AN EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES IN ENHANCING PATRONAGE IN THE DESIGN OF A MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY

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BY

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA
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Declaration

I declare that this dissertation entitled 'AN EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES IN ENHANCING PATRONAGE IN THE DESIGN OF A MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY' is the outcome of my research work and has been written by me in the Department of Architecture under the supervision of Dr A. Abdullahi and Prof M.L Sagada. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other Institution.

AdejohUfedo AHMED_____ _____

Name of student Signature Date

Certification

This dissertation entitled 'AN EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES IN ENHANCING PATRONAGE IN THE DESIGN OF A MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY' by AdejohUfedoAHMED meets the regulations governing the award of the Master of Science degree in Architecture of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its' contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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Dedication

I dedicate this research and achievement to the glory of God the most high for his exceptionally unending grace. I also dedicate this dissertation to my beloved wonderful parents and siblings.

Abstract

Public library as a place over the years has generated debate in literature by some interest groups in the library profession, some group`s are regarding the library as a "deserted library" no more relevant in this virtual era while others are maintaining the ground that the library is still a place to use for study, learning and research. However, the existing public libraries have seen a drastic drop in patronage over the years, these libraries were generally designed first and foremost as places to collect, accesses, and preserve print collections and thus, were comparatively static buildings.Alternative Library Services (ALS) is based on the principle that the library needs to provide a leisurely environment by serving various functions of entertainment and social activities.An exploratory research method was used to carry out the study while, questionnaires, physical observation and literature review were used as instruments of data collection,three public libraries were purposively selected as case studies; these are the Kaduna State Library Board, Kogi State Library Board and Lagos State Library Board. These case studies were chosen purposively to increase the likelihood of showing or expressing important variations of several features of the facility and can be used to illustrate an architectural style or issue. A sample of 105 respondents of library users were surveyed (35 people from each case study area) in which 4.The study identifiedthe following findings; 1) Three factors were found to be needed in providing ALS; These are Leisure Style Spaces, Human Touch/ Human Interaction Spaces and Collective Learning Spaces. 2)The available services in a library have a very significant influence on patronage. 3) The Proximity of the Library to its patrons is not as influential on users as the available services.The contribution to knowledge of this study is that it developed a framework for the design of public libraries to improve patronage. Based on these, some of the recommendations made are; 1)There need to be better consultation between the users, librarians and professionals concerned in the study and design of public libraries. 2) There is need for Architects to look beyond the traditional

library spaces and to consider the changing needs and ways of keeping the library patrons. 3) More collaborations by Architects with the host community and other stake-holders need to be encouraged to improve library usage.

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Abbreviations

ALS…… Alternative Library Services

CBD……Central Business District.

MDG…..……..….Millennium Development Goal

NPC ……National Population Census

LGA……Local Government Area

ITD……..Inter Tropical Discontinuity Zone

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The renaissance period led to the invention of printing and the broadening of literacy through distribution of knowledge and ideas and therefore signalled the emergence of libraries. A library is an agency which engages in the collection, preservation and dissemination of recorded or electronic information in the various formats most convenient to its target users (Salisuand Olalokun, 1993). IFLA (2007) defined a public library as "an organization established, supported and funded by the community, either through local, regional or national government or through some other forms of community organization", Libraries can be differentiated from each other based on their target users, public library is different from academic, school, and special libraries because they function to serve the needs of a diverse service population including small children, students, professionals, and the elderly. In contrast, academic libraries serve colleges and University faculties and students; school libraries serve secondary school students and staffs. Public libraries are used primarily by members of the local community in which they are constructed and secondly by members of the communities and the immediate outlying areas.

Nigeria has a population of about 174.5 million people (UNDP2011) but Nigeria is said to account for 3% of the total 862 million illiterate in the world (UNESCO 2002) and its literacy rate is as low as 47% when compared with other African countries with higher literacy rate like South African(63%). Mostert (2001) posits that Africa public library systems are challenged with multi-faceted problems which can be divided into five broad categories. They include inappropriate colonial model, lack of specific needs, and lack of co-operation among related agencies, inadequate training of staff, and the absence of

sustained efforts to achieve an alternative framework. Redefining existing services in a library first occurred in thepublic library services ofBritain after the post-war era in which alternative services were doubled or even quadrupled. They achieved this by incorporating non-book cultural services like lectures, film shows, gramophone recitals and poetry readings, all of which largely influenced the patronage and attracted users in the community with non-formal education.

Aguolu and Aguolu (2002) also postulated that public library services can richly complement the in-formal education institution by imparting in the participants the required socialisation, through effective participation in adult's education activities, by assisting adults no longer of school age or out of school in the development of attitudes. Library as a place over the years has generated debate in literature by some interest groups in the library profession, some groups are regarding the library as a "deserted library" no more relevant in this virtual era (Carlson, 2007), others are maintaining the ground that the library is still a place to use for study, learning and research. Bennet(2003), however argued that the library is the only centralized location where new and emerging information technologies can be combined with traditional knowledge resources in a user-focused, service-rich environment that supports today's social and educational patterns of learning, teaching, and research.

The reasons for library visits and other factors that influence the use of different spaces in the library are some of the areas that have been researched into.In such studies (Idiodi and Igbinosa, 2003) showed that 20% of the respondents used the library always while 48% use it occasionally. The study also showed that 302 (76.8%) of the respondents used the library as a place where they can read and study. In another study (Fadekemi and Samuel, 2009) revealed that 31 (7.9%) of the respondents used the library for research, 17 (4.3%) used the library to borrow books while 29 (7.4%) and 7 (1.8%) sleep and socialize in the

library respectively. The study also showed that 7 (1.8%) of the respondents used the library for entertainment and leisure. These show very low use of the library other than for serious academic work and study. Public libraries primary users are everyone since it serves the community, hence, it is referred to as the "layman's university" and as such should be able to accommodate everybody by providing services that can be used by people with non-formal education, such as tailors, artisans, business class, farmers, irrespective of age, social class, ethnic groups, religion and occupation.

1.2 Problem Statement

Song (2009) posits that libraries are now faced with unprecedented challenges to the extent that the survival of libraries often becomes an issue for discussion. These libraries were generally designed first and foremost as places to collect, accesses, and preserve print collections and thus, were comparatively static buildings. Planning and design of these facilities were primarily devoted to the preservation and security of materials and to the efficiency of the library collection services. Prime space was routinely reserved for processing materials, given this longstanding practice. It is no surprise that (Song 2009), believes that the traditional library we inherited today is not the library of the future since it lacks the extra services that meet the needs of the present users. To meet today's user needs as well as those in the future, (Bennett,2003)opines that the library must reflect the values of the communities of which it is a part, while also accommodating new services and learning technologies and improving the ways we access and use them.

Therefore, to achieve these goals, the existing services provided by the libraries need a remodelling and to embody new pedagogies to meet the emergence and integration of information technology. Although for now information technology has not replaced print media and is not expected to do so in the foreseeable future, it has nonetheless had an astonishing and quite unanticipated impact on the role of the public libraries in the

community. Thus once we understand the potential of the library as a place, its role, and the value it adds to the educational development of its community by the services they render, a detailed program can be developed to explore alternatives to bridge the gap between current library services and actual user needs. Isaac (2000), highlighted the need for a radical change in the concept of public libraries, with adaptation to the real needs and circumstances within the country. He opined that they must serve all sectors of the population, urban and rural dwellers, literate and non-literate, children, adults and that the services have to be rooted in the Nigerian oral culture, playing the role of disseminating and preserving this culture.

This study contends that the public library is an ideal physical and psychological space for public interactions, and thus, there is need to rethink what the library is all about, in terms of what is needed, what will be used, what is applicable and introducing services that are attractive to the user. Therefore, this studyfocused on exploring ways in which the library services can be redefined to be able to meet the demands of the present and future users.

1.3Aimand Objectives

This study, aims at proposing alternative library services that can be used in enhancing patronage in public libraries, to attract more patrons into the libraries. The specific objectives are to;

i. Study the concept of Alternative Library Services,
ii. Identify the current trends of library servicesin the study area,
iii. Determine the relationship between ALS and patronage of public libraries,

iv. Develop a framework that will assist designers particularly in Nigeria in the design of a public library, and

v. Demonstrate the suitability of the framework through a proposed design of a model library, for Lokoja, Kogi State,

1.4 Research Questions

i. What is the concept of alternative library services?

ii. What are the current trends of library servicesin the area ofstudy?

iii. What is the relationship between ALS and patronage of public libraries?

iv. What is the structure of the framework that will assist designers particularly in Nigeria in the design of a public library?

v. How suitable is the framework developed?

1.5Justifications

Public Libraries are the local gateway to knowledge, providing a basic condition for cultural development of the individual and social groups but the existing library model in the country was inherited from the colonial masters and as such the Architectural features included in public library designs have become obsolete over these years. In the wake of efforts made to improve the patronage for people with no formal education, a theoretical issue of concern in this thesis work is one pertaining to the problem of inadequate services rendered by the library such as non-provision of non-reading services in the libraries.

Therefore, the results of this study will show practical ways on how to include the uneducated population of the public in making use of public library. Also, it will reveal the factors leading to low patronage of the libraries by the public in Nigeria cities. In-addition, the result of the study could have practical implications for public library

management/Design with respect to awareness of facilities available in the library for enhanced usage and increasing patronage.

1.6 Scope

Nigeria has a large geographical land area and as such conducting a comprehensive research on all the public libraries would be unattainable; moreover, as it is known that geographical and cultural considerations do affect practice, segmenting this study could, to a large extent enhance the reliability of its findings. Therefore;

This study focused on the existing services in public libraries in selected regions of the country, thereby redefining the spaces and showing how new spaces can be used for increasing patronage of public libraries.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The study aims at enhancing patronage of public libraries by exploring its services to also cater for people with no formal education in the society therefore a review of existing literature is necessary to understand what the library is all about. In this review of literature, the topics covered includes; 1) Definition of libraries; 2) concept of Alternative library services 3) current trends in library design and empirical studies.

2.2 Libraries

UNESCO (1995) defined a library as the local gateway to knowledge, providing a basic condition for lifelong, independent, decision-making and cultural development of the individual and social groups, while Webster (2014) sees it as a building or set of rooms, containing books, recordings or other reading, viewing or listening materials arranged and cataloged in a fixed way. The oxforddictionary (2015) defines it as a collection of books, manuscripts, journals and other sources of recordedinformation kept at a location. It commonly includes references worksthat provide information and indexes that help users find information in other sources like, creative works, poetry, novels short stories, music scores, and photographs.

Libraries can be categorized intoAcademic library, Public library, National library and Special library.

2.3 The Concept of Alternative Library Services (ALS).

ALS is based on the principle that the library needs to provide a leisurely environment through serving various functions of entertainment and social activities. The essential goal of ALS is to attract more patrons to visit libraries in person. Digital collections and online information will not and cannot replace the traditional library. A 2006 survey showed that 94% of patrons agree that the library is still a place for lifelong learning (American Library Association 2006). The traditional image of library environment can be characterized as a formal, quiet and individual learning place. That is one of the key reasons why fewer patrons visit libraries today. They prefer to stay home to access library information while playing their favorite music and sipping a cup of coffee. Shen (2006) postulated that "Why walk to the library when all the information you could ever need is available at your fingertips in the comfort of your home?" This also conforms to Barefoot (2006), who believed that some patrons think that the library as a place is "too quiet to study in" and it is a sort of museum, a place that belongs to the past, not the present. Therefore, there isneed to provide services that is attractive enough for this new generation of users growing up in a multimedia environment.

Public libraries according to Limberg&Alexandersson (2003) should also function as a place of leisure and a place of refuge in providing reading and learning resources, instead of just its ambiguous functions and should be able to strike a balance between work and leisure or between control and freedom. In addition, a library should be green and sustainable buildings which include both internal and external constructions. External constructions for a green library, according to Drew (2001), should include beautiful landscape, access via public transportation, drive-up to pick up library materials, and drive-up book drops, site, sunshine, airflow and rainwater. Internally, it should provide comfortable furniture and interior design in order to enhance patron and staff comfort,

increase library accessibility (Chism Bickford & Powell, 2002). In the view of Limberg&Alexandersson (2003), "the architecture and the interior design of the library provide teachers and librarians with the possibility of creating and exploiting spaces as a resource for particular kinds of library interaction."



Plate I: Social space inBirmingham Public Library.
(Source; IFLA-Satellite Public Libraries, 2003)

Human touch and interpersonal communication should play an important role in ALS since learning is a human process which needs special interactions and effective engagement between patrons and librarians. Louise and Alexandersson (2003) argued that two theoretical perspectives can improve the understanding of using the library as a learning space. He believes that the library can be a cultural tool that has a communicative function and the other is that place and space are never disconnected from people, because locations "are of great existential significance for people," contributing to personal identity. A librarian showing the basics of computing to patrons who cannot afford to pay for a computer class is seen in plate II. In addition to impersonal factors of resources and environment, which conforms to Streatfield and Markless(1994) who thinks ALS should be supported and promoted by personal factors

such as staff, librarians, and patrons because library is indeed "a cultural tool with a communicative function" (Limberg&Alexandersson, 2003).



PLATE II: Group discussions in Birmingham Public Library.
(Source; IFLA-Satellite Public Libraries, 2003)

Jamieson (2005) argues that libraries should be required to shift from their traditional role as repositories of information and other resources for individual, passive learning to places where learners meet, collaborate, and interact in learning processes that are much more dynamic. As seen in the plate III, While Limberg and Alexandesson(2003), opines that libraries are no longer "a warehouse for books," but "a space for collective rather than individual action" as shown byForrest &Hinchliffe(2005), that group discussionshave become common components of the teaching and learning process, Moreover, according to Rafste(2005) the library use does not end in only educational activities.Dressman (1997) in his bid to identify the differences between classrooms and libraryindicated that while classroom is basically devoted to literacy as work, library is space devoted to literacy as the pursuit of personal desire.



Plate III: public space in Chicago public library

(Source; LISA public library forum, 2003)

In conclusion the findings as recorded above points to the fact that the traditional public library models cannot satisfy the present day users which has resulted in public libraries failure in fulfilling their role within society because they were built for a small percentage of users, the ones with access to formal education systems. Additionally, the provisions of library services now are not taking the social and economic realities of the country into consideration and as such were bound to fail.

2.4 Implementing Alternative Library Service in Designs

Shen (2006) gave a practical guideline on how to implement ALS; he was of the opinion that all libraries should make provisions to accommodate the following facilities namely;

2.4.1 Leisure style

Libraries should be a place where a patron can come and relax by freeing himself form all the distractions of life and as such should have a modern interior design, a restaurant space, art exhibitions, and customized technical equipment as seen in the plates IV,V.



PLATE IV: An Art exhibition at Arlington library
(Source; www.arlingtonva.com 2005)



PLATE V: An Art exhibition, at plainsboro library
Source; www.isas.org(2003)

2.4.2 Human Touch and Human Interaction

Provisions should be made to make the library one-stop service that gives advice to patrons based on their different needs and also to make it a multimedia instructional service, in which different Medias can be used to interact with the patrons. In addition, there should be active services for distance learning and Provision should be made for personal technical services.

A library instructor in plate VI showing a teen how to use recording equipment.so teens can learn to use the recording equipment instead of paying for time at a private studio.



PLATE VI: A recording studio at Arlington library
Source; www.arlingtonva.com (2005)

2.4.3 Collective Learning Experience

Debates for controversial and current publications should be held to improve general knowledge on the subject matter and database search contests should also be encouraged. Spaces for regular research forums, workshops, and symposiums should be provided.





PLATE VII:(a) A forum at Plainsboro library. (b)workshopat Singapore librarySource; www.isas.org (2003

2.5 Patronage

This is the position, encouragement, influence, or support of a patron, as toward an institution (Webster 2014).

Nwokocha (1998) identified key indicators which are used in the assessment of patronage for libraries which includesaccessibility, quality of service, available services, location, patron satisfaction, and demand for available services and cost of services. He believes that these indicators will help in determining the rate of patronage of a library.

2.5.1Factors That Affect Patronage in Public Libraries.

It is also visible that the Public library facilities are not very impressive as no widespread usage of digitization is visible in those libraries. This de-facto indicates to the lack of knowledge at policy level, Abiola and Olatokunbo (2002) believed that without the introduction of digital libraries it is not possible for the country to meet the challenge of improving literacy through the libraries. Although most libraries have staff that are trained in generalized skills, such as the use of electronic resources in the library, that can be made responsive to the needs of the users' community, the majority of libraries do not have a staff person who has received training in serving the needs of patrons who request health information. In addition, only about a third of the public libraries have a person who is designated to handle the requests for information and services from the serving community.

According to Nwokocha (1998), highlights factors that affects patronage as a lack of current materials, lack of trained personnel, inadequate funding.He suggested for improvements, the involvement of multinational organizations in funding. Libraries' resource constraints are also illustrated by the fact that libraries find the lack of funds or staff time to promote library resources and services to the community to be one of the most significant barriers to improving service to the community. Public libraries also find

that having their staff insufficiently trained to meet the demands of the users and community poses an important barrier to improving the services they render.

In addition, financial challenges have deterred public libraries where government pays little or no attention to the running of such libraries. Thus, they lack adequate information resources and services that would properly address rising issues.

2.5.2Challenges in Enhancing Patronage in Libraries.

As libraries try to develop new kinds of activities in supporting research, teaching and learning, librarians are very much aware of the need to sustain the momentum of innovation in developing new approaches and new services to support changes in institutional missions and in the workflows of both patrons and staff. Sustaining momentum will depend increasingly on how they find balance between the following challenges.

2.5.2.1 Content

The well-resourced libraries cannot hope to acquire and provide access to all the content that their patrons might want. Therefore, Selective development of their collections remains a fundamental part of the role of public libraries.

Denise (2001) believes the shift in libraries away from print and towards digital content is driven by powerful forces including the constraints of space and finance, and above all user demands. However, in the short term, most libraries in Nigeria are likely to remain hybrid, with both print and digital content. Despite the progress of digitisation and the increasing drive in digital content, we are still far from the position where all the content of interest to patrons will be available digitally.

In hybrid countries, some libraries are interested in exploring how they might build co-operative, distributed models for library collections, that is both digital and in print that are shared across a group of libraries, regionally, nationally, or defined by their subject interests. Low-use print material can thus be shared by users across a number of libraries, and locally managed collections replaced by co-operative agreements. For digital material, there is increasing interest in moving towards co-operative collection-development plans and co-operatively managed digital aggregations, or even 'cloud-sourced' collections. (Ranseen 2002).

Nwokocha (1998) opines that the shift from print to digital resources provides libraries the opportunity to focus more on providing services than on managing collections of content. Many libraries are keen to develop in this way, with new services to help users create, manage and manipulate information. Libraries are thus interested in helping to develop more effective arrangements for managing, sharing and preserving data created or gathered by researchers. If they are to develop new services or enhance existing ones.

However, Denise (2001) suggested that for libraries to achieve theses focus on providing more services than on managing collections of contentthey mustfirst tackle these key challenges. First, they must reduce if not eliminate what is routine in order to make space for new activities, for it is unlikely that additional resources or funding will be available. Outsourcing of what can be done more efficiently or effectively by others is likely to be part of the answer in areas including cataloguing and the hosting of library websites.Secondly, they must ensure that users are fully engaged in the development and implementation of new services.

Third, they must develop new models of working co-operatively to exploit the resources and expertise of their colleagues in the sector as a whole.

2.5.2.2 Staffing

Increasingly, librarians are being required to take on a variety of roles and activities. The ICT infrastructure for libraries is becoming ever more complex, and libraries are likely to need more computer scientists to be able to work along with subject experts Abiola and Olatokunbo (2002)

Adeyideino, (1992) believes there is a growing recognition among senior managers in universities as well as information professionals that both academics and students require better support if they are to handle information resources effectively. But effective support depends increasingly on a mixture of subject specialist and information expertise; and there is no consensus on how moves of this kind might be initiated, nor on how professionals of this kind might be organised and where they might be located within the library structures.

A minority view among senior managers is that libraries and librarians are key to these kinds of developments: that they already understand and have a broad view of the issues which other players lack, and that some of them are already involved in providing relevant services as well as acting as partners in pilot projects. A more widespread view is that while many librarians have talked about developing their contribution to the research effort in these ways, there are only weak linkages between the expertise and the services now needed and the traditional skill sets of librarians. Even those who take a more positive view acknowledged that if librarians are to develop their roles in this way, there will be a huge need for training and capacity-building; and that might involve re-envisioning and rebuilding the role of subject specialist librarians.

2.5.2.3 Space

Over the years more and more libraries are looking to offsite storage to solve their space problems, following years of reducing or eliminating user and staff spaces to accommodate growing physical collections, and wondering how to fund offsite storage from an already strained budget. Denise (2001) believes current library standards for user, staff, and collection spaces do not consider the space occupied by technology, for example, computers, printers, scanners, and other library equipment. Traditional measures have been ineffective if not irrelevant in efforts to convince the management that the Internet and digitization are not a near-term solution to the library space shortage.

2.6Current Trends in Public Library Service Designs

Public libraries continue to provide what we call the traditional services such as the borrowing and use of library material. However, it is also clear that our local communities expect public libraries to provide additional services. These services reflect the role of modern public libraries as community facilities where people can meet, share and learn. The changing demographics and social trends, ever-increasing financial constraints for government and rapidly changing information technology, the design and function of libraries must evolve to meet these and other new challenges to remain relevant, by providing a public library building that is well designed and consistent. However,Drew (2001) opines that to ensure they continue to have the capacity to provide traditional library services, our future public libraries must be buildings that:

i. Provide a cultural hub and focal point for the community
ii. Are functional and multipurpose, accommodating a range of activities and uses
iii. Enable user-friendly access to the latest in technology

iv. Attract a wide range of users providing areas for relaxation, research, leisure and learning

v. Have effective and efficient delivery of services

vi. Develop from a co-operative approach between all stakeholders to ensure that the changing needs of the community are met

vii. Are good values in the longer term and contribute to Environmental Sustainability.

.

Finally, the underlying revelations discuss some space design trends in public library design which was developed by Harrington Drew, the Director at Oregon's Pacific University Library (Drew 2001). In his report on the current trends in library spaces, he proposed that there are six trends in today's library spaces as follows;

a) Self-service and operational Efficiency.
b) Extreme Flexibility and Integration of technology.
c) Green/ sustainable Buildings.
d) Collaborations between public and school/collage libraries.
e) A renewed interest in aesthetics.
f) Customize your library to the local community.

2.6.1Self-Service and Operational Efficiency

This highlighted the perpetual shortage of available library funds, both for operational and capital expenses, in which suggestions was made on reducing this costs he suggested that optimal design along with minimal staffing can be used as a cost control technique. By incorporating user-friendly design such as common graphics between branches and directive, floor colors and patterns, libraries encourage an atmosphere for a more self -

guided patron. A self-checkout technology can contribute to the self-service functionality; this arrangement requires fewer library staff, which is then free for functions that are more complicated.

2.6.2 Extreme Flexibility and Integration of Technology

Drew (2001) presents several details regarding wiring issues for power and data however he fails to offer creative ways that time-dated buildings can overcome structural impediments, with today's technology so dramatically affecting older buildings, it's relevance as a legitimate trend is realistic but this section is underdeveloped and unconvincing. Flexibility is stressed regarding space management; this supports usage of the facility for multi functions, some of which can generate rent revenue, as well as options for future uses and needs.

2.6.3 Green/Sustainable Buildings

Energy efficiency, sustainable and green building principles are being incorporated into library designs. Sustainable designs have emerged as a guiding paradigm in the creation of a new kind of built environment; one that 'meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs" (WCED 1987). Sustainable design evolved from a variety of concerns, experiences and needs which was compounded by the 1980s "Sick Building Syndrome' which emerged rising concerns for worker's health and productivity.

2.6.4 Public and School/College Libraries Collaboration

Harrington states that ongoing cutbacks problems are positively impacted by thoughtful cooperation within communities or town by combining and sharing resources between institutions. Citing the "reading and Literacy improvement and public library

construction and renovation bond act of 2000" the author shows how California is forcing communities interested in state support to actively co-plan building projects to better use resources and ultimately service public needs.

2.6.5 Interest in Aesthetics

The need for libraries to be more inviting and accessible, common strategies are increasing light and the use of glass, as well as integrating artistic expression to draw users to a more appealing and stimulating environment. He knew all too well that many library structures today are too "Box-like" and uninspiring. The suggestion here of course, is that patronage will increase in more pleasing and artistically enhanced surroundings; however, there is no data to support this supposition.

2.6.6 Customise Your Library to the Local Community

Finally, he offers the crux of purpose for today's public libraries, namely to serve its communities. The "one- style-fits-almost-all approach" of the past must be transcended, by recognizing demographics, cultural diversity and social needs, libraries can plan well for their communities, issues such as accessibility, teen's needs, meeting space, literacy and writing,

Technology access, computer-based teaching and social interaction are all areas for technology constructive outcome. Thankfully here we see that the library is more than just a building they are magnetic places that defines who we are.

2.7Traditional Library Sections

Different sections within the public library play a different role from one another. In order to understand how they will operate to cyber communities, we first have to understand how they operate to the traditional user.

2.7.1Acquisition Section

This section is concerned with the acquisition of reading materials required, the purchase is mostly done by the request of the patrons, publishers and the library board etc. The materials received from donors, publishers and others are physically processed, screened and sorted out in this section.



Plate VIII:Acquisition section the Downtown Wichita Public Library.
(Source; www.kansas.com)

2.7.2 Cataloguing Section

The Cataloguing Section catalogues and classifies the Library's collections, whether a hard copy or an electronic resource, and is responsible for the creation and maintenance of the online catalogue and for preparing material for use in the Library.



Plate IX: cataloguingsection in a Library.
(Source;en.wikepedia.com)

2.7.3 Circulation Section

The main public service point is the circulation desk or loans desk, usually found near the main entrance of a library. It provides lending services and facilities for return of loaned items. Renewal of materials and payment of fines are also handled at the circulation desk. Circulation staff may provide basic search and reference services, though more in-depth questions are usually referred to reference librarians at the library reference desk. The circulation desk is in most cases staffed by library support staff instead of professional librarians.



Plate X: circulation section in Santa-Rosa Library.
(Source;www.santarosa.edu)

2.7.4 Reference Section

The basic objective of the reference section is to assist the patrons to use resources of the library in an effective manner leading to their optimum utilization. Reference service is the most intensive kind of personal service which attempts to bring together the user and information in a personal way. Books from this section are not issued, but may be checked out by readers within the library. This separate entity holds a reference tool that includes encyclopedias, yearbooks, biographical dictionaries, handbook, indexes, quotation books and so forth.



Plate XI; Reference section in Old Viena Library.
(Source;www.humblepursuits.com, 2013)

2.7.5Stack Section

This refers to the main book shelves in any library the books that are on display in this section are those that can be easily accessed by the library users and can also be issued out. This section mostly occupies about 70% of the total library space. Materials on these shelves are arranged according to Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. Books are given class and book number which could be accessed. Books of the same subjects are kept together

.



PLATE XII;Stackssection in Birmingham library.
(Source; www.supermodulor.com, 2013)

2.8Review of Similar Studies

A review of similar studies helps researchers to adopt or adapt relevant concepts previously not explored in the studies. Result from these studies are unique to their different environments.

2.8.1 Designing and implementing alternative library services

Shen (2006) in his study discussed the need for a new concept in library service delivery which will take a leisurelyapproach, offer a human touch and provide a collective learning environment for instructional and other learning activities that takes place within the library walls. Distinct from the traditional images of a library, Alternative Library Services are designed to attract more patrons to the library by providing enjoyable, interactive and group learning programs.

Traditional library is transforming itself in order to survive and thrive. However, numerous libraries have not experienced a stable increase in reference request, annual gate count, book circulations and current periodicals uses. For instance, reference transactions in research libraries fell 21 percent between 1991 and 2001 at an average annual percentage drop of 2.6 percent (Kuchi, Mullen, &Tama-Bartels, 2004). Obviously, digitization in library is necessary but not enough to achieve sustainable library renaissance, to achieve the goal of putting more people into the library he saw the need not to maintain the status quo but to approach the library as an “old bottle” in need of “new wine”. That is by developing new concepts and mechanism to attract more patrons to visit the Library in person.

He concluded that for a library to achieve all of these, the library must be;

i. An enjoyable space, the library needs renovation to make it beautiful, unique, bright and attractive.

ii. The library needs to establish a partnership with food services and local business agencies to build a coffee house in the library.

iii. The library should provide a special space for music practice and art exhibition.

iv. Alternative library services (ALS) need to improve the human touch and interactions between teaching and learning groups.

v. They should also devise alternative requirements and programs to encourage collective learning in the library.

vi. The library should fully utilize its space in providing regular research forums, workshops, symposia and even controversial exhibits.

In summary dealing with the dilemmas of growing digital collections and declining library patrons, it is urgent for librarians to identify alternative services and functions to balance online library service and traditional in-house services. While developing digital collections, new ways need to be explored to continue and improve the library'sin house services. Librarians should make aggressive and revolutionary efforts to invent a leisure library that offers an indispensable human touch and provides a collective environment within the traditional structural confines, thus dispelling the prospect of a "deserted library".

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Exploratory research is seen as a research which aims at providing details were a small amount of information exist.Sandhursen (2000) believes that an exploratory research will result in a range of causes and alternative options for a solution of a specific problemand as such will be adopted for this study. It will require basic tools for data collection and analysis which include interview, visual survey which is incorporated into case studies in order to provide the researcher with first-hand information on the subject matter. This is necessary in other to deduce the appropriate and practicable guideline needed in the design of the proposed facility.

Oluibgo (2010) reveals in a study, that case-study as a unit of analysis is preferred in architectural studies, as it ensures an accurate description on similar problems stated in the research and the existing solutions applied.

3.2 The Case Study Approach

Case study is a dominant factor of architectural enquiry. It may be referred to as a research method or a unit of analysis which involves the study of an example or a case of the phenomenon being researched (veal 2006).

According to Yin (2004), case study can be seen as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real life context using multiple source of evidence.

Case study approach is characterized by a purposeful selection of the cases to study and triangulation, which is normally conducted by means of multiple methods of data collection (Johansson, 2010). However, to be seen in its full sense, the study should

include detailed documentation of information on the history and environment of study (Oluigbo 2010). Hence, the case study carried out in this research was documented on the following headings: type and background; spatial organization of buildings; structure and materials; and building services/facilities. This was followed by the application of general data collection technique.

3.2 Case Study Selection (sampling)

Oluigbo (2010) mentioned that for cases to be identified, they have to possess some virtues which are in relation with the phenomenon under consideration. The following criteria were considered in the selection of the case-studies.

i. Its major patrons.
ii. The particular zone to which the case belongs
iii. The scope of facility provided: this is to check the services/facilities, architectural characteristics, etc. provided and its correlation to the proposed facility.
iv. Physical size.

The case-studies was used to provide answers to objective (ii) and (iii).

The following cases were selected based on above qualities which are in consonance with the phenomena under investigation. These case-studies are

a) Kaduna State Library Board. Kaduna.
b) Stella Obasanjo public Library, Lokoja.
c) Lagos State Library Board, Ikeja.

These case studies werechosen in three different zones of Nigeria to increase the likelihood of showing or expressing important variations of several features of the facility and can be used to illustrate an architectural style or issue.

3.3 Instrument of Data Collection

Olaofe (2010) in a study reveals some instruments of data collection including the use of questionnaires, interviews, observations, audio and video recording, among others.

The instruments used for data collection in this study include;

1. **Visual survey:** This is a method of data collection in which the eyes is used to study and observe. This survey instrument was used to answer objective (ii) which is "Identify the current trends of library services in the area of study"
2. **Questionnaire Survey:** This method of data collection was chosen to answer objective (ii) and (iii) which are "Identify the current trends of library services in the area of study" and "determine the relationship between ALS and patronage of public libraries".

Questionnaire survey is a type of study that asks large numbers of people questions about their behaviour, attitudes and opinions (Marezyk*et al*, 2005). However, Campbell and Katona (2005) reveals some general steps to be considered for conducting a survey which includes, general objectives, sample, questionnaire, fieldwork, content analysis amongst others.

The questionnaire in this study was divided into three sections. Sections A contains the demographic information of respondents' such as sex, age, level of study and occupation. While Section B contained questions regarding patronage of library, while Section C will attempt to identify ALS resources and service they will like to see in the library. The questionnaire was made up of written Likert-type scale questions on available library facilities, and any new services they will like to see in the library, frequency of use of library by users, and the problems of using the public libraries (appendix).

3.4 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

Oloafe (2010) opined that for any study to be acceptable as scientific or empirical, the research instruments must exhibit an appreciable measure of validity and reliability. This literally means that the measurable variables purported to be measured should be adequately measured. By reliability, the research instrument should be able to measure what it purports to measure consistently.

Triangulation is a common technique used to improve the internal validity of research instruments; it is the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behaviourOsuala (2005). Therefore, to improve validity and reliability of this study, visual survey of case studies, and questionnaire was used.

3.5 Procedureof Data Collection

Visual survey was made to each of the cases selected, inform of walking tours to the site for observation and identifying architectural features, taking notes of materials, finishes and spatial arrangements of their floor plans in order toanalyse the collected data. Documentation was made on the following;

1. Leisure style
2. Human touch and human interaction
3. Collective learning services

Visual survey was reflected using photographs which will be taken of relevant case studies; sketches was made of some parts of the selected cases. These sketches showed the spatial organization of space and facilities of the cases.

Secondary data containing details of patronage, record of type of users and floor plans where gotten from the management of the selected cases. Parameters such as; services

used the most; recurrent complaints from users andfrequency of useof the spaces were noted

3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Morse and Niehaus (2009) observes whether the methodology employed is quantitative or qualitative, sampling methods are intended to maximise efficiency and validity while Marezyk*etat al* (2005) reveals that the major aim of sampling is to determine the specific sample that will be used as respondents.

Purposively sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources (Patton, 2002).

Thus, for this study, a purposive sample of 105 respondents will be surveyed (35 people from each case study area).

The sampling population for this study are the public, which comprises both the literate and non-literate people who make use of the public library resources and service to satisfy their basic information needs. The respondents were spread across three state public libraries in Nigeria. However, the Kaduna State Library Board, Kogi State Library Board and Lagos State Library Boardhave been purposively selected for the study.

3.7Variablesof Study

Variables are parameters that scholars investigate. They are used as a checklist in the sense that they seek to point out certain features associated to the research principles as identified in the case-study. Therefore, to give a full assessment of the selected case studies in the research, they have to be judged based on the research question or proposed design problem.

The variables as given by (Shen 2006) are used to assess the case studies. Thesevariables will point out which of the available elements of ALS have been applied in the cases. Also key patronage indicators are applied to asses' patronage. (Nwokocha 1998)

Thevariables of ALS are divided into three (3) namely.

1. Leisure style
    i. Modern interior design
    ii. Coffee/restaurant space
    iii. Practice music rooms
    iv. Art exhibitions
    v. Customized tech equipment's

2. Human Touch and Human Interaction
    i. One-stop service that gives advice to patrons
    ii. Multimedia instructional service
    iii. Active services for distance learning
    iv. Provides personal technical services

3. Collective learning experience
    i. Debates for current publications
    ii. Database search contests
    iii. Spaces for regular research forums, workshops, and symposiums

While the patronage indicators are;

i. Accessibility
ii. Quality/cost of service

iii. available services

iv. patron satisfaction

v. Location

3.8 Data Analysis

Descriptive analysis is the analysis were data is analysed on what exactly was said with nothing read into it and nothing assumed of it, (Hancock, 2012), Such the data is analysed based on;

1. For the questionnaire survey, the procedure selected for the analysis is the content analysis which involves often transforming the often open-ended survey responses into qualitative data. However, SPSS (Statistics Package for Social Scientist) was used to analyse the questionnaire survey
2. Content analysis of documents and visual data generated.
3. Comparative analysis of relevant parameters of the cases studied.
4. Descriptive statistics.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS, AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to present and analyse the various case-studies undertaken, which are The Stella Obansanjo library Lokoja, the Kaduna State Library Board and Lagos State Library Board.

Documentations and analysis were made on the findings of the cases studied, to see the effects of ALS on patronage in libraries. The analysis and findings are arranged in accordance with the research questions as follows:

4.2 Research question one;

What is the concept of alternative library services (ALS)? From the review of literature and similar works, three main factors were found to be needed in ALS. These are Leisure style spaces, Human Touch and Human Interaction facilities and Collective learning facilities. These main factors were further broken into components which are as follows:

Leisure Style spaces: Interior design style, Coffee/restaurant area, Practice music rooms, Art exhibitions areas and Customized technical equipment.

Human touch and Human Interaction Facilities: One-stop service areas that gives advice to patrons, Multimedia instructional service areas, Active services for distance learning, and Provides personal technical services.

Collective learning areas; Debates areas, tutorial areas, Spaces for regular research forums, workshops, and symposiums.

4.3 Research Question Two;

What are the current trends of library services in the area of study?

To answer this question, some public libraries were visited as case studies and these places are: Stella Obasanjo public library, Lagos state library Ikeja, and Kaduna state library, Kaduna.

Case study 1; Stella Obansanjo Library

Location: Ganaja, Lokoja. Kogi state

Introduction:

The Stella Obasanjo Library was commissioned on the 30 of January 2003, by the former first lady of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Mrs Stella Obasanjo. It was built and it is managed by the state government, through the state library board.

As seen in plate 4.1 the library is located at Adankolo road, which is in the center of town, and it is just 2km away from the Federal University Lokoja, and 4km form the Central Business District (CBD). The library isaccessedonly from one side even thou it has two roads adjacent each other. The library is landscaped both with hard and soft landscape elements which accommodates the car- other uses, like the restaurant.



Plate; XIII**Site plan**

Source authors field work

Spatial Arrangement

The Library is spread over three levels which comprises the ground floor and two upper floors. The ground floor houses the acquisition, serials, staff offices and a reference section area.The second floor accommodates the Reference section, while the third floor accommodates the staff offices. The access to the library by visitors are by two entrances. One is centrally located and leads directly into the serials section while the other is through the Auditorium as shown in plate 4.2.

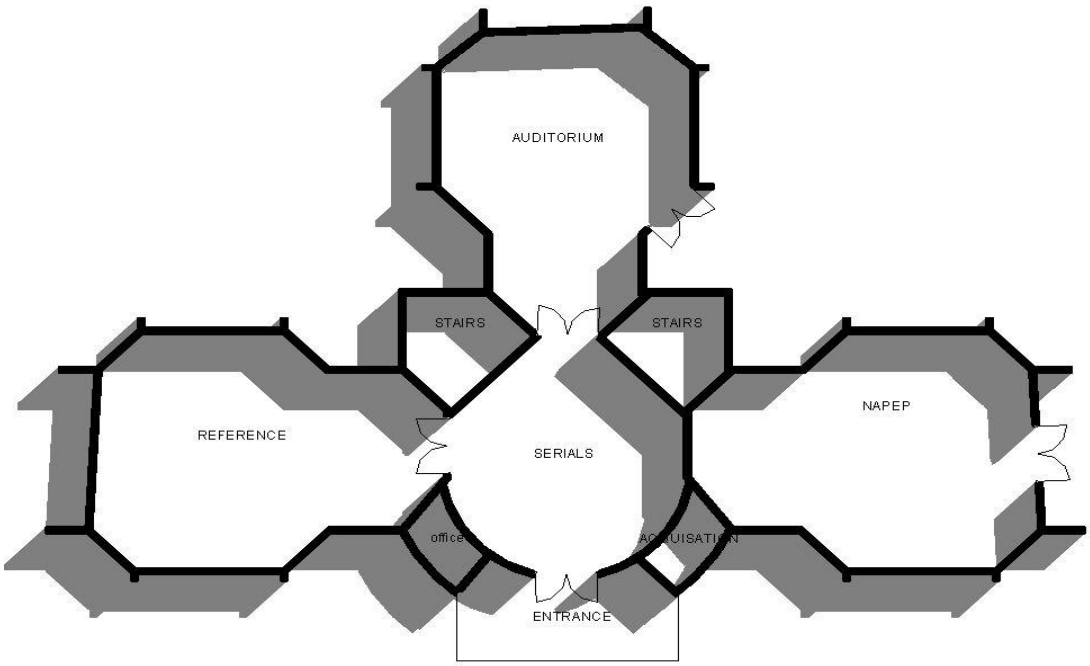


Plate XIV; Ground floor plan

Source, Field work, 2015

The library's interior finishes is characterized by the use of uncompleted finishes and barelyhouses any element of a modern interior design as seen in Plate XIV.



Plate XV;**ceiling** finishes

Source, Field work, 2015

Features and Facilities

Stella Obasanjo library provides basic library services as follows:

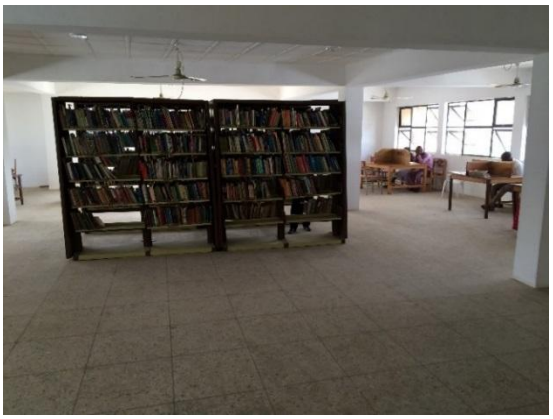
I. Circulation Section: The circulation section of the library is not well defined as seen in plate XV,staff are sitting at the entrance on chairs and not in a well-defined space.



Plate XVI; Circulation desk

Source, Field work, 2015

II. Reference Section: This makes up of 60% of the entirelibrary but as seen in plate XVI, the different rooms are not divided according to the categories of books it contains. There is a persistent lack of current books and furniture's especially





chairs and table.

Plate XVII; Reference Section

Source, Field work, 2015

III. Computer Room: There is the presence of a modern computer room but it does not have access to the internet and as such it has been technically abandoned with very little use as seen in plate XVIII.

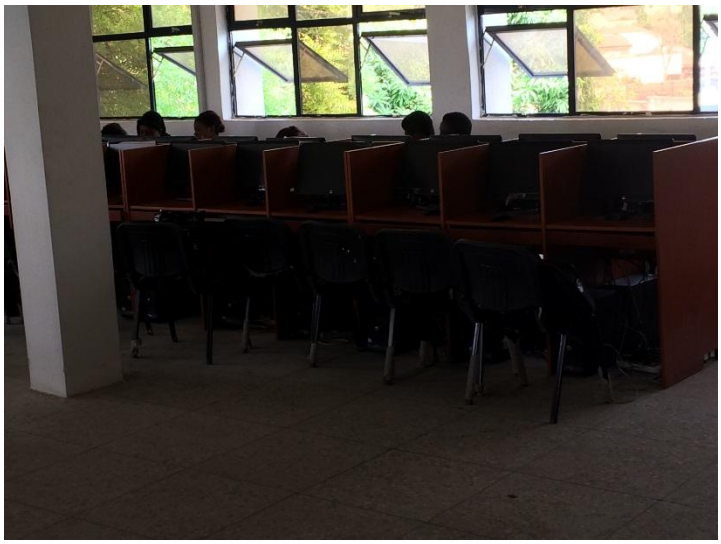


Plate XVII; Computer room

Source, Field work, 2015

IV. Auditorium; there is an auditorium hall that has been abandoned by the contractor who was constructing it because of lack of fund from the state government(plate XIX)



Plate XX; **Auditorium**

Source, Field work, 2015

Merits

1. Closeproximity to highly populated area
2. Quite functional planning
3. Efficient use of shading device

Demerits

1. Lack of well-defined designated use of spaces
2. Inadequate provision of library Facilities

Case-study Checklist

A checklist was developed to document the findings gotten from the case studied a(table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Stella Obasanjo Library checklist summary

`	Facilities	Available	Inadequate	Not Available	REMARK
leisure Style	Interior Design		✓	✓	The users' needs were not taken into due consideration during the design stage.
	Restaurant	✓			
	Tutorial services	`			
	Art Exhibition			✓	
	Customised technical Equipment			✓	
Human Interaction	Information desk area			✓	Poor human to human interaction spaces.
	ICT Facilities		✓		
	Distance Learning				
	Discussion Area			✓	
				✓	
Collective Learning facilities	Debates		✓	✓	They is no provision for group learning
	Workshop				
	Conference Hall	✓			

Case study 2; Kaduna state Public Library

Location: Bida road, Kaduna state

Introduction: The Kaduna state public library was established by the Northern Regional Government in 1962 to provide an enabling learning environment and easy access to information. The library is located directly opposite the National Board for technical Education (NBTE) and about 800meters from the Kaduna state central market. (Plate 4.8)



Plate XXI (a,)Site plan (b) Building blocks

Source, Field work, 2015

Spatial Arrangement

The Library is spread over two floor levels which comprises the ground floor and upper floor. The library complex is made up of three separate buildings connected and linked together by corridors and walkways on the outside (plate XXI)

The first building visible upon entering the complex is block A which houses the adult section, which occupies the first floor, and the reading areas.



Plate XXII; Ground floor plan

Source, Field work, 2015

The second block houses mostly the administrative facilities while the subsequent floors of this section occupy the offices of the management. This floor is connected to the reference section.

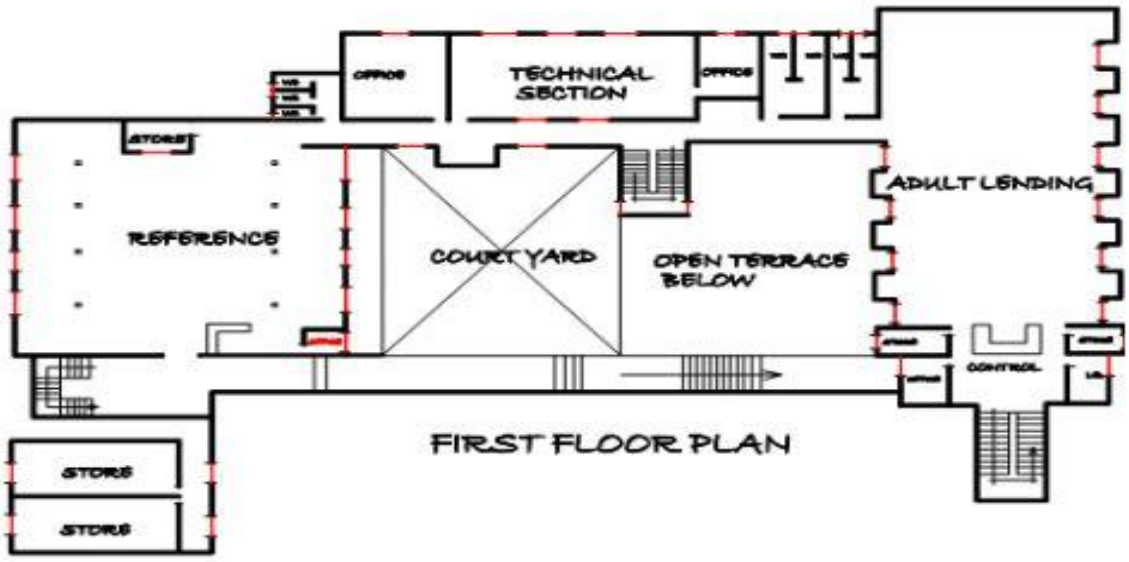


Plate XXIII; First floor plan

Source, Field work, 2015

The first block also houses the reference section (plate XXIII), this section is made up of two floors with the central area having a double volume. The books arrangement are all by the edges and sitting arrangement taking the central position. There is a direct connection from the reference section to an adequate landscaped outdoor reading area. The E library is also on the third block facing the main entrance where users can get access to electronic materials.

Features and Facilities

Kaduna state public library provides basic library services as follows:

1. Children's section: The children's section is well equipped with modern children's books and even has a 21st century modern interior design and also has artistic touches to make the children to always want to come to the library when they can (plate XXIV). The library also boasts of an out-door children playground (plate 4.11).





Plate XXIV; Children's section

Source, Field work, 2015

2. Reference Section: This makes up justabout 35% of the entire library and is very compact, with stack of books around the entire section. It has adequate sitting areas but inadequate numbers to meet the demand for this section(plate XXV)



Plate XXV; Reference section

Source, Field work, 2015

3. E-Library: They is the presence of an E-library that provides direct access to electronic materials and provides direct internet connections for library users (plate XXVI).



Plate XXVI; showing the E-library

Source, Field work, 2015

Merits

1. Catered for children
2. Available non reading facilities
3. Site located at the city centre.

Demerits

1. Inadequate reference section spaces
2. Lack of audio/video facilities

Case-study Checklist

A checklist was developed to document the findings gotten from the case studied as shown in table 4.2

Table 4.2Kaduna state Public Library checklist summaries

FACTORS	Facilities	Available	Inadequate	Not Available	REMARK
leisure Style	Interior Design		✓		The facilities were not taken into consideration during the design stage.
	Restaurant			✓	
	Tutorial services	`		✓	
	Art Exhibition			✓	
	Customised technical Equipment			✓	
Human Interaction	Information desk area			✓	Poor human to human interaction spaces.
	ICT Facilities	✓			
	Distance Learning			✓	
	Discussion Area			✓	
Collective Learning facilities	Debates			✓	They is no provision for group learning
	Workshop			✓	
	Conference Hall			✓	

Case study 3; Lagos State Public Library

Location: Ikeja. Lagos state

Introduction:

The Lagos State Library was opened for public use in 1980 and by March 1982 became the board's headquarters for the purpose of effective administration and to be within access reach of the state government.



Plate XXVII; Lagos state library board

Source, Field work, 2015

The library is located at the Lagos state old secretariat and it is just adjacent the high court of justice, and beside the court of appeal at Ikeja.(Plate XXVIII)



Plate XXVIII;**Site plan**

Source, Field work, 2015

Spatial Arrangement

The Library is spread over two levels which comprises the ground floor and an upper floor. The ground floor houses the children section, a restaurant and the store, The upper floor accommodates the remaining section,The access to the library by visitors are by two entrances, the first is through the stairs on the west side, while the other is the main entrance in front. (Plate XXIX)

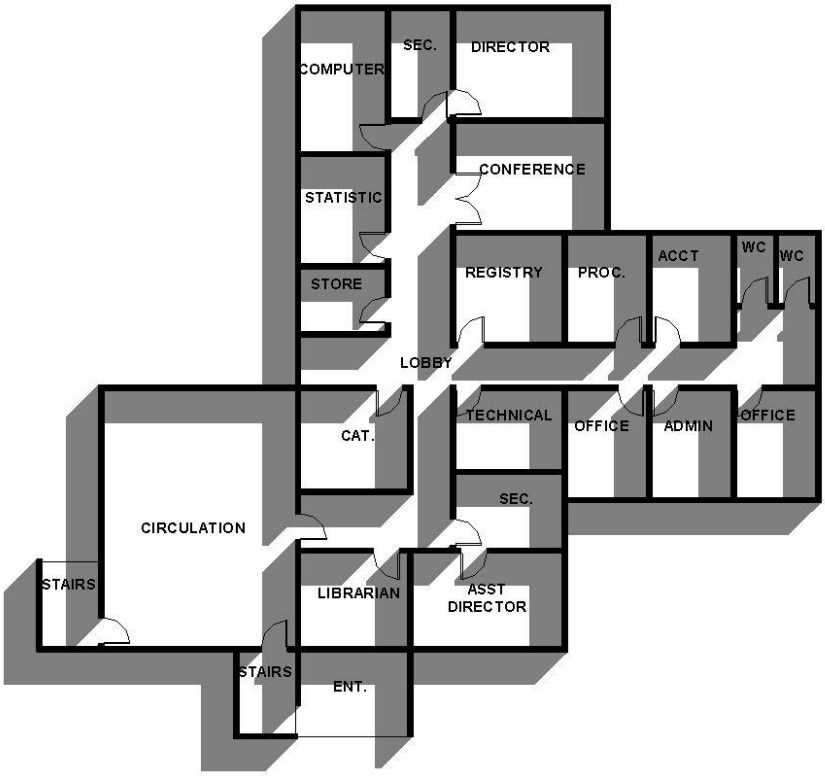


Plate XXIX; Ground floor plan

Source, Field work, 2015

The library's interior finishes are characterized by the use of plaster of paris (POP) and Aluminum cladding.(Plate XXX)





Plate XXX; Showing interior finishes

Source, Field work, 2015

Features and Facilities

Stella Obasanjo library provides basic library services as follows:

V. Circulation Section: The circulation section of the library is inadequate as it is always full since it cannot meet up with the number of users who come to use the library,but they is a well-defined space for enquires. (Plate XXX)





Plate XXXI; Ground floor plan

Source, Field work, 2015

VI. Reference Section: This makes up a small portion of the entire library and has just a single space housing all the categories of users in the library. (Plate XXXII)





Plate XXXII; Showing reference section

Source, Field work, 2015

VII. Children's Area: They is the presence of a dilapidated children's section that has been abandoned by the library board and as such is not open for the public to use. (Plate XXXIII)

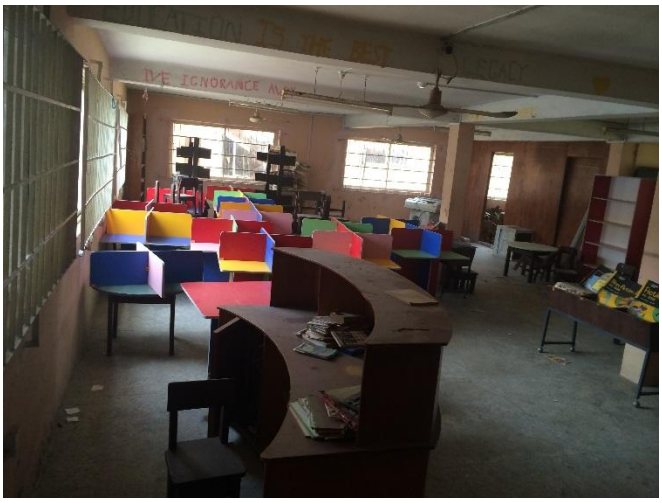


Plate XXXIII; Ground floor plan

Source, Field work, 2015

VIII. Auditorium; There is a conference hall, but it is not available for use by the public. It is used only by the library board.

Merits

1. The library is located at the Lagos state old secretariat for easy access.
2. Has functional spaces

Demerits

1. Poor planning
2. Inadequate reference spaces

Case-study Checklist

A checklist was developed to document the findings gotten from the cases studied(table 4.3).

Table 4.3Lagos state library checklist summary.

Factors	Facilities	Available	Inadequate	Not Available	Remark
leisure Style	Interior Design		✓		Inadequate services
	Restaurant	✓			
	Tutorial services			✓	
	Art Exhibition			✓	
	Customised technical Equipment			✓	
Human Interaction	Information desk area	✓			better human to human interaction should be encouraged
	ICT Facilities		✓		
	Distance Learning			✓	
	Discussion Area			✓	
Collective Learning facilities	Debates			✓	Collective learning spaces is needed
	Workshop		✓		
	Conference Hall				

4.4 Research Question Three;

To determine the relationship between ALS and patronage of public libraries

To answer this question, questionnaires were given out to library users, with the hope of identifying if there is any connection between ALS and patronage of public libraries, the results were as follows.

4.4.1 Educational Status

The results showed that Lagos State respondents had the highest educational qualifications followed by Kaduna state then Lokoja.(Figure 4.1).

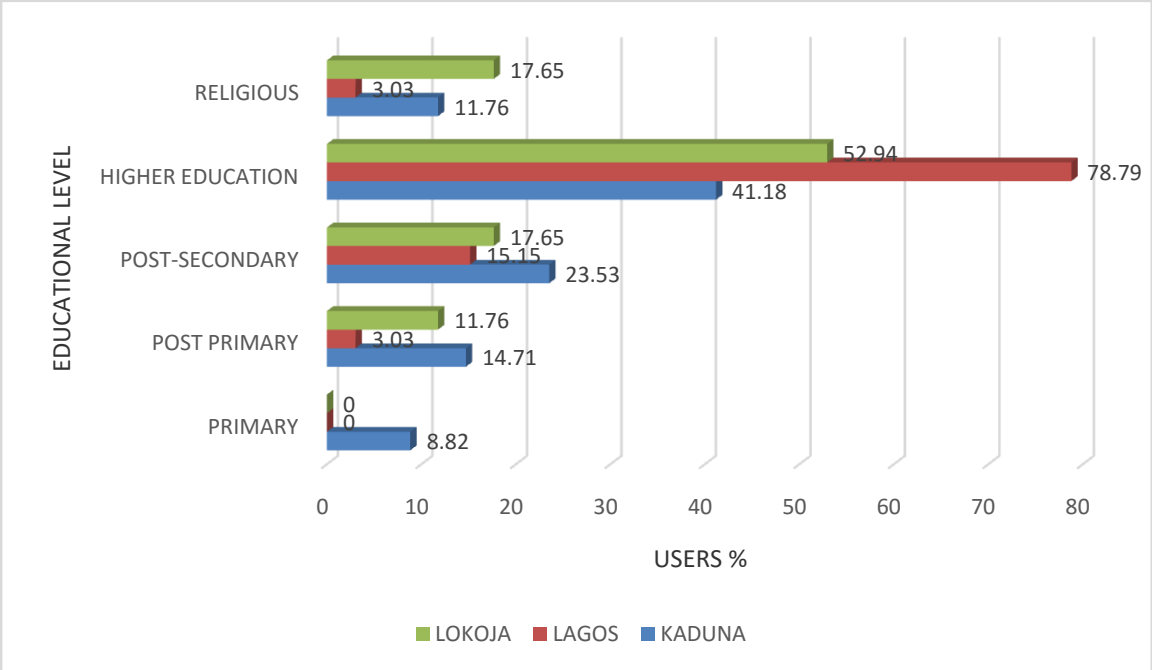


Figure 4.1: Educational status of respondents in the study area
Source, Field work, 2015

While the 57.43% of the total respondents had higher education followed by 18.81% who had post-secondary qualifications.The least users are those with primary school qualifications. (Figure 4.2)

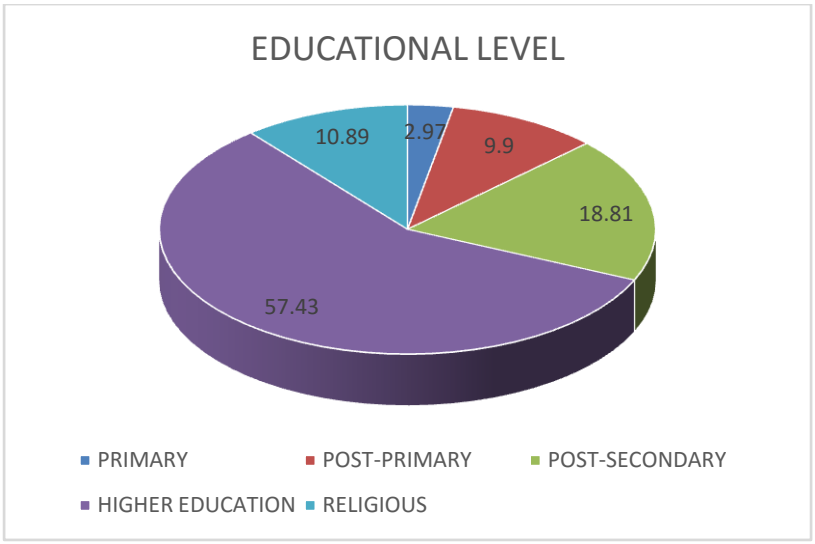


Figure 4.2: Educational level
Source, Field work, 2015

4.4.2 Proximity to Public Libraries

Figure 4.3, shows that about 15% of users in Kaduna are very close to the library and about the same percentage are extremely far from the libraries, but this cannot be compared to the 42% of users who live far away from libraries, such the results shows that the proximity of the library to its users is not as influential in library patronage.(Table 4.4).

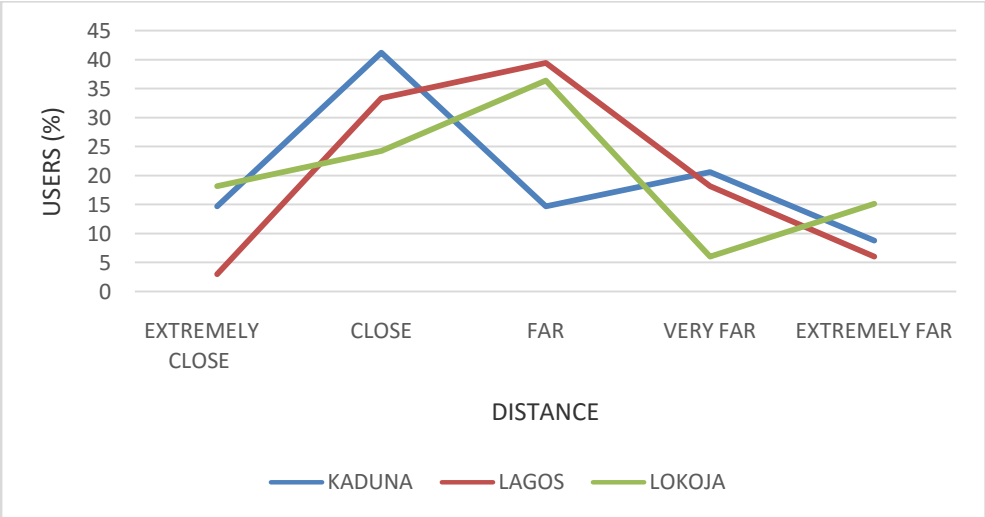


Figure 4.3: Effects of distance
Source, Field work, 2015

4.4.3 ALS Influence on Patronage.

The results from the questionnaires were collated and the different factors of ALS and their percentiles are shown in figure 4.4.

It shows that unlike the lack of influence proximity of libraries has to patronage, here the available services show a very significant influence on patronage. (Figure 4.3)

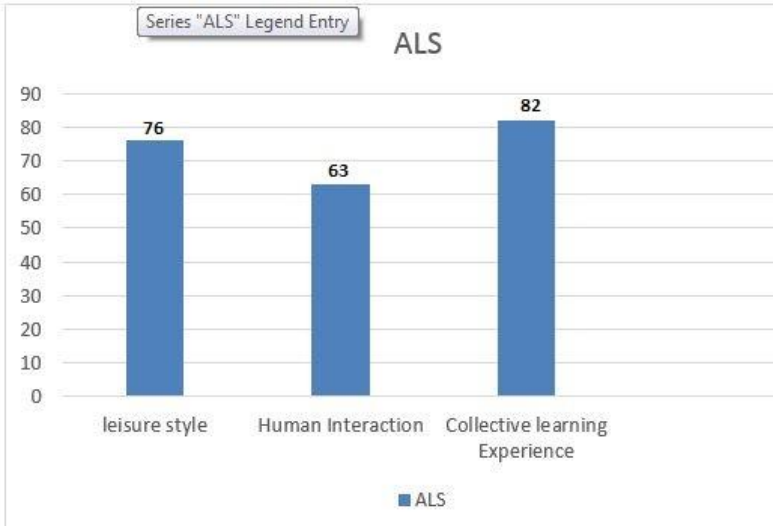


Figure 4.4: Chronological ranking of ALS factors
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

From figure 4.4, it can be observed that 82 % of the respondents indicated that collective learning was their topmost priority. Following closely was leisure style while 63% opted for a library with personal human interaction. Also, in table 4.3. 46%of respondents believes their choice of library is dependent on the available services while 21% feels their level of satisfaction derived from using the library is preferred. About 8% thinks the location of the library is what influences their choice of library.

Table 4.4: Attractions to the library

Patronage Indicators	Percentile
Accessibility	**13**
Quality/cost of service	**12**
Available services	**46**
Patron satisfaction	**21**
Location	**8**
Total	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

If these factors can be taken into considerations during the design stage, it will significantly raise the level of patronage of public librariesin the country.

4.5 Research Question four;

What is the structure of the framework that will assist designers particularly in Nigeria in the design of a public library?

Dealing with the dilemmas of growing digital collections and declining library patrons, it is urgent to invent a leisure library that offers an indispensable human touch and provides a collective environment within the traditional structural confines, thus dispelling the prospect of a "deserted library." This can be achieved if a meaningful framework is developed so as to serve as a guide for the design. This framework which is a result of the entire research undertaken will attempt to interpret the respondent desire and wants as much as possible. The frame work will take the structure shown in figure 4.5

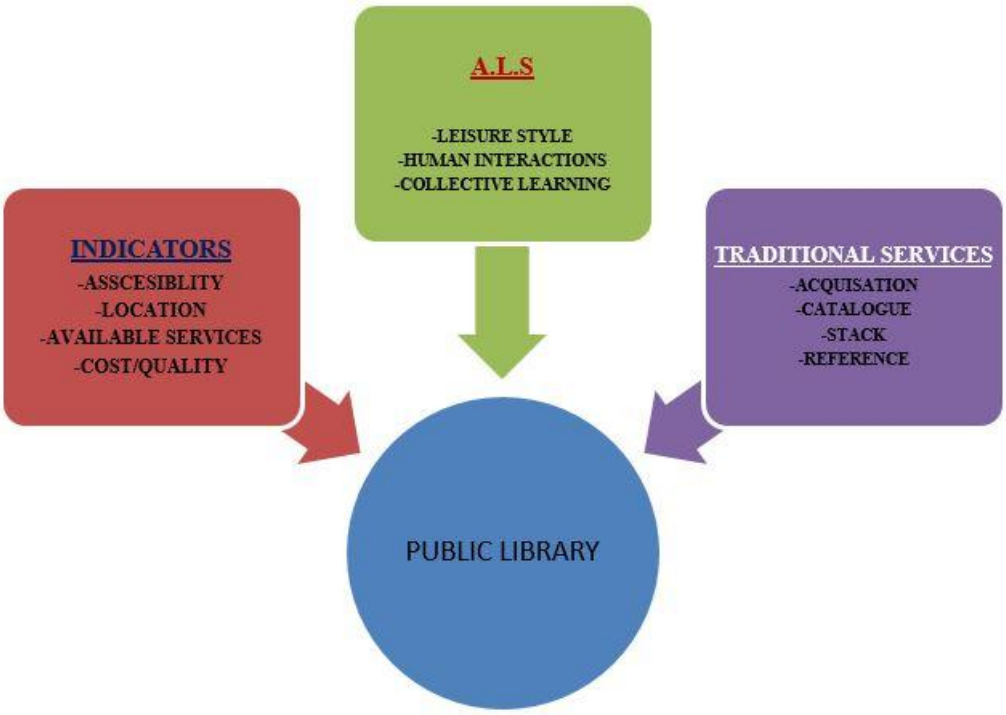


Figure 4.5Proposeddesign framework

4.5Discussion of results

The major aim of this study is to identify alternative library services (ALS) that can be used in enhancing patronage in public libraries, so as to accommodate both literates and non-literate patrons. The approach used in proffering solutions to the questions raised was to address the research questions one after the other.

4.5.1 The concept of alternative library services.

The review of literature shows that ALS is based on the principle that the library needs to provide a leisurely environment through serving various functions of entertainment and social activities. The essential goal of ALS is to attract more patrons to visit libraries in person which is in consonance with Limberg&Alexandersson (2003), who believes that

public libraries should also function as a place of leisure and a place of refuge in providing reading and learning resources, instead of just its ambiguous traditional functions and should be able to strike a balance between work and leisure or between control and freedom. In addition,Shens(2004) postulated that to meet present day patrons need,social activities and leisurely means of studying and relaxation should be included in the library design.

It is imperative to provide these facilities into the libraries to avoid the hypothesis that the library as a place is "too quiet to study in" and it is a sort of museum, a place that belongs to the past, not the present (Barefoot 2006). Therefore, there is need to provide services that are attractive enough for this new generation of users growing up in a multimedia environment. The study also revealed that 82% of the respondents indicated that the collective learning spaces was their topmost priority based on the type of available space in the library. Designing for leisure came a close second as 76% of the respondents wanted to visit a library were there can be comfortable to use. They believe that they should be able to have different forms of reading spaces, users should be able to read in small groups and have discussions and should also be able to have a space to learn how to use or make things, a kind of workshop space, that is; how to use the internet, how to use audio/visual sections. While human interaction was ranked lowest with 62%, these showed that the library staffs also play a large role in improving patronage. Well trained staffs who can aid users in searching for materials in the library and are people friendly also helps in library patronage (Tables 4.2). These proves that if ALS are introduced into public library designs, they will drastically increase the patronage of the libraries.

4.5.2 The current trends of public libraries in Nigeria.

Nwokocha (1998) found out that the main persisting problems of libraries in the country were basically a decline in government funding and poor reading culture of people, but results from thesecase studies, revealed the states of some public libraries in Nigeria.

Libraries like the Stella Obansanjo Library, Lokoja; Lagos library board and Kaduna state public library were visited, it was found that the available services were outdated as they had only traditional library serviceslike reference, stacks, circulation, catalogue, and acquisition sections, and were all at different state of dilapidation, except for the Lagos state library. The Lagos state library had a dilapidated children section and Kaduna state library has an out-door section which shows the only library services available for leisure. These does not conforms to the postulations that, to ensure libraries continue to have the capacity to provide traditional library services, our public libraries must be buildings that Provide a cultural hub and focal point for the community, are functional and multipurpose, accommodating a range of activities and uses, enable user-friendly access to the latest in technology, while also attracting a wide range of users by providing areas for relaxation, research, leisure and learning, have effective and efficient delivery of services, develop from a co-operative approach between all stakeholders to ensure that the changing needs of the community are met, Are good values in the longer term and contribute to Environmental Sustainability (Drew2001). The libraries studied are not a cultural hub and focal point for the community eventhough, they are functional and provide efficient and sometimes effective services.They cannot attract a wide range of users because they do not provideareas for relaxation and leisure in their designs.

4.5.3The relationship between ALS and patronage of public libraries.

Nwokocha (1998) identified key indicators which are used in the assessment of patronage for libraries which includes accessibility, quality of service, available services, location, patron satisfaction, and demand for available. He believes that these indicators will help in determining the rate of patronage of a library and why ALS is based on the principle that the library needs to provide a leisurely environment through serving various functions of entertainment and social activities.

In these study 46% of respondents were of the opinion that they will only visit a library because of the services/facilities that they have on offer, furthermore 13% of the respondents believes that they will only visit a library if it is easily accessible to them while 12% will rather go to a library that is affordable for them, in terms of cost of services or the quality of services rendered. 21% believes that their satisfaction from using the library facilities is what will bring them back, and just 8% will be affected by were the library is located. From these findings we can clearly see that the available services in the library scored the highest (46%) as the main reason why people visit public libraries and as such we can deduce that the available services in a library significantly affects the patronage of the libraries. (Table 4.4)

4.5.4 Development of the structure, of framework that will assist in the design of a public library in Nigeria.

The introduction of ALS such as leisure style, Human interactions, and collective learning experiences into library design will have to be carefully carried out so as not to make the libraries to drift out of their core functions. The traditional services such as cataloguing, references, acquisition, and circulation,etc. will be the baseline while ALS will be introduced depending on the location of the proposed site, accessibility to users,

cost of services and demand for the service. The ability of the designer to strike a balance between the traditional services, and ALS while also making sure the patronage indicators are achieved as shown in figure 4.5

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DESIGN REPORT

5.1 Introduction

This chapter shed more light on the preliminary study on the design and also deals with the application of the research findings into the design aspect of this dissertation.

It is discussed under the following headings; the brief, spatial arrangement, site-location and site analysis etc.

5.2 The Brief

The proposed library would be a design proposal for the design of a public library which would incorporate Alternative Library Service facilities.

The proposed library shall be a single unit of integrated functions of both traditional library services and ALS facilities.

The general objectives of the proposal are;

1. To incorporate the findings of the research thesis in the proposed design.
2. To provide spatial arrangements to meet the various patron needs in terms of available services.
3. To increase patronage by enhancing users experience with the library's facilities.

5.2.1 Design Brief

In-line with the Federal Government of Nigeria's Millennium Development Goal Project (MDG) to improve the literate level of its citizens, the Government has decided to build four (4) public library's in the country which will be located in the North, South, East and central zone of the country. But first to be developed would be in Lokoja, Kogi-state, which will represent the central zone.

The Clients basic requirement were as follows;

1. Librarians office
2. Boardroom
3. Staff Lounge
4. Equipment Room
5. Storage Room
6. Children Section
7. Periodicals
8. Adult Section
9. Reference Section
10. Conferencing Area
11. Research Stations
12. Acquisitions

5.3 Study Area

Lokoja is located within the central zone of Nigeria and covers an area of 3180 km² and have a population of 195,261 at the (NPC, 2006) census. It is bounded by the Niger in the north and east upstream from the capital until the border with Kwara State,Lokoja, the capital of Kogi state, was carved out of former Kwara and Benue States in 1991. The town and its suburb also constitute the Kogi LGA. It lies on latitude 7o49' N and longitude 6o44' E at an altitude of 45-125 m, on the western bank of the Niger River, close to its confluence with the Benue River. It is some 160 km south of the federal capital, Abuja, and straddles the strategic roads to at least five geopolitical zones out of the six such zones in the country. The terrain of the region comprises dissected undulating plains on the one hand, and lofty hill masses and mesas on the other.

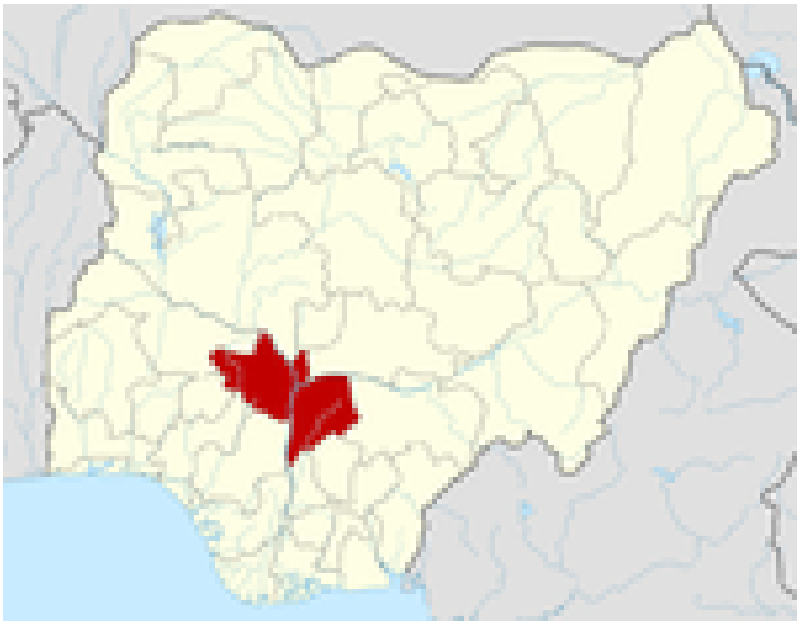


PLATE 5.1: Map of Nigeria Showing Lokoja
Source: http/fulokoja.edu.ng, 2015

5.4 Location Selection

Public libraries are one of the key facilities needed to improve literate levels of any country, and as such it is critical to approach the site selection process with care.The ultimate success of a new library facility will be determined to a large extent to were its located and as such where it is located is of prime importance.

For the purpose of this study, two locations were chosen. These two locations are within the area of study (Kogi state). They are:

• Location A (Ganaja)

• Location B (Lokongoma)

a) Location A (Ganaja road)

Ganaja road is a major axis of the city, and it's the road that links the state to the eastern part of the country, and as such has a high volume of traffic along it.(Plate 5.2)



PLATE 5.2:Location A, Ganaja
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

b) Location B (Lokongoma)

Lokongoma is a town in Lokoja local government area which covers an area of 11km2. (Plate 5.3)



PLATE 5.3: location B, Lokogoma
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.4.1 Selection Criteria

Koontz (1997) believes that location of a facility depends on a range of factors that include equitable access of the site, demographical data and so on. These factors have been established to compare the locations and check the viability of each site with regards to those criteria. The criteria outlined with specific questions that were considered when evaluating the site are highlighted as follows.

a) General Location

This refers to general area within the Lokoja city. Physical characteristics was considered. The factors related to the general location include but are not limited to potential visibility of proposed building, centrality of location, site accessibility, and proximity to pedestrian activity, compatible adjacent users, and apparent stability of the surrounding area.

b) Natural Attributes

The natural site attributes such as suitable Topography, suitable soil bearing capacity, quality natural feature, attractive views from the site outward, and potential for sustainable development.

c) Competition

The factors related to competition include but are not limited to location and operation results of competitors and proximity to competitors.

These are the (3) three basic factors considered which were later broken down into variables used in the selection of appropriate location of the proposed library.

A relative score was assigned to each criterion and summarized in the scoring sheet summary (Table 5.1). The scores range from 0 – 5. 5 being most preferred. The location with the higher score is the most desirable location.

Table 5.1: Location Selection Scoring Summary

S/NO	FACTORS	VARIABLES	LOCATION A (5)	LOCATION B (5)	REMARK
1.	LOCATION	VISIBILITY	4	4	LOCATION B (SATISFACTORY)
		CENTRALITY	3	4	
		SITE ACCESSIBILITY	3	3	
		PROXIMITY TO PEDESTRIAN ACTIVITY	5	5	
		ADJACENT USERS	3	4	
			2	3	
2.	NATURAL ATTRIBUTES	TOPOGRAPHY			
		SOIL BEARING CAPACITY	4	3	
		NATURAL FEATURES	2	3	LOCATION B (SATISFACTORY)

			3	4	
		VIEWS FROM SITE			
		POTENTIAL FOR GRREN DEVELOPMENT	2	4	
			1	1	
3.	**COMPETITORS**	LOCATION			LOCATION B
		PROXIMITY TO EXISTING LIBRARY	1	3	(SATISFACTORY)
		TOTAL SCORE	33	41	LOCATION B SELECTED

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

From table 5.1, the most suitable location for the proposed public library is the location 'B' i.e. the site from lokongoma is the most preferred with 41 points out of 60, while the site from Ganaja scored 33 points.

5.4.2 The Proposed Site

The proposed site is located in Lokoja local government area within the main city of Lokoja. The site is positioned along Adankolo road in Lokongoma, **(**Figure 5.1**)**. at the northern part of the site is the State Secretariat and the Central Bank of Nigeria Lokoja, while on the western part is the West African Examination Council state office while Adjacent to the site is the famous Idrinana Hotels, Lokoja.

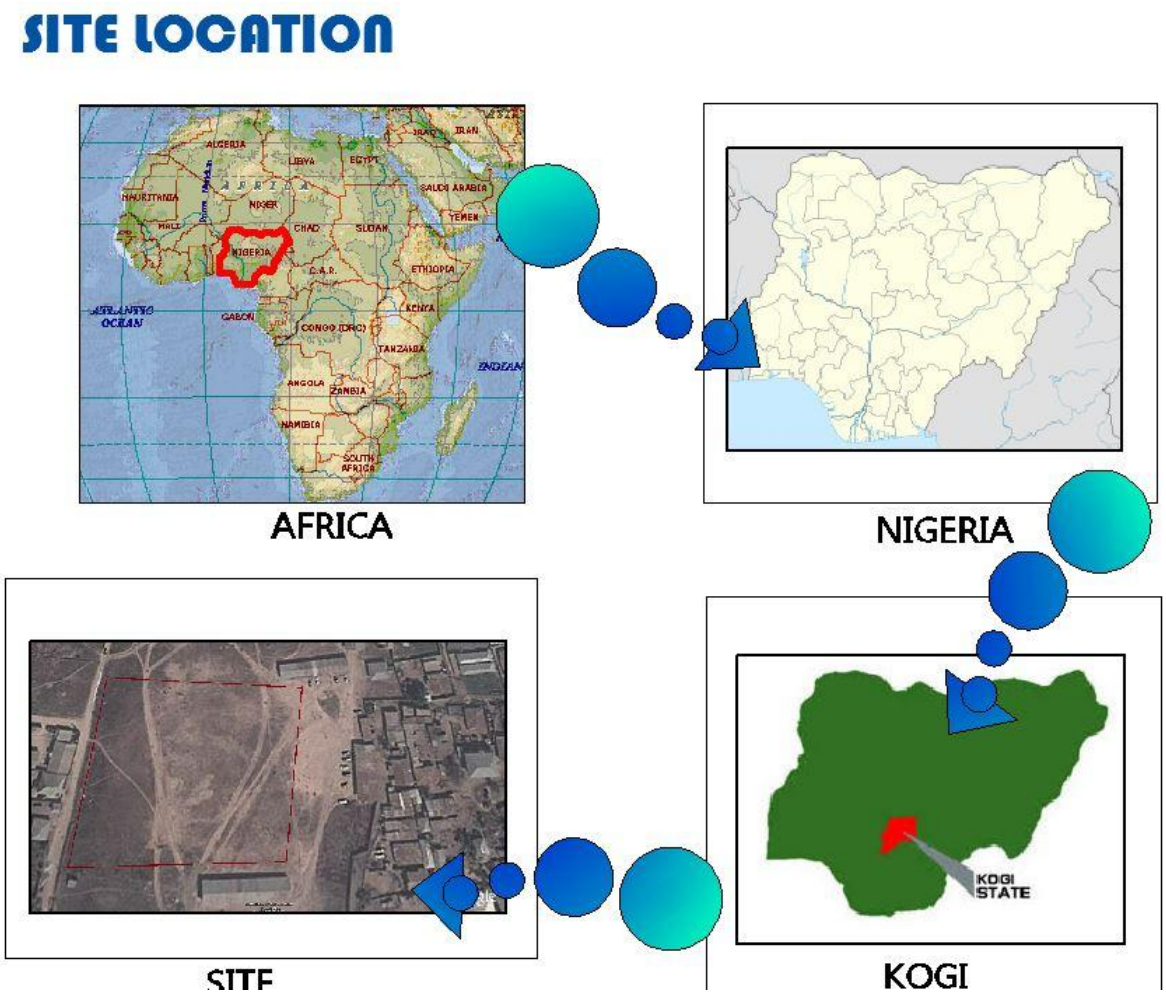


Figure 5.1:Proposed site
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.5 Site Climatic Data

5.5.1 Climate

Kogi State is generally hot throughout the year. The State has two distinct weather viz dry season, which lasts from November to February and rain season that lasts from March to October. These seasons are caused by the movement of inter-tropical discontinuity zone (ITD) which are as a result of the movements of the continual air masses from the dessert. This wind is a dry cold wind. It carries dust and blows from the northeast direction and the maritime air masses. It blows from the southwest direction.

The wind is warm and carries moisture. This wind brings rainfall into the region.as seen in **(**Figure 5.2**)**.

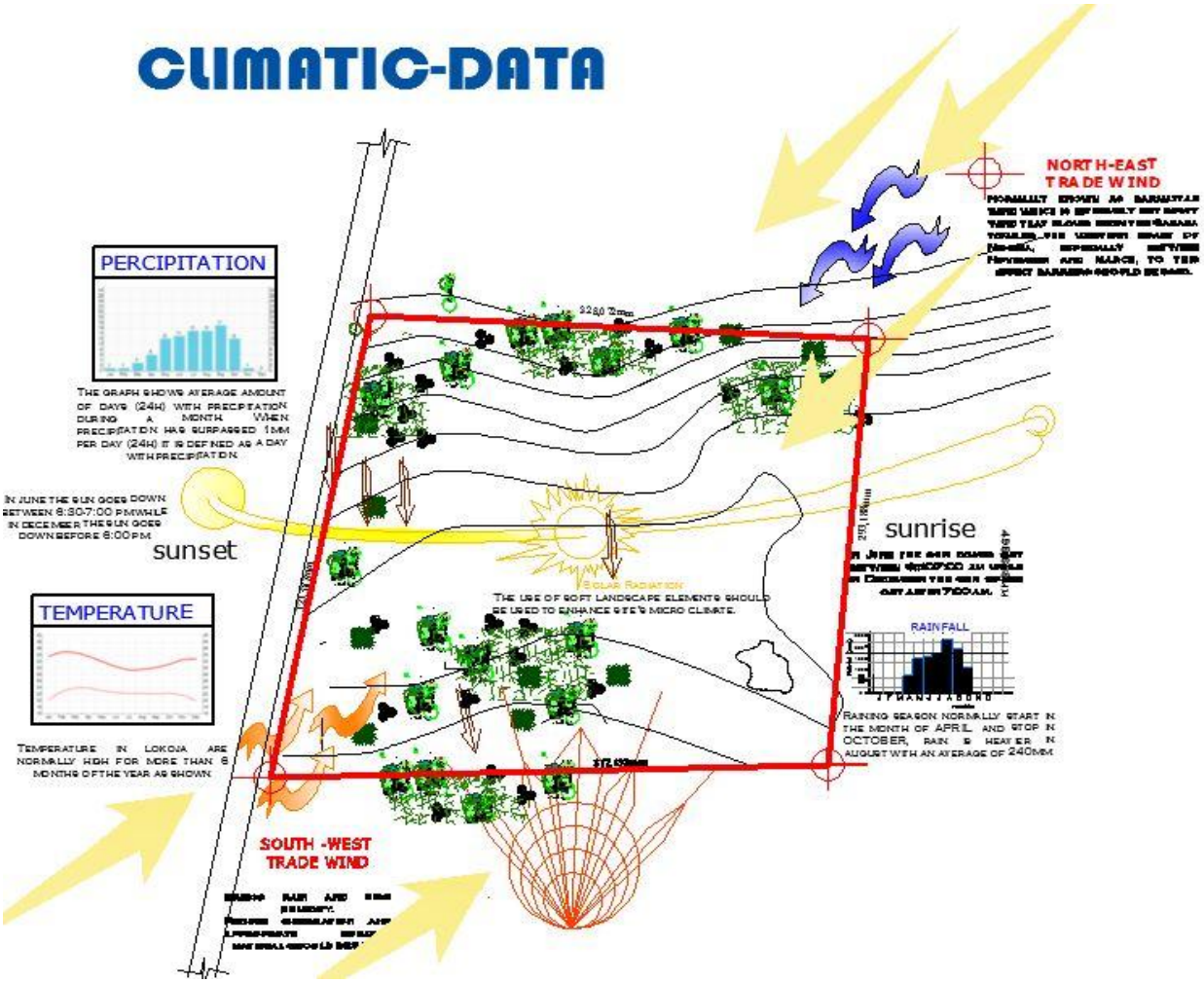


Figure 5.2: Site climatic data
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.5.2 Rainfall

The annual rainfall is about 1150 mm. Rains begin, on average, in March and peak in June to September, while the dry season begins at about November.

5.5.3 Temperature

Kogi State has an average maximum temperature of 33.2 oC and average minimum of 22.8 oC. Lokoja the |State capital is generally hot throughout the year as seen in (Figure 5.3) .

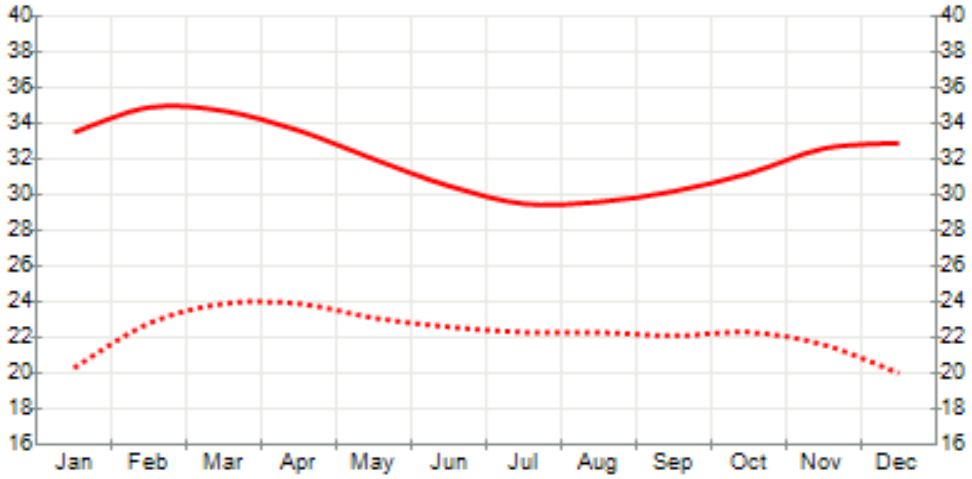


Figure 5.3: Average monthly temperature at Lokoja
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.6 Site Characteristic

5.6.1 Utilities

Water supply mains could also be connected directly from the Kogi State water board , which passes the western part of the site. Electricity power lines run parallel to the access road bounding the site to the west. This power line supplies a three-phase line and could be tapped. Telecommunication lines could be drawn to the site via the already existing poles and all cellular networks are available.

5.6.2 Topography

The site slopes gentle towards the front of the site**(**Figure 5.4**)**. Since it is not completely flat, the drainage of the site occurs quite well. However close to the south western boundary is a small rock outcrop, which is an interesting landscape feature, which improves the natural aesthetics of the site.

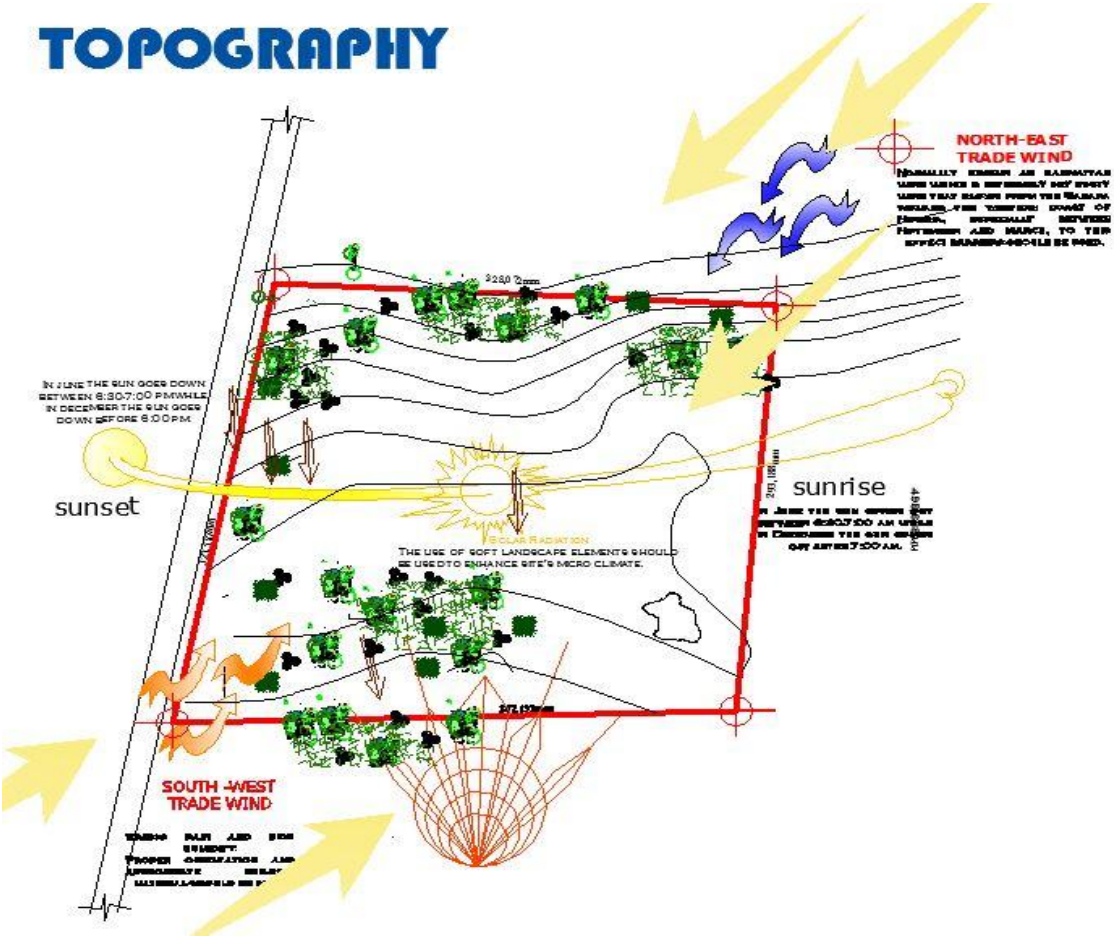


Figure 5.4: Showing site Topography
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.6.3 Noise

The site is just along the major road connecting the north to the eastern part of the country and as such has a noisy environment. However, the hilly surrounding and vegetative covering around the site help serve as buffer to noise.

5.6.4 Vegetation

The site is covered by few grasses and trees but generally the vegetation at Lokoja is classified under the southern Guinea Savannah ecology, implies wood land vegetation. The vegetation is characterised by trees that shed their leaves during the long dry season.

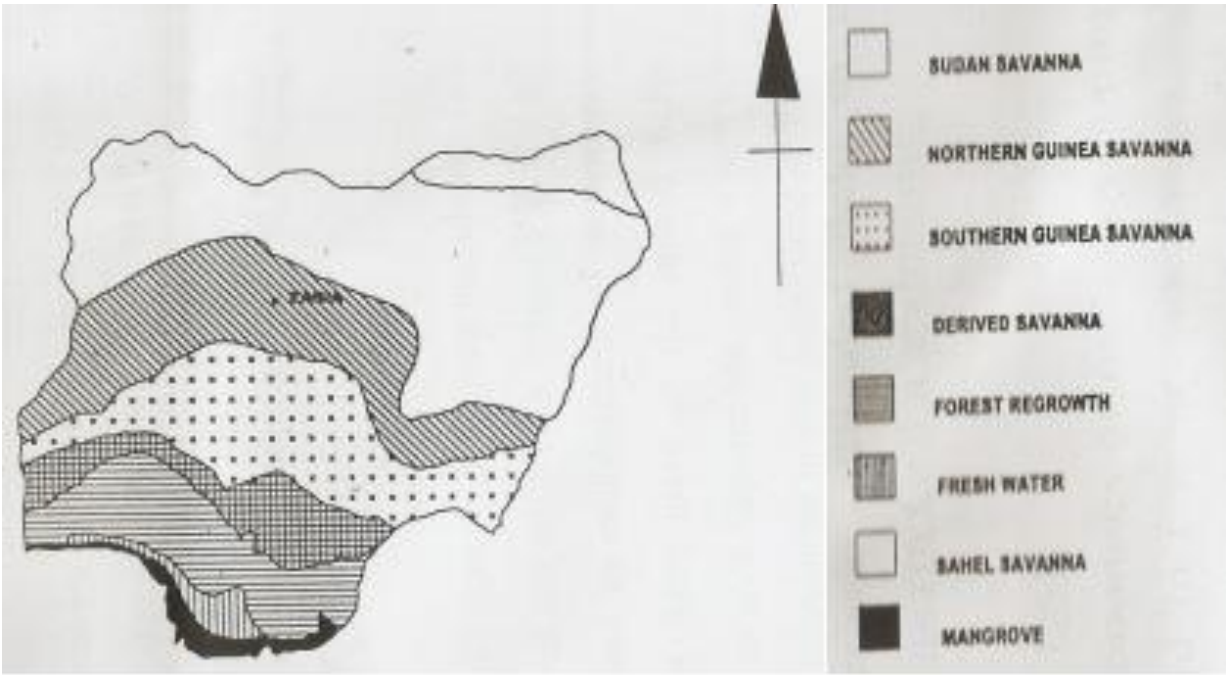


Figure 5.5: Map of Nigeria Showing Respective Vegetative Belt
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.6.5 Site features

The sites 360° surroundings present a variety of picture views to the site. The scene towards the Eastern direction gives a view of small number of trees while the southern across has the power lines and also the Idrinana hotels. (Figure 5.6).

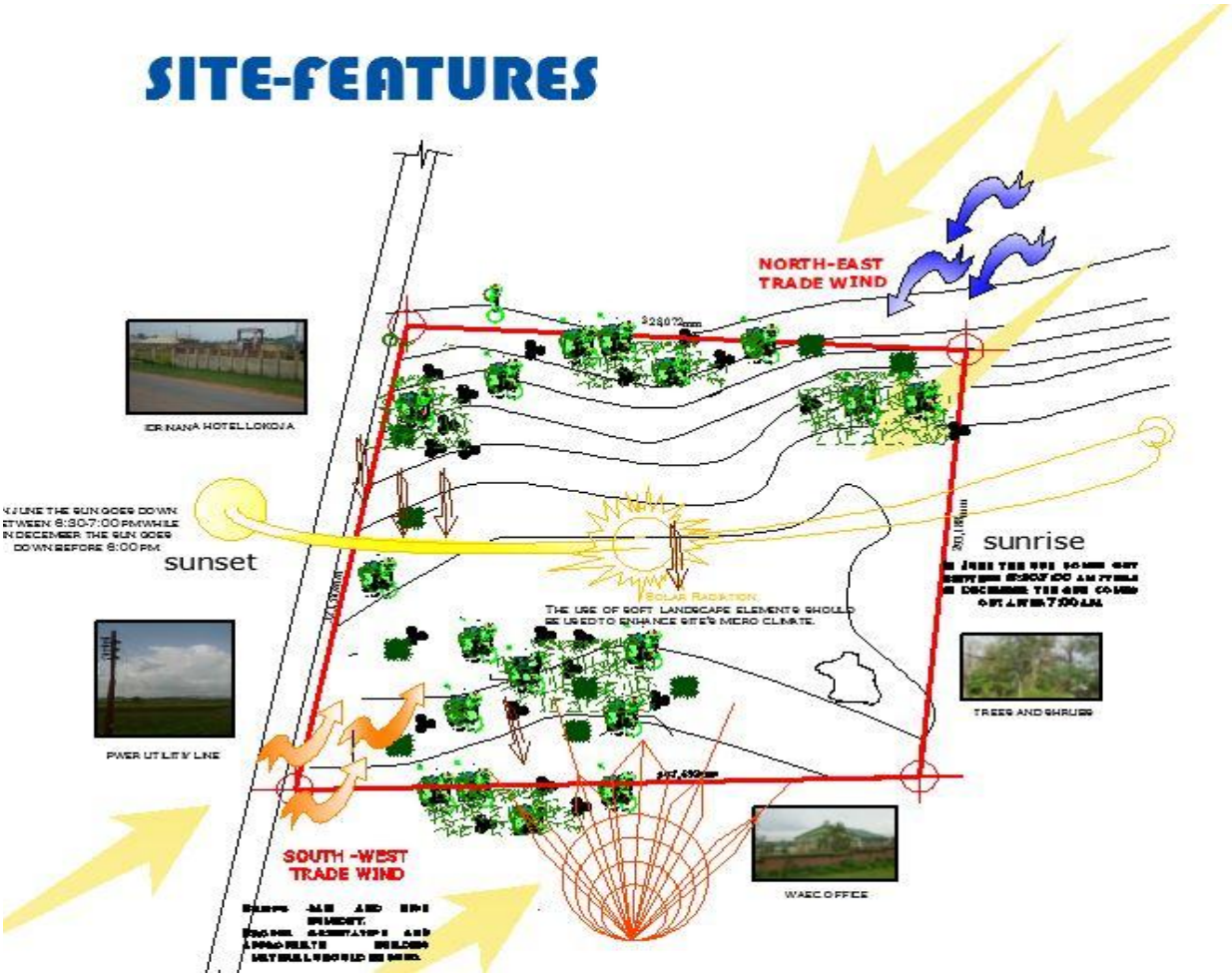


Figure 5.6: Site features
Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.7Site and Climatic Implications on Design

The effects of the above analysed site andclimate factors will be used to draw up design parameters that shall be used to see how best they can be utilized to achieve the required effects on the final design proposal.

5.7.1 Site Plan

To reduce the effect of direct sunlight, the building orientation should be along east-north axis with the longer sides facing the North and south side. To prevent too much exposure to the sun.

5.7.2 Window Openings

The sizes of window openings will be increased with high headroom's to allow for more airflow into the building and to achieve maximum natural thermal comfort, methods of ventilation applied in both hot humid and hot arid regions would be employed. The use of shading devices should be employed to prevent direct sunlight from hitting the building, due to the high temperatures experienced in Lokoja.

5.7.3 Lighting

The abundance of sunlight hours should be maximized to achieve maximum natural lighting. Fenestrations should be placed abundantly but with close attention to the sun path. This is to reduce direct sunlight from penetrating the interior of the building.

5.8Schedule of Accommodation

The brief was developed thereby leading to the forming of a detail schedule requirement of individual spaces critical to the design of a public library,(Table 5.2 and Table 5.3) contains the bulk spaces requirements.

Table 5.2: Schedule of Accommodation of Traditional Services

S/NO	SPACES	AREA(M2)	UNIT	NET AREA(M2)
1.	Information desk area	12	3	36
2.	Arquisation	52	1	52
3.	Catalogs	24	2	48
4.	Reference area	81	5	405
5.	General print collections shelving	12	9	108
6.	General seating Fiction/Non fiction	16	2	32
7.	Magazine/newspaper	21	2	42
8.	Staff offices	9	8	72
9.	Technical services	12	1	12
10.	Library Director's Office	12	1	12
11.	Restrooms	36	5	180

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

Table 5.3: Schedule of Accommodation of Alternative Library Services

S/NO	SPACES	AREA(M2)	UNIT	NET AREA (M2)
1.	Meeting rooms	16	5	80
2.	Gathering Point /restaurant	20	1	20
3.	Exhibition area	36	2	72
4.	Local history room	12	2	24
5.	Listening stations	9	5	45
6.	Computer labs	60	2	120
7.	Group study/ Tutoring rooms	12	12	144
8.	Custodial Work area	9	10	90
9.	Visuals area	36	2	72
10.	Childrens Section	64	1	64
11.	Workshop areas	36	1	36
12.	Practice rooms/studios	16	4	64
13.	Storage	30	2	60
14.	Childrens Restrooms	12	2	24

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

5.9Site Development and Organisation

The sitewas developed with noise zoning as a major design consideration.Thesite is divided into three main areas.

i. Noisy Section

ii. Semi Noisy Section

iii. Quiet Section

The noisy section accommodates the Alternative Library Services (ALS) since it has facilities that generates noise and will negatively interfere with the traditional library services. while the semi noisy section acts as a buffer zone the break the noise from reaching the traditional serviceswhich is in the quiet section as shown in the site zoning inFigure 6.1 and site development plan in Figure 5.7 below.

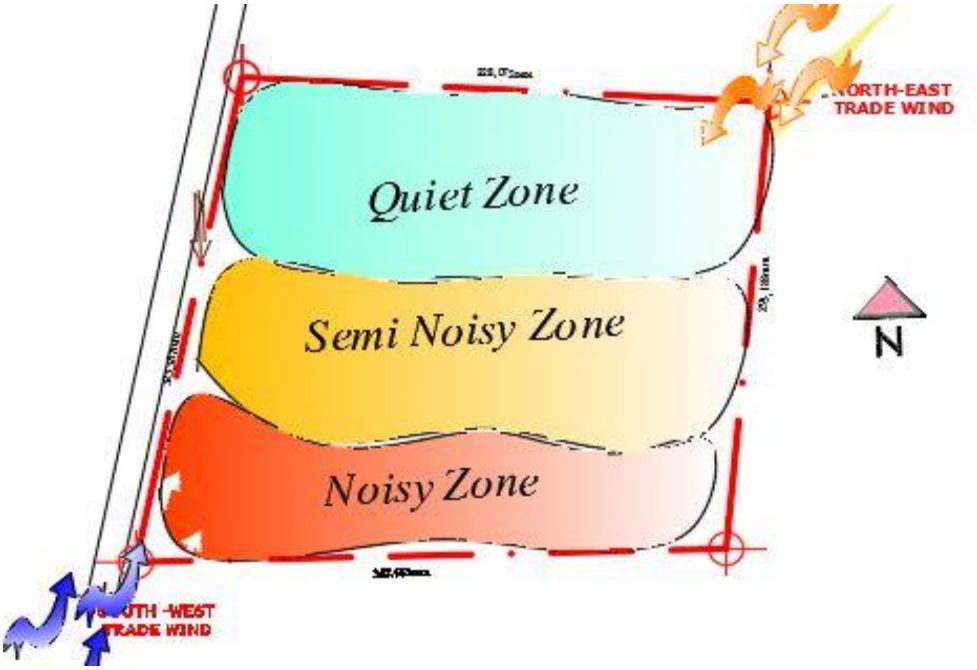


Figure 5.7: Site Zoning
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

5.10Proposed Design Framework

The proposed framework shows how the key elements play important role in achieving the desired goal of enhancing patronage. The proposed design framework creates a seamlessbalance between the traditional library services, the alternative library services and patronage indicators to achieve patronage of the library as shown in Figure 5.8.

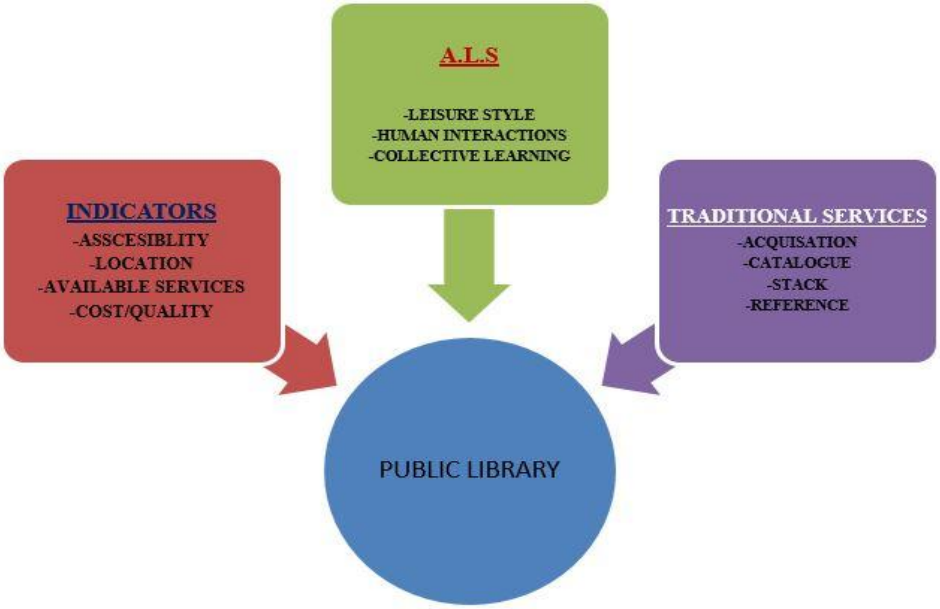


Figure 5.8: Proposed Design Framework
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

5.11The Proposed Public Library Design

The proposed design of the Public library takes recognition of the general consideration in design of a public library and as well the issues raised from the findings of this study. Below are summary of key features in the design.

The site plan was designed in regards to the observations made from the site development concept; the site analysis and the proposed design framework developed to provide solution to the aforementioned design problem.

Findings form the study showed the character of the usage of the public library, it became necessary for the design to show these shifts in library usage. Not least is the fact that a good amount of the library users tends not to use the documents provided by the

institution, but still maintain their patronage. This influenced in part the design of the outdoor reading and working areas as seen in figure 5.9. These spaces are meant to cater for the casual user and social aspect of learning for the community's life. The outdoor spaces have been designed to run alongside a large portion of the library into the court yard. This allows for direct linkage and swift movement between the indoor and the outdoor areas.

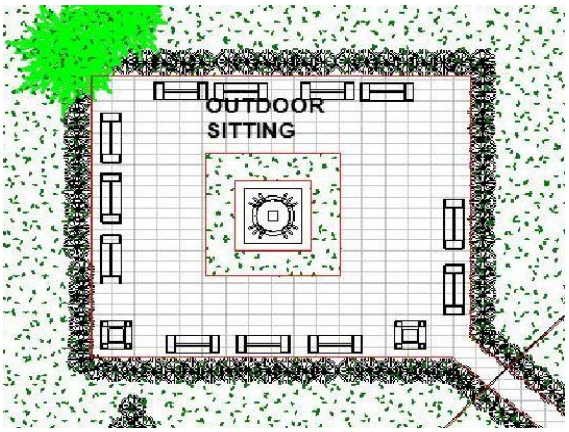


Figure 5.9: Out-Door Space
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

The site has also been designed to separate vehicular circulation from that of pedestrians attain the maximum degree of safety possible. It is represented by the total exclusion of the Parking area to one sector of the site while maintaining a direct approach towards the building with both forms of circulation. Most of the pedestrian walkways are located on the sides of the main building and from the site entrance to the library.

The site is located along a busy road; therefore, the design employs the use of buffer zones like tall trees with broad leaves. The method is an additional tool employed having carefully placed the building a considerable distance away from the 'main source of noise (main road) and also restricting the movement of cars to limited areas.

The presence of small water bodies as seen in figure 5.10 created on the site, such as the fountain is to increase the micro climate of the site through evaporative cooling and increase the aesthetic appeal of the site.



Figure 5.10: Fountain
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

The site has one main ingress and egress as shown in figure 5.11 which serves as both pedestrian and vehicular access which makes the site more secured as anybody entering the site will have to pass through a central location.

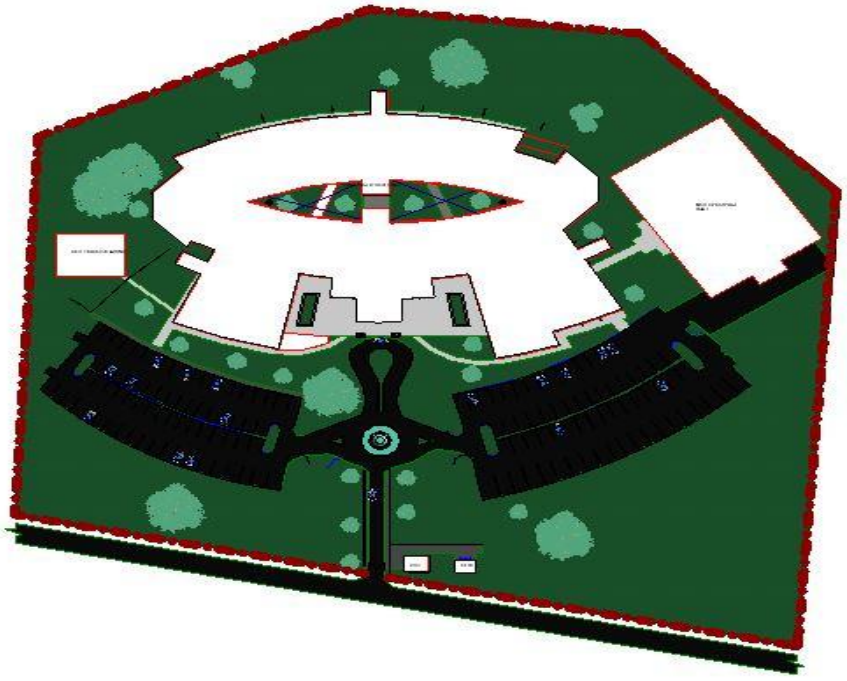


Figure 5.11: Site Plan
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

The building planning divides the building into three distinct areas, the "Alternative Library Section", the "Traditional Library Section" and the Administrative Section. This planning process carefully examines the needs across the various areas and grouped function in that regard. Areas that are going to generate unwanted noise are put in front while more quiet areas are kept behind in the less noisy area. The administrative section, whose function is well defined in running the operations of the library has spaces demarcated and well defined. It has its entrance towards the right side of the building.

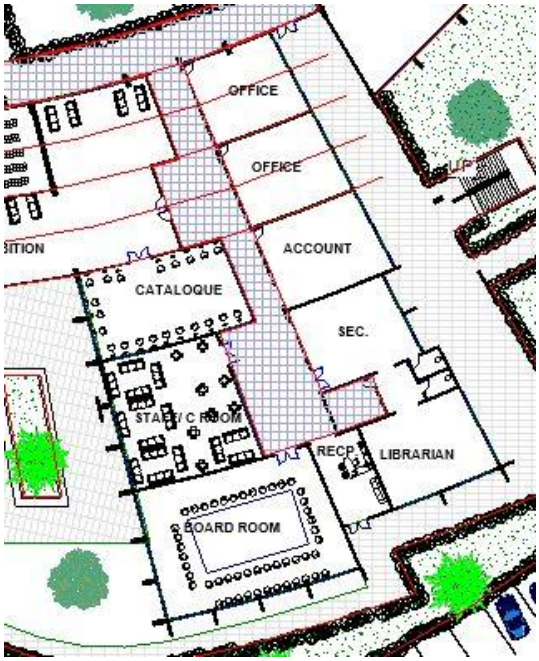


Figure 5.12: Administrative section
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

The administrative section could be accessed directly through the main parking area or through the commons in the ALS section from within the building.

The building has four main entrances/exits, and three fire escape exits. The primary (main) entrance leads directly into the commons while the secondary one leads into the administrative section. The vertical circulation systems provided are series of lilts and staircases. The lifts provided are 1800mm by 1800mm lift car size with 1000mm wide doors as shown in figure 5.13. Lifts are centrally located within the atrium of the Library facilities. While conventional staircases are used and the three escape exits.

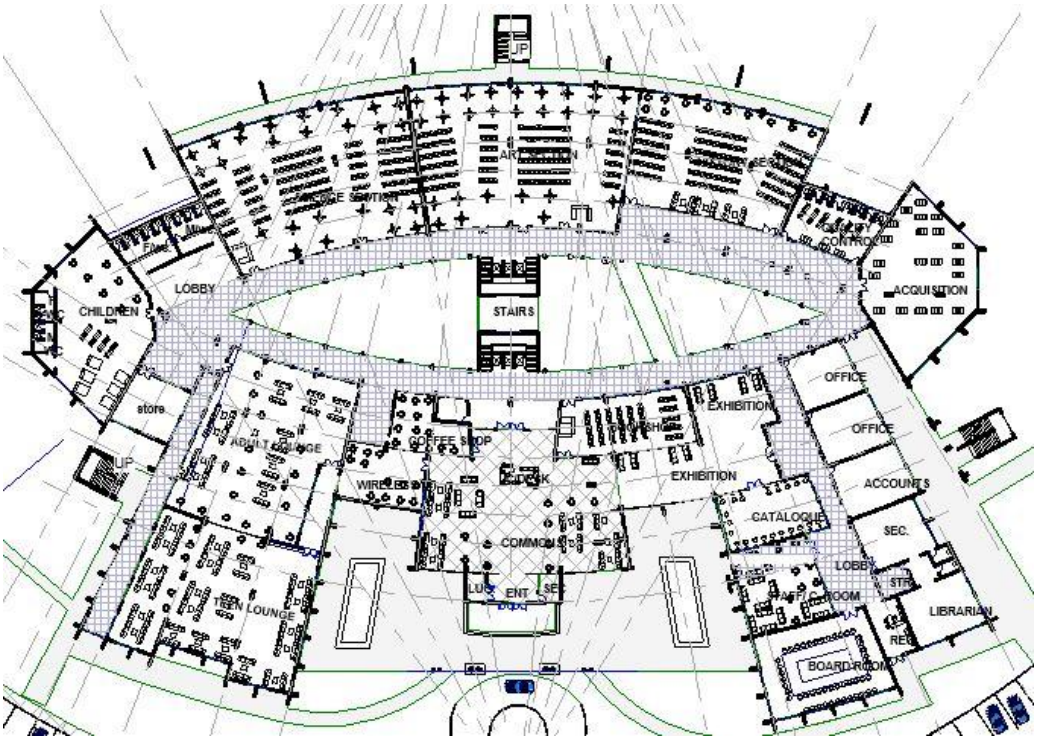


Figure 5.14: Ground Floor plan
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

The main library sections have all been designed to function better and serve the need of the current library user. This meant the principle used as yardstick in measuring the effectiveness of the library studied for the purpose of this research have to be satisfied in order for it to meet such needs. The presence of indoor planting in reading areas and around the work stations aids in bringing some of the outdoor character inwards. Direct access from the traditional library areas into the ALS sections ' through the courtyard shows the integration of both ALS and traditional library services in public libraries.

The presence of gentle slope ramps at the main entrance and the reception. area makes its suitable for the physically challenged person to gain access into the library easily. With no change in level at the interior levels, it 'also affords the physically challenged to move about freely and provide a safe environment for children.

The elevation as shown in figure 5.14also follows suit with the plan. It shows simplicity in form as in usage. design elements such as the vertical shading devices to protect the building from direct sunlight.



Figure 5.15: Approach and Rear Elevation
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

5.12Building Materials and Technology

Different materials have been used at different parts of the building. Some due to their aesthetic appeal while others are purely functional. These materials include but are not limited to concrete, Glass, aluminium, steel, stone, timber etc.

5.12.1 Concrete

Concrete forms the major structural part of the building. It forms the entire columns and beams structure necessary for the stability of the building. Its choice was guided in its

durability against elements of weather and the ease of construction. It also forms the staircases for vertical movement.

5.12.2 Glass

Glass is used in the window design as seen in figure 5.16 to allow for proper ventilation and lighting suitable for reading and to cover openings and even in place of exterior wall. The curtain walls have open able doors and windows units within them.to provide access and allow for natural ventilation.

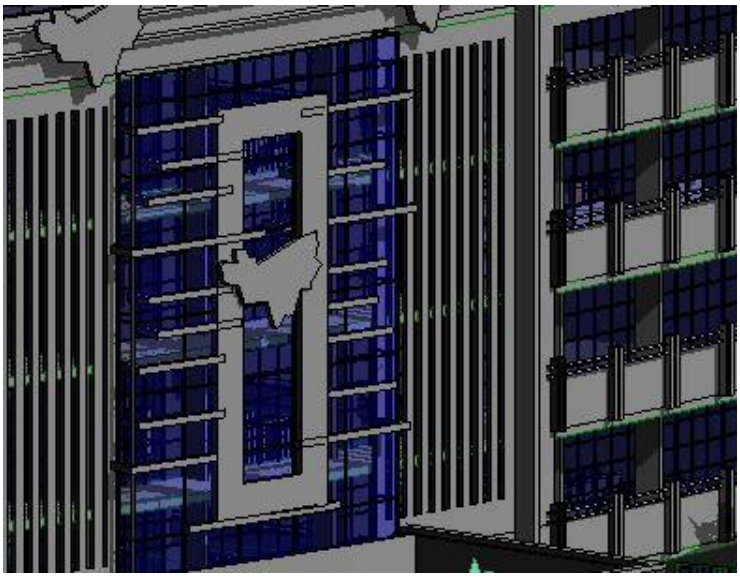


Figure 5.16: Use of Glass
(Source: Authors Design, 2015)

5.12.3 Timber.

The use of this material has been in areas where the acoustics need to be enhanced. The walls of the auditorium and Multipurpose hall have been designed with timber cladding in gypsum boards due to its ability to absorb sound and reduce reverberations. Its use has also been explored in areas of audio and visual as well as video conferencing area. It is

also widely used on outdoor furniture for benches and tables. Glue laminated Timber (Glulam) which is durable and flexible in the making was also used in the commons,

5.12.4 Steel and Aluminum

Steel forms a larger part of the roofing structure. Its ability to span large areas without intermediary support makes it appealing to library design. Here, the steel if of reinforced fibre which makes it considerable lighter than cast iron steel. Its use is also employed in the design of the shading devices, while long span aluminium roofing sheet was used for the roof. Figure 5.17 Use of steel for columns.



Fig 5.17: Use of steel on building façade
(Source: Authors Design 2015)

5.12.5 Stone

Stone has been used in the outdoor sitting areas as paving stones. This was deliberately employed to give a sense of strength and solidity to the building.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

Summary The issues rising from the fore-going discourse aims to achieve a reorganisation of our public library system for effective service provision to the community. Apparently, these libraries are more or less deficient in the present forms of operational configuration to deliver services as may be required by its users the incorporation of alternative library services as an essential tool in the design of public library has been shown to be highly significant, if an increase in patronage is to be achieved. As much as government in its millennium development goal projects (MDG) tries to improve the literate levels of Nigeria, proposed public libraries must be careful to know that the library patrons are a priority and without them, library stands the chance of being deserted.

Research have been done on how to enhance performance of libraries, but none showed, how the library services affects the users in the choice of library.

What this study has succeeded in doing is show the importance and emphasize the necessity of alternative library services and their effects on the patron's choice of library. This was achieved by reviewing literature and using them to bring out the important factors which influence patronage of libraries and then. using the obtained factors to carry out a survey in three different public libraries in which customers were asked to prioritize and choose the factors they felt were utmost in influencing their choice of libraries. These factors were ranked in order of importance and subsequently used to produce a framework which shows the relationship of the different factors to the patron's perception. The research shows that in increasing patronage of the libraries these factors

should be considered. Collective learning spaces is considered priority because of the change in methods of learning. Leisure style comes second with human interaction taking the back stage.

Therefore, this research has achieved all the objectives it set out to study.

6.2 Recommendations

The aim of the study is at identifying alternative library services that can be used in enhancing patronage in public libraries to accommodate more patrons. After the research, the following can safely be recommended: recommendations made are;

1. There need to be better consultation between the users, librarians and professionals concerned in the study and design of public libraries.
2. There is need for Architects to look beyond the traditional library spaces and to consider the changing needs and ways of keeping the library patrons.
3. More collaborations by Architects with the host community and other stake-holders need to be encouraged to improve library usage

6.3 Contribution to Knowledge

The following are the specific contribution made by this research;

1. The available public library services cater mainly for users with higher education and users above 45 years, which represents only 57.43% of library users which has a negative impact on patronage.
2. The lack of collective learning spaces,leisure spaces and inadequate human interaction spaces affects the patronage of public libraries negatively.

3. The methods of learning for present-day library users are changing from the traditional methods to; affordable access to internet services, access to online materials, uninterrupted power supply, free access to learning materials/tutorials. and as such the public libraries need to adapt to these changes to improve patronage.

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Appendices

Appendix *A*: Questionnaire

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE,
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN,

Section one

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

Dear Sir/Madam

My Name is Ahmed Adejoh an Msc student of the above named institution. I am conducting a research on AN EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES (ALS) IN ENHANCING PATRONAGE IN THE DESIGN OF A MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This questionnaire is being carried out to understand the way available library services affects the patronage of libraries. The result of this survey will aid the researchers in understanding the changing needs of the present day library user. The respondents of the questionnaire will remain anonymous and the results of the survey will be analysed without making reference to the respondents and will be used purely for academic purposes.

Thank you for your anticipated response.

Adejoh Ahmed

Personal data;

1. To what age bracket do you belong?
a) 16-21 ( )
b) 22-27 ( )
c) 28-33 ( )
d) 34-39 ( )
e) 40 and above ( )

2. What is the level of your educational qualification?
a) Primary ( )
b) Post primary ( )
c) Post-secondary ( )
d) Higher education ( )
e) Religious ( )

3. Gender?
a) Male ( )
b) Female ( )

4. Profession?

a) Student ( )
b) Public servant ( )
c) Civil servant ( )
d) Self Employed ( )
e) Unemployed ( )

Section two;

Patronage;

5. How close do you reside to a public library?

a) Extremely close ( )
b) close ( )
c) Far ( )
d) Very far ( )
e) Extremely far ( )

6. How often does your profession/trade relies on periodic information

a) Very often ( )
b) Often ( )
c) Moderate ( )
d) Less often ( )
e) Rarely ( )

7. How often do you make use of the Facilities provided in the library?

a) Very often ( )
b) Often ( )
c) Moderate ( )
d) Less often ( )
e) Rarely ( )

8. How satisfied are you with the services provided in the library?

a) Extremely satisfied ( )
b) Very satisfied ( )
c) Satisfied ( )
d) Less satisfied ( )
e) Not satisfied ( )

9. What other services will you like to see incorporated into the Library?

……

10. How satisfied are you with any cost incurred from your use of the library services?

a) Extremely satisfied ( )

b) Very satisfied ( )
c) Satisfied ( )
d) Less satisfied ( )
e) Not satisfied ( )

Section Three

Alternative Library Services;

11. Leisure style

On a scale preference, how will you rate the influence of the following alternative library services on your choice of library?

Note; 1- rating not influential to 5-rating at extremely influential.

S/no	Services	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Interior Design					
2.	Restaurant					
3.	Tutorial services					
4.	Art exhibition					
5.	Customised equipment					

12. ***Human Interaction***

S/no	Services	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Information desk					
2.	ICT facilities					
3.	Distance learning					
4.	Discussion areas					

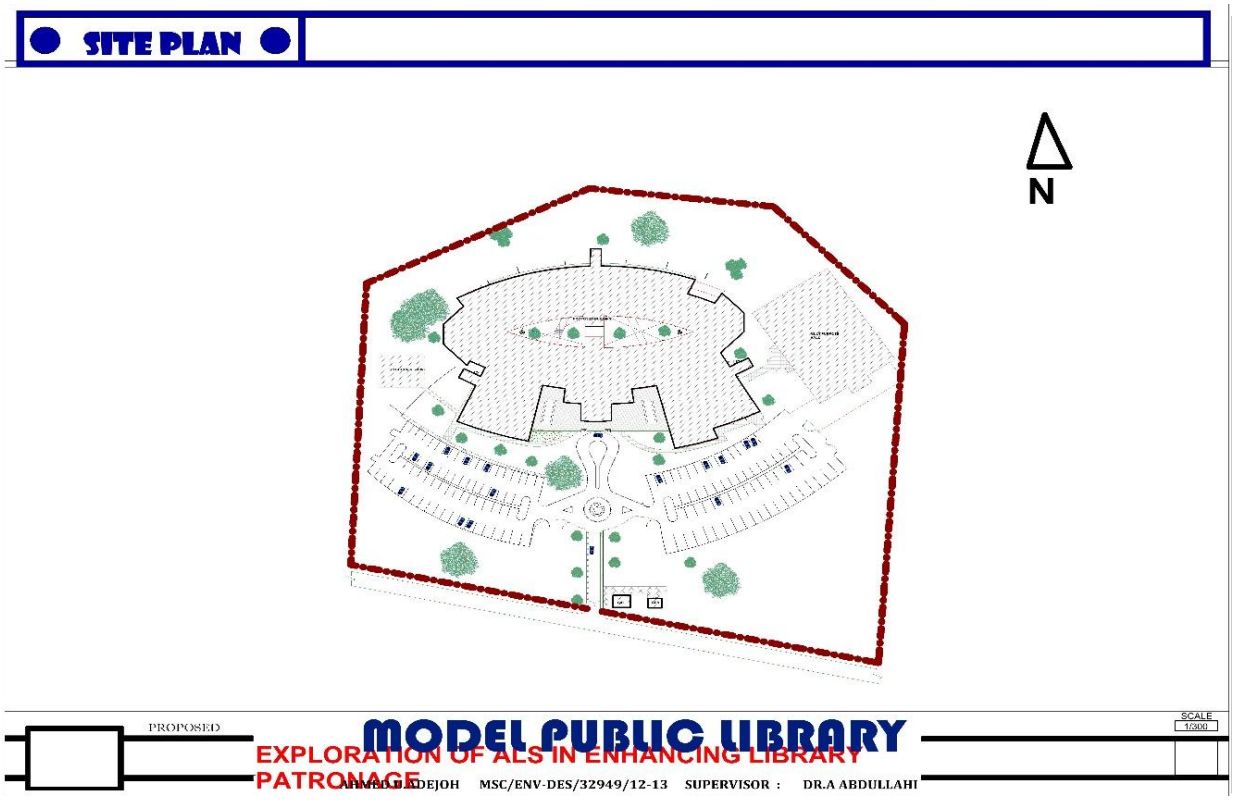
13. <u>Collective learning experience</u>

S/no	**Services**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1.	Debates					
2.	Workshops					
3.	Conference room					

Thank you for your participation

Appendix *B*: Design





ELEVATION



APPROACH



LEFT

PROPOSED

MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY

EXPLORATION OF ALS IN ENHANCING LIBRARY PATRONAGE

AHMED ADEJOH MSC/ENV-DES/32949/12-13 SUPERVISOR : DR.A ABDULLAHI

SCALE 1/300

ELEVATION



REAR



RIGHT SIDE

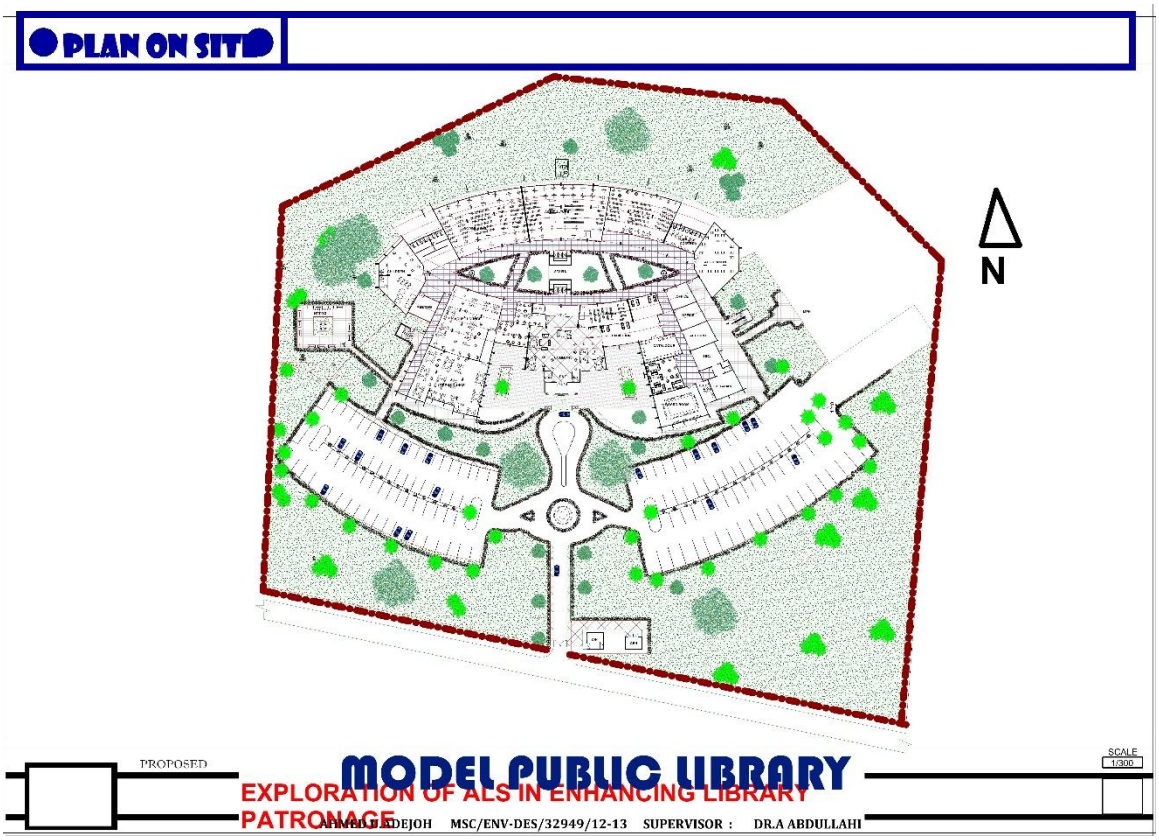
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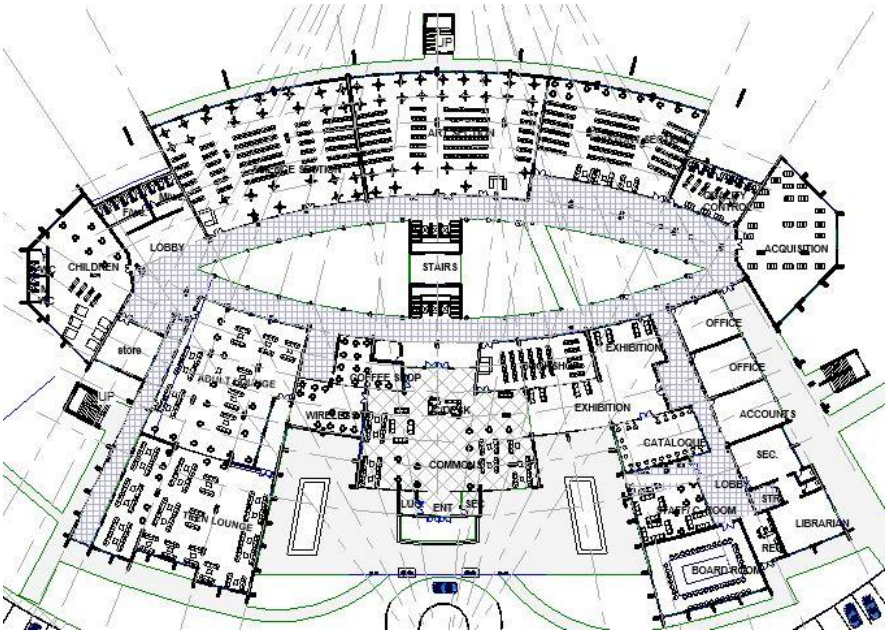
MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY

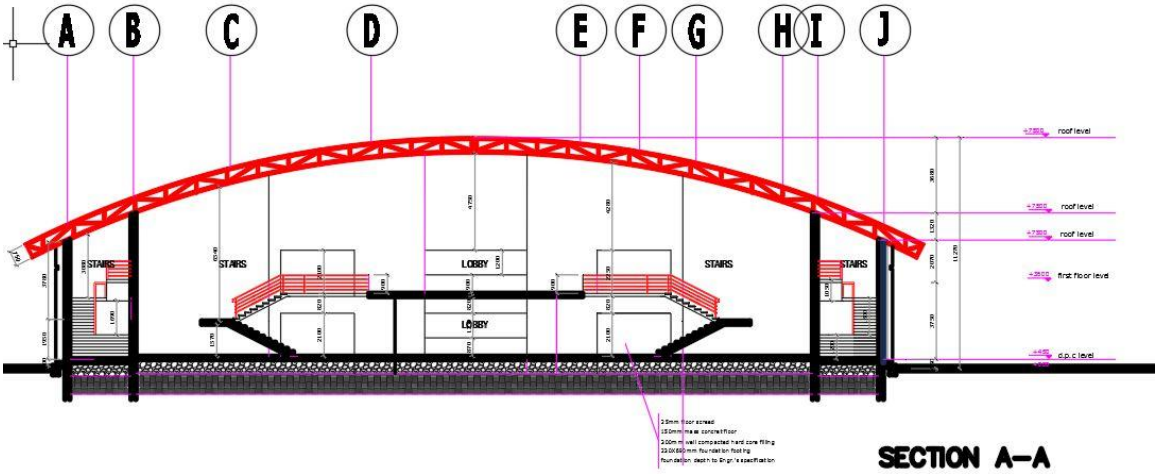
EXPLORATION OF ALS IN ENHANCING LIBRARY PATRONAGE

AHMED ADEJOH MSC/ENV-DES/32949/12-13 SUPERVISOR : DR.A ABDULLAHI

SCALE 1/300


PLAN ON SITE
N
PROPOSED
MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY
EXPLORATION OF ALS IN ENHANCING LIBRARY PATRONAGE
MSC/ENV-DES/32949/12-13
SUPERVISOR :
DR.A ABDULLAHI
SCALE
1:300


UP
LOBBY
CHILDREN
STAIRS
ACQUISITION
OFFICE
EXHIBITION
COFFEE SHOP
ACCOUNTS
CATALOGUE
COMMON
LIBRARIAN
BOARD ROOM


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
STAIRS
STAIRS
LOBBY
LOBBY
STAIRS
STAIRS
roof level
roof level
roof level
first floor level
SECTION A–A


10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2a
2
1a
1