and those who actually get sewers will pay a per foot frontage cost plus a hookup fee.



SUMMER HOMES on Silver Lake

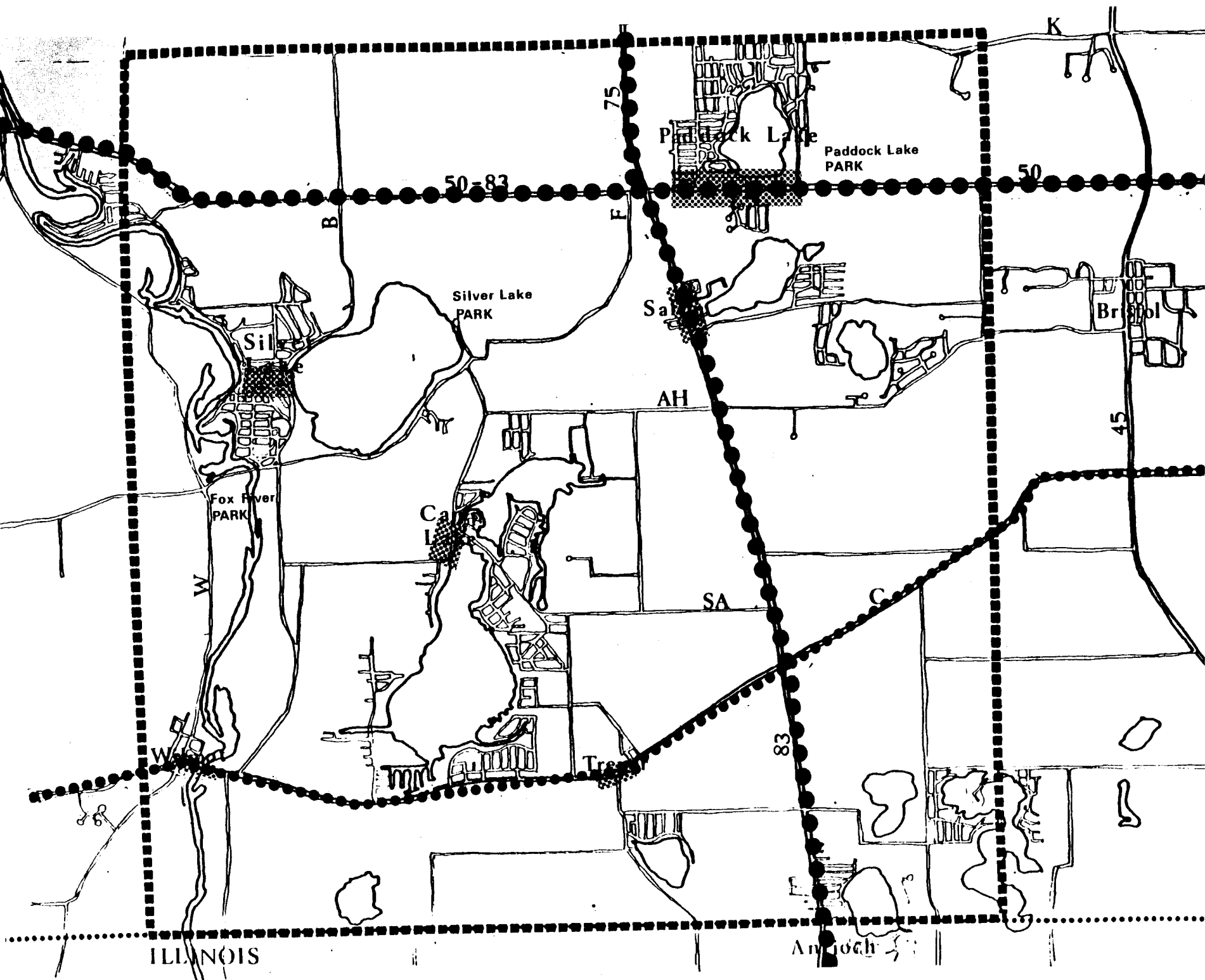


Commercial Areas & Road Use





Commercial Areas & Road Use



SHOPPING: Shopping areas tend to be strip-type developments of a very folksy type. Small foodstores to accomodate weekenders and the mid-week needs of residents, baitshops, bars and restaurants and gas stations predominate.

Many residents go to Kenosha or Burlington (about 15 miles each), Twin Lakes (4-8 miles) or Antioch, Ill. (1-5 miles) to do most shopping.

The most active shopping area in the township is the strip of Route 50 as it passes through Paddock Lake. This includes a drug store, laundry, hardware store, bank, beauty salon, larger grocery store, professional offices, and the ubiquitous gas stations, bars and restaurants. Ancillary areas are the "downtowns" of Silver Lake, Salem, Camp Lake, Wilmot and Trevor. Of these the most identifiable and seemingly the most used is Silver Lake.

ROADS:

The roads with heaviest use are Route 50 going east to Kenosha and west to Lake Geneva and Route 83 south to Antioch and north to Burlington. Other heavily used roads include County C going east to Kenosha and west to Twin Lakes, County K going east to Kenosha, and F between Silver Lake and Twin Lakes to the west. Because residents depend so heavily on cars the routes they usually travel take on daily significance.

RECREATION:

Outdoor recreation in all seasons is plentiful. The three most popular parks are Fox River County Park, Paddock Lake Park and Silver Lake County Park.

Fox River Park offers fishing, boating/canoeing, ice skating, snowmobiling, bird watching, etc. Silver Lake Park has these plus a sandy swimming beach, water-skiing, and hilly terrain for tobogganing and cross country skiing. Paddock Lake Park is smaller but seems to be the favorite summer picnic spot, especially for non-residents. This may be because of its location on Route 50. Many residents complain that these parks are too crowded by tourists for residents' use, but other residents make a living from tourists' dollars and are unlikely to want any change.

Bong recreation area, a seven square mile nature preserve is within 5 minutes of Salem Township. Golf courses are plentiful in the area, but only one is actually located in the township.

SALEM STRIP on Route 83



FISHING in the Fox River

A downhill ski run at Wilmot is usually full of tourists on winter weekends, but usable by residents on weekday evenings. The spring event in Wilmot is the carp run at Wilmot Dam.

A campground owned by the Salvation Army on Center Lake brings many urban people in year-round. Activities include swimming, boating, tennis, volleyball, baseball, hiking, etc. in summer and ice-skating, sledding, etc. in winter. Residents can get family passes to this campground for five dollars per year.

A private game preserve and hunt club has 40 acres of woods, hills and ponds across the road from Silver Lake Park. Many kinds of game animals including deer take advantage of this large area of wild land.

Residents in each cluster around a lake usually have a residents only park and beach. Houses in these areas are sold with "lake rights". There is a lot of fishing on all the lakes, including ice fishing all winter. Impromptu ice motor and motorcycle racing also occurs. All lakes are required to have public access but in many cases denial of any adjacent parking effectively prevents public use of these access points.

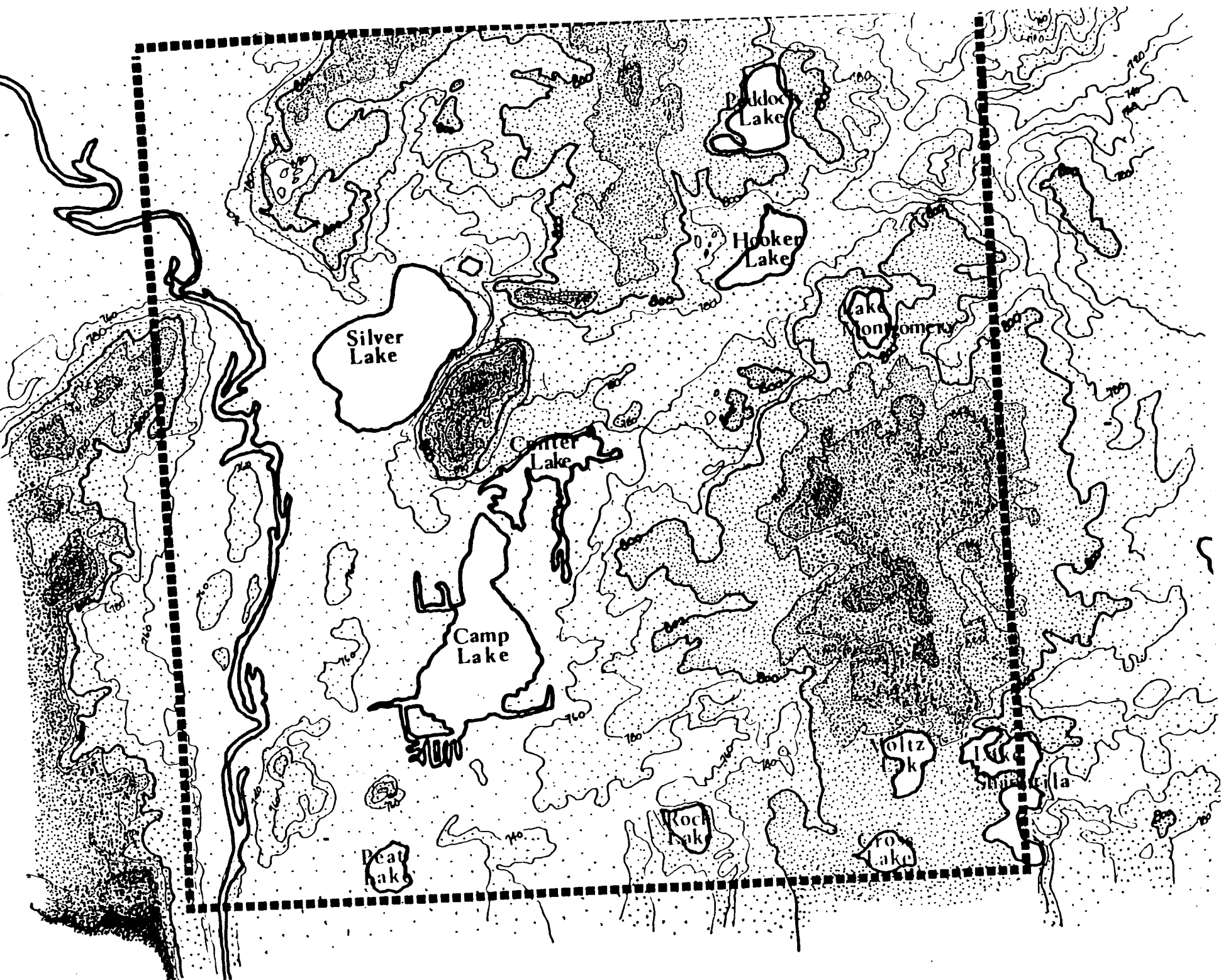
The largest number of recreational spots active year round are the many bars and bar/restaurants.



topogr.pdf

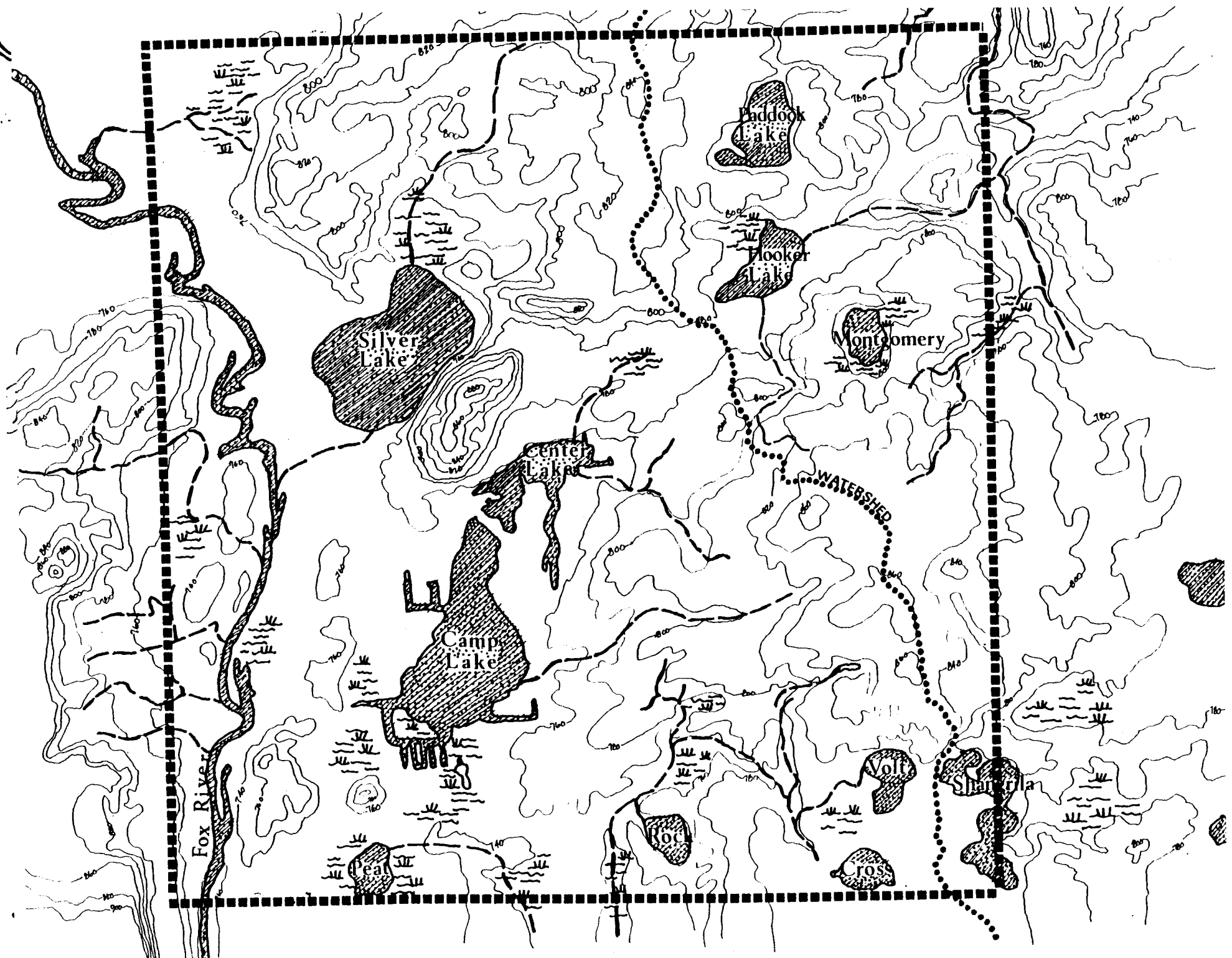


Topography





Surface Water



Glaciation which left behind distinct moraines traceable through miles of Southeastern Wisconsin also created numerous small kettle lakes. In Salem Township these lakes are spring fed for the most part although numerous small streams also exist.

The streams are mostly intermittent, only a few flowing all summer. The many marsh areas, being neither good for farming or home building have remained natural refuges for wildlife. A large number of waterfowl (including blue herons) find Salem Township either a good home or an excellent migratory stop over. Foxes, deer, pheasant, groundhogs, ground squirrels, rabbits and tree squirrels all find homes near streams and marshes.

Fish in the lakes have included walleyed pike, Northern, bass, lake trout (Rock Lake is stocked with trout by the state), catfish and others. A fish hatching area on Camp Lake helps keep up the population despite heavy fishing.

The Fox River measures the seasons, carrying each spring the snow melt from northern Wisconsin toward its eventual destination, the Mississippi River. In spring the valley floods isolating the houses on the lower banks in shallow pools. Most of these are built on pilings or open concrete block foundations to accomodate the water. The dam at Wilmot creates a torrent up which large carp swim, jumping up water like salmon. Large numbers of fisherpersons haunt the dam area catching trunk loads of these 20 to 30" carp.

Since the drainage patterns in the county are primitive and lakes in a stage between maturity and the inevitable filling-in process, the lake ecology is very vulnerable to manipulation. Some lakes were altered during the early recreational boom with channels being dug to create more waterfront property for sale (see Camp Lake and Center Lake configurations.)

Currently excessive waterplant growth caused by farm fertilizers and septic flow washing into the lakes has caused concern. Several solutions including chemical killing of plants, putting black plastic over the lake bottom, etc. have been discussed and fortunately have been discarded because of the potential damage to fish and other wildlife.

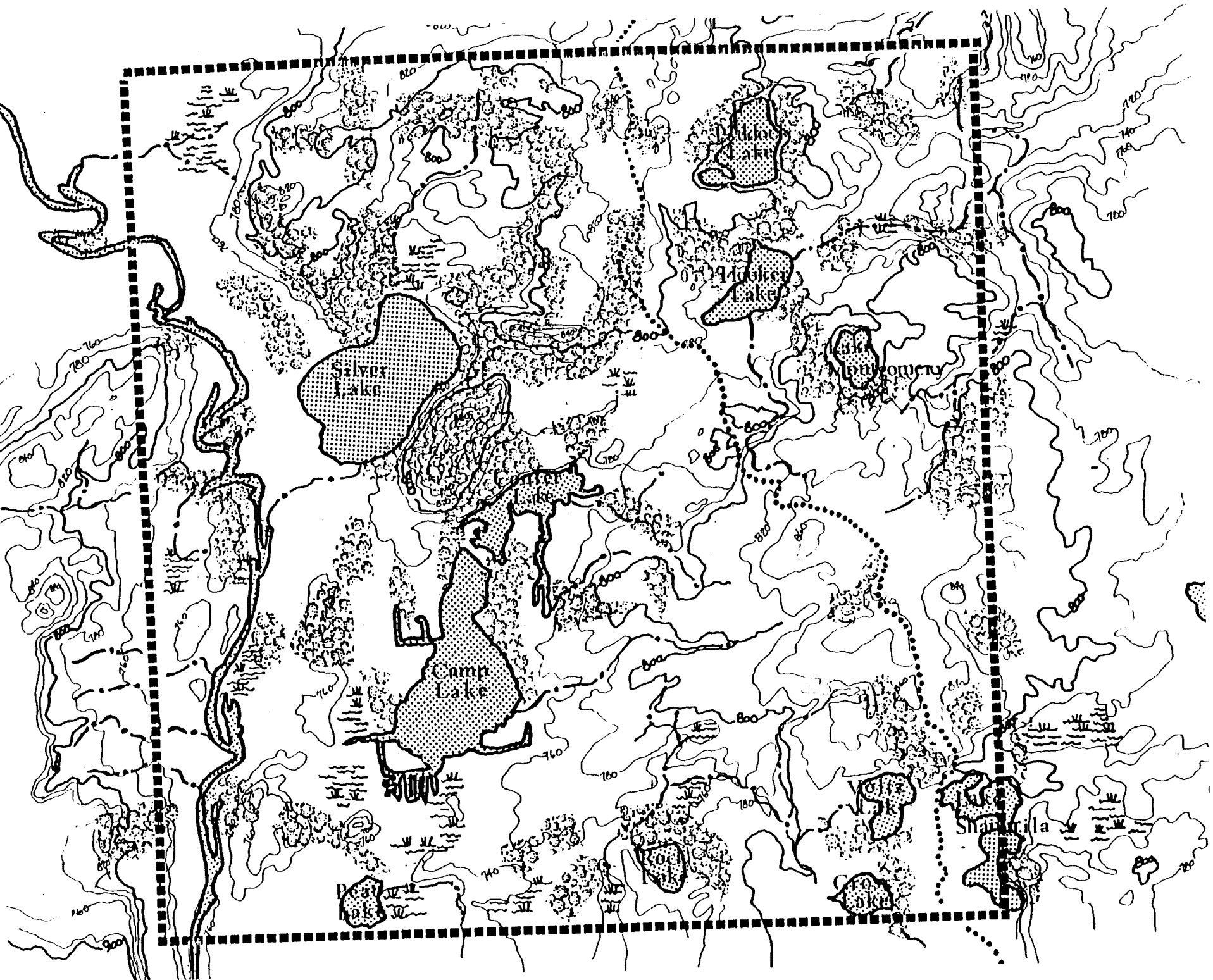
PADDOCK LAKE



CENTER LAKE



Vegetation - Cover



The woodlands of Salem Township are composed primarily of Shagbark Hickory, Black Walnut, Pin Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Aspen, Poplar, Birch and Wild Cherry. Upright Juniper, Bloody Sumac, wild Honeysuckle, wild raspberry and wild grape are prevalent in these woods.

Many types of wildflowers including alfalfa, spiderwort, bachelor's buttons, Queen Anne's lace, nightshade, yarrow, daylilies, scotch thistle and musk thistle join wild grasses in wooded areas and along country roads. Spring flowering shrubs, summer wildflowers and fall leaf colors are all spectacular in Salem Township. Out-of-state cars are common weekend sights as they cruise the backroads absorbing the beauty.

Many fruit trees were planted by settlers here - apple, pear, and cherry being the most popular. Many farmers sell apples each fall. The many orchards and all the wildflowers also make this excellent bee country. Many farmers also make extra money selling honey.

The farmland which is planted in crops is almost all field corn and soybeans. Some small vegetable stands sell locally grown tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. In Kenosha County cabbage is big crop, but not in Salem Township. A large part of the farmland unsuitable for crops (hilly, rocky, etc.) is used for grazing.

The most noticeable cover in marshy areas are the cattails which grow to 7-8' each summer. Enormous willows are also very common. Marshes also support pussywillows, wild water lilies and many other water weeds.

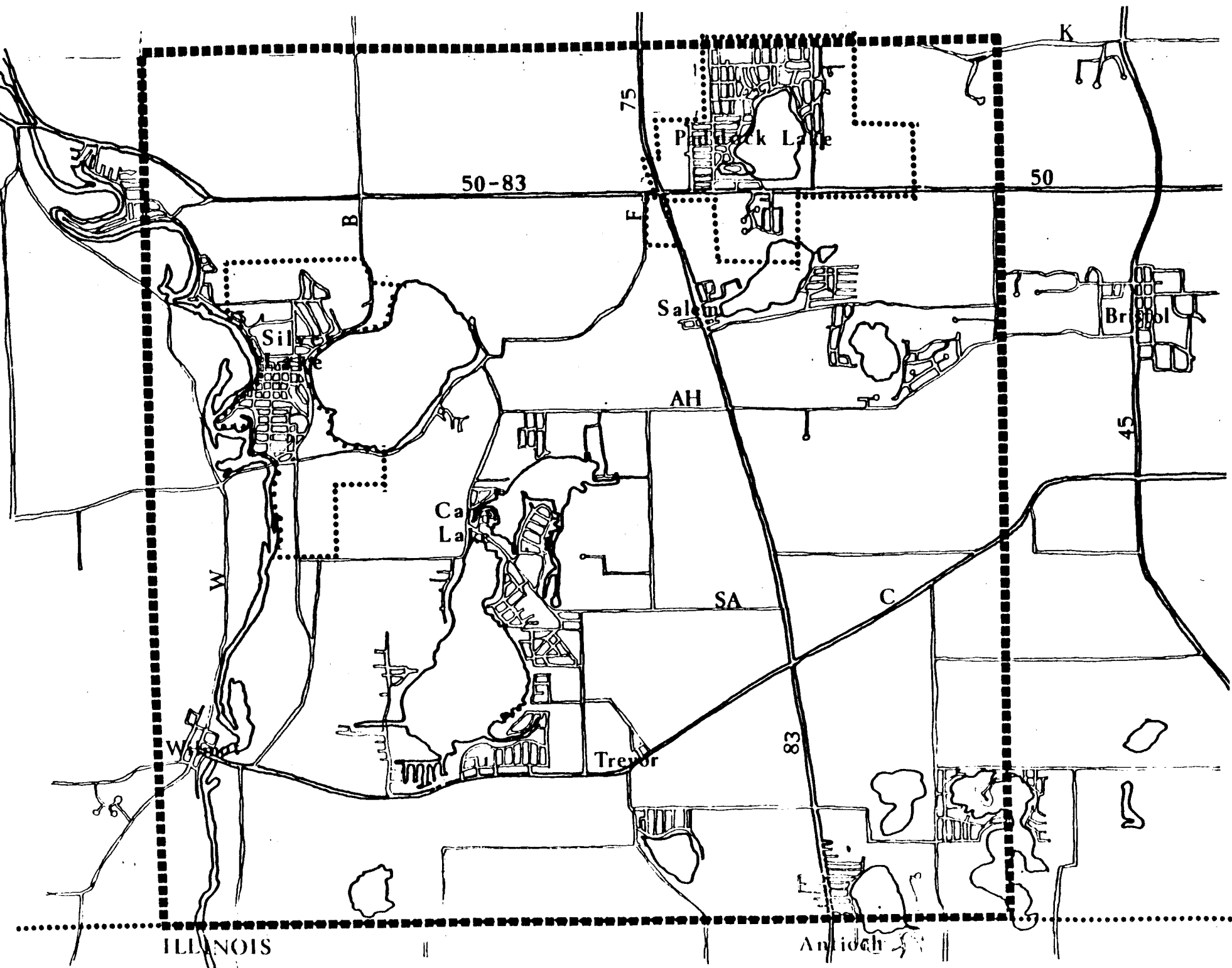
OAK, the most prevalent tree in the area



MARSH FLORA



Town Centers

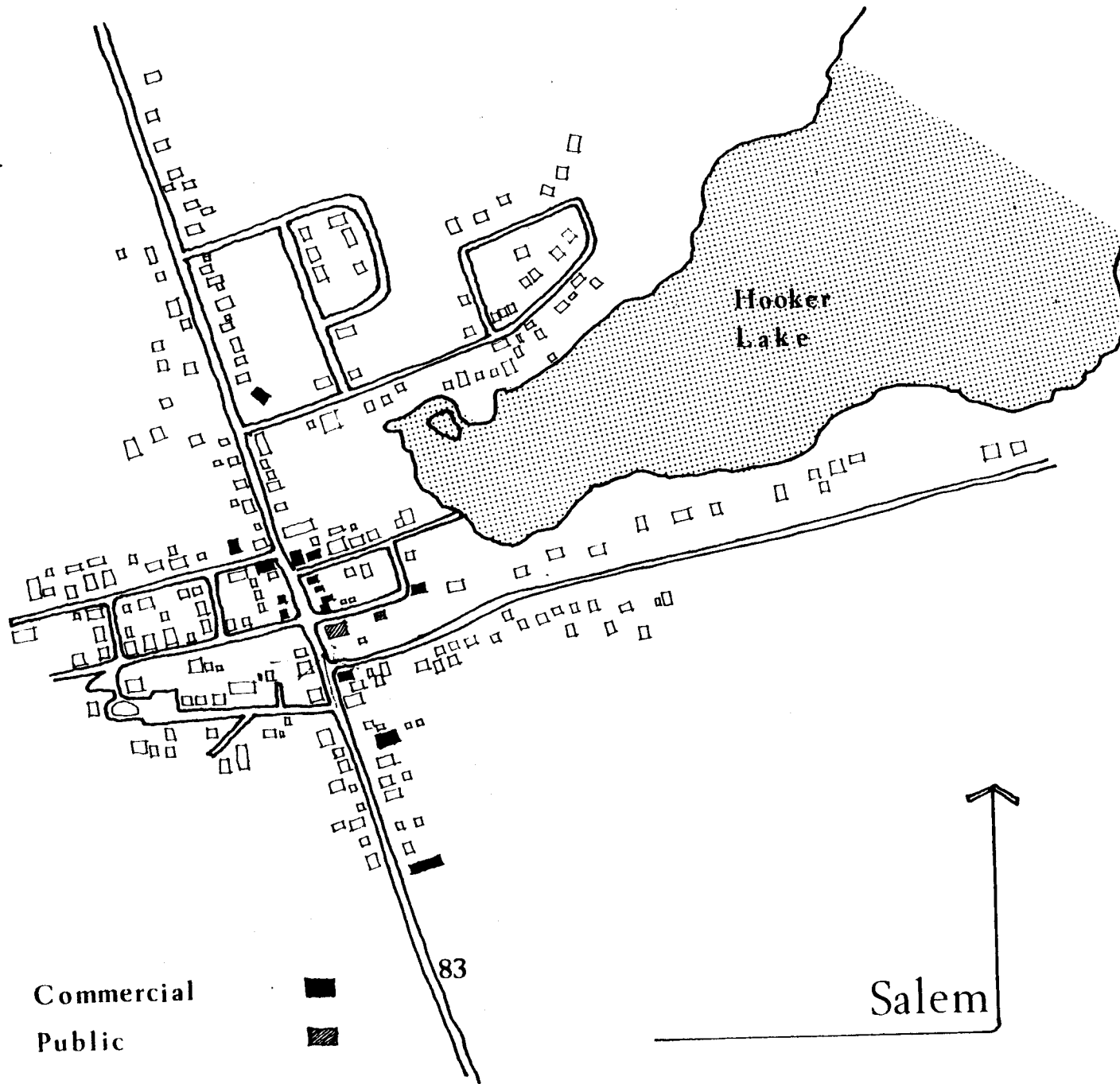


Because population concentrations were focused on natural recreational areas, the "downtowns" tend to be ancillary to and supportive of the functions of recreational activity. The downtowns are not the foci of the communities, the lakes, rivers and woods are.

Paddock Lake and Silver Lake are two of only three incorporated towns in western Kenosha County (Twin Lakes is the other.) Salem and Wilmot, though unincorporated, have historical interest and recognizable, albeit loose, town structures. Camp Lake and Trevor are not easily recognizable as towns and are more amorphous and spread out. Because of this difficulty they will not be discussed at such a detailed scale.



Salem



Commercial

Public

83

Salem

SALEM: With a major highway(Rte 83) running through the center of town, public facilities, gas stations, shops, etc., have developed in a strip along this route.

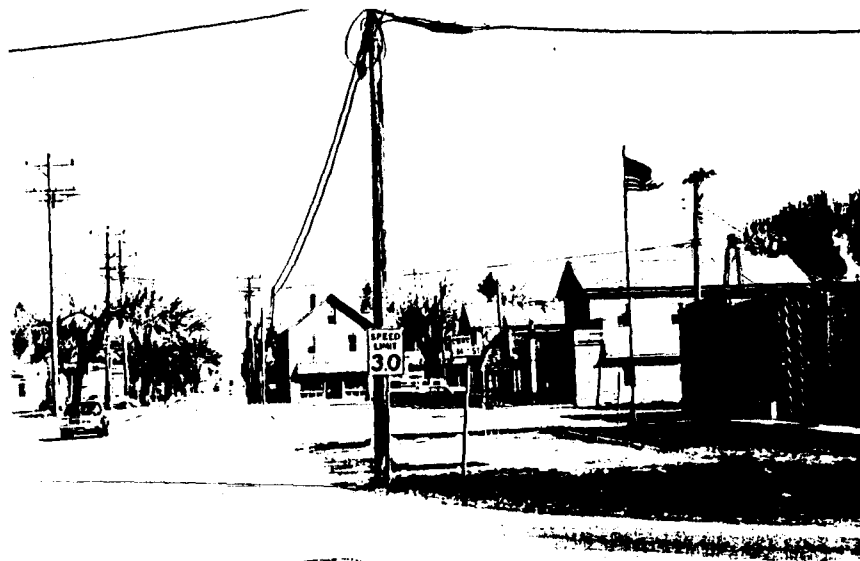
Hooker Lake reaches almost to the highway but views from highway to lake are blocked with houses and vegetation so that a passer-through would be unaware that a lake exists in Salem.

One of the older settlements, Salem contains some beautiful older homes away from the lake and some very marginal converted summer cottages near the lake, and everything inbetween.

The township fire station is located in Salem. A post office helps the fire station begin to define a town center which is currently an open grassy space. It is tempting to hope that this could develop into a town square, but the land is owned privately and the owners are unlikely to be sympathetic to such a proposal. Further, such "gentrification" of such a folksy town is very low on the list of residents' priorities. If it meant more tax money residents would be likely to be opposed.

Salem Consolidated Grade School is located just south of town on Route 83. There are no sidewalks so all children, no matter how close they may live to the school must be bussed for safety.

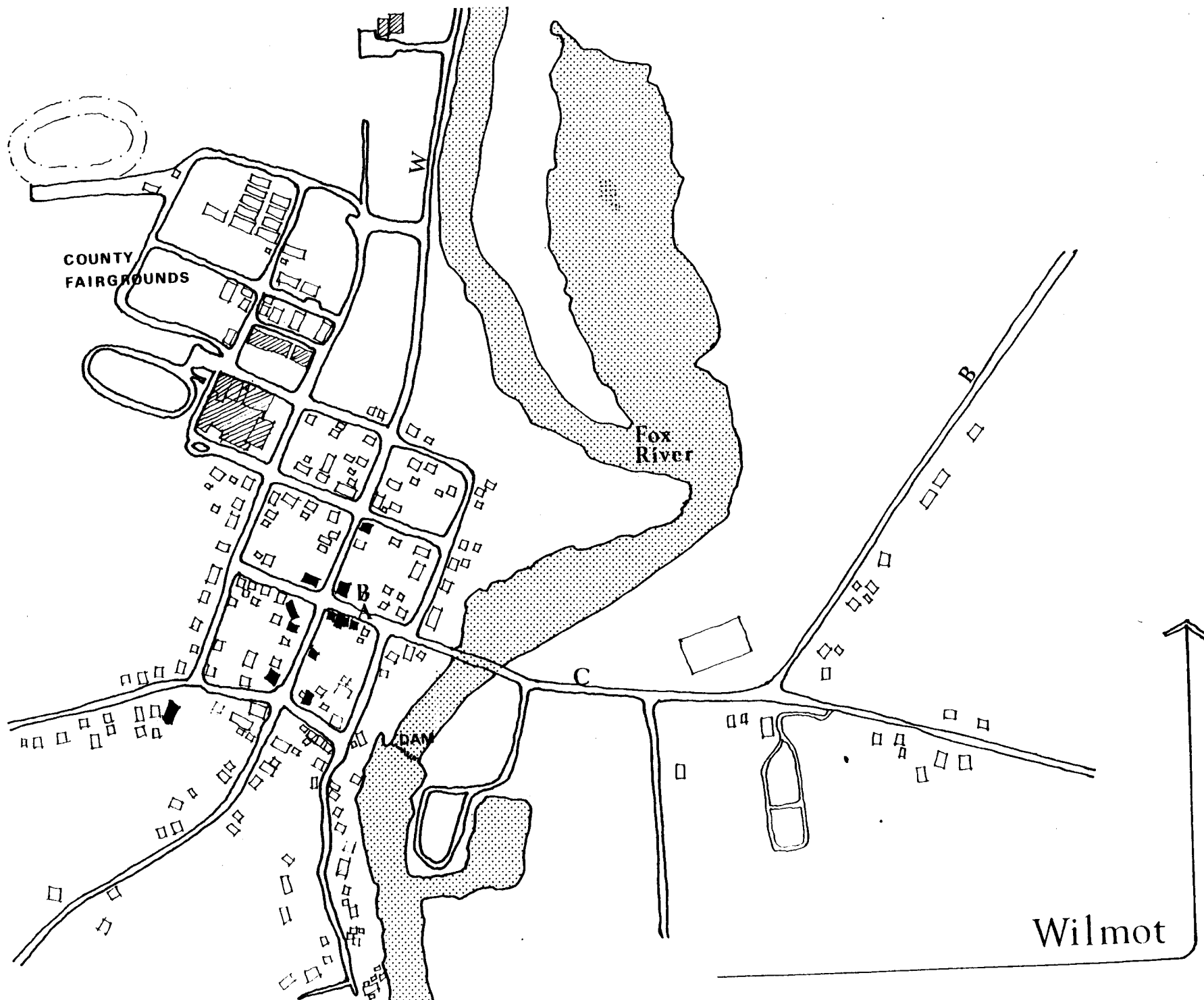
COMMERCIAL AREA on Route 83



GRASSY CENTER of town



Wilmot



WILMOT: The most interesting of the small centers architecturally, Wilmot is an old settlement which developed at the junction of the Fox River and a stage route.

Wilmot is now dominated by a downhill ski resort (at night in winter the lights of this resort are visible from any other high point in the township) and a summer fishing area around Wilmot dam. But the old town is still mainly intact. The only real intrusion is a gas station on the SW corner of the major intersection of town.

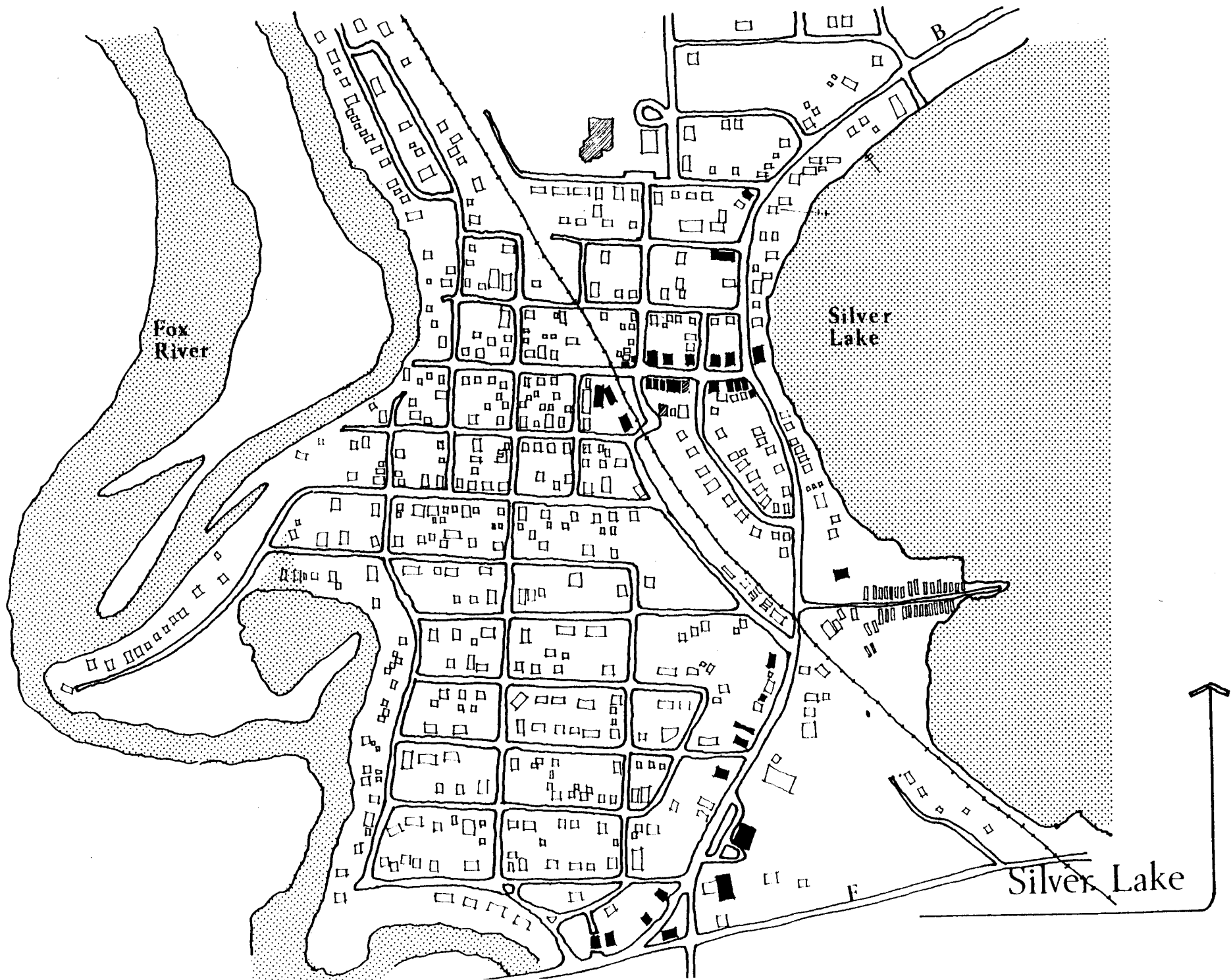
At times, Wilmot has had some antique shops in the older houses in an effort to take advantage of its quaintness to attract tourist dollars. But evidently skiers and fisherpersons are not connoisseurs of quaint, and these have mainly closed. There is still a nice restaurant in one of the houses which appears to be surviving well, and the old stage stop bar and restaurant still functions.

Wilmot is also the home of the Kenosha County Fairgrounds and contains one of two high schools in the township. A dragstrip contributes to nightlife - and noise - on summer evenings.





Silver Lake



SILVER LAKE: A town developed between the largest and most beautiful lake in the township and the Fox River, Silver Lake has the potential to be a very pleasant cohesive town.

A well-defined downtown street which is not a highway exists. The surrounding neighborhoods are quiet, tree-lined and contain some very attractive older houses. Subdivisions around the perimeter have added architecturally undistinguished tri-levels and ranches, but the central older area is nice. Unfortunately some of the stores downtown are currently empty.

Silver Lake has an elementary school, two trailer parks and several old boarding-house style resorts. On the southern edge of town is a boat dock/camper parking area which is generally crowded all summer. On the northern edge of town is a combination nightspot with live music and motorcycle racing track.

Silver Lake seems to attract a large percentage of the summer people who come to the township. During the summer the streets and beaches are active, boats proliferate and the single soft ice cream place is jammed.

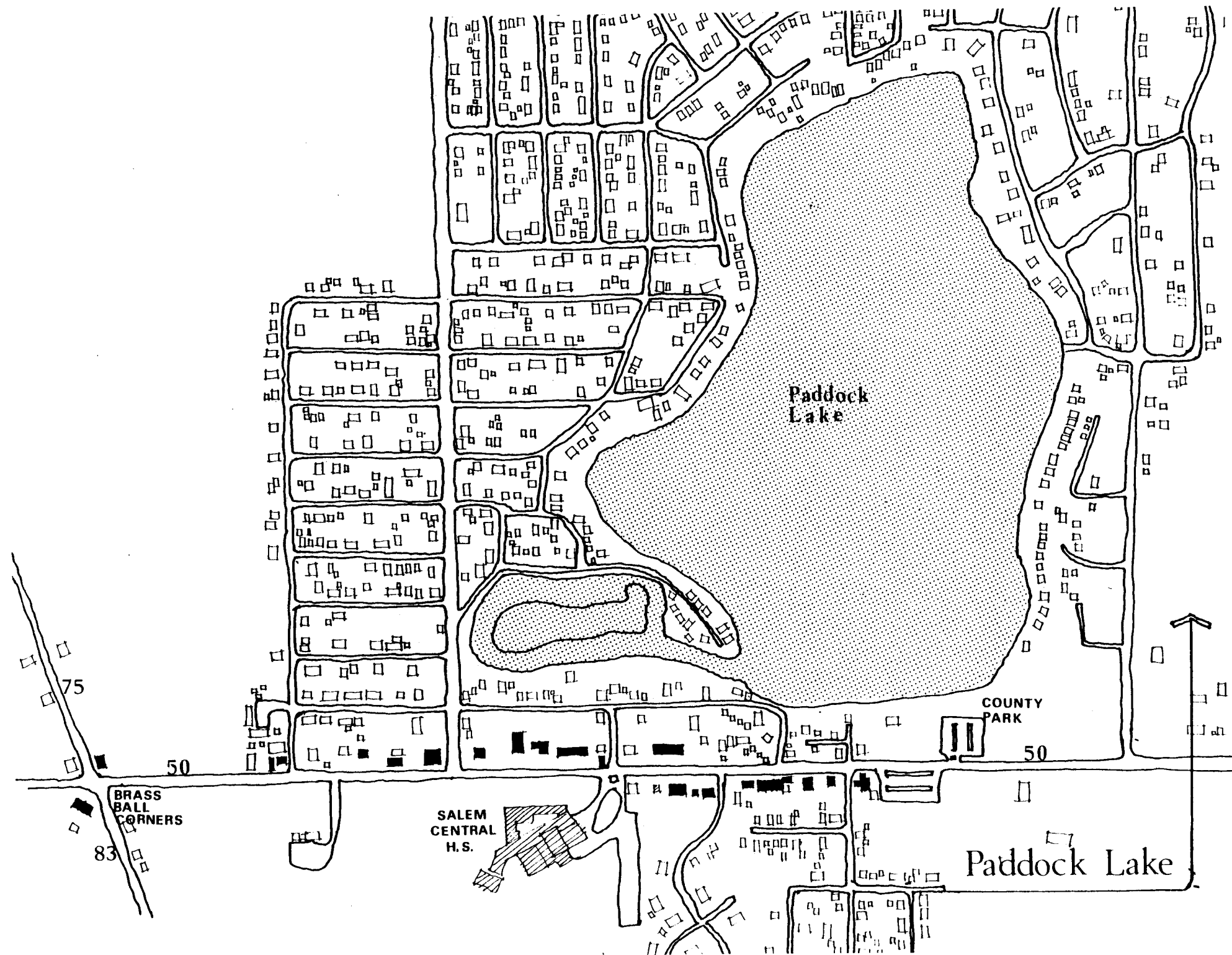
The three major roads coming into town delight with heavily wooded slopes, and glimpses of water. The views on the major road within the town, while tacky, yet have the trees and water to soften the unplanned and unzoned built environment.

Silver Lake has been designated as the most appropriate place for a library serving all of western Kenosha County by SEWRPC. It is the most cohesive community geographically and architecturally. People in Silver Lake could actually walk to a public library located in the downtown area. But so far Silver Lake has shown no interest in supporting the library, and would be more difficult to reach for most township residents since it is not located on a major highway.





Paddock Lake



Currently the most active area in the township, Paddock Lake has grown so quickly that the sprawl has been unorganized and unplanned.

Strip development along Route 50 includes the stores mentioned above plus a church and manse and Salem Central High School.

The older housing is in a heavily wooded area around the lake. Winding streets and dense foliage give even the least expensive housing a definite charm. The best of these homes are rustic and pleasant with a Hansel and Gretel quality which is well suited to this site. In the newer subdivisions the ranches and tri-levels have lost this identifying charm.

The connection between the strip development and the housing is not well developed. Since Route 50 is the major route between the expressway and Lake Geneva it is almost impossible to cross it on foot on weekends. This means that most residents drive to stores on the south side of the highway even when they are within walking distance.

SEWRPC has recommended that the Route 50 designation be moved to County K on the north edge of Paddock Lake to bypass this strip. If this occurs, Paddock Lake would have the opportunity to develop a real downtown on old 50. Unfortunately many merchants object to this plan, and new building on this strip is continuing the practice of putting huge parking areas between road and store, effectively isolating the shopping for anyone on foot.

Paddock Lake appears to be most active in terms of community groups, community support for social programs, etc. Paddock Lake Board is the only governing body which voted to support the library without having to call a referendum.





Character

Save the trees

Unlike many farm areas, southeastern Wisconsin farms usually contain untouched stands of trees. Frequently these are near the farmhouse, but they also occur often between fields or in mid-field. Since most of the farmhouses do not have fireplaces, the reason for leaving trees on valuable farmland appears to either be aesthetic or ecological.

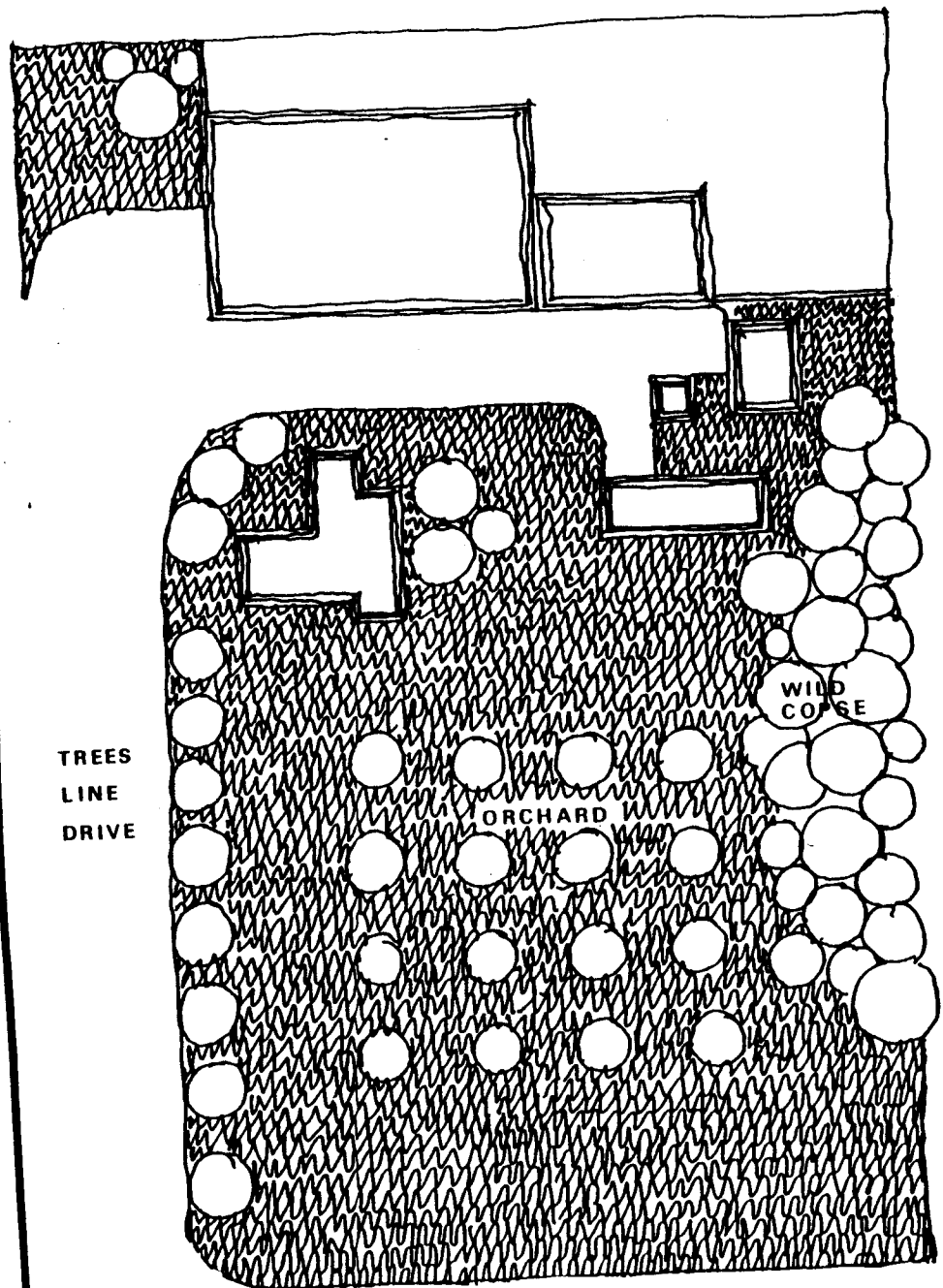
In recreational areas the love of trees is fanatical. As one proud owner of an acre of forest said when questioned about his refusal to cut even dead trees out, "It took decades for them to grow so big, how can I presume to cut one?" (He was later persuaded the live trees would benefit if he took out the dead ones.) Love of trees has been translated into economics. Wooded land carries a much higher price tag than bare land.

Orchards in the front yard

In southeastern Wisconsin, many farms and farmettes have orchards in the front yard. This may be practical - to discourage pilfering - or it may be aesthetic - to act as a shield between house and road. The regular planting, however, does not seem to be done for effect.

Farmyards shielded (somewhat)

In common with farms in other cold climates, the farm buildings are built to make a sheltered environment - close together to form a rough courtyard. But no matter which way the farm is situated, the house is always facing the road, whether this provides it the best shelter or not.



Front porch-Back deck

Most older houses have a front porch screened or open. This is as true for country houses as it is for houses in towns and neighborhoods. Few newer homes have more than a concrete step in front, but often have a deck or patio in back.

Steep pitch or Shallow

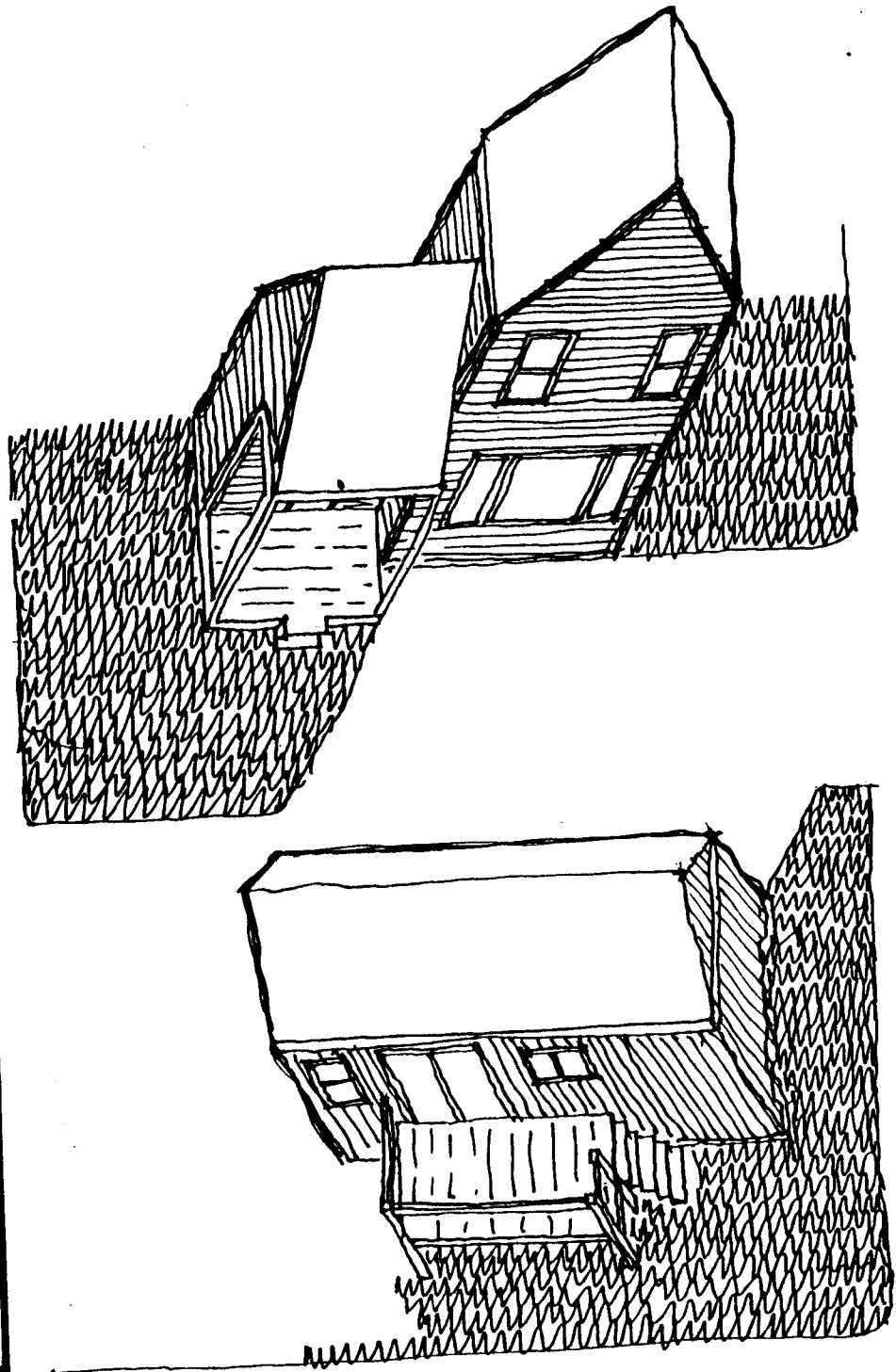
Very few homes in this area have flat or almost flat roofs. Few newer homes have the steep pitch (45 degrees or more) found in almost all older homes.

Horizontal - Vertical divide

Very few houses in Salem Township have more than a "show strip" of masonry on the front. The choices are wood or aluminum/vinyl. Most are horizontal beveled siding. A few horrors have brick or stone and vertical stained wood on the front and horizontal aluminum on the other three sides.

Major window faces the street

Almost invariably the living room window faces the street. This is true even for most lakefront homes with magnificent views to the rear. Most kitchen and family room windows face the rear.

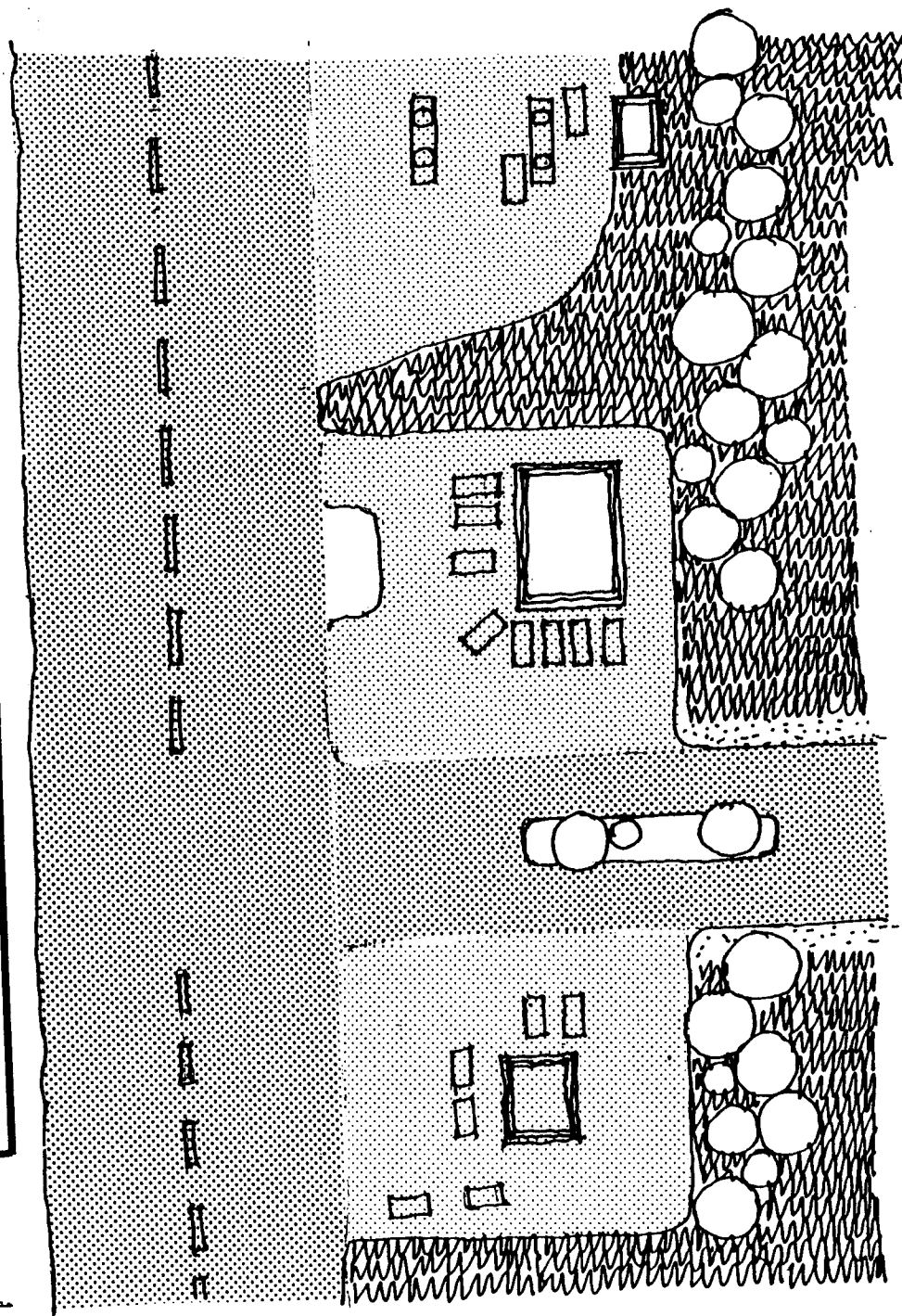


Shop by car

Shown is a typical shopping situation. Stores are set back from the highway and isolated from each other by large parking areas. Most residents must drive to reach shopping and the result is this car convenience set-up. Even walking from store to store along the strip is uninviting and probably hazardous.

There are areas where more than two or three stores are grouped together with either sidewalks or quieter roads, e.g. Silver Lake. Salem and Wilmot have bars and antique shops grouped, but no foodstores, drugstores, etc. that attract most business. The strip of Route 50 through Paddock Lake is definitely the busiest shopping area in the township and it is the example shown here.

There are no sidewalks and residents who walk or ride bikes must dodge traffic.





1

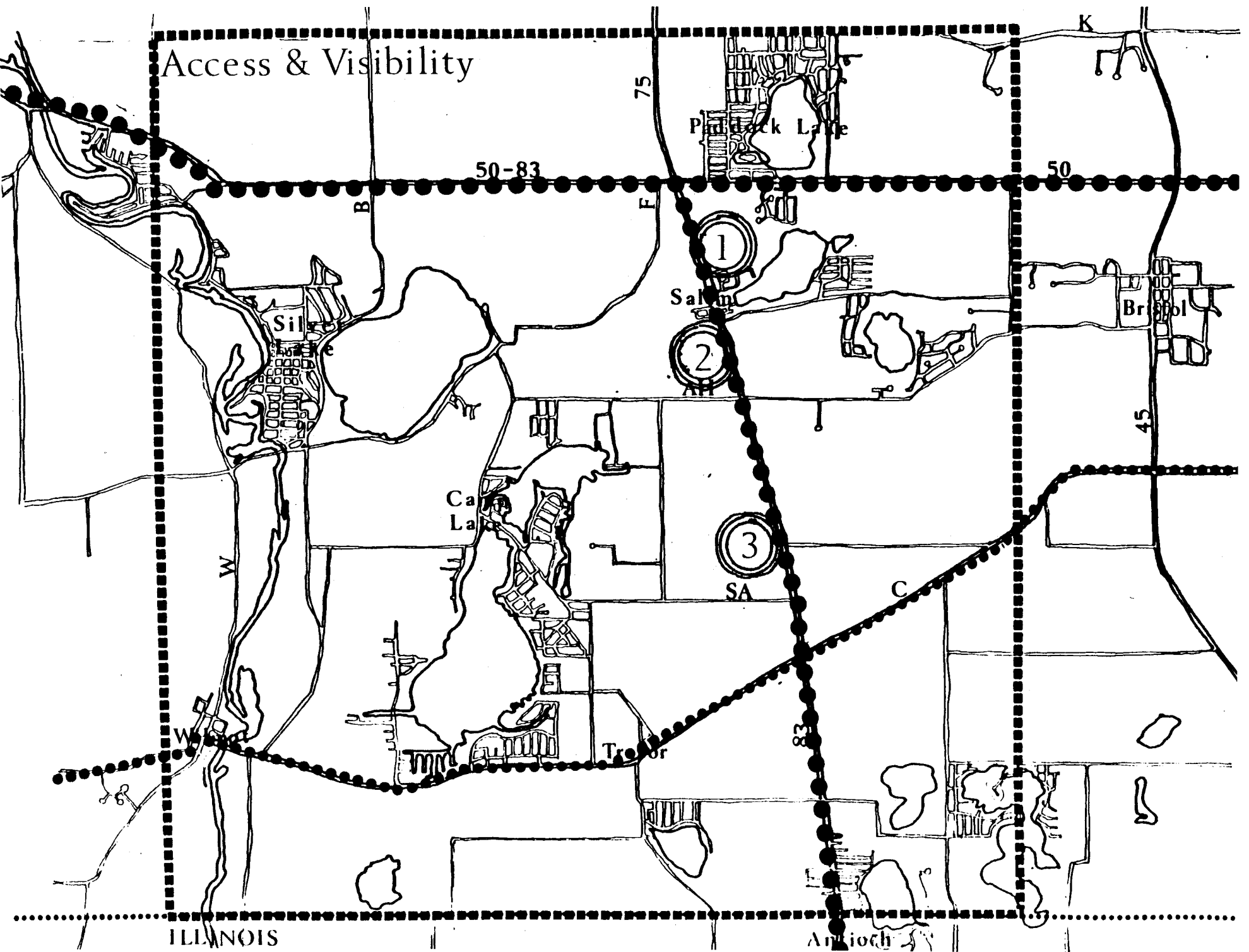
3

2



Possible Sites

Access & Visibility



SITE CRITERIA:

From Section I, the chapter on Location provides the following criteria:

Library must be highly visible, be where people must see it regularly.

Library must be easily accessible from all preferred modes of transport.

Library site must provide parking appropriate to the number of people expected to drive to the library.

Library site must have room for expansion of the library in a preplanned, controlled way.

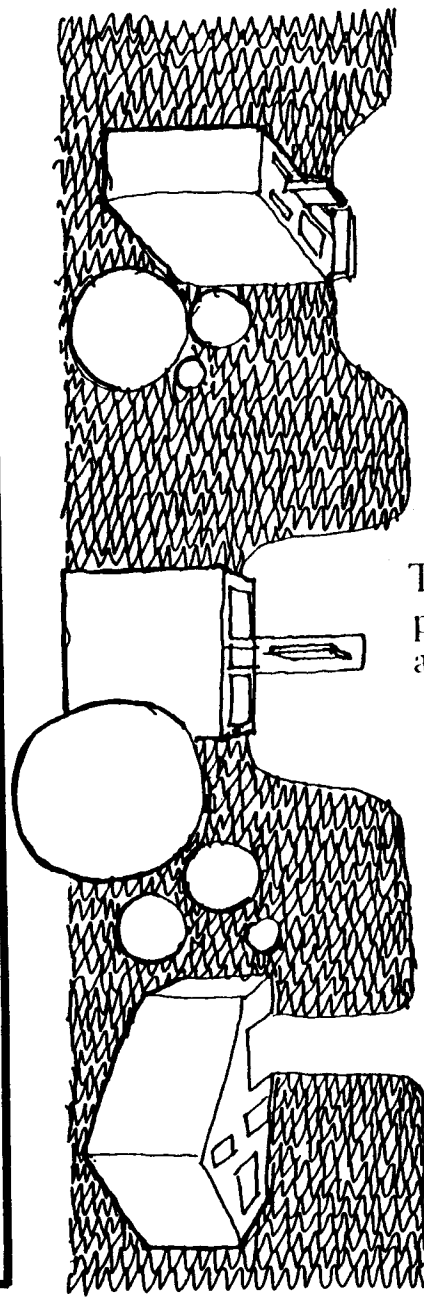
Library site should be where the largest number of patrons can walk or bike to it. (If appropriate).

From Section II, we have the following information about the potential patrons in Salem Township:

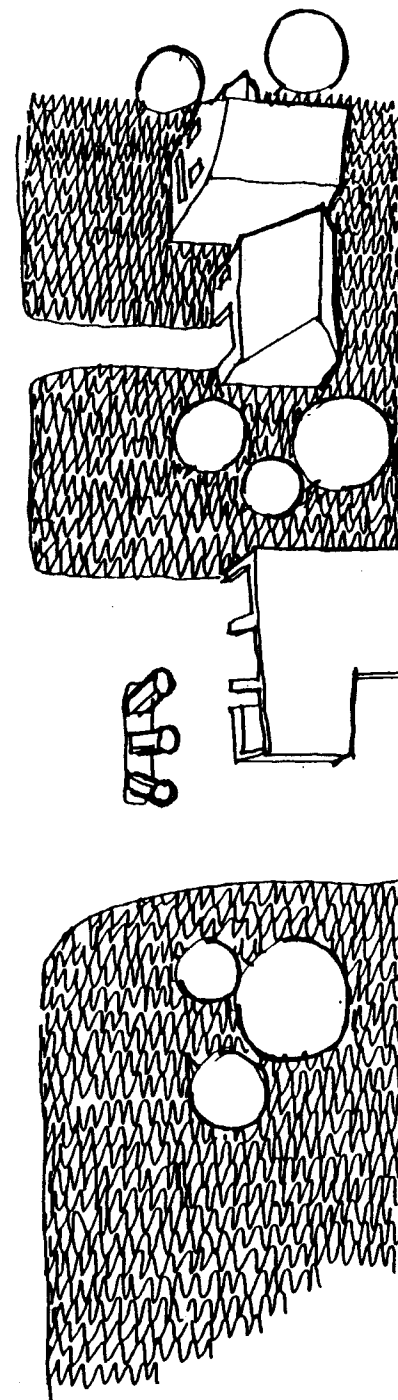
Most people use cars to get to all services, stores, work, etc.

The busiest roads are Routes 50 and 83. The most used shopping district is on 50 in Paddock Lake.

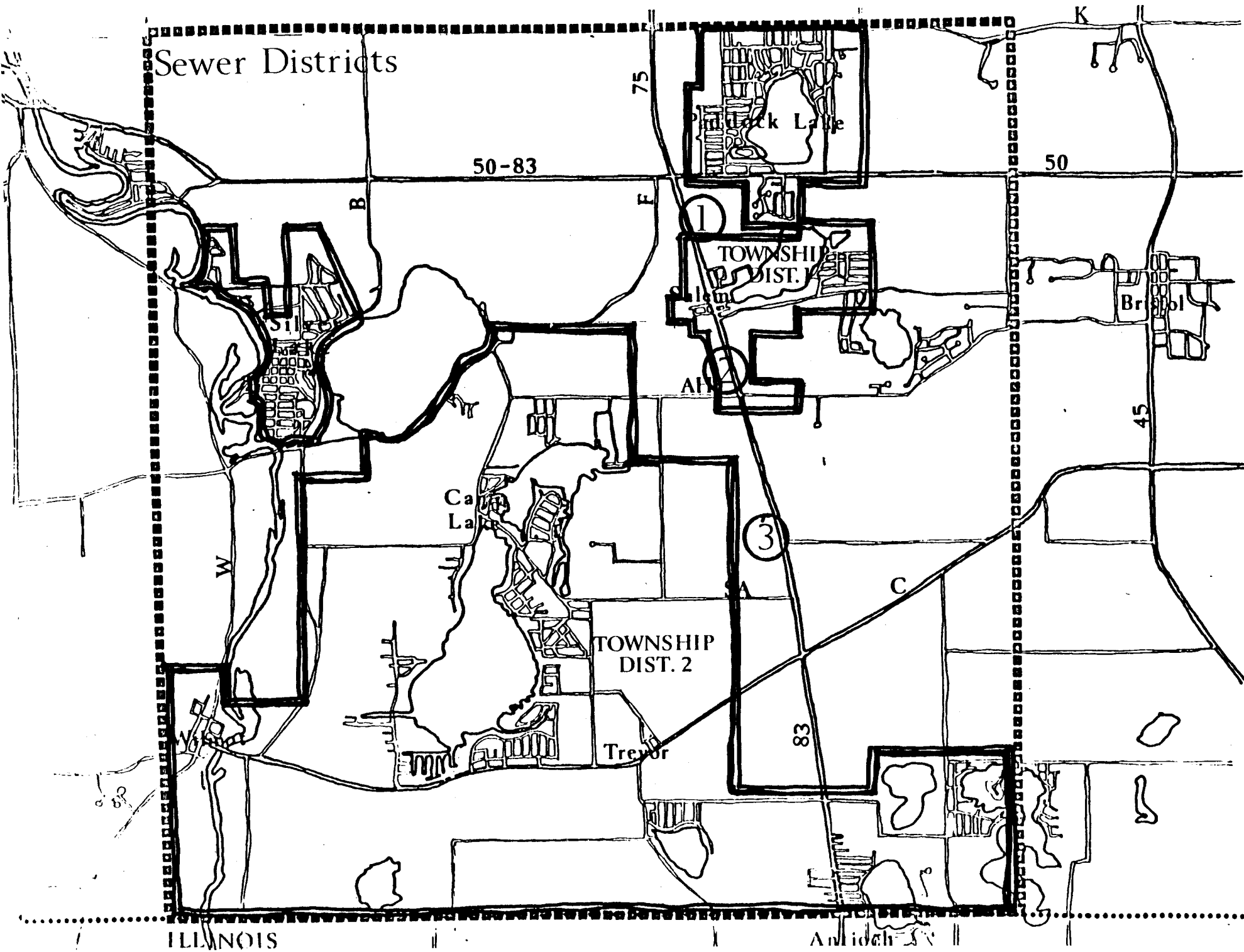
The roads act as landmarks to the people of Salem Township.



Township is planned for access by car



Sewer Districts



The natural environment is the most beautiful part of Salem Twnshp.

Sewer and septic disposal are big issues in Salem Township.

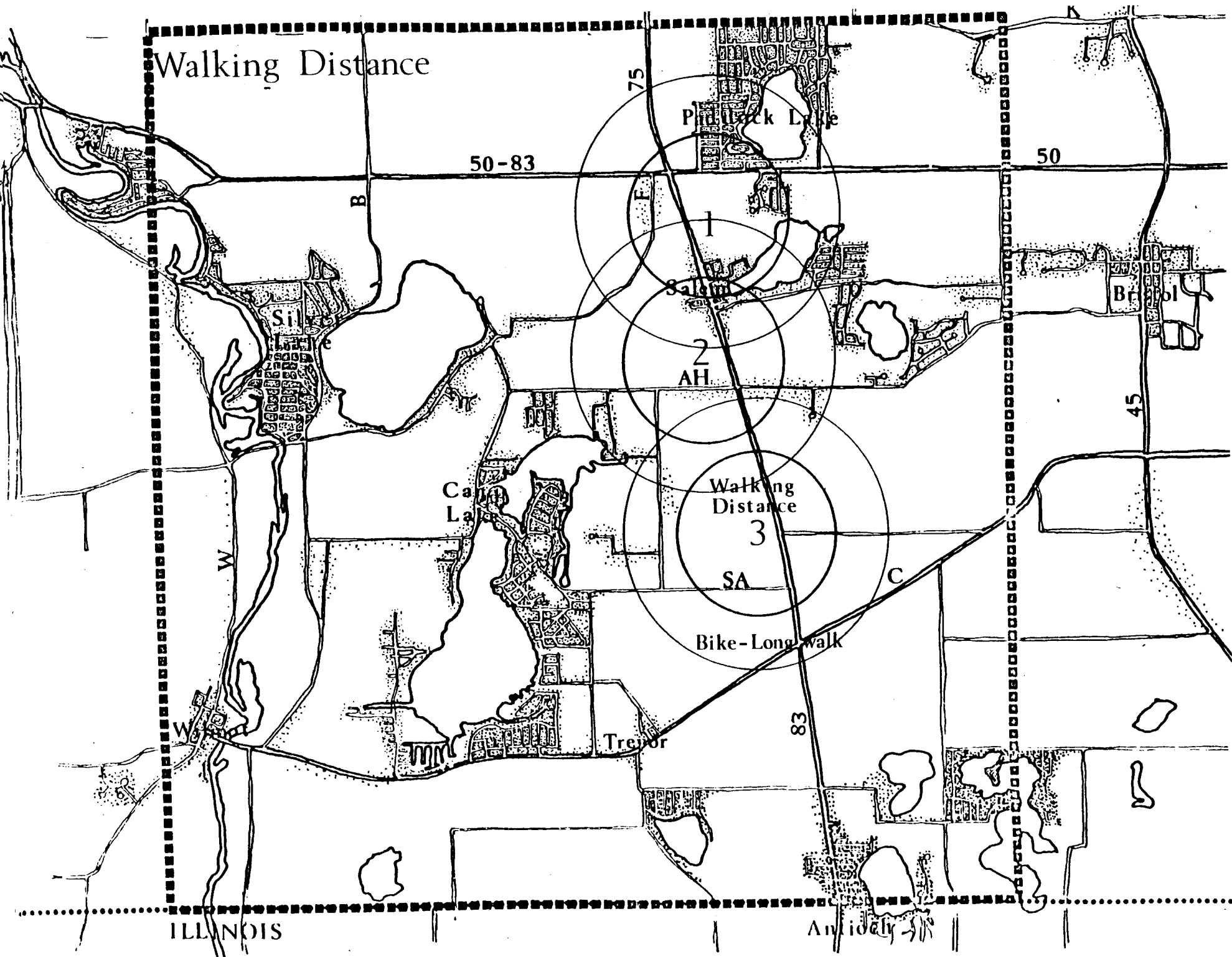
Because of primitive drainage patterns, soil conditions are a question.

Thirdly, a hidden agenda: the library has very little money available for site purchase and building. If at all possible, the site selected should be on land which is already publicly owned. If other requirements can be met by land which is in the public domain, this would be ideal.

PUTTING IT TOGETHER:

Since most residents use cars, and traveling through the environment is as important as any particular place in the environment, the location criteria for visibility can be met by a site which is on one of the two busiest roads in the township. This also satisfies the accessibility requirement.

Any site which will provide at least 1 acre of ground usable for building and parking will meet the requirements for parking. Having available 2-3 acres would be preferable for satisfying the expansion requirement.



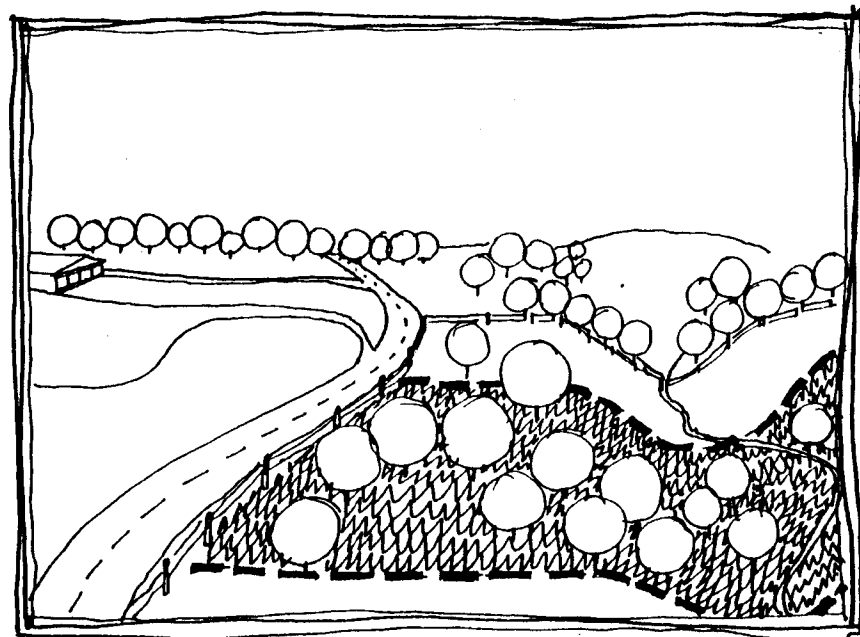
Sewer/septic conditions and soil conditions are very important to architects and contractors, but not important to library patrons. Therefore, these will be used as eliminators of possible sites, not controlling factors.

Since most people cannot walk to much of anything in Salem Township - stores, schools, churches, services, etc., walking distance for large numbers of people will again be used as a site preference factor rather than a determiner.

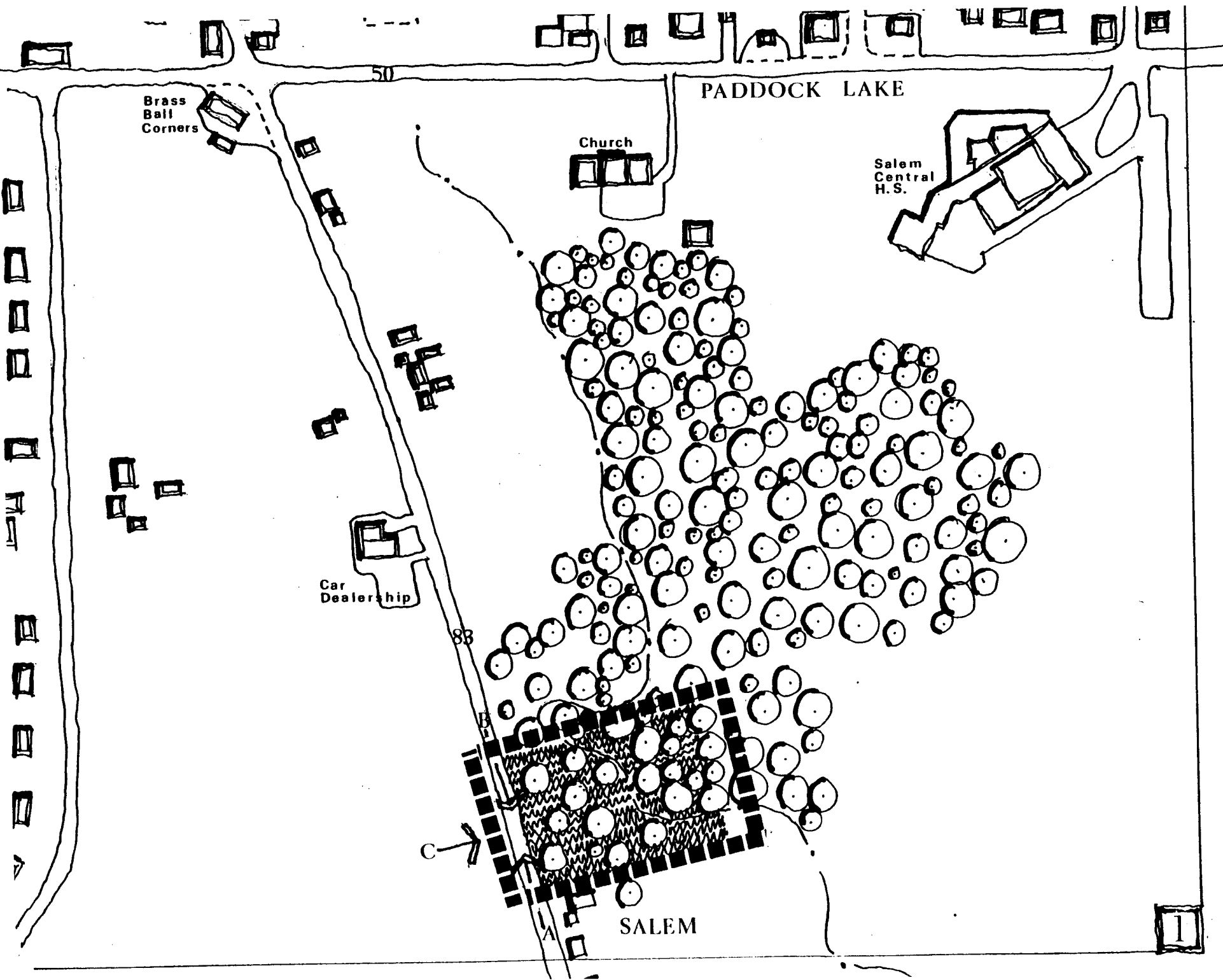
POSSIBLE SITES:

There are three sites which meet the preliminary criteria outlined above. They are all on a major route (Route 83 in this case), they are all easily accessible to the people of Salem Township, they all provide at least 2 acres of usable ground, and they all can meet sewer/septic requirements in some way. All have areas of soil in either the Morley or Markham group which should provide reasonable bearing (these are the most prevalent soils in the already built areas.)

These three sites will be described in more detail and a selection will be made of one of them. All three are now publicly owned land.



Site 1



Located closest to the busiest intersection in the township, and closest to the busiest business district in the township, this site was recently given to the Salem Central High School District. It adjoins the high school site on the east. It is possible then, that a pathway could be created through the high school property to a library built on this site, allowing the children of Paddock Lake, the town with the highest population (and the largest concentration of children) in the township, to walk safely to the library. It may also be possible for a pathway from the town of Salem to reach this site without having to use the highway verge.

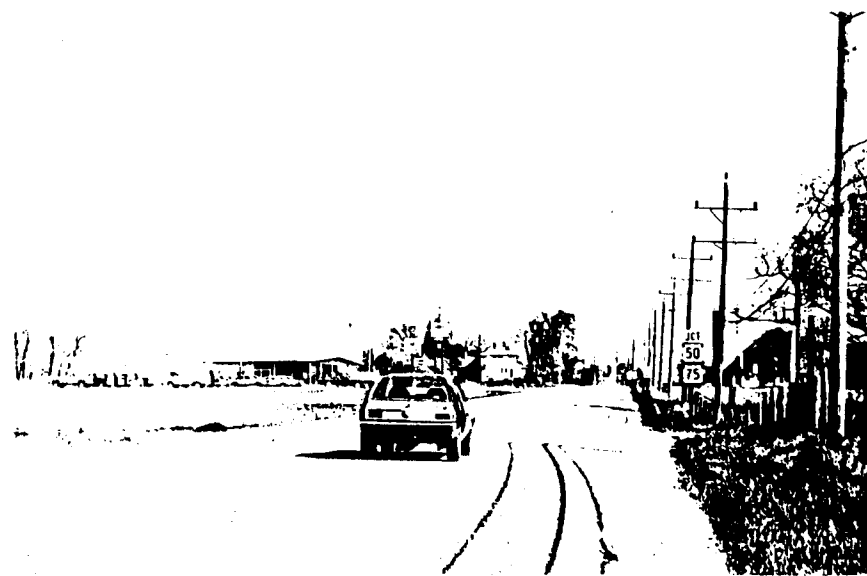
Besides the two town commercial districts, Paddock Lake and Salem, there is a car dealer across the street and residential areas near the site are fairly dense. The rest of the surround is farm land.

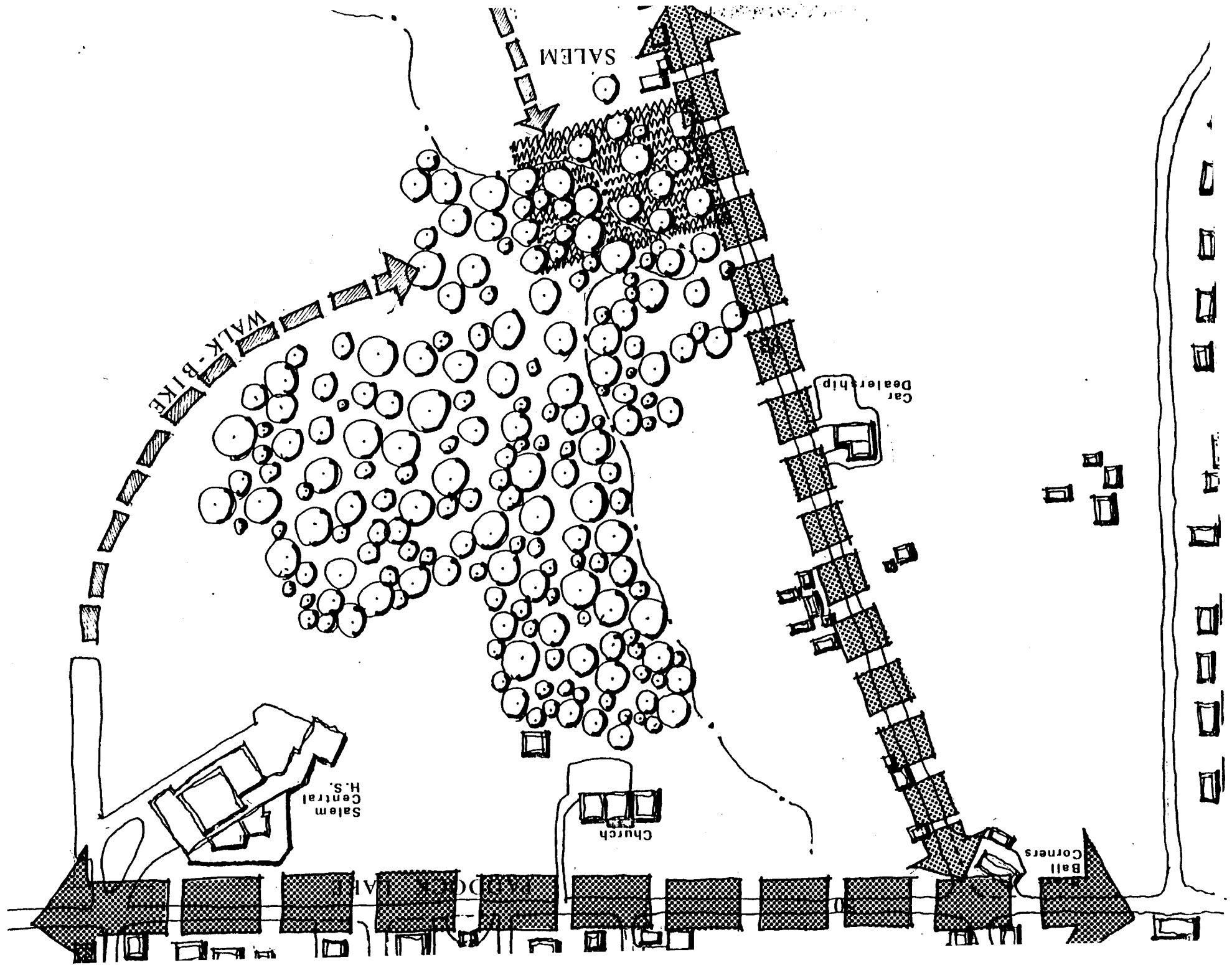
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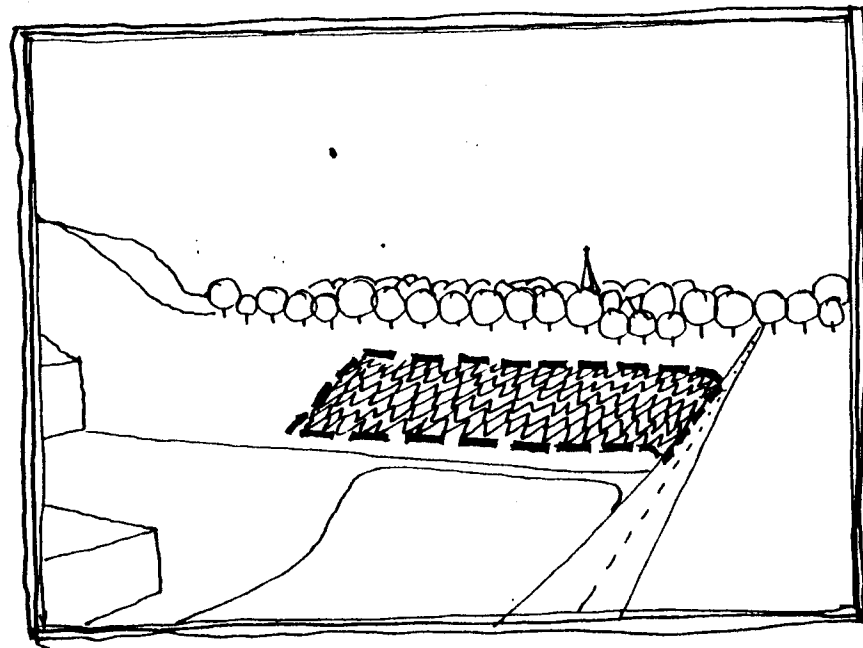


A

B



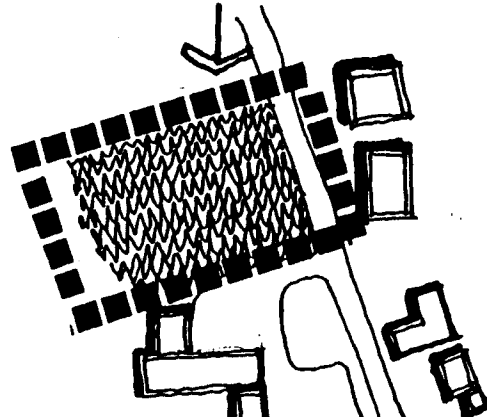




Site 2

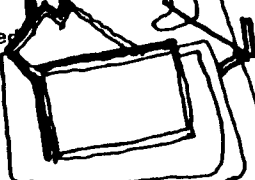
SALEM

A

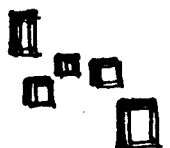


Salem Consolidated
Grade School

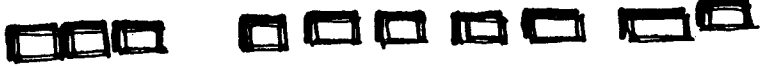
B



Farm Implement
Dealer



AH



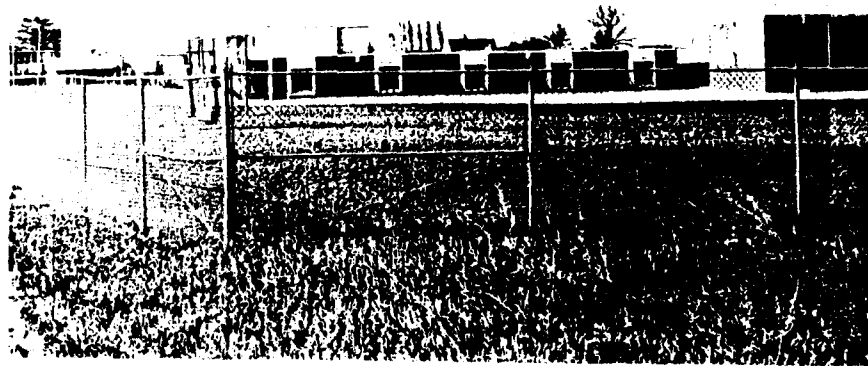
83



2

This site is currently a ball diamond for Salem Consolidated Grade School. The library is currently located in two rooms in the grade school, and people who use the library are used to coming to this site. The library was begun as part of the school district and only recently passed a referendum to form a joint library district between Salem Township and Paddock Lake. There may be something of a reluctance for people from the Trevor and Wilmot grade school districts to come to this site. Some have expressed a feeling that they are somehow trespassing by entering another grade school than their own.

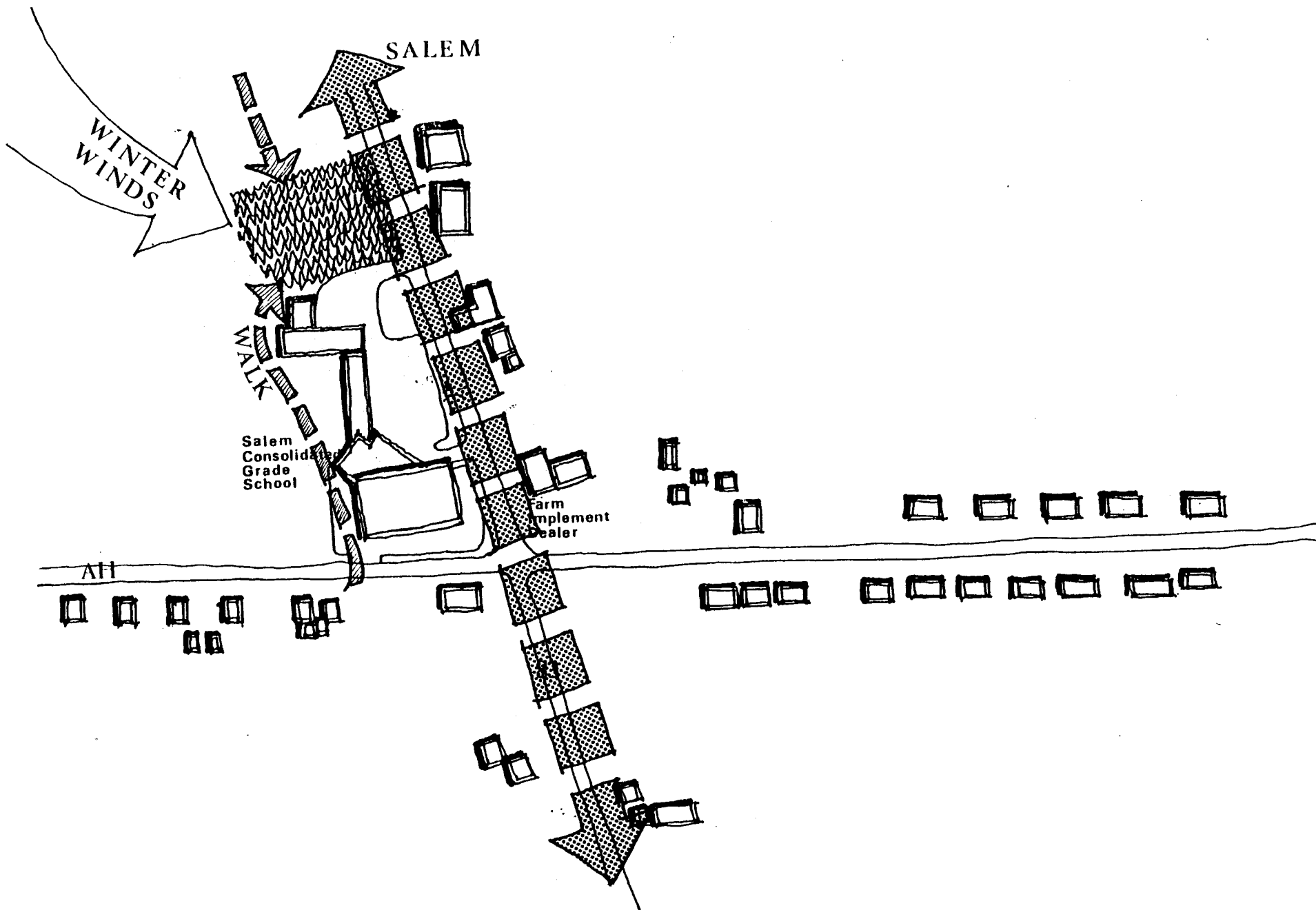
All children are bussed to Salem Grade School even though some live in walking distance. Although this site is more central than the first one geographically, it probably isn't more central for users. Many of the people living around the lakes are older retired people who have yet to be convinced, as a group, that the library is for them too. The library hopes to do this eventually. Perhaps the association with the grade school has confirmed the opinion many older people have expressed, that the library is nice "for the children."

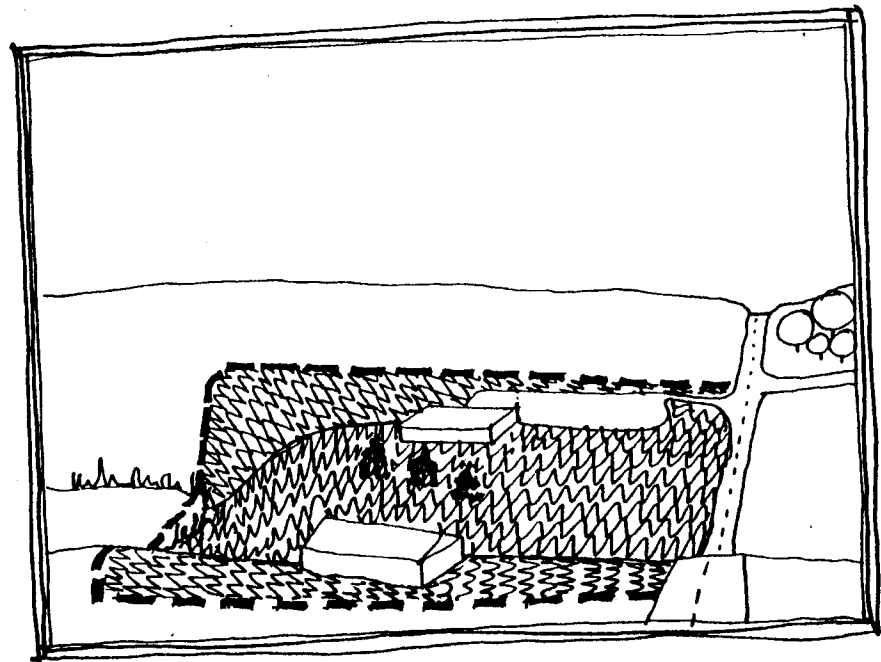


A

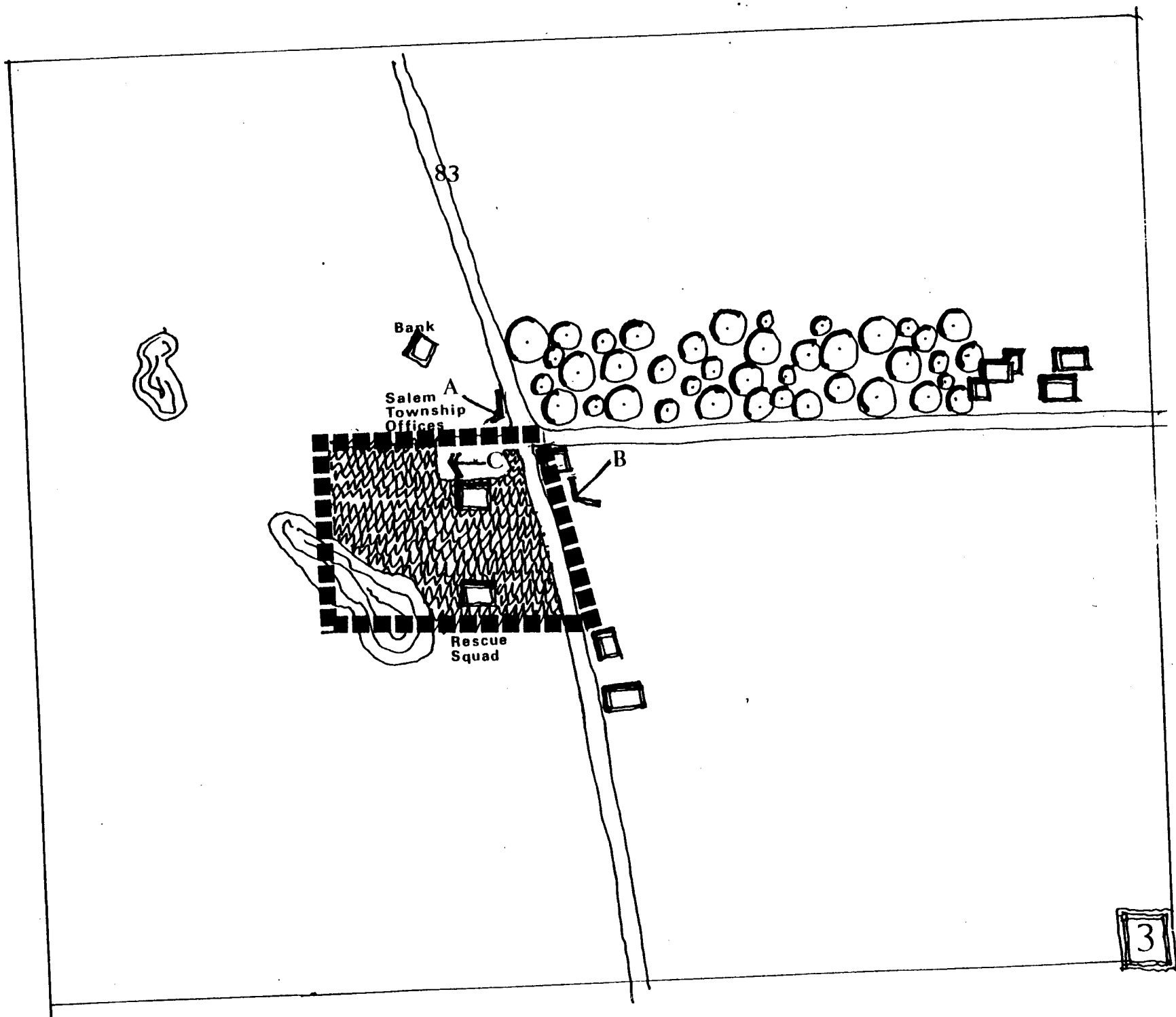
B







Site 3



The township offices and the township rescue squad are currently located on this 12 acre site. They are rather isolated from any residential areas, but are passed regularly by hundreds of cars each day. Plans are forming now to consolidate all township services on this site. This will include fire protection, police dispatch, etc. There was a recommendation to install tennis courts on this site as well, but no enthusiasm is evident in residents or township board. This use does seem a bit strange

Having all of these services on this site would produce a certain amount of activity each day. But since most services do not require people to come often, most of the people on the site would likely be employees.

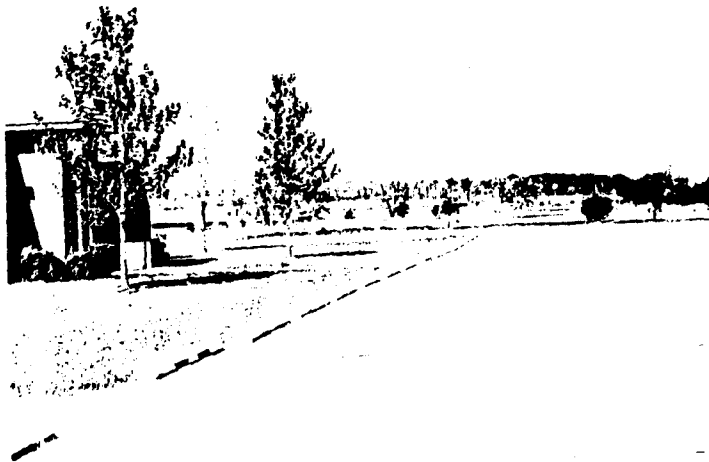
One plus would be the fact that the library could easily communicate with the governing bodies of the township and receive information to pass along to patrons easily. This, however, does not seem enough of a reason to choose this site.

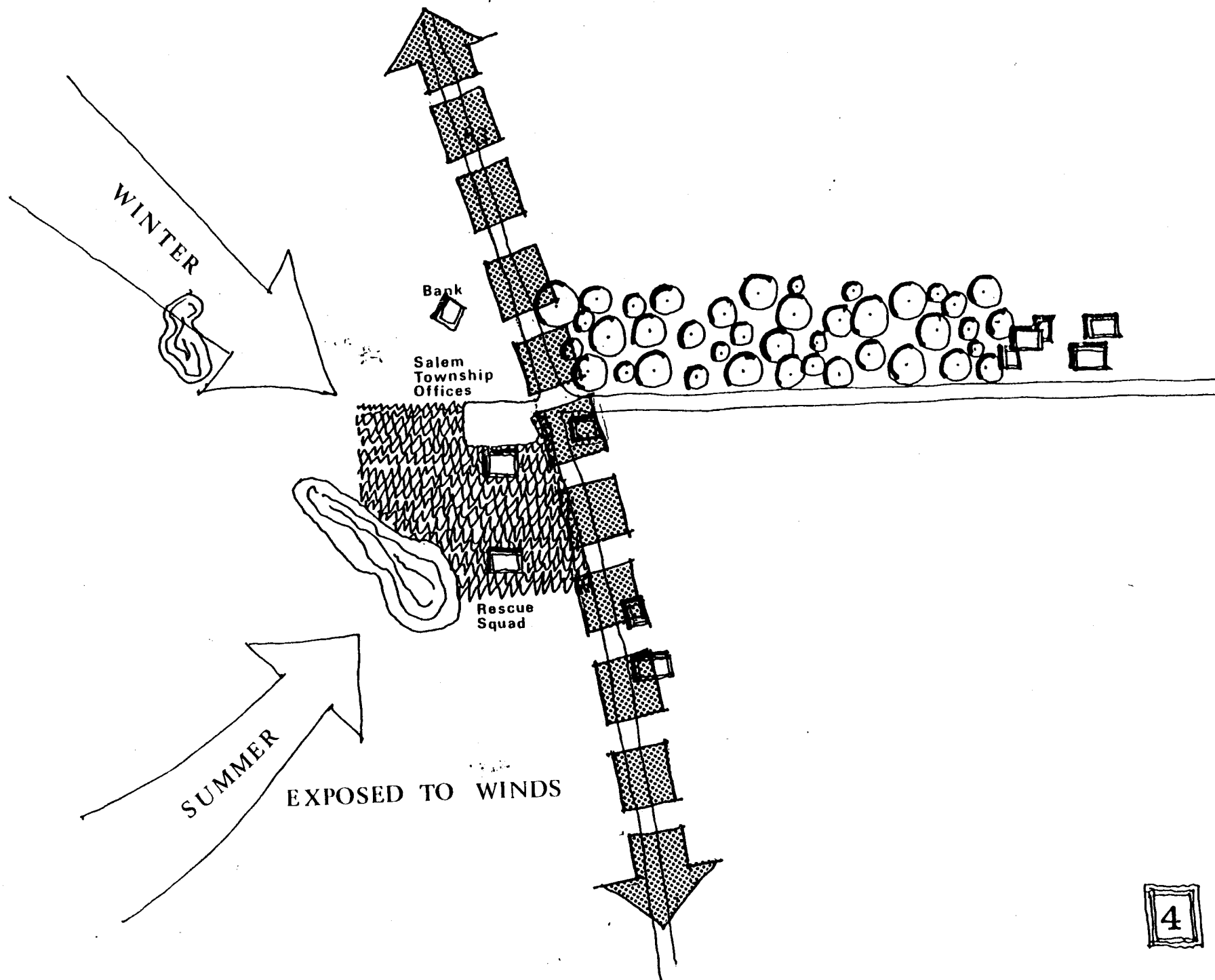


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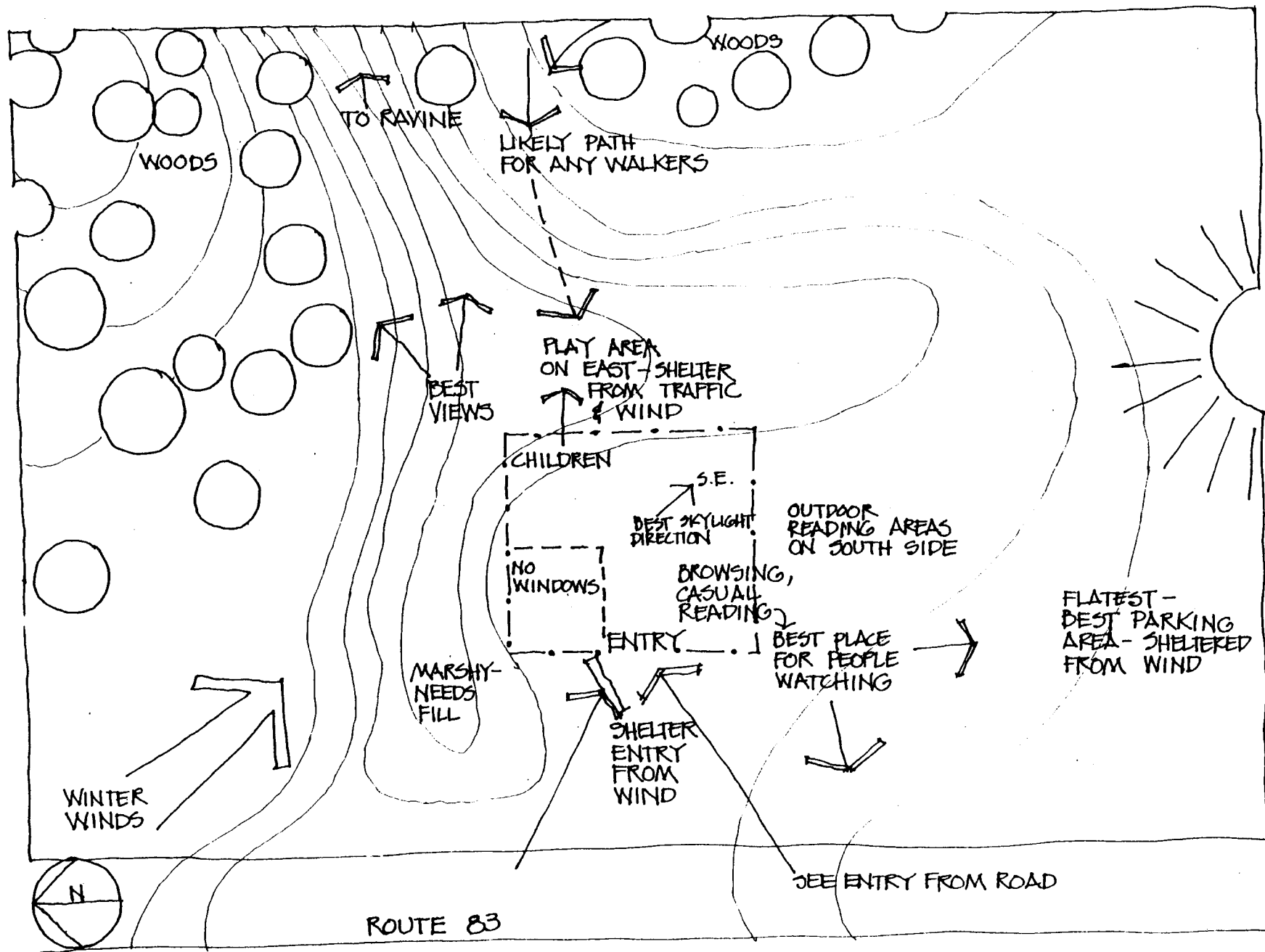
B

C





Site 1 Selected



POPULATION

1979

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Salem Township | 6849 |
| Paddock Lake | 2217 |
| Library District | |
| TOTAL | 9066 |

2001 Projection

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Salem Township (entire) | 13,500 |
|-------------------------|--------|

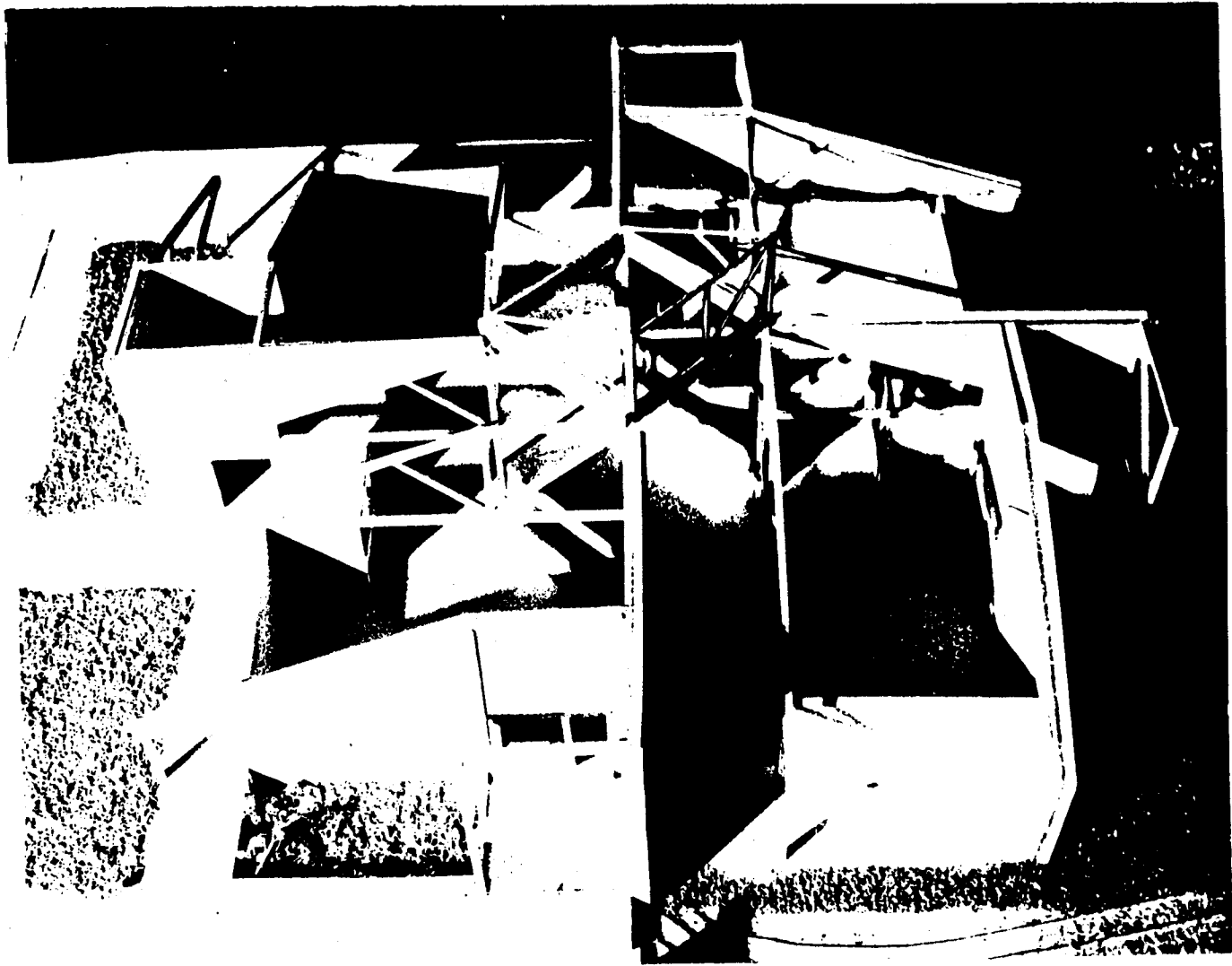
COLLECTION

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Current | 10,000 |
| Projected | 27,000 |

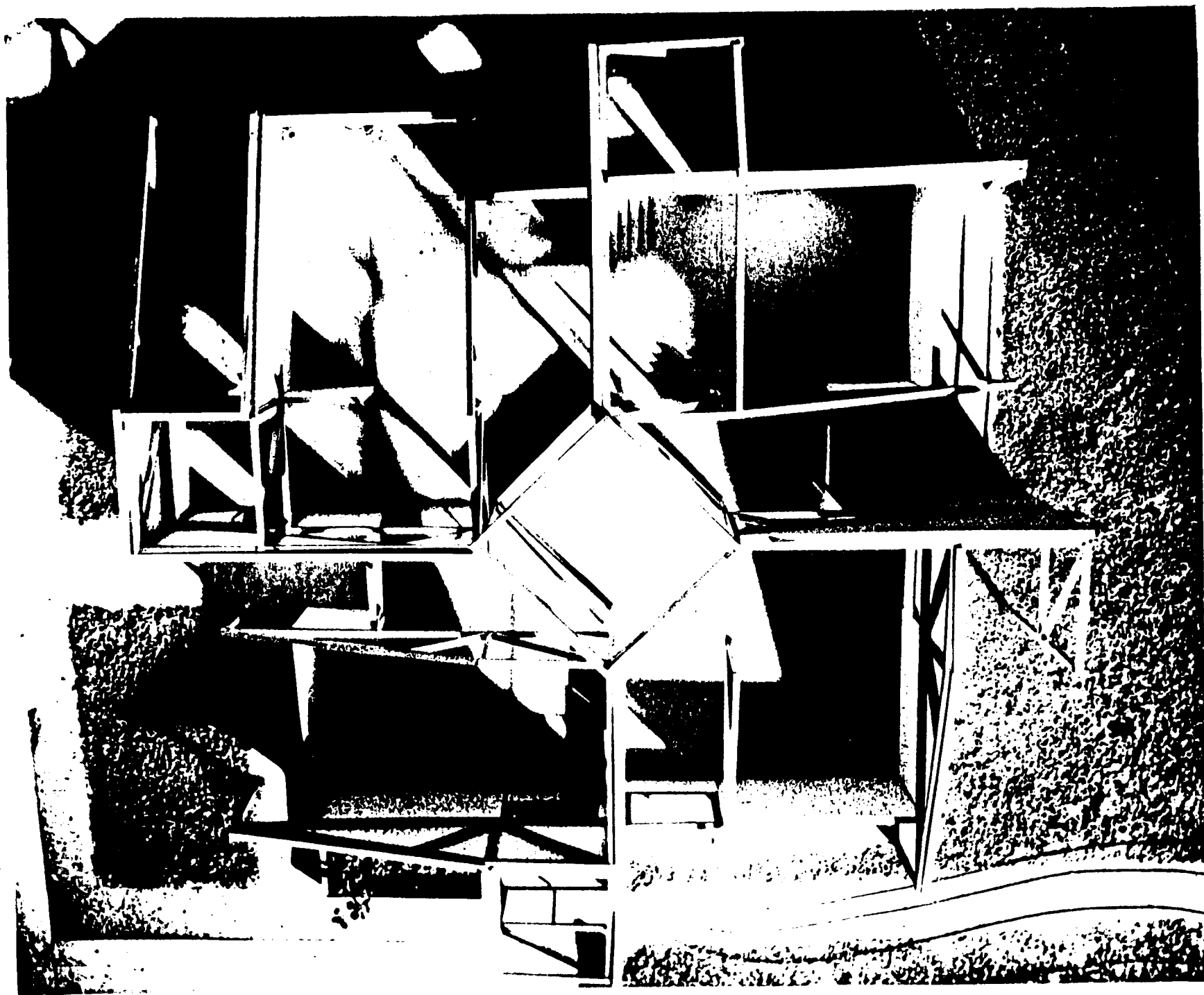
BUILDING

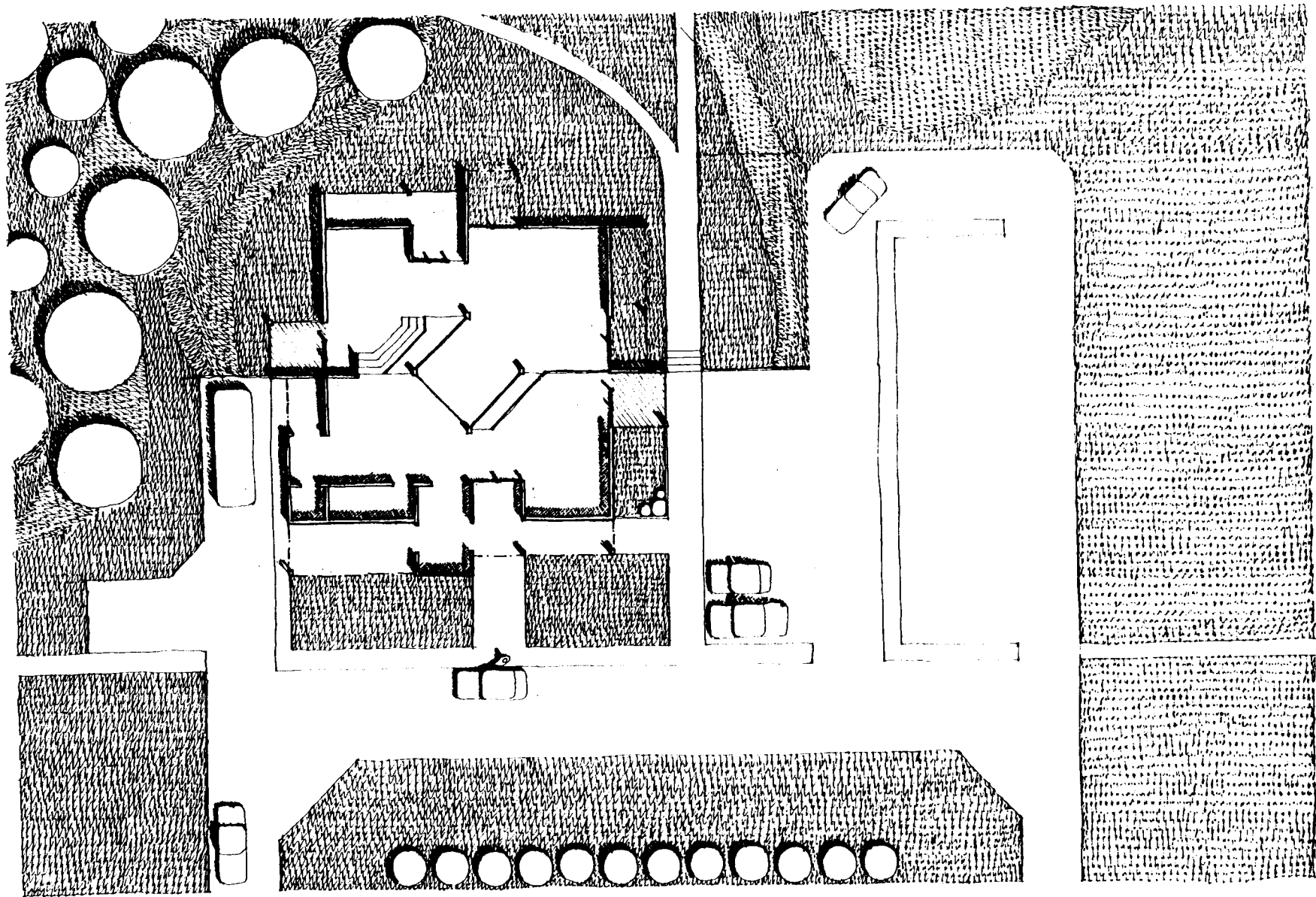
| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Core (in square feet) | 4048 |
| Each addition | 1024 |

Data

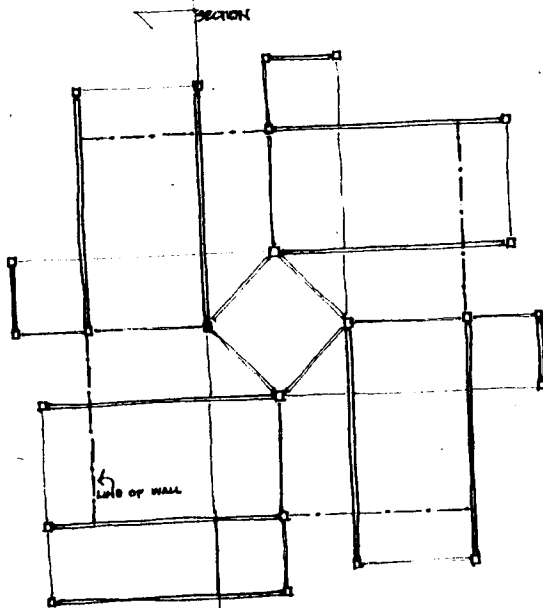


DESIGN FOR
THE COMMUNITY LIBRARY

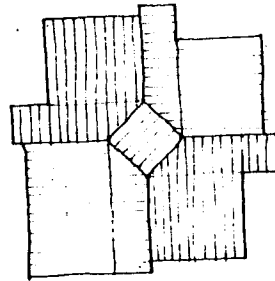




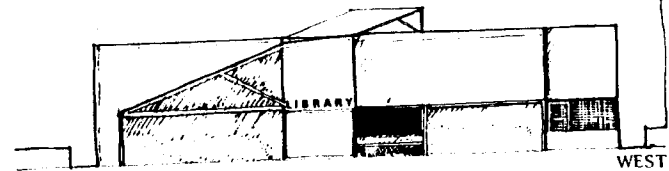
SITE



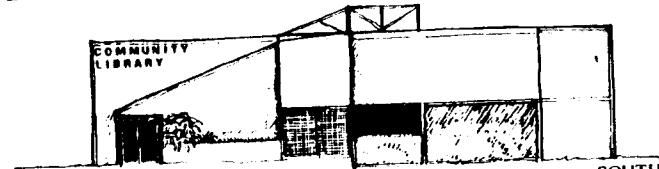
FRAMING - Steel Trusses



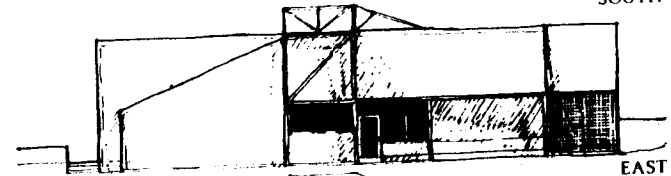
ROOF - Standing Seam



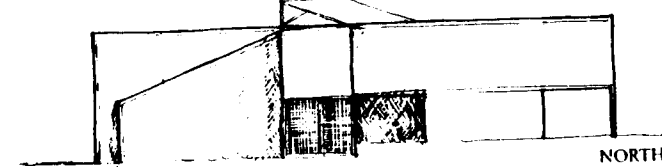
WEST



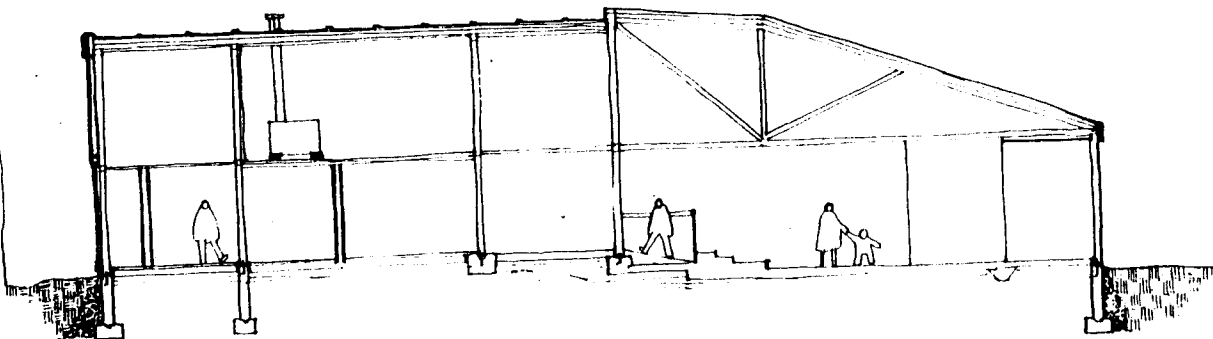
SOUTH



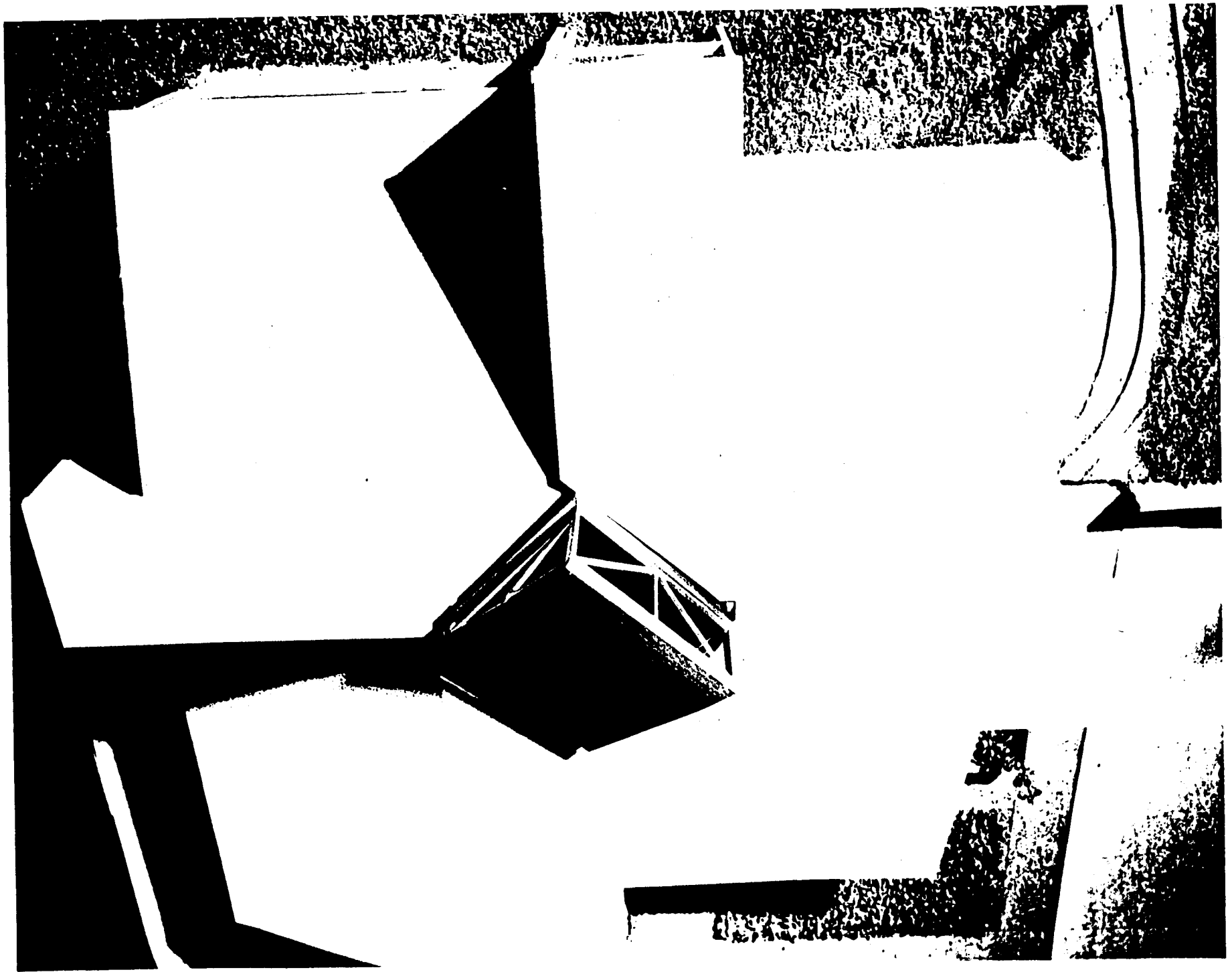
EAST

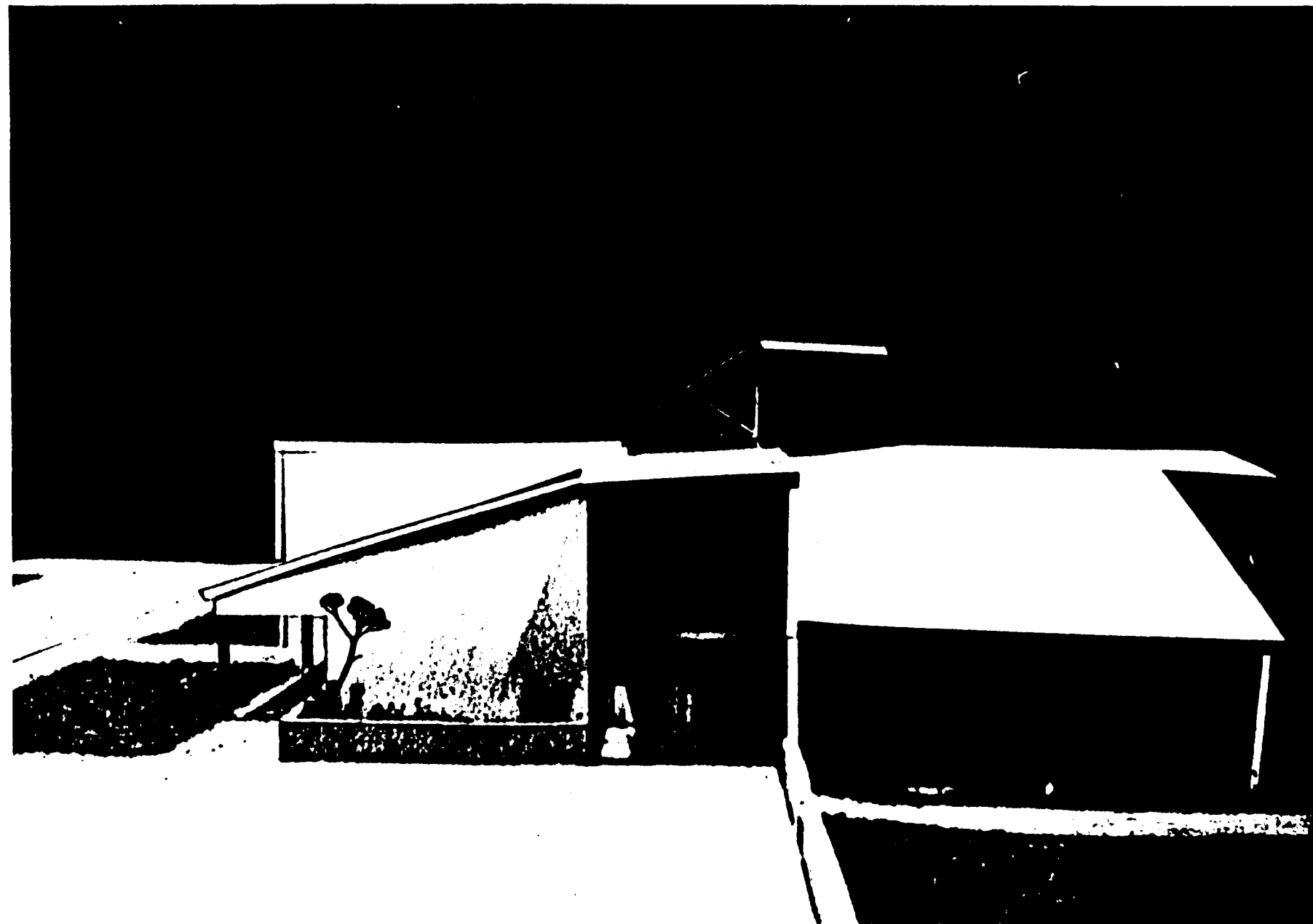


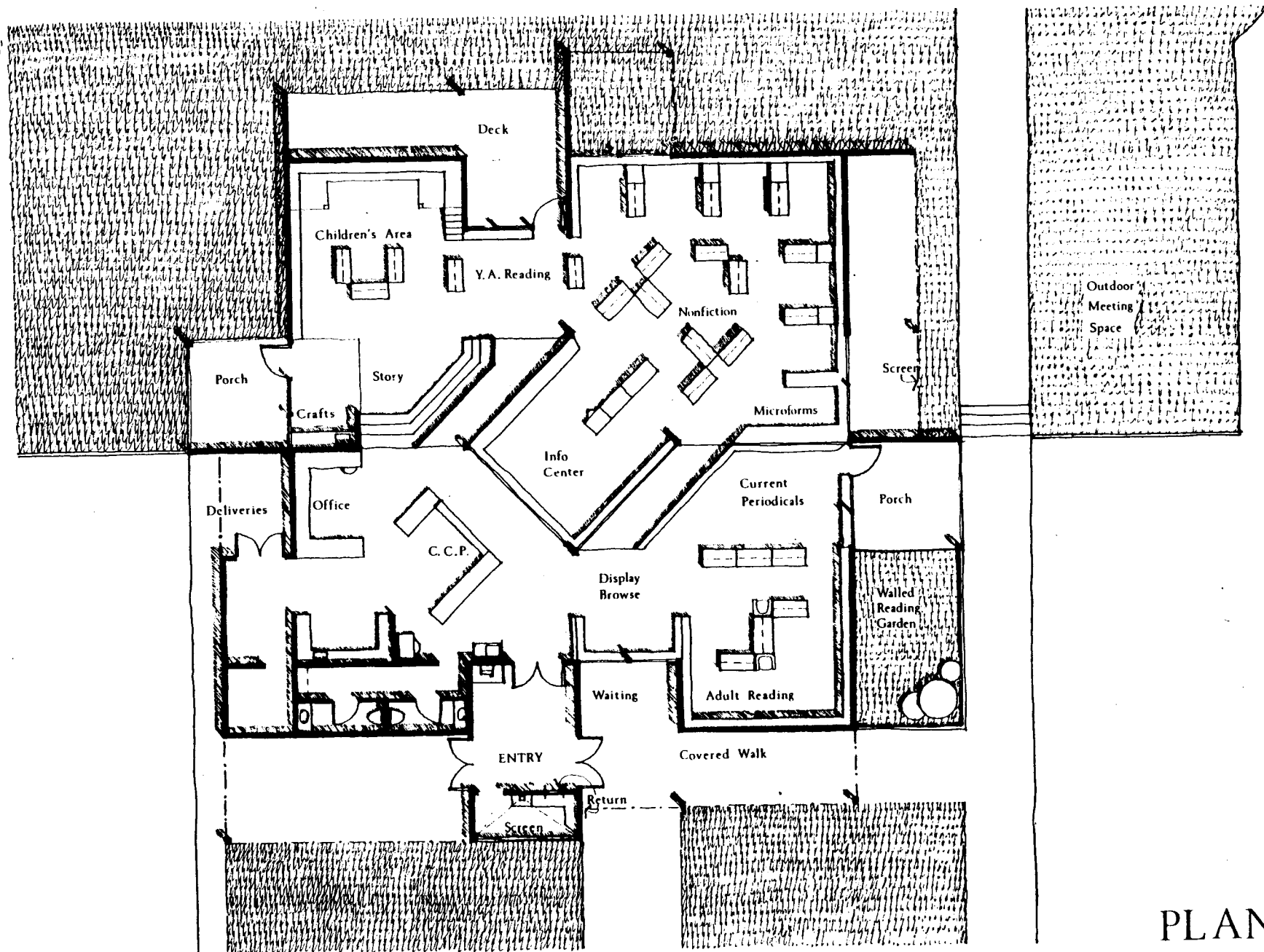
NORTH



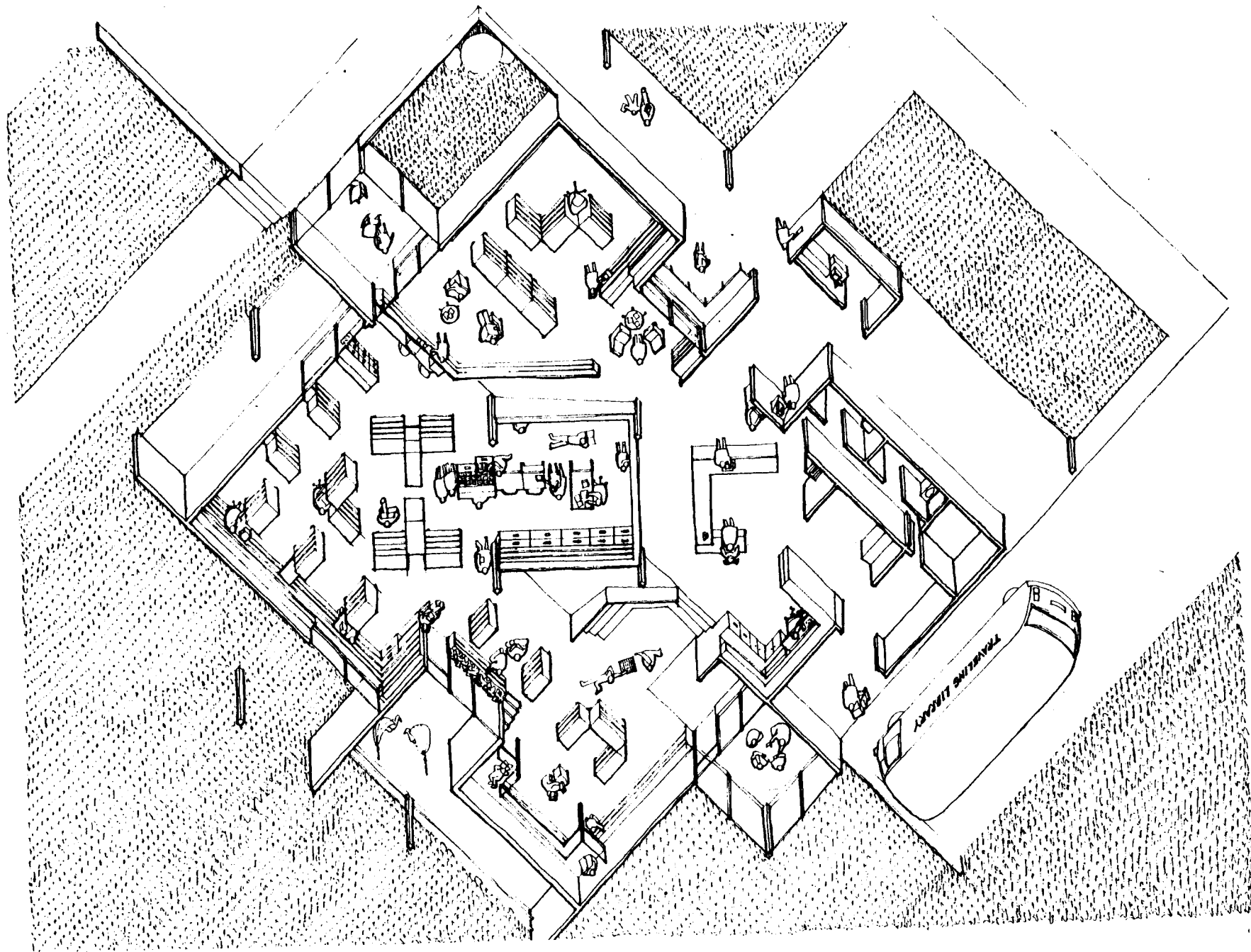
SECTION

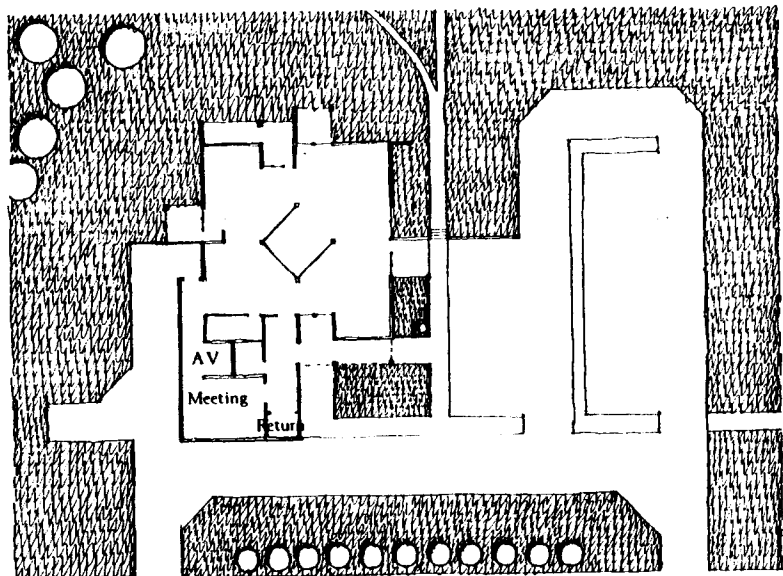




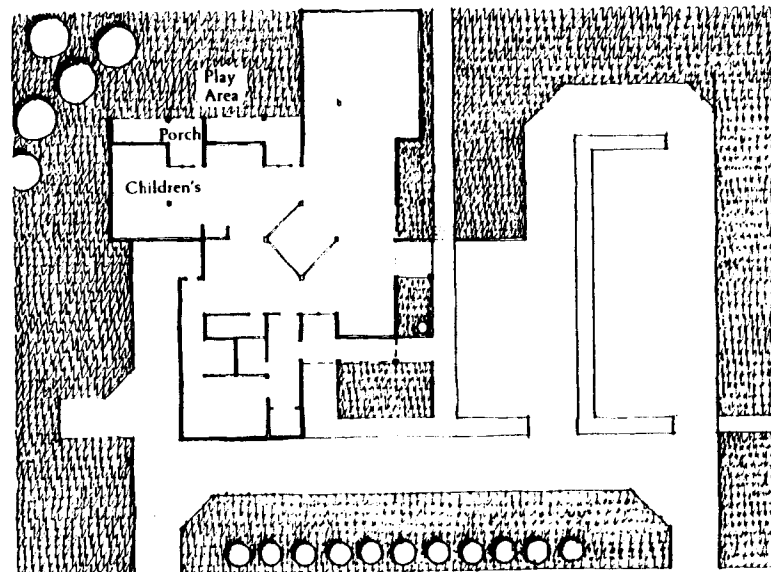


PLAN

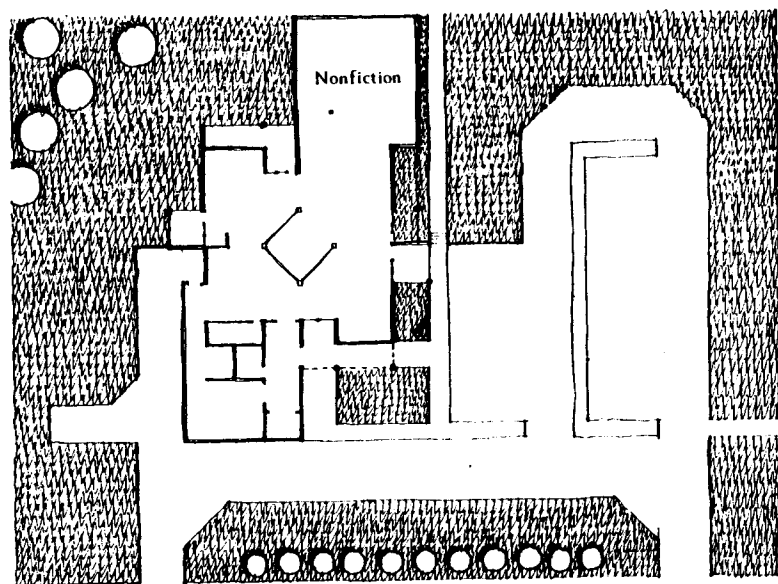




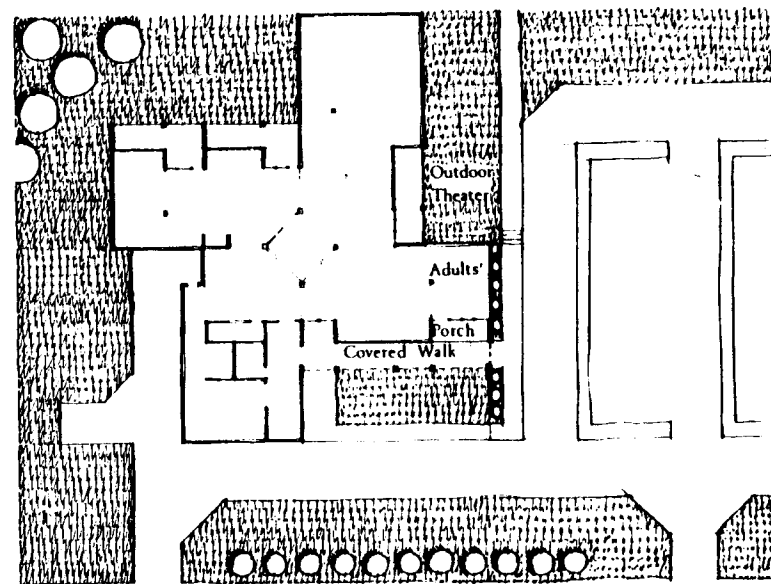
FIRST ADDITION



THIRD



SECOND



FOURTH

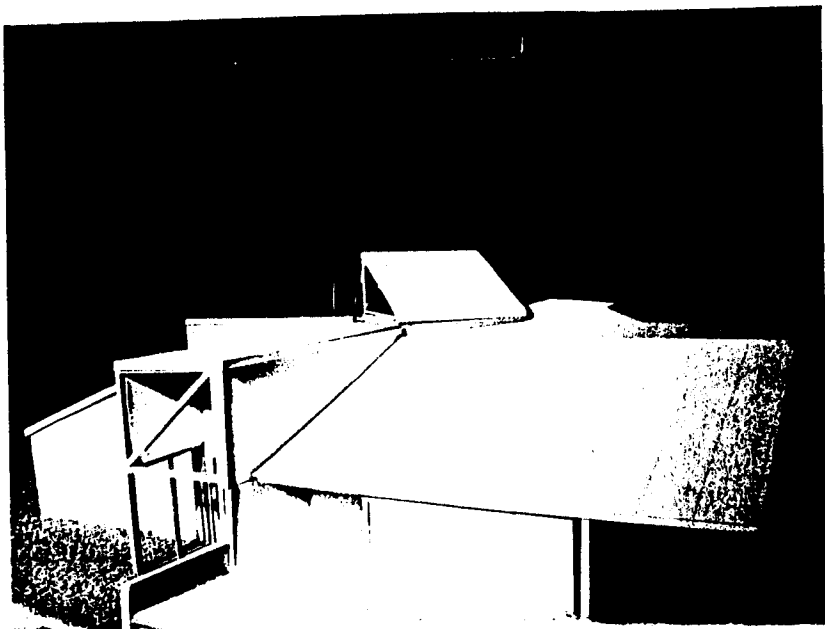
FUTURE PLANNING

-
- 1 Info Center
 - 2 Staff
 - 3 Children's
 - 4 Nonfiction
 - 5 Adult

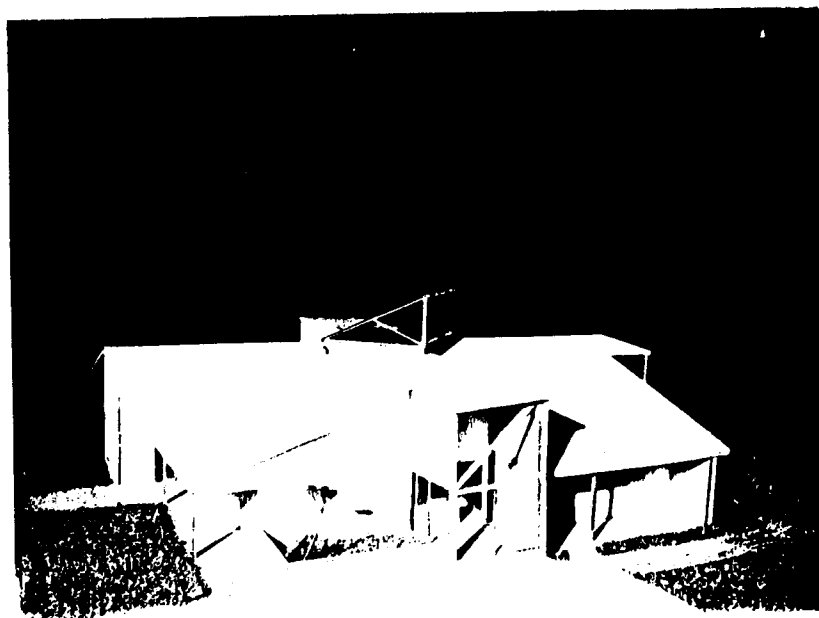
VISUAL

PHYSICAL

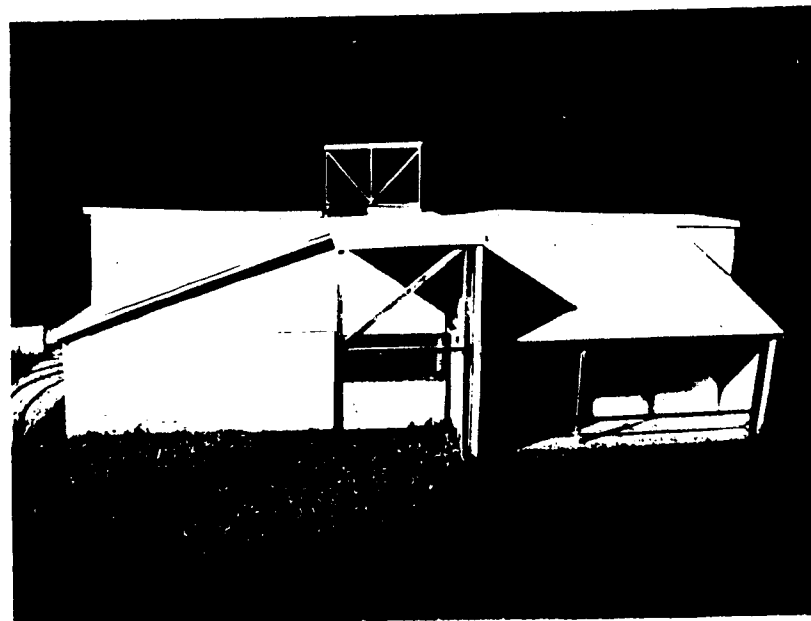
ZONING-PROXIMITIES



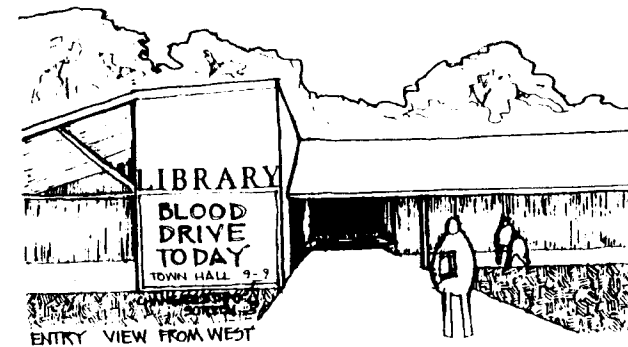
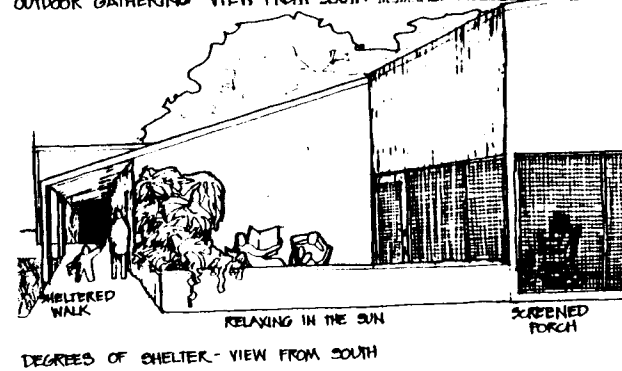
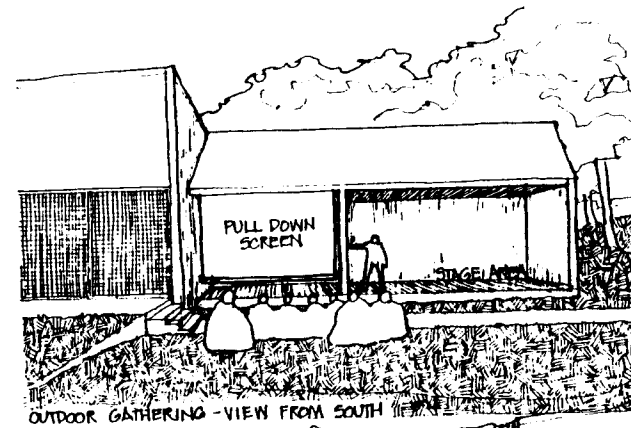
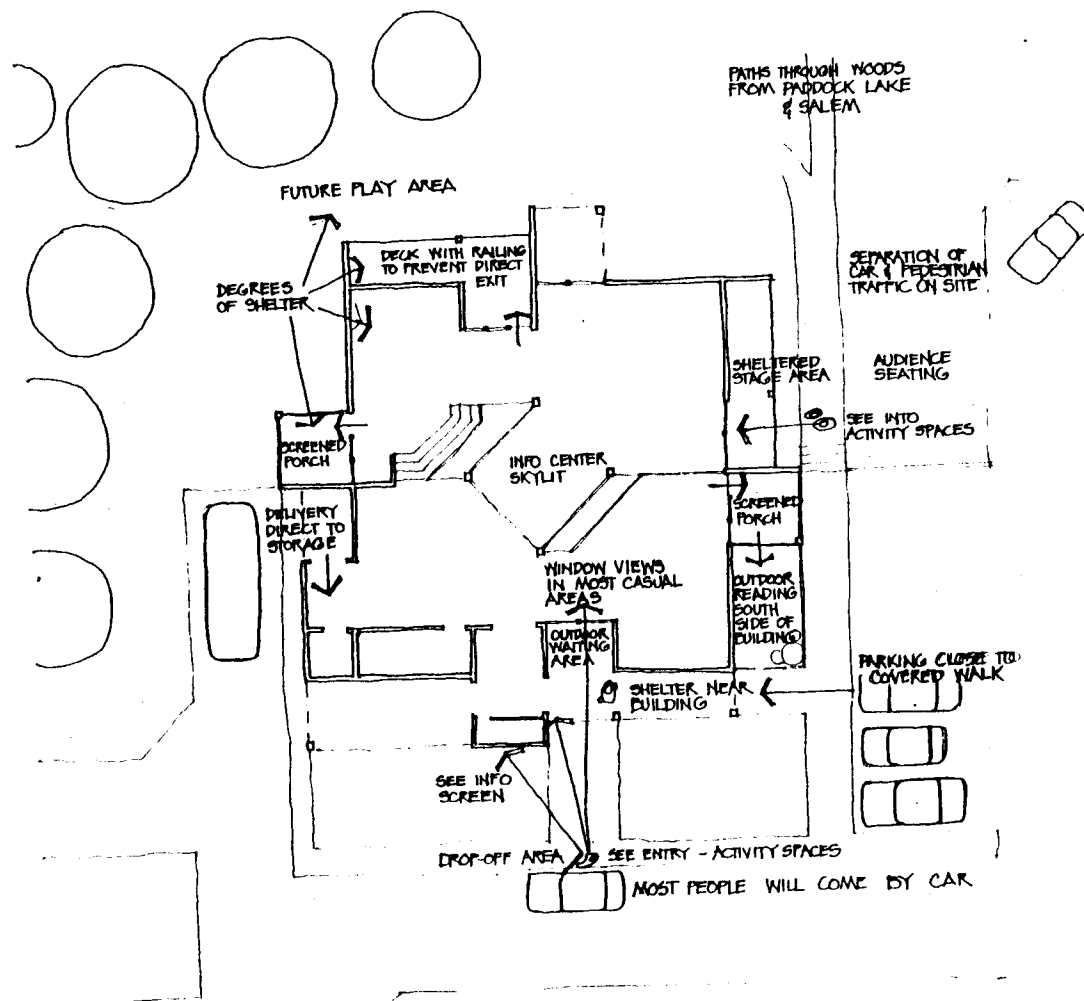
NORTHWEST



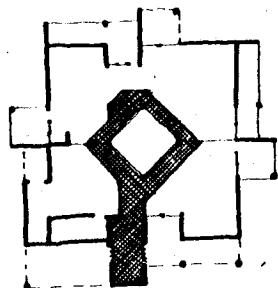
SOUTHWEST



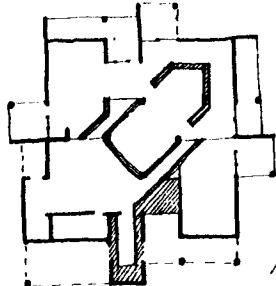
EAST



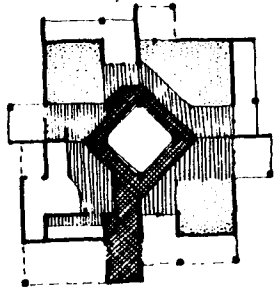
INDOOR - OUTDOOR



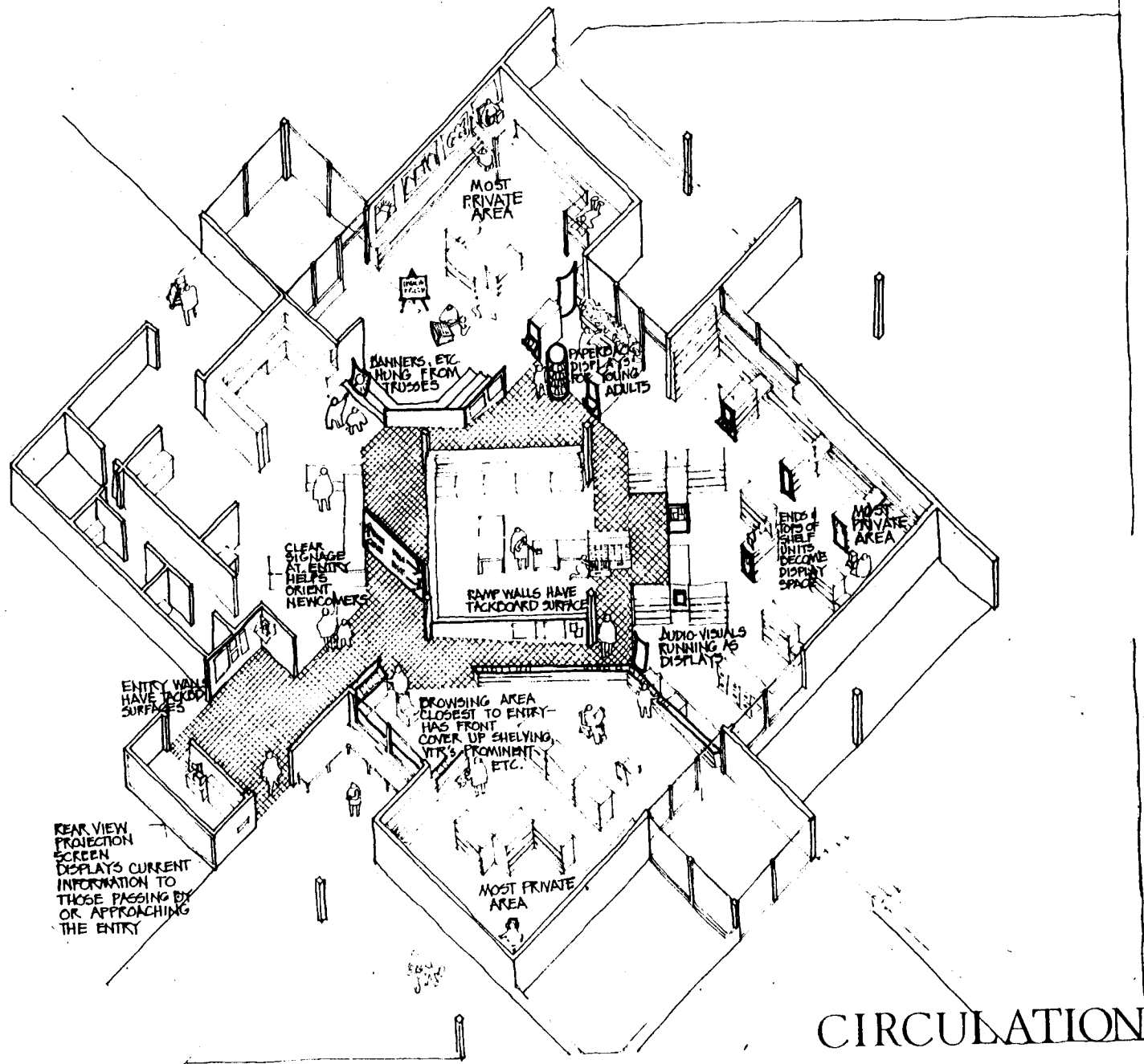
CIRCULATION



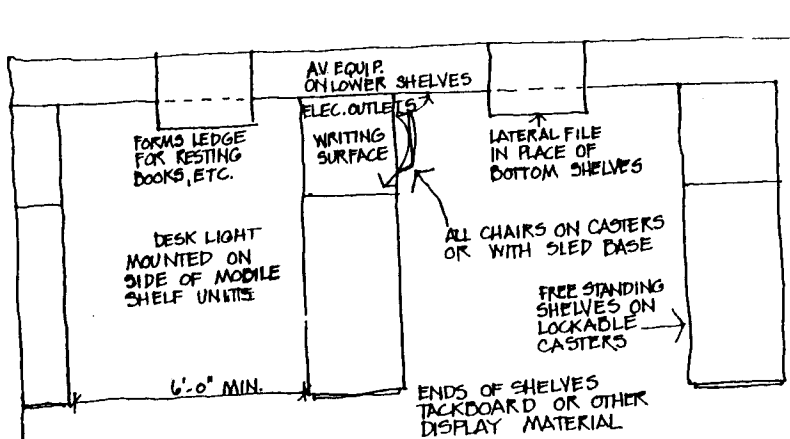
DISPLAY



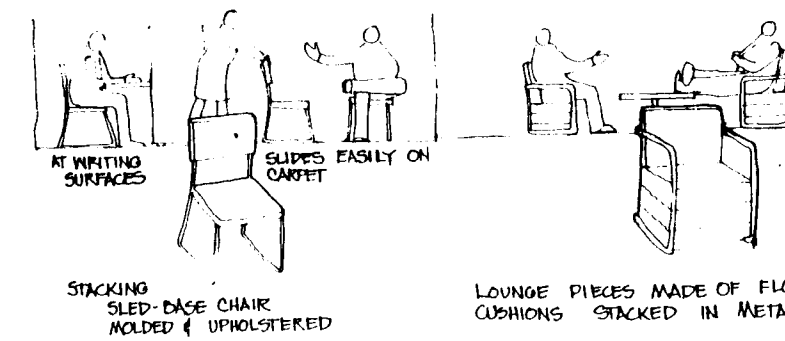
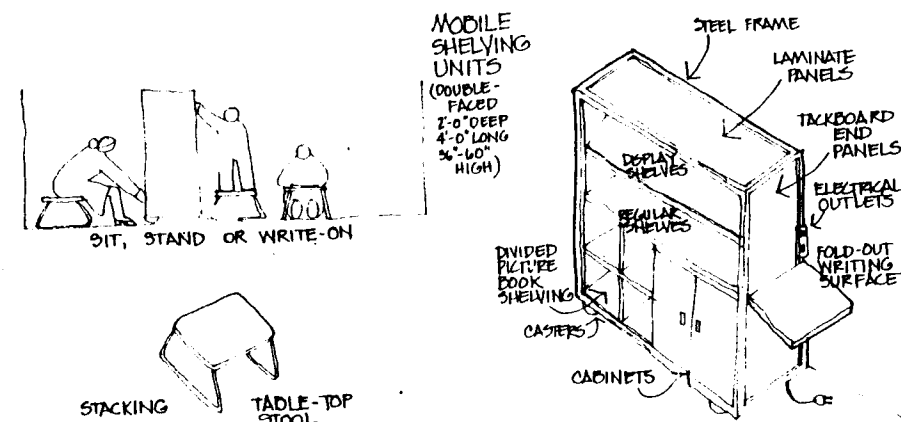
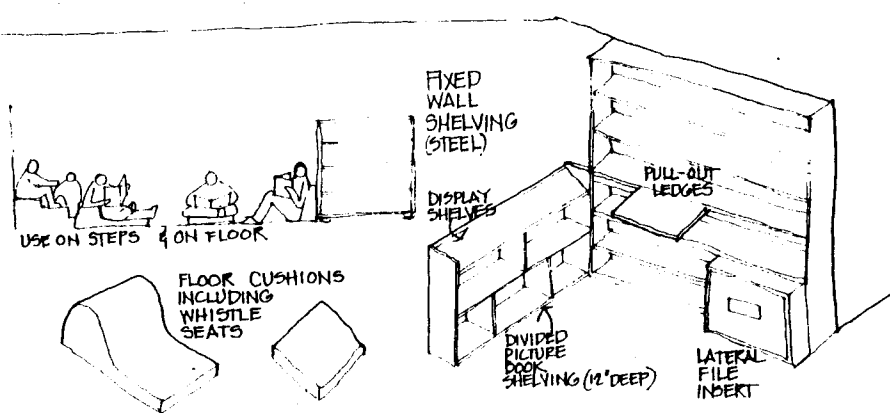
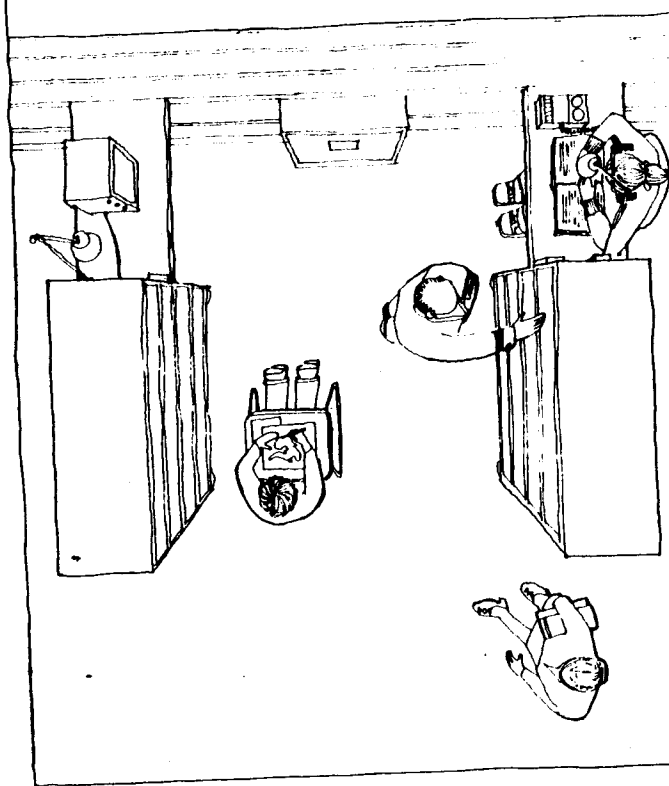
PRIVACY GRADIENT



CIRCULATION



NONFICTION ALCOVE



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