Academic Library Design in the Digital Age

Diane Biunno
Info 522-901: Information Access & Resources
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I certify that:

- This assignment is entirely my own work.
- I have not quoted the words of any other person from a printed source or website without indicating what has been quoted and providing an appropriate citation.
- I have not submitted this assignment to satisfy the requirements of any other course.

Signature: Diane Biunno  
Date: March 9, 2012
**Introduction and Scope**

The following bibliography covers the topic of academic library design in the digital age. The articles explore how the advent of digital technology and electronic resources has changed library design and space. Because of the digital age, libraries are no longer merely an “information commons”, but have evolved into a social space where patrons exchange and discuss ideas, as well as engage in quiet study.

With the exception of one article which was published in 2000, the articles in this bibliography were published between 2005-2012. The purpose of limiting the publication year was to ensure that I compiled a list of resources which reflected the current trends in academic libraries. I decided to include the 2000 article written by Mary Augusta Thomas, *Redefining library space: managing the co-existence of books, computers, and readers*, because of the practical approach she took to the idea of library design and the fact that the ideas examined in the article are still relevant today. I included both national and international articles on the topic so that I might explore current academic library architecture trends across the globe.

**Description**

The rise of digital technology, electronic resources, and the internet has led some to question the purpose and function of the library. However, academic libraries have adapted to the changing society and this adaptation is visible in the building design and use of space. The articles explore how digital collections and the resulting increased physical space have given the library more freedom when deciding how to design the library. Most of the articles argue that this freedom has led to innovative ideas, specifically, the addition of “social spaces” for group study. Most articles in this bibliography
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maintain a favorable view of such social spaces, but the topic is controversial. Some articles take a
critical approach to the new use of space and argue that a communal approach to library design
compromises the main purpose of the library which is to facilitate individual study (Gayton, 2008).

Summary of Findings

A one size fits all approach to library architecture as well as the old modular design whereby
“floor layouts form a uniform grid, often marked by support pillars set at regular intervals.” (Loder,
2010, p. 349) have now become obsolete. The advent of digital technology and the popularity of
electronic resources and collections have changed how libraries use their space. For example, as digital
resources have become more popular, the size of physical collections has been reduced. Consequently,
the increased space resulting from digital collections, has given libraries more creativity in deciding
library design and architecture (Dahlkild, 2011). My bibliography explores the ways in which libraries
have adapted this new space to redefine and broaden their academic role on campus, to attract new
patrons to their doors, and to construct “green buildings” in order to both benefit the environment and
to save money because of budget restraints.

University pedagogy has changed and consequently so have the needs of faculty and students.
According to Beard and Dale, libraries need to provide learning spaces which will allow students to
develop the skills needed to thrive in a society and in an academic setting which is mostly digital
(Beard & Dale, 2008). Nitecki also provides a similar argument that library space ought to reflect the
changing trends in academia and how the library envisions its new role in the academic community.
She believes that libraries are an extension of the classroom, and therefore ought to provide adequate
learning and social spaces for its students. (Nitecki, 2011).

In a similar vein, the article written by Ritchie and Ray in 2008 entitled Incorporating
information literacy into the building plan, discusses the success story of a library in the Middle East which redesigned its space with its information literacy program and classrooms as its main focal point. The authors explain: “Student attainment of core information literacy skills can be facilitated and enhanced through library facility design, particularly through the careful placement of instruction classrooms and a central computing or information commons area” (Ritchie & Ray, 2008, p. 167).

Libraries have incorporated student services, career centers, and financial counseling centers into their space to facilitate the changing role of the library: Libraries have become social meeting places and consequently, Dahlild proposes some revolutionary design ideas which if implemented might further establish the library as a place for social gathering and the exchange of ideas:

A possibility for future library planning is not only to find a place for the library in an urban context, but also to develop the inner spatial elements of the library as kinds of urban spaces, with squares, streets, and districts, with different design and collection identities, depending on the different character of different media: some popular and for all; some for special groups; concentrations of books as in an attractive antiquarian bookshop; open spaces with new media; active meeting places with cultural and social activities; and quiet zones of concentration and reflection (Dahlild, 2011, p. 35).

Dahlild's ideas about library architecture and use of space is quite unique and may be considered controversial. For example, not all of the authors in this bibliography agree that libraries should be “social spaces”. Gayton provides a compelling argument against this popular trend in academic libraries and proposes that such social spaces may threaten the main purpose of the library which is to provide a quiet space for reflection and study (Gayton, 2008). A number of case studies in this bibliography have shown that while these social spaces are beneficial overall to the student population, at times they serve as a distraction to patrons who desire quiet study (Applegate, 2009) (Bryant, Matthews, & Walton, 2009).
Budget restraints have encouraged libraries to develop new ways of saving money and consequently have influenced library design and architecture. Architects are designing “Green Libraries” devoted to conserving energy and to preserving the environment. (Loder, 2010). For example, a public library in Taiwan wanted to serve its community's needs by constructing an environmentally friendly building. For example, the building recycles rain water, uses shades and panels to reduce the use of Air Conditioning, and outdoor reading rooms to optimize natural light and reduce energy costs. Furthermore, the building helped to change the stereotype that “green buildings” could not be both functional and energy saving. I found this article most interesting because the library architects designed a “green building” while at the same time keeping at the forefront the needs of the community and of the patrons. Consequently, the new eco-friendly library design increased its number of patrons and attracted international scholars. It also brought in funding from other environmentally conscious agencies and organizations. (Tseng, 2008).

A number of articles contained in this bibliography discuss the practical aspects of library design. Schlipf, for example, examines fundamental design errors in library architecture that if avoided would make the space more welcoming for patrons. In his article he discusses “bad lighting” and faulty heating/cooling systems. He explains that while library design ought to be innovative and creative, it must always keep in mind the needs of the learning community. For example, atriums and small fountains may help to beautify the space and create a calming atmosphere, but, unfortunately, such design ideas are distracting to the patrons. Large atriums amplify noise and small fountains make patrons use the bathrooms more frequently! Courtyards make beautiful additions to the library, but at the same time, make navigating its space more difficult (Schlipf, 2011).

In conclusion, digital technology has changed the manner in which patrons use the library. Consequently, libraries must develop new ways to meet the changing needs of its patrons and to assert their relevance in this new technological society. Library design isn't “one size fits all” and must be
practical and individually tailored to the goals of each particular library.

**Abstract:** “Systematic observation of non-computer seating areas in library and non-library spaces on an urban campus showed an important role for the library in individual and group study area choices. The study provides data on important points to consider in library design, including laptop needs and gender preferences.”

**Annotation:** The researcher examines and observes patron use of the study areas in the University Library and groups students into the following categories: individual or group study, gender, and laptop use. In my opinion, this study is more rigorous and informative than the study conducted in 2009 by Bryant and Walton: Unlike the previous study, Applegate collects her data over the entire academic year, allowing her to observe changes in student activity throughout the semester.

**Search Strategy:** I selected File 438 Library Literature and Information Science because of the wealth of scholarly articles it contains in the field of Library Science. This was an initial search using this database so I chose a keyword approach. Because of the nature of the topic, I wanted to include only recent articles published on space in academic libraries so I narrowed my search to articles published after 2007. After conducting the search on Dialog, I went to Hagarty Library's website and searched the Library Literature & Information Science full text database (by the article title) to see if the article was in the library's holdings. Lastly, I was able to access the full text of the article through ScienceDirect Journals.

**Database:** File 438 Library Literature and Information Science [Dialog]

**Method of Searching:** Keyword Searching

**Search String:** ss (space OR design? OR architecture OR redesign?) AND (academic()librar? OR university()librar? OR college()librar?) AND (PY=2007:2012)

**Scholarly/Refereed Status:** After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”

Abstract

“Oblinger and Oblinger (2005) described the Net Generation or Net Gen, who have never known life without the Internet. They note the incremental nature of change: "One generation's technology is taken for granted by the next" (p. 2.1). In a world increasingly dominated by technology, the academic library has become a place to learn that is constantly adapting and changing, reflecting "what the student does" (Biggs, 2007). Pathfinder funding from the Higher Education Academy has enabled Bournemouth University (BU) to explore the pedagogies of learning in a hybrid environment and consider how Web 2.0 technologies within a virtual learning environment contribute to the acquisition and development of academic literacy skills. Good library design demonstrates agility and adaptability in the use of space (Heppel et al., 2004). Virtual environments enable integration of resources within the unit of study. Subject librarians, academics, and learning technologists are developing new ways of working together to deliver resources. The rate of change is exponential but is full of opportunity ("Libraries Unleashed," 2008). In 2009 Bournemouth University will open a new library for postgraduate business students without any books, but with each student equipped with an e-book reader. This article will discuss the academic skills and learning spaces students will need to read for a degree in an environment that is predominantly electronic.”

Annotation:
The authors make a strong and convincing argument that teaching pedagogy has changed to meet the needs of students learning in a digital age. Consequently, the library and its space must change in order to meet these new learning styles: libraries now must offer spaces in which students can learn through collaborative work as well as individual study. The authors well support their argument that digital collections have given libraries more flexibility and creativity in how they use their space and that ebooks and digital technology have not made libraries obsolete, rather technology has made them more vital to the learning community. What I found most interesting about the article is its holistic approach to the role of libraries in the community: I found the argument that libraries are not merely storehouses of information, but a vital part of the learning community particularly relevant.

Search Strategy:
I selected File 438 Library Literature and Information Science because of the wealth of scholarly articles it contains in the field of Library Science. This was an initial search using this database so I chose a keyword approach. Because of the nature of the topic, I wanted to include only recent articles published on space in academic libraries so I narrowed my search to articles published after 2007. After the conducting the search on Dialog, I went to Hagarty Library's website and searched the Library Literature & Information Science full text database (by the article title) to see if the article was in the library's holdings. Lastly, I was able to access the full text of the article through ScienceDirect Journals.

Database: File 438 Library Literature and Information Science [Dialog]

Method of Searching: Keyword Searching
Search String: ss (space OR design? OR architecture OR redesign?) AND (academic()librar? OR university()librar? OR college()librar?) AND (PY=2007:2012)

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “We are building conventional library space without making the paradigm shift our digital environment requires. The chief obstacles to change lie in our conception of readers as information consumers, in our allegiance to library operations as the drivers of library design, and in the choice made between foundational and non-foundational views of knowledge. We have the choice of focusing on the delivery of electronic information and abandoning many of our claims on physical space or of designing library space for learning. The latter choice is illustrated by a thought experiment involving the reference desk.”

Annotation: The article discusses how digital technology changed the idea of physical space in the library. The author makes a compelling argument that the success of a physical library does not depend on how many books are circulated or how many patrons frequent the library; rather it is to ensure that the library remains a space where knowledge is disseminated. In other words, a library ought to be designed for learning and not for service.

Search Strategy: I did an initial keyword search of “library architecture” or “library design”. I limited the search to Peer Review Publications and to articles published between 2005-2012. I decided to use ERIC because of the wealth of information it contains on education and library science. I found the full text of the article online from the Hagerty Library Website in the database ScienceDirect Journals.

Database: ERIC

Method of Searching: Keyword Search

Search String: kw: library w architecture) or (kw: library w design) and YR: 2005-2012 and PR: Yes.

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”

Abstract: “Partly through architectural expression, national libraries have signaled their desire to shift away from an esoteric, narrowly academic posture: spectacular, ambitious, and, in some cases, controversial new designs for national libraries have appeared in places like Copenhagen, Denmark; London, UK; Paris, France; Frankfurt Am Main, Germany; Alexandria, Egypt; and Astana, Kazakhstan (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, 1996; Carr, 2000; Crosbie, 2003, pp. 12-15; Dawson, 1998; Kadragic, 2010; Renoult, 2000; Royal Library Copenhagen, 2009; Stonehouse & Stromberg, 2004; Wilson, 1998). In parallel with such projects, an extensive literature on the subject of library design has been generated, only an indicative sample of which can be noted here.2 Online databases of new library designs and design advice have been constructed.3 International organizations have been active in the promotion of library design.4 A large number of studies on library design have been historical in nature, including a number that have attempted to link the present to the past-again, there is room for only a small selection to be noted here.5 Moreover, many of these historical studies have addressed the "commonplace" library as opposed to the great libraries of state, church, and university.”

Annotation: This is the introductory article in the Summer 2011 issue of Library Trends which was devoted to the topic of library design and space. This article argues that the rise of digital libraries and collections have given libraries greater flexibility with their space and have redefined their roles in the community. The authors well support their argument that physical libraries will not be replaced by virtual libraries because libraries provide more services than just information retrieval.

Search Strategy: I selected the collection of databases under the subject heading of INFOSCI because of the wealth of scholarly articles it contains in the field of Library Science. This was not initial search using this database; I thought that the article written by Pomerantz and Marchionini (Pomerantz, J. & Marchionini, G. (2007). The digital library as place, Journal of Documentation, 63 (4), 505 – 533) was informative, and so I searched other articles that cited it. I found the full text of Black and Dahlkild's article on Hagarty Libraries Webpage under Journal Titles in the ProQuest Database.

Database: INFOSCI databases in Dialog

Method of Searching: Cited Reference

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “A key area of debate within the public and academic library sectors across the world is use of physical space. Changing ideas about what a library should be, coupled with the growth of digital collections, has raised fundamental questions about how library buildings are used and the role of space in library services. Alongside these drivers is the need for libraries to produce data on services to inform their future development and design. This article is a case study from Loughborough University in the UK to evaluate the use of a large open learning/social space in the library. The investigation employs an ethnographic approach to gather data, a method little used in the field. Findings are explored under the following themes: collaborative study, individual study, social space, intrusions and interruptions, use of technology, diversity, library staff/library materials and spatial organization. The role of ethnographic studies within the library context is considered along-side the broader theoretical considerations of the use of physical space.”

Annotation: The article examines patron use of the learning space on the first floor of the Loughborough University Library. The researchers employ a qualitative approach to gather data, by observing and recording the study habits of the patrons occupying the open space. Although the researchers use sound methodology and form logical conclusions, the study may have benefited from the inclusion of some quantitative data. For example, the researchers infer by observation, rather than survey or questionnaire, that most students in the study area are undergraduates. Furthermore, the study is conducted exclusively during the period of final exams; The results of the study may have been different if the study had been conducted throughout the entire semester.

Search Strategy: I selected File 438 Library Literature and Information Science because of the wealth of scholarly articles it contains in the field of Library Science. This was an initial search using this database so I chose a keyword approach. Because of the nature of the topic, I wanted to include only recent articles published on space in academic libraries so I narrowed my search to articles published after 2007.

Database: File 438 Library Literature and Information Science [Dialog]
Method of Searching: Keyword searching

Search String: ss (space OR design? OR architecture OR redesign?) AND (academic()librar? OR university()librar? OR college()librar?) AND (PY=2007:2012)

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “The evolution of modern libraries has been closely related to the development of modernity in Western societies, both in relation to the development of social life in the last centuries and to the growing importance of reading, information, and knowledge and to the ideas of enlightenment, democracy, tolerance, and the open society. The increasing number of library buildings and the development of library space are part of the greater accessibility of information, the opening of the organization of knowledge, and the creation of a public sphere. This article examines the making of the modern library building and the related discourse by selecting important model buildings, guidelines, discussions, and experiments reflecting various cultural and social visions of democracy and openness. The perspective is international. An investigation is made of the physical as well as the social construction of the modern library space and of its identity and libraryness.”

Annotation: The article provides an interesting and thought-provoking history of the library and how its role and function adapted to changes in society throughout the centuries. The argument that I found most interesting was that virtual libraries have made physical libraries more relevant. It has given the library more free space to explore how to use public space and has allowed libraries to evolve into places of “culture, learning, and insight.”

Search Strategy: I selected the InfoSci collection of databases on Dialog because of its large collection of scholarly articles on Library and Information Science. I searched for the keywords “library” and “building” in a Title Search. I located the full text of the article in Hagerty Library's Main Page by doing a Journal Title search. I found the full text of the article on the database projectmuse.

Database: InfoSci (dialog)

Method of Searching: Title Search

Search String: ss library(building/ti; rd

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in
Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


**Abstract:**
“The apparent death of academic libraries, as measured by declining circulation of print materials, reduced use of reference services, and falling gate counts, has led to calls for a more “social” approach to academic libraries: installing cafés, expanding study spaces, and developing “information commons.” This study compares these social models with the traditional academic library, whose spirit is best understood as “communal.” It argues that this communal spirit is unique and greatly valued by academic library users. Efforts to create a more social academic library threaten this communal spirit and may do more harm than good.”

**Annotation:**
The author distinguishes between the “social” and “communal” spaces in the library. An example of social activity is students engaged in conversation about academic and non academic topics in the cafe, art gallery or group study rooms. Conversely, communal activity is a solitary activity in which the student works quietly. In my opinion, Gayton well supports his argument that libraries ought to provide social spaces, but not at the expense of communal or quiet study spaces.

**Search Strategy:**
I found the following article to be quite informative: Bryant, J., Matthews, G., & Walton, G. (2009). Academic libraries and social and learning space: A case study of Loughborough University Library, UK. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 41*(1), 7-18. Therefore, I searched its reference list for an interesting source and found the article written by Gayton, JT. Next, I went to Hagarty Library's website and searched the Library Literature & Information Science full text database (by the article title) to see if the article was in the library's holdings. I was able to access the full text of the article through ScienceDirect Journals.

**Database:**
N/A

**Method of Searching:**
Footnote chasing

**Search String:**
Referenced in:
Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “The article looks at changes in information provision and their significant impact on the development of the design of academic library spaces over the years. The history of the academic library as a building type is examined, and the move from the collection-dominated library buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to the service-rich, user-focused ones of the twenty-first century is explored. Recent trends are identified, drawing on a number of mainly UK and other European examples. The effect of increasing availability of e-resources, new technology, and changing methods of teaching, learning, and research on design is also considered. Other issues covered in the paper include the importance of the design brief or program, interior space, fittings and fixtures, and finally the need to reflect on the success or failure of building projects through post-occupancy evaluation.”

Annotation: This article makes an interesting argument that the rise of new technology and digital collections has not only transformed the use of space, but has allowed libraries to be more creative with their designs and to focus on meeting patron needs. The author explores how libraries in East Asia and Europe have redefined their roles in the academic community: Many libraries have brought student services together with career and financial counseling, have created large open study spaces with natural lighting, and have built cafes and social spaces. Unlike many other articles I have read on the idea of space in the library, the author discusses the aesthetic value of library architecture. For example, she discusses how libraries are using color, open spaces, and natural lighting to attract patrons.

Search Strategy: On the Hagarty Library Website, I decided to search the Library Literature & Information Science Full Text because of the wealth of information and scholarly articles it contains on library and information science. This was an initial search, so I used keywords to find this article. I found the full text of the article on the same database.

Database: Library Literature & Information Science Full Text (H.W. Wilson)

Method of Searching: Keyword Searching

Search String: I entered *academic library and space* under (SU) subject field.

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also
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explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “Support for the modular system of building construction, touted in the second half of the 20th century as the best basis for academic library building design, appears to be waning. A study of “green” libraries in 2008 revealed that not only has energy conservation become important, but that spaces designed for users rather than books have become paramount. The modular system worked particularly well for housing ever-expanding book collections, but collection growth is no longer a practical goal. Users want and need a greater variety of spaces, which purpose-built rooms are better at meeting.”

Annotation: The author argues that the modular system in which libraries are built as a uniform grid is outdated, and the rise of digital collections, online journals, and ebooks have redefined how space is used in the library. The author argues rather convincingly that the popularity of digital resources has resulted in smaller collections of books and resources. This change has given libraries greater freedom in deciding how to use the space. They no longer design with collection needs in mind; rather it is the patron's needs that help determine how the library space is used. I also found his discussion on how libraries are becoming more “green” in order to reduce costs and to work within smaller budgets quite interesting and informative.

Search Strategy: On the Hagarty Library Website, I decided to search the Library Literature & Information Science Full Text because of the wealth of information and scholarly articles it contains on library and information science. This was an initial search, so I used keywords to find this article. I found the full text of the article on the same database.

Database: Library Literature & Information Science Full Text (H.W. Wilson)

Method of Searching: Keyword Searching

Search String: I entered academic library and space under (SU) subject field.

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “The spread of the knowledge society and the growth of digitalization challenge the current configuration of the physical library space. In
coming years the library environment will change radically, irrespective of which kind of library we are talking about. This article focuses on the library’s evolution, and on the spatial and design changes that lie ahead for the traditional library in both the Danish and general contexts. The article provides a brief description of certain innovative changes in two new Danish public libraries, in Aarhus and Hjørring.”

Annotation: The authors argue convincingly that because of the rise of digital technology, most library patrons no longer frequent the library to look for books. They come to the library because it is a social space where they can be inspired to create new ideas, to find new information, and to study quietly. This article focuses mostly on public libraries and design space, but I have included it in the bibliography because most of the idea presented in the article are applicable to academic libraries: For example, in order to survive, libraries have to embrace their new role in the community and must house within their walls services which are relevant to the community such as multimedia centers, digital services, cafes, tutoring centers, and lounges.

Search Strategy: I selected the InfoSci collection of databases on Dialog because of its large collection of scholarly articles on Library and Information Science. I searched for the keywords “library” and “space” in a Title Search. I located the full text of the article in Hagerty Library's Main Page by doing a Journal Title search. I found the full text of the article on the database Projectmuse.

Database: InfoSci (Dialog)
Method of Searching: Title Search
Search String: ss library()space/ti rd

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “Purposeful assessment of space for the understanding and improvement of the academic library is a relatively new area of inquiry. This essay offers a framework to consider different factors affecting such an assessment and insights for undertaking a meaningful inquiry about the relationship of space to an academic library's evolving purpose as accumulator, service provider, and collaborative partner in learning and knowledge creation. The purpose of the assessment will vary according to the perspective of the library under examination. Paths for approaching such assessment include consideration of the assessment's purpose, types of questions posed by it, data-gathering methodologies, and reporting strategies of results. These paths are useful to
gain insights into the evolving role of the library and its contribution to the academic enterprise. Not surprisingly, the inquiry turns as well to changes in the identity of librarians as separate from the building where they work.”

**Annotation:** This insightful article provided well supported arguments about factors libraries should consider when redesigning space. One of the topics discussed which I found most interesting was the idea that there isn't a “one size fits all” approach to space design. Rather, the library should take into consideration the needs of its users, how it can best serve the community, and what campus role(s) it wishes to fulfill. Another interesting argument that the author discusses is the idea that libraries are an extension of the classroom and ought to provide adequate learning and social spaces.

**Search Strategy:** On the Hagarty Library Website, I decided to search the Library Literature & Information Science Full Text because of the wealth of information and scholarly articles it contains on library and information science. This was an initial search, so I used keywords to find this article. Next, I searched under article title on Hagarty library's website and found the full text of the article on the University of Chicago Press Journals database.

**Database:** Library Literature & Information Science Full Text (H.W. Wilson)

**Method of Searching:** Keyword Searching

**Search String:** I entered academic library and space under (SU) subject field.

**Scholarly/Refereed Status:** After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


**Abstract:** “Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to present a high-level investigation of the physical-conceptual continuum occupied by both digital and physical libraries. Design/methodology/approach – A framework is provided for thinking about the notions of place and library. The issue of materials and the ideas they represent is considered. Places for people are considered, including issues of people’s sense of place in physical and digital spaces. The issue of physical and digital spaces as places for work, collaboration, and community-building is considered. Findings – As more digital libraries are built, and as more physical libraries offer electronic access to parts of their collection, two trends are likely to result: the role of the library as a storage space for materials will become decreasingly important; and the role of the
library as a space for users, for individual and collaborative work, and as a space for social activity, will become increasingly important. **Research limitations/implications** – Digital libraries are unable to fulfill some of the functions of the physical library as physical spaces, but are able to offer functions beyond what the physical library can offer as cognitive spaces. **Practical implications** – Areas of likely future development for digital libraries are suggested, as vehicles for enhancing cognitive space by augmenting representations of ideas in materials. **Originality/value** – This paper argues that in many ways digital libraries really are places in the conceptual sense, and will continue to broaden and enrich the roles that libraries play in people’s lives and in the larger social milieu.”

**Annotation:** This article well supports its argument that digital libraries can meet patron's information needs, but are not suitable replacements for a physical libraries. The authors argue that libraries serve more than just information needs, and that in the future physical libraries will have to incorporate a digital library as part of their virtual space and conversely, all digital libraries will have to include a physical space.

**Search Strategy:** I found the following article to be quite informative: Nitecki, D. A. (2011). Space assessment as a venue for defining the academic library. *Library Quarterly, 81*(1), 27-59. Therefore, I searched its reference list for an interesting source and found the article written by Pomerantz and Marchionini. Next, I went to Hagarty Library's website and searched the Library Literature & Information Science full text database (by the article title) to see if the article was in the library's holdings. I was able to access the full text of the article through Emerald.

**Database:** N/A

**Method of Searching:** Footnote chasing

**Search String:** Referenced in:


**Scholarly/Referred Status:** After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


**Abstract**

“Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to show how, in planning and building a new library at a US-style higher education institution in the Middle East, special attention was paid to the need to encourage and enhance student information literacy competencies. This was a core purpose behind the building design, activity zones and Information Commons layout.
Design/methodology/approach – Librarians visited a wide range of academic libraries in the USA and Canada as a means of benchmarking best practice in space and building design. Extensive feedback was also gathered from the campus community and their desires reflected in the final design. Findings – The library classrooms and adjacent Information Commons are key components in facilitating student information literacy skills. Practical implications – Student attainment of core information literacy skills can be facilitated and enhanced through library facility design, particularly through the careful placement of instruction classrooms and a central computing or information commons area. Originality/value – The paper shows how planning a new library at a US-style higher education institution in the Middle East incorporated the need to encourage and enhance student information literacy competencies."

Annotation: In this case study the authors discuss the renovation of the University of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. Its redesign took into consideration the library's mission which is to support the curriculum, to teach information skills, and to provide space for faculty students and staff for individual and group study. The most interesting topic of the article was the emphasis on the information literacy classrooms. The library architects took into great consideration the placement and design of the classrooms: As part of their goal, they made the classrooms both comfortable and functional and designed them in such a manner that the students in the classrooms felt as though they were not isolated from the rest of the library. In my opinion, the article gives a well supported argument that library design is an integral part of attracting patrons and of supporting the library's mission.

Search Strategy: I selected File 438 Library Literature and Information Science because of the wealth of scholarly articles it contains in the field of Library Science. I used a controlled vocabulary search method. I found the full-text of the article on the Hagerty Library Website via Journal Title. I found the full-text in Emerald Journals.

Database: File 438 Library Literature and Information Science (Dialog)
Method of Searching: Controlled Vocabulary
Search String: ss library/de and university/de and architecture/de
Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “One of the most disappointing aspects of library architecture is the endless repetition of the same two or three dozen dysfunctional design ideas. Bad design ideas come from many sources, not only architects and interior
Designers, but also librarians, library consultants, and various governmental bodies. This article describes some of the most commonly repeated design errors in library architecture and provides suggestions on how to prevent them in advance or deal with them after they are committed."

**Annotation:** This article differs greatly from most of the other references on my annotated bibliography. I've decided to include this article because it discusses the practical aspects of library design. The author examines a number of design errors in library architecture that if avoided would make the library a more welcoming place for students. For example, the author discusses improper lightening and how it affects library patrons, the extreme noise level created by atriums, and how courtyards make navigating through the library difficult for the patron.

**Search Strategy:** I selected the InfoSci collection of databases on Dialog because of its large collection of scholarly articles on Library and Information Science. I searched for the keywords “library” and “Architecture” in a Title Search. I located the full text of the article in Hagerty Library's Main Page by doing a Journal Title search. I found the full text of the article on the database Projectmuse.

**Database:** InfoSci (Dialog)

**Method of Searching:** Title Search

**Search String:** ss library()architecture/ti rd

**Scholarly/Refereed Status:** After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


**Abstract:** “Library design must better integrate space for collections and computers than it has. This article presents planning strategies that integrate digital products and print collections based on patron needs. Many flexible solutions in developing buildings will enhance library service in the technologically dynamic future.”

**Annotation:** Even though this article is ten years old, I've decided to include it in my annotated bibliography, because I found its discussion on the practical nature of designing the library quite compelling. For example, the author discusses how libraries can design their furniture, work stations, lightening, and even heating systems in order to take into consideration the needs of its digital and print collections.

**Search Strategy:** I found the following article to be quite informative: Bennett, S. (2006). The choice for learning, *The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 32*(1), 3-13. Therefore, I searched its reference list for an interesting source and Thomas' article. Next, I went to Hagarty Library's website and searched the Library
Literature & Information Science full text database (by the article title) to see if the article was in the library's holdings. I was able to access the full text of the article through ScienceDirect Journals.

Database: N/A

Method of Searching: Footnote Chasing


Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”


Abstract: “The purpose of this paper is to introduce the planning and architectural design features, and the post-occupancy evaluation of the Beitou Branch Library in the Taipei Public Library System. This paper also proposes possible solutions in response to the public's suggestions for improvements. A library-user survey was employed to appraise the functioning of the Beitou Branch Library by the general public. The questionnaire for this survey was divided into three parts: background information of patrons; patrons' use of the Beitou Branch Library; and patrons' opinions on the facilities of the Beitou Branch Library. The 511 valid returned patron questionnaires were numbered and processed by means of Microsoft Excel statistical analysis. Chi-square testing, ANOVA and Pearson T-test were then used to analyze the relevant data and statistics. The findings from the Beitou Branch Library survey are as follows: its innovative design and unique architecture and furniture has created a trend for new design concepts in Taiwan; it increases the number of library visits; it increases the visibility of the library and changes the stereotype of the library in the public's mind; it embodies the principles of ecological education and has become a multi-faceted learning center; it has gained the support of local residents and professional experts; it has generated corporate sponsorship of green library buildings; and the average numbers and distribution of frequency indicate that, other than convenient parking and number of computers in the computer area, patrons were generally satisfied with the library's facilities, with all other categories receiving an average rating of 3.5 or greater. This paper provides details of the experience of Taipei Public Library in planning and designing a diamond class green library and may increase public libraries' concerns about the issues of environmental protection and energy conservation.”

Annotation: The article deals primarily with public library architecture, but I've decided to include it in my bibliography because it discusses how to design a library that is
“environmentally friendly”. The author brings to light some interesting arguments about how a library should be designed: For example, the architects designed a “green building”, while at the same time, keeping at the forefront the needs of the community and of the patrons. Consequently, the new eco-friendly library design attracted more patrons and the interests of scholars around the world.

Search Strategy: I used the ArticleFirst database on Hagerty Library's website because of the database's large collection of scholarly articles on Library and Information Science. I searched for the keywords “library” and “design”. I located the full text of the article in Hagerty Library's Main Page by doing a Journal Title search. I found the full text of the article on the database ProQuest.

Database: ArticleFirst

Method of Searching: Keyword Search

Search String: kw: library(w)design and yr: 2005-2012

Scholarly/Refereed Status: After locating the article through the above steps, the article was listed in Ulrich as a scholarly and peer-reviewed journal. The journal’s website, also explains that it is “a peer-reviewed journal.”
Conclusion and Personal Statement

Before starting this project, I did not realize how much library design was influenced by the “information age”. Previously, I thought that this rise in technology had negatively impacted libraries, but after conducting my research, I realize how digital technology has benefited libraries and the ways in which they use their space. For example, digital collections allow libraries to acquire smaller physical collections, and thus libraries have more creativity over design and how they use their space.

In my former studies, I conducted in depth scholarly research in the field of literature. However, by working this project, I've learned a great deal of information about how to conduct a bibliographic search. For example, I was unaware of the techniques information seekers use to limit their search such as by publication year, language, or publication type. I also did not know that there were so many databases available for information retrieval such as Dialog, ArticleFirst, Eric, and I was unsure of how to use the Boolean system of searching to optimize retrievals. I was also unaware that it was possible to conduct a bibliographic search on a database such as Dialog by using the search method of “cited author” or “cited work”. In conclusion, I feel that my information seeking skills have improved greatly because of this project and the course assignments and readings.