



Arctic Development
Library

***A Feasibility And Site Selection Study For A
New Library For The Town Of Iqaluit And
The Baffin Region Of The Northwest
Territories***

***Type of Study: Feasibility Studies Reference
Material, Reference - General***

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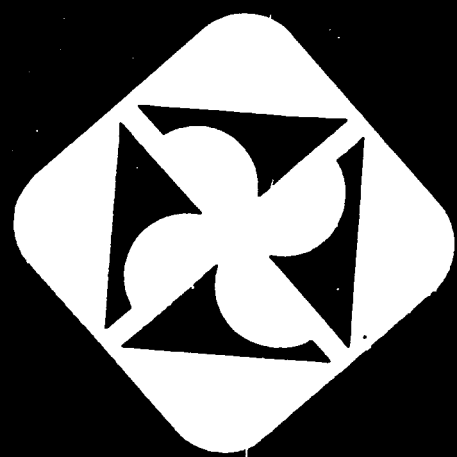
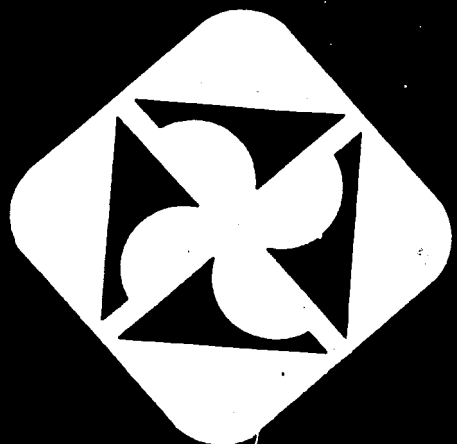
A FEASIBILITY AND SITE SELECTION STUDY
FOR A NEW LIBRARY FOR THE TOWN OF
IQALUIT AND THE BAFFIN REGION OF THE
Sector: Reference Material

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Feasibility Studies

A FEASIBILITY
AND
SITE SELECTION STUDY
FOR A NEW LIBRARY
FOR THE TOWN OF IQALUIT
AND THE BAFFIN REGION
OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

MARCH 1988

ALBERT BOWRON
Library Planner



137 Beaconsfield Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario

NWT
LIBRARY
COUNCIL



A FEASIBILITY AND
SITE SELECTION STUDY
FOR A NEW LIBRARY
FOR THE TOWN OF IQALUIT
AND THE BAFFIN REGION,
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

MARCH 1988

PLEASE RETURN TO
GOVERNMENT LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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Government Library
Government of N.W.T.
Laing # 1
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2L9



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

March 25, 1988

Marion L. Pape, Chief
Northwest Territories Library Services
Hay River, N.W.T.
XOE ORO

Dear Marion Pape,

I herewith submit the final report as specified in Service Contract SC 251696.

I trust I have fulfilled the terms of reference as outlined in the document Request for Proposals for Iqaluit/Baffin Regional Library, 30 July 1987.

It has been a privilege to have worked on this project and I would like to emphasize my best wishes for the future of library services in Iqaluit and the Baffin Region.

If any clarification or explanation are required please get in touch with me as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Albert Bowron

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The most important mandate of this study is to recommend a prime site and to describe in detail the service and physical dimensions of a new library for the Town of Iqaluit and the Baffin Region.

The detail presented is to be sufficient to allow an architect to develop a design that will meet community needs, the requirements of the library system of the Territories and modern library standards.

The need for a new facility has been established at least since January 1985, when an assessment of the building revealed that expensive upgrading of the structure would be required. This, together with serious inadequacies in space and facilities which prevented the development of the service to meet the needs of an expanding and changing community, prompted the Public Library Service and the Government of the Northwest Territories to begin to plan a new library.

In August 1987 I was asked to undertake this feasibility study to pin down the dimensions and site of a new community and regional public library service. The contract was signed on September 20, 1987, and a field trip was undertaken between September 17 and 25.

During the field trip visits were made to Yellowknife to talk to Territorial officials, to Hay River to talk to the staff of the Public Library Service and observe the headquarters operation, and then to Iqaluit for detailed familiarization with the present library service and the community.

A. Bowron

Individuals & organizations contacted 17 - 25 September 1987:

YELLOWKNIFE

Andrew Tucker and Shirley Typett, Community Planning Division,
Municipal and Community Affairs.

Sheila Amrow, Government Library.

Bill Stapleton, Director, Arctic College.

Ross Harvey, Assistant Deputy Minister,
Culture and Communications.

Yellowknife Public Library.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

Carole Tetlow, Project Officer, Public Works and Highways.

HAY RIVER

Marion Pape, Director, N.W.T. Public Library Service.

Northwest Territories Centennial Library, Hay River.

IQALUIT

Yvonne Earle, Librarian, Iqaluit Centennial Library.

Sheila Knowlton-MacRury and the Board, Centennial Library.

Katherine Trumper, Regional Superintendent,
Economic Development & Tourism.

Mark Cleveland, Associate Director,
Arctic College, Iqaluit Campus.

Bruce Freebairn, Associate Regional Engineer,
Dept. Public Works & Highways.

Baffin Tourist Association.

Mayor André Thériault.

Ron Mongeau, Executive Director, Baffin Regional Council.

Ralph Butterworth, Baffin Regional Inuit Association.

Mike Ferris, Baffin Regional Superintendent.

Mike Gardner, Anglican Cathedral.

Helen Webster, Museum Board.

Mr. McKay, Town Officer (for bylaws).

Burdett-Moulton, Architects & Engineers.

Brenda Mowbray, Assistant, Centennial Library.
Mary Pat Schutta, CBC North.
Baffin Regional Library.
Regional Museum.
Arctic College (under construction).
Baffin Women's Association.
Baffin Inuit Women's Association.
The-Museum Society.
Daycare Advocacy.
L'Association francophone d'Iqaluit.

Standing in the background of the new service concepts, resources, and physical facilities described and recommended here is the reaffirmation of the importance of the public library in Northern communities, particularly in a community such as Iqaluit which is emerging as administrative, communication? and service capital of the Eastern Arctic. In this context the provision of information will increase in importance. The potential of the public library in this "information age" has not always been recognized because of a lack of awareness or indifference. We hope this will not be the case in the Northwest Territories, in Iqaluit, or in the Baffin.

It should be emphasized that the following report includes recommendations based on my investigations and analysis on the site, and on my knowledge of other libraries adjusted to reflect the expected development of Iqaluit and its library service up to the year 2003. However, these specification could change after the site is finally selected and a detailed planning with the architect proceeds.

A. THE PRESENT AND FUTURE COMMUNITY TO BE SERVED

Iqaluit is located at the head of Frobisher Bay on Koojesse Inlet near the southern tip of Baffin island. The site is near a traditional Inuit fishing camp. The name means "Fish" in Inuktitut. --

1. The Population

The modern community became a town in 1980, and on January 1, 1987, its name was changed from Frobisher Bay to its original name, Iqaluit.

The 1986 Official Census count estimates the population of the Northwest Territories to be 52,238, a 14% increase over 1981. The Baffin Region population was 9,975 in 1986, a 20% increase over 1981. The largest community in the Region, Iqaluit, had a 1986 population of 2947, a 26% increase since 1981.

The Baffin region and Iqaluit continue to be one of the fastest-growing areas of the Territories. The 1987 estimated population of the Region is 10,235, and of Iqaluit is 3020.

It is difficult to project future population levels for Baffin and Iqaluit. Changing social and economic conditions could rapidly diminish or increase the best of predictions; however it is necessary to establish a reasonable future population estimate for library planning purposes. Since 1981 the annual growth rate for the Baffin Region has been 3.2%, and for Iqaluit 3.8%. 90% of this has been due to natural increase. These increases exceed previous predictions (e.g., those made in the General Development Plan for Frobisher Bay, 1986).

It therefore seems reasonable to assume an annual increase of 3% in the Region and 3.5% in Iqaluit for the ten and fifteen-year projections.

Table 1. Actual and Projected Future Population,
Baffin Region & Iqaluit, 1981 - 2003

	<u>1981</u>	<u>Annual Growth</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Projected Annual Growth</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2003</u>
Region	8,314	3.2%	10,235	3.0%	14,168	16,424
Iqaluit	2,339	3.8%	3,020	3.5%	4,408	5,235

These population projections will be used in this planning document.

2. The Ethnic Mix

By far the largest group in the Baffin Region and Iqaluit is the Inuit, which in 1987 made up 82.5% of the population of the Baffin, and 61% of that of Iqaluit. There will be some change in the ratio of native to non-native in the future, especially if Iqaluit becomes the official capital of the Eastern Arctic (Nunavut); however, this change is not likely to be great. It can be assumed that the present ethnic proportion of Dené/Métis to Inuit to other will remain much the same in 2003 as it was in 1987, i.e., any change will be within 2-3 percentage points. A slight increase in the number of non-natives is predicted.

Table 2. Actual and Projected Future Ethnic Mix,
Baffin Region & Iqaluit, 1985 - 2003

	1985		1987		1998		2003	
	Baffin	Iqaluit	Baffin	Iqaluit	Baffin	Iqaluit	Baffin	Iqaluit
Dene/Metis	22	15	21	15	28	22	33	26
%	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Inuit	7,872	8,812	8,439	1,854	11,618	2,733	13,303	5,298
%	(82.6)	(61.3)	(82.0)	(61.4)	(82.0)	(62.0)	(81.0)	(63.0)
Other	1,634	1,128	1,775	1,151	2,522	1,653	3,088	1,911
%	(17.2)	(38.2)	(17.3)	(38.1)	(17.8)	(37.5)	(18.0)	(36.5)
TOTALS	9,528	2,955	10,235	3,020	14,168	4,408	16,424	5,235

1985 and 1987 figures from Population Estimates, Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Northwest Territories, June 1985.

1998 and 2003 figures projected from trends identified in interviews with government officials in Yellowknife and Iqaluit.

3. Population Age Groups

In 1985, 87% of the population of Iqaluit was under 35; in 1987, this had fallen to 75%. The percentage in the Region was probably slightly lower, as was the case in the NWT as a whole (75.7% under 35). By 2003 the percentage under 35 will decrease as the population ages; the over-35 age group is showing the most rapid increase.

Table 3. Actual and Projected Age Distributions,
Iqaluit, 1981 - 2003

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Change (6 years)</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Projected Change (16 years)</u>	<u>2003</u>
under 4	13.1%	+0.3	13.4%	-3.8	9.6%
4 - 19	32.4%	-2.9	29.5%	-1.4	28.1%
20 - 34	32.5%	-0.9	31.6%	-8.1	23.5%
35 - 64	20.3%	+3.2	23.5%	+9.5	33.0%
over 65	1.7%	+0.3	2.0%	+3.8	5.8%
	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>100.0%</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

2003 percentages extrapolated from Frobisher Bay General Development Plan, UMA Engineering Ltd., Feb. 1986, pp. 2-17.

4. Housing and Persons per Household

In 1981, 94% of all occupied private dwellings in Iqaluit were rented, and 77% were the single-family type. There were 3.6 persons per private household, and 2.2 children per family. From 1981 to 1986 there was a 28.7% increase in the number of dwellings and a 26% increase in population. Although there have been great improvements in housing conditions and in the number of units built, the demand is as yet unsatisfied, particularly from singles and couples with one child. It is estimated that an additional 22.7 hectares of serviced residential land will be required by 2005 to meet estimated demand. If present housing, particularly in the Lower Base area, is to be replaced with commercial or institutional development, even more serviced land will be required elsewhere.

5. The Economy

Iqaluit's economy is based on government, communications, transportation, fishing, service industries, carving and handicrafts, and tourism. In 1985 there were 75 private businesses in Iqaluit serving the town and the region. The local airport is very busy, with over 9000 takeoffs and landings yearly. It can accommodate the largest airplanes, with 8800 feet of asphalt runways available.

There are two elementary schools for kindergarten to Grade 6, and a high school providing Grades 7 to 12. The student population is about 800, plus the students of the Iqaluit Campus of Arctic College and the Adult Education Centre, soon to be housed together in a new building.

Recreational and cultural facilities consist of a recreation hall, an arena, "a year-round pool, curling rink, the school gym, parks, playgrounds, a softball diamond, a community centre, and the Nunatta-Sunaqutangit Museum.

6. The Future

In summary, it appears that the population of Iqaluit and the Baffin Region is growing more rapidly than predicted, and will exceed previous estimates. The Iqaluit library will be serving an older population and more singles and one-child families. The number of single-family dwellings will increase, and more multiple housing units will be developed on newly serviced land, while older housing, particularly in the Lower Base area, will be replaced and some of the land it now occupies will probably be developed for non-residential uses. Although a final site has not been selected, a new municipal centre with additional sports and recreational components is planned within the next few years.

B. PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE AND THE BAFFIN REGION

1. The Role of the Baffin Island Public Library
Today and Tomorrow

Many times in its less than 100-year history the demise of the public library as an institution has been predicted by academics, politicians, media experts, and by librarians themselves. It has had many deaths and many resurrections; however it has survived staggering social, technical, and economic upheaval, and to this day it continues to attract a broad selection of users. Their proportion of the population has remained fairly constant, through good times and bad, in war and peace, at 25 to 35%, depending on how one defines a "library user".

In my view, a public institution that stores, organizes, and makes available facts, creative ideas, opinions, the products of genius both good and evil, the past, present and future records of mankind will hold an important place in society and will receive public support as long as individuals, young and old, continue to seek answers to the questions of living and to seek knowledge of the world.

Only the public library has a collection and services freely available to everyone of all ages. There are libraries in the elementary and secondary schools which are curriculum-oriented, administered as part of the formal educational system, housed conveniently within the schools, and open only during school hours. Government, college, special, and research libraries also restrict access to some degree. Only the public library is community-oriented, for the informal and voluntary use of the adult public and pre-school children in particular.

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However, in spite of its universal appeal and uniqueness, its continued existence must be justified in this post-industrial society. If it is to continue to receive a reasonable share of public funds in the **future**, the community it serves must be convinced that the public library is relevant and useful.

In order to maintain its relevance in the life of its community the library must be led by those with an understanding of the small and large changes taking place in the society around them, and possessed of the ability to adapt the institution to these changes. In Iqaluit and the Baffin, there are many changes taking place that should be reflected in the new library. There is the steady growth of the population, there are trends in economic **conditions**, the impact of closer links with the outside world, political changes in the Inuit **community**, and many others. These will have the most immediate effect on the **services**, the **organization**, and the building.

There are, in addition, the **mega-changes**, the national and global trends which cause major changes in lifestyle, affect **everyone**, and can only be controlled or **directed**, if at all, by an informed population acting collectively on a **national** or international level. They are well known. They include such concerns as environmental deterioration; changes in telecommunication technology and their effect on **culture**, **commerce**, and politics; changes in the structure of the family and social relationships; changes in life-style brought about by television and the computerization of information. These trends and others not only alter the use made of libraries but alter their purpose, and hence their resources. Libraries, in the north particularly, must be flexible and adaptive in trying to help people respond to these problems.

2. Trends in Public Library Service

But what are some of the trends and specific changes we are likely to see in in the next fifteen years in the library's role, its structure and its organization?

Here are a few factors I can contribute from a national overview: factors which may apply to the future of library development in the Baffin Region.

- 2.1. A new emphasis on response to user needs will make library services less general, more specifically aimed at groups of the public: e.g., seniors, children, **businessmen**, government workers, the Inuit family.
- 2.2. The core service will continue to be book lending, but book collections will have to respond quickly to changes in **taste**, without lowering standards. There will be less emphasis on light reading and straight entertainment as television increasingly satisfies this need.
- 2.3. Non-book media will be more in demand, especially **books** on tape or disc, videocassettes, or CDs. There will be less demand for LPs and 16mm films, and none for 8mm films or slides.
- 2.4. Open hours will be lengthened to include later evening, earlier morning, and Sunday openings to respond to the shorter and more flexible work week, earlier retirement, and particularly to the seasonal changes in the North.
- 2.5. Inter-library lending of resources will be more important as direct access to bibliographic data bases becomes more common in libraries and remote branches; but unless the

problems of efficient delivery are solved the use of inter-library lending will not rise much above one per cent of total loans.

- 2.6. Reference and information services will be more used, but the size of local collections will not grow as quickly; data bases will broaden and **deepen** the "collection" available to local users without the necessity of adding to the local resources. Literature searching will require specialized staff to assist users, but less space will be required for reference departments as terminals take the place of collections. Since this service is more labour-intensive than others, the cost of providing it will climb.
- 2.7. Librarians will continue to occupy management jobs, but more specialists and technicians should be **recruited**, and greater use will be made of part-time staff and volunteers.
- 2.8. There will be a trend towards closer relationships with social agencies, health services, child-care services, and schools, so that special community needs for information can be met and people, especially children, can be motivated to read for pleasure.
- 2.9. Budget expenditures on audiovisual resources and equipment will increase to provide user-operated self-help approaches to learning, such as language training, technical skills upgrading, general interest courses, native arts appreciation, and leisure activities.
- 2.10. Computer Output Microfilm (COM) storage of bibliographic data will be replaced by computer terminal access and optical disc technology for the storage of data (cata-

logues, in-depth reference information) . Regional, Territorial, and national computer-assisted networks will allow even small libraries fast access to vast amounts of data.

- 2.11. In addition to the welcome replacement of COM, video tele-conferencing and videotext (Telidon) technologies will also prove to be redundant and unpopular. They will be replaced by personal contact and efficient conference management aided by a variety of electronic messaging techniques.
- 2.12. More people will work at home with their own systems and will consult owned or rented databases directly, thus bypassing the library. However, the library will provide information about the choices available, counsel users, advocate uses, and provide up-to-date computer literacy training in the library.
- 2.13. There will continue to be charges for meeting rooms, overdue material, for some non-book items, for photocopying, and perhaps a user fee for other services, but revenue from such charges will continue as a method of control rather than a source of income; it will not be expected to cover more than 8 to 10% of the budget.
- 2.14. Community information centres and referral services, staffed by specially trained community workers or volunteers, will be more common in public libraries. These centres may be run by the library board or by a local social service agency, with space resources and facilities provided by the library.

2.15. There will also be a variety of initiatives undertaken by individual libraries in response to local community needs. Examples might be: acquiring and maintaining city historical records; providing a current awareness service (the content might be general, or might deal only with government information, or cultural activities, or new publications, etc.). Some might provide a bookstore in the library (either library-operated or as a concession), or develop a local radio or TV program.

All the above initiatives and activities are viable and within the mandate of the public library, and are recommended for consideration; however, only the Baffin Regional Library can decide what it can do best in its community. Then it can concentrate its resources on its perceived role and base its future survival on continually updated knowledge of the environment in which it operates.

3. Suggested Goals and Objectives for
the Baffin Regional Library
within the NWT Public Library Services

- 3.1. To provide an opportunity and encouragement for every individual or group in the community for self-education, intellectual stimulation, and recreation, with special attention given to the needs of the handicapped, children, native **groups**, seniors, new-comers, and the underprivileged.
- 3.2. To be informed about the characteristics and cultural, social, and political **trends**, problems, and aspirations of the residents of the **town**, the **Region**, and the Territories, and strive to adapt the services and resources of the library to be of maximum help to the community.
- 3.3. To support the cultural, educational, and recreational objectives of the community by providing a variety of resources , information and library programs.
- 3.4. To collect, organize, and preserve general and special collections of print and non-print materials in Inuktitut, English, and French, as needed for the use of all residents.
- 3.5. To collect, organize, and preserve print and non-print materials which document the history of the town and Region in co-ordination and co-operation with other organizations with similar objectives.
- 3.6. To provide an accurate information and reference service relevant to the community, using local, Territorial, and national resources.

3.7. To co-operate in seeking to develop a local, regional, and Territorial library network with the purpose of improving access to library resources for local residents.

3.8. To collect and analyse statistical and other evidence that will be of value to the Baffin Regional Library in realizing these goals and objectives.

C. THE IQALUIT CENTENNIAL LIBRARY AND
BAFFIN REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1987

1. Library Services in the Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories Public Library Service operates under the Library Ordinance of 1966 within the Ministry of Culture and Communications. At present the Iqaluit Centennial Library is a constituent community branch with extra responsibilities for serving the Baffin Region.

In 1987 there were twenty-one local libraries in the system: eleven are financed directly by the N.W.T.L.S. and ten by a contribution grant. Contribution grants go to community councils based on an annual agreement with the purpose of encouraging local accountability and involvement in public library service. Direct and contribution grants are at the same level, but a 10% administrative grant is attached to the contribution grants.

The Iqaluit library is financed directly from Headquarters but it is hoped that the local council will soon take over financial responsibility for it.

1.1. Services provided by N.W.T.P.L.S. The N.W.T.P.L.S. in Hay River provides many central services and seeks to encourage and assist libraries in establishing local boards and becoming more self-reliant. Training workshops and conferences are organized for board members and new staff.

The following additional services are provided to all regional and community libraries:

- (1) A reference and research service for patrons from local libraries.
- (2) An inter-library lending clearing house.
- (3) Consulting assistance for library development.
- (4) A central selection and acquisition service for library resources, including periodical and serial subscription.
- (5) Staff training at Headquarters or by telephone, visit, or correspondence (including a tutor).
- (6) Payment of all telephone costs from community libraries to Headquarters.
- (7) Organizing and co-ordination of Territory-wide special events and programs.
- (8) A centrally-administered publicity, public relations, and information program for libraries, community groups, government offices, etc. This program includes a monthly newsletter to all libraries, the thrice-yearly publication Bright Lights, posters, summer reading program material, small displays of government material available through the Territories Printing Bureau, etc.

- (9) An interpretation and translating service from English to Inuktitut for library-related material for library boards and Council. (For this purpose staff from the Language Bureau of the Department of Culture and Communication will be used.)

1.2. Library Service in the Baffin Region. The Region is composed of fourteen communities and an unorganized area, which had a total population of 10,235 in 1987. It covers a very large area, extending from Grise Fiord on the southern end of Ellesmere Island to Sanikiluaq on the Belcher Islands of Hudson Bay, a distance of about 2250 km, and from Cape Dorset in the east to Repulse Bay in the west, about 750 km.

The following seven communities have libraries as of February 1988 (population figures are from the 1986 Census):

<u>Community</u>	<u>Population</u>	
Cape Dorset	872	(closed temporarily)
Clyde River	471	
Igloolik	857	
Iqaluit	2,947	
Nanisivik	315	
Pangnirtung	1,004	
Pond Inlet	<u>796</u>	(under negotiation)
Total	6,262	

The following seven communities and one unorganized area are without community libraries at February 1988:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Population</u>
Arctic Bay	477
Broughton Isl.	439
Grise Fiord	114
Hall Beach	451
Lake Harbour	326
Resolute	184
Sanikiluaq	422
(unorganized area)	<u>300</u>
Total	2,713

The "Gateway to Baffin", Iqaluit, is the largest community in the Region and is well equipped as the administrative and communication centre. The Iqaluit Regional Library serves the community libraries of Nanisivik, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset, and Igloolik. The Regional Librarian has responsibility for co-ordinating existing library service in the Region, strengthening library resources, providing a reference and information service to the community, and assisting in the development of new community libraries and library boards.

In addition, as a regional branch of the N.W.T.P.L.S. , Iqaluit has built and maintains a collection that is used to enhance the resources and information potential of the community libraries in developing an Eastern Arctic research collection and Inuktitut language materials and co-ordinating all inter-library loans and postal borrower requests from any Baffin resident.

The Region is also in charge of training staff, selecting library materials to meet community needs, administering the block loan system to all regional branches, occasionally arranging for translations into Inuktitut, and interpreting legal and government documents related to libraries for library boards and local councils.

By 1989 an automated communication and data storage system is to be developed in Iqaluit that would provide bibliographic information on regional and Territorial library resources. This will greatly improve the inter-library lending of all library materials and the sharing of reference and management information, and will provide cataloguing data for any of the libraries on the network. For a full description of the proposed system see the document Northwest Territories Public Library Services Request for Proposal for an Automated Library System.

2. The Library Building in Iqaluit

The present building was moved from Upper Base to its present site in 1970. Its interior gross area is approximately 223 m² (2400 sq.ft.).

It is presently located 37 m (120 ft.) southeast of the Nakasuk elementary school fence, at the corner of Uivuak and Avingaq Crescent. It is a simple pavillion-style building with a centre entrance on the southwestern end. The hall, flanked by the washroom on one side and the utilities space on the other, leads to a large public space.

The site is a good one, near the Hudson's Bay store, a bank, the elementary school, other commercial facilities, and a residential area. (See Site Assessment, Section F.)

For lack of space, however, the building can provide little more than a basic lending service; programs such as story-telling, programs for mothers and other groups, are greatly restricted. There is little study space and no multi-purpose room. There is no separation between children's and adults' areas, space for coats and boots is limited, and washrooms are not up to standard. Workspace is crowded, and there is no room for offices for either the regional or the Iqaluit librarian. Regional operations are hampered by lack of space for preparing shipments of library materials to the community libraries and for housing local or regional material in storage, newly received, or in preparation.

Lighting is generally good, heating and utilities adequate, and the structure is basically sound, but the foundation on which the building rests is deteriorating. It was estimated in 1985* that \$100,000 to \$150,000 would be needed to correct this situation.

The space problems and the condition of the foundation was one problem which prompted the later decision to plan a new library facility for Iqaluit.

* Letter from Gerald Hodgson, Project Officer to the Assistant Regional Engineer, Public Works and Highways, Baffin Region, January 18, 1985.

3. The Present Collection

3.1. Collection Size. In January 1988 a count of the items on shelf was taken and an estimate was made of the number of items in circulation or on loan in the community libraries (see Table 4.). This collection inventory will be used as a base from which to estimate the library materials needed to serve the community now and up to--the years 1998 and 2003.

The present collection offers a choice of 1.2 items per capita for Baffin residents, or 4 items per capita for residents of Iqaluit. A total of 870 items were in local circulation in January 1988, or 7.2% of the circulating collection; 900 items were on loan to the community libraries, or 7.3% of the circulating collection. A total of 13% of the collection was out of the building at the time of our inventory.

The accepted minimum standard for a public library serving a community population of 3,000 to 5,000 is 3 to 3.5 books per capita, plus periodicals and non-print items -- but the Iqaluit library is also a regional resource centre, so its available collection should exceed this minimum standard. Moreover, while the entire resources of the N.W.T.P.L.S. are available to it, Northern conditions of distance and climate make the Iqaluit library far more dependent on its own resources than are libraries in more settled regions to the south. This is one of the factors making library service in the Arctic more difficult and expensive.

I recommend 4.5 volumes per capita. To serve the existing community at this standard would require a book collection of 13,600 volumes, which would provide an acceptable choice to the people of the Region. An increase of some 1,677 volumes is needed.

Table 4. Baffin Regional Library Collection at January 1988

<u>Category</u>	<u>on Shelf</u>	<u>In Circ.</u>	<u>Comm. Libs.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(Included in total)</u>
<u>Adult</u>						
Fiction	2,300	300	300	100 ^a	3,000	cataloged paperback
Nonfiction	3,100	200	250	450 ^b	4,000	
Reference	552				552	government documents
French	200				200	
Aborig.Lang.	150				150	fiction & nonfiction
Paperbacks (uncatalogued)	375	50			425	fiction & nonfiction on shelves & racks
Adult Totals	6,677	550	550	550	8,327	
<u>Child Books</u>						
Fiction	1,630 ^c	200	200		2,030	
Nonfiction	1,300	100	150		1,550	
Reference	6				6	
Child Totals	2,936	300	350	330	3,586	
<u>Non-Print</u>						
Audio Cassettes	37	20		100 ^d	157	
<u>Whole Collection:</u>						
Adult	6,677	550	550	550	8,327	
Child	2,936	300	350	330	3,586	
Cassettes	37	20		100	157	
Total Collection	9,650	870	900	980	12,070	

The collection also includes 57 periodical titles, adult and juvenile.

a. items in workroom
b. Integrated Northern Library

c. includes 330 picture books
d. Inuktitut items being processed

3.2. Collection Mix.

Table 5. Raffin Regional Library Collection January 1988
Percentage Analyses by Book Category

	Adult Books		Child Books	
	8,327	70%	3,586	30%
	11,913		100%	
	Adult		Child	
Circulating	7,775	93.4%	3,580	99.8%
Reference	<u>552</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
Total	8,327	100.0%	3,586	100.0%
Circulating:				
Fiction	3,000*	42.9%	2,030	56.7%
Nonfiction	<u>4,000*</u>	<u>57.1%</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>43.3%</u>
Total	7,000*	100.0%	3,580	100.0%

* Excludes French, paperback and Inuktitut material.

The proportion of child to adult books roughly matches the proportion of children to adults in the population. The proportion of reference material in both adult and children's collections is low: the acceptable minimum standard for Canadian regional and public libraries is about 10% reference material in the adult collection and 7% in the children's service. Adult fiction to non-fiction is close to the 40 : 60 ratio generally recommended; but the proportion of children's non-fiction is a little low.

The recommended book collection proportions in Table 6, in the next section, are based on the estimated proportions of children to adults by the year 2003, and on an acceptable standard for reference material and fiction / non-fiction balance.

Please note that the recommended book collection would include additional materials in Inuktitut and in French, and would be supplemented by a large print and multi-media collection of Northern materials. (See Summary of Collection Requiring Space in the New Library.)

4. The Use of the Library

The building is open twenty-one hours a week, distributed as follows:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday	3:30 to 5:30 pm
Wednesday, Friday	3:30 to 8:30 pm
Saturday	1:00 to 4:00 pm
Sunday	1:00 to 3:00 pm

These open hours have been recently adopted and are under review. It is recognized that longer hours are needed.

(During 1987, the library was open seventeen and a half hours a week.)

Any resident of Iqaluit or Baffin may use the library, and about 700 adults and 350 children are registered users. These 1050 library members represent 35% of the population, a higher proportion than in most Canadian libraries.

The principal service provided is the lending of books and other materials. Loans averaged 443 monthly in 1987, or 5319 per year; this is 1.8 loans per capita, well below the Territorial figure of 2.3. In 1986, about 575 reference queries were received and answered, an average of 48 per month, 11 per week, or 0.63 per open hour (17.5 open hours/wk used). There was a 58% increase in 1987. A total of 906 reference queries were received, an average of 76 per month, or 1 per open hour; 54 requests for material were received from Headquarters, and 116 inter-library loans were requested from Headquarters.

Fifty-eight programs were offered to children and adults in 1987, including a regular weekly story hour for children. Attendance averages twenty at each story hour; however few Inuit children attend.

It is reported that 50% of library use is by Inuit, who form 61% of the population of Iqaluit. However, 80% of Inuit use is by children under 14 **years** of age, which means that few Inuit adults use the library: 105 of the 1050 library members would be Inuit adults, or about 9% of the 1987 adult Inuit population of Iqaluit.

In the context of the N.W.T. public library service to all communities, the Iqaluit population is 5.8% of the total population of the Territories, and its library serves 8.1% of the total registered library users. The Iqaluit library has 10% of the territorial resources, but accounts for only 3.7% of the loans.

5. Assessment of Present Iqaluit Public Library

This picture of the Iqaluit Library, although brief and incomplete, nevertheless confirms the inadequacies of the building, the facilities, and the services. The library-use data cited above show the consequences of these inadequacies. Although the number of registered library members is higher than the average, the use of materials is low, the reference and information service provided is not well used and, although improving, is hampered by a lack of resources, and the library has failed to attract Inuit adults.

A new library is required, which should provide enough space for a variety of resources, a full range of services, and a vigorous regional program of support to the other community libraries of the Baffin.

In addition, special efforts and programs to increase adult Inuit use are required, and more participation by the Inuit community in the planning and management of the service is, in my view, essential to the future success of the proposed new library building for Iqaluit.

D. A NEW LIBRARY TO SERVE IQALUIT AND THE BAFFIN REGION

1. Service Requirements

- 1.1. The collection should reflect the needs of the entire community and provide information and informed opinion on all subjects of community concern. It should also provide recreational **material**, vocational guidance, and information about the world in general. **This is** a tall order, but **if** the local collection is built to reflect local needs as far as possible then the inter-library loan system, especially after automation, should be used to its fullest to provide more specialized material.
- 1.2. This implies a continuous review of community needs and sensitive connections to a variety of groups. If the base of users is to be broadened and the perception of the library as a non-native institution is to be changed, representative groups of community leaders might be formed to give advice on resources and services. This advisory council should have a majority of Inuit representation, plus representatives from minorities such as the non-native population and the Francophone group, and from the schools, the Arctic College, etc.
- 1.3. Stress should be placed on the development of a reference and information service of assistance to students, entrepreneurs, artists, families, etc. This service should emphasize development of information about the community, its clubs and organized groups, events, occupations, recreational activities, Territorial and federal government information etc.

- 1.4. Programs of interest to the community need to be developed in co-operation and co-ordination with programs organized by other groups and organizations. This can be done best by maintaining close community contacts and by developing a close liaison with the adult education organization cultural groups, etc. All library programs should meet an identified community need before time or money is expended.
- 1.5. An efficient regional service will be needed if the Iqaluit library is to be regarded as a regional resource centre. This implies a large enough collection to meet the demands of the communities, a computer-assisted system for sharing resources and information, a regular delivery mechanism, staff training visits from Iqaluit to the communities, and an established method of exchanging library service needs within the region.

2. Collection Requirements

The collection should be developed in any format, content, or quantity appropriate to community needs. The following quantitative standards are offered as a guide only and should be varied according to demand; however one criterion should be paramount -- quality. It is no longer appropriate to spend public money on any element of the collection that is less than the best available. The public library should stand for the highest quality resource material in any format and on any subject.

2.1. The Book Collection. To serve a community of 4400 by 1998, and 5250 by 2003, the total book collection should reach 19,850 volumes (1998), and 23,550 volumes (2003) as a minimum standard. By that time it can be assumed that every community in the Baffin will have an established resource centre with an adequate collection of its own, and that each would have a supplementary deposit of books and other materials from the Iqaluit and regional collection. The number in the blocks would average 300, varying from 100 to 500. •

Table 6. Recommended Book Collection, Baffin Regional Library, Iqaluit: Mix, Size, & Percent Increase in 1998 & 2003

<u>Category</u>	<u>Mix</u>	<u>1998 Size</u>	<u>Increase over 1988</u>	<u>2003 Size</u>	<u>Increase over 1988</u>
Adult	70%	13,885	5,558	16,485	98%
Children's	<u>30%</u>	<u>5,950</u>	<u>2,364</u>	<u>7,065</u>	<u>97%</u>
Total Collection	100%	19,835	7,922	23,550	98%
Adult:					
Circulating	92%	12,497	4,722	14,835	91%
Reference	<u>10%</u>	<u>1,388</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>200%</u>
Total Adult	100%	13,885	5,558	16,485	98%
Adult Circulating:					
Fiction	40%	5,110	2,110	6,000	100%
Nonfiction	<u>60%</u>	<u>7,664</u>	<u>3,664</u>	<u>8,835</u>	<u>121%</u>
Total Adult Circ.	100%	12,774	5,774	14,835	112%
Child:					
Circulating	93%	5,530	1,950	6,565	83%
Reference	<u>7%</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Child	100%	5,946	2,360	7,065	97%
Child Circulating:					
Fiction	50%	2,975	945	3,356	65%
Nonfiction	<u>50%</u>	<u>2,975</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>3,356</u>	<u>117%</u>
Total Child Circ.	100%	5,950	2,370	6,712	87%

In addition to the general book collection a variety of materials should be provided in any appropriate format to meet demands and needs:

- 2.2. Materials in aboriginal languages are an obvious priority of the Iqaluit Library. With the help of the N.W.T.P.L.S. headquarters an effort **would** be made to acquire as much material as possible in northern aboriginal languages. The library now has a small collection; this should be developed as quickly as possible with the help of the Inuit community and the acquisition expertise of the regional librarian. A collection of 1000 items is recommended, to be **labelled** and shelved separately.

- 2.3. Northern materials are another important priority for collection development. A small collection (some 450 **items**) is at the moment integrated **with** other subjects. A multi-media collection of about **1,500 items** is recommended, separately shelved in one section of the library. Rare, and some expensive, items should be restricted and protected. The help and advice of the museum should be sought in the development of this collection.

- 2.4. The French collection should also be developed. Although the number of Francophone residents is small, the number of persons speaking, and literate in, both French and English is increasing. Interest in learning French as a second (or third?) language is also growing. The new library should develop a larger collection of print and non-print material as resources for Francophone and bilingual patrons and for students of the language. At the moment there are about 200 books in French available. A general collection of about 1,250 books and 250 recordings, plus French language learning materials and the

equipment for self-learning: a total of about 1,500 items is recommended? accommodated in a separate section.

In 1990 the N.W.T. becomes officially bilingual. By this date the present collection, which is largely unused, should be renewed and enlarged to mark the event.

2.5. Large print format books have been found essential by most libraries to enable sight-handicapped and elderly persons to continue reading. It is recommended that development of this collection continue, and that it be regularly renewed and weeded. Because this collection must remain small for reasons of economy, the development of a regional and Territorial pool collection is important. The present large **print** format collection totals about 200 volumes; this should be increased so that about 700 are available to the people of **Iqaluit** and the Baffin Region.

2.6. Periodicals. At present there are 57 periodical titles on display. Some back issues are kept, but there is no policy on retention. All are available for circulation.

The value of a periodical collection **is** twofold: as a source of current information they are an invaluable part of the **information** and reference **service** of any **library**; and they are **important** to individuals who **wish** to keep abreast of developments in a special **field** of interest.

In my opinion the periodical collection in **Iqaluit** should be regarded as an information resource of vital importance to the region, and should be **built, organized, and administered with this in mind.**

Guidelines for the periodical collection:

- (1) Periodicals should be ~~selected~~ for their information content. Some mass-market and popular titles should be chosen, but most should be specialized in various fields of interest: business, sports, the arts, **crafts, hunting, etc.** There should be an emphasis on Northern, Native, and Canadian titles. The holdings of the Library Service Headquarters should be taken into account.
- (2) A selection of titles should be bound and kept indefinitely, or discarded after one to five years if microfilm editions can be obtained.
- (3) Ideally, only duplicate subscriptions should be circulated, so that a complete file may be accumulated, kept for reference purposes, and consulted only in the library. If this is not possible, the more popular titles might be duplicated and loaned. Otherwise, it might be preferable to restrict circulation to overnight or weekends.
- (4) Both current and past numbers should be prominently and conveniently displayed in the public area, and promoted as a reference and information service.
- (5) One or two periodical indexes are a necessity for efficient access to the information contained in periodicals, and to assist a search for information that might be obtained from other libraries through the inter-loan system.
- (6) Donations should be encouraged, providing the titles conform to periodical policy.
- (7) For the present- local and regional population a minimum of **60** periodical titles is adequate, including 10

newspapers, free titles, and government serials, as well as 5 titles of interest to children and youth. However, for the future population a collection of at least 100 titles should be developed, including 10 newspapers and 10 titles of interest to children.

2.7. Vertical files, maps, pamphlets, pictures, clippings. It is assumed that the present collection will be expanded to put more emphasis on local subjects, technical subjects, and material oriented to the occupations of the people of Iqaluit and the Baffin. The present collection is a good beginning, but space should be available in the new building for many more vertical files and the addition of a picture file. In time, the file might be divided by subject (e.g., **careers**, local issues, the arts, etc.) into circulating and reference units and located in the public areas near the reference area.

2.8. A separate government documents section of the information and reference service is an essential element of the collection, although many of the government serials can be included with the general periodical collection. The " present collection, while severely restricted by lack of space, should receive more emphasis and should be treated as a separate resource with its own shelves in or near the reference area. This collection should be built in coordination with the Headquarters collection. It is difficult to quantify, but 20 feet of shelving will be allowed in the new building.

The library's most important responsibility for municipal information is to display for use all current civic reports, documents, and publications that are available. The library can be an effective distribution point for

all free or saleable print material, and a general source - of information about Iqaluit for both residents and visitors. The new library should provide space in which to build a stronger municipal information service.

In consultation with the town and the Nunatta Sunaqtan- git Museum, the archival responsibilities of the library need to be defined before the new building is occupied.

For this program, space for the housing and use of 1000 municipal documents, and some storage, will be allowed.

- 2.9. 16 mm films, with their ability to provide groups of people with information, opinions, and a creative and artistic experience! **have**, in my view, many more years of useful life through the public **library**.

The promotion and distribution of 16 mm films is one of the great success stories among library services, and has been since its wide acceptance after 1945. Its use is now being questioned because of the rapid rise of videotape; but video is unsatisfactory for groups of more than a dozen in a formal setting because it cannot deliver a high resolution image on a large screen. Future technical advances may improve the large video image, but as yet a satisfactory standard for group viewing has not been reached.

In my view the two media, videotape and film, serve different purposes and a different clientele, and induce different responses in the **viewers**. An understanding of these differences is necessary as each collection is built up and promoted.

- **For** some years to come the library should provide both film and video. Further technical and social changes may

alter this need, but how is not yet clear. In the meantime, 16 mm film for group use, children's programs, and discussions, should be provided and promoted, along with screens and projectors for lending as well as for use in the library. The emphasis should be on quality with the subject content covering **nature**, the environment, history, the Arctic, carving/ handicrafts, Native life, hunting/ fishing, children's stories and entertainments, etc.

It is my **view** that an adult and children's collection should be developed; **however**, the library board and staff will have to establish the collection priorities. If funds are not available to purchase for both, then the emphasis should be on a strong children's collection.

The National Film Board, CBC, **N.W.T.** Government, the Hudson's Bay Company, and other bodies would be sources of free titles; a stock of 200 titles could **easily** be developed **in this way**.

A strong film service can be a powerful informative, cultural, and educational tool for use with a wide range of groups, but only if three conditions are met: projectors and screens must be provided, along with **training** in their use; promotion of the service and its benefits must be vigorous and enthusiastic; and staff must be trained to assist groups and individuals in wise program planning.

- 2.10. Videocassettes: As an alternative to the video rental shops, the public library should provide a high-quality collection of interest to individuals and families. Priority should be given to those of practical value, such as language, health, sports and technical training. Other subjects may include **musicals**, concerts, documentaries, the best of the TV series, social issues,

children's classics, cartoons, arts and crafts, computer use, etc. In feature-length videos the emphasis should be on a collection that will illustrate the history of the North, and on productions which have a Northern and Canadian subject matter and support the life-style and economy of the Eastern Arctic.

A collection of 4000 to 5000 videocassettes is a realistic goal if the Territorial Library Service can provide the funding. Probably each community library would receive a deposit of, say, 100 videocassettes, changed twice a year.

Video optical laser discs are on the market and being used in a growing number of households. When demand warrants, a video collection in this format should be started for local and regional use.

- 2.11. Audio cassettes and CDs: Audio recordings on disc are being abandoned in most libraries, as producers convert to cassette and compact disc formats. In Iqaluit, a collection of 4000 to 5000 sound cassettes would be shared with the community libraries in the region through an exchange program similar to the videocassette service. CDs would be added as demand warrants.
- 2.12. Talking books are a subspecies of the cassette format which has become a permanent feature of public library service, available to anyone. It is invaluable for persons who for any reason are unable to read or handle a standard book. A strong collection should be organized, within budget limitations.

The C.N.I.B. has approved a standard for talking book collections in public libraries- for- the use of visually handicapped persons: in a regional population of 16,500

(projected for 2003) we may expect an average of 1.3%, or 215, print-handicapped persons, and for this group a talking book collection of 3.8 titles per person, or 815 cassettes, should be available to provide an adequate selection.

Considering the provision of inter-loan for talking book titles not available locally, on the one hand, and on the other the strong oral tradition of the Inuit population, a regional collection of 1000 titles should be adequate for the future.

2.13. Computer software collections are being developed by many public libraries, for use in the library or for home lending. If the Iqaluit library offers computer literacy workshops for youth and adults in the future, or if there is a demand for a variety of microcomputer programs (e.g. , instructional, word processing, games), a loan collection could be considered.

2.14. A toy lending library might be developed: a collection of safe educational toys selected on the recommendations of the Canadian Toy Council, other libraries, parents, etc. Such a collection not only helps parents choose toys for purchase, but also serves to introduce pre-school children to the library.

A group of parents and other child-care-givers might form a committee to assist in the selection of toys. Other libraries have found that suppliers and manufacturers will sometimes donate sample toys. The basic collection should probably be about 150 units. An area of the children's library would be needed for display and in-library use. This would be considered a local service only, not a regional one.

- 2.15. Other materials: There may be other collections that would be useful to local or regional library users, such as collections of fine art **slides**, posters, reproductions of works of **art**, information kits, etc.

Any materials which can make a contribution to community education, culture, or recreation, are within the mandate of the public library if a community need or demand can be identified. One way to do this is by a **community** survey; another is to develop contacts with **clubs**, groups, and organizations, both to discover their needs and as a source of assistance in providing new services.

Table 7. Summary of Collections to Year 2003,
New Iqaluit & Baffin Region Library

Collection	Items	On Loan (est.)		Comment
		Iqaluit	Comm. Libs.	
Books	23,550	3,550*	4,200	Assumes 14 community libraries with avg. 300 books on loan. Incl. all cataloged paperbacks.
Aborig.Lang.	1,000	300	?	Books, mags., tapes, etc.
Northern	1,500	350	?	Incl. documents, mags., etc; plus 250 tapes, perhaps videos.
French	2,500	375*	500	
Large Print	700	100*	200	
Periodical	5,000	200	?	100 titles accum. over 5 years; microform wd. reduce space req.
Vert.Files, Maps, etc.	6 drawers	?	?	Some circ., sane ref. material
Govt. Dots.	1,000	150	?	Ref. & circ. items, serials, binders, etc.
16mm films	200	50	?	
Videos	5,000	750*	1,400	Laser discs added as needed.
Audio Rec.	5,000	750*	1,400	Probably half CDs.
Talking Beaks	1,000	150	500	(titles)
Software	200	40**	?	
Toys	150	50	0	Kits, boxes, bags, etc.
Totals	41,800	6,815	?	Excludes periodical back nos., uncatalogued paperbacks.

* (15%),

** (20%).

E. SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NEW IQALUIT
AND BAFFIN REGIONAL LIBRARY

1. Library Services in the Northwest Territories

The present library (+228 m², or 2450 sq.ft.) cannot be used to estimate future space needs because it lacks a separate multi-purpose room, offices, adequate work-space, regional operations space, public study space, and a variety of resources.

To establish the minimum net interior space required we can apply a standard of 0.06 m² (0.65 sq.ft.) per capita. This standard is an experience formula based on the average built space for detached public libraries completed in urban settings in the past five years in Canada and the U.S.A.

In applying this formula to Iqaluit an factor for the regional operation and the larger than normal collection would have to be added.

Gross Interior Space Required for the Year 2003

The population of Iqaluit has been estimated at 5,235 for the year **2003**.

5,235 x 0.06 m ² (0.65 sq.ft.) =	314 m ²	(3380 sq.ft.)
plus 33% for larger collection	+ 102 m ²	(1098 sq.ft.)
plus 35% "for regional centre	+ <u>112</u> m ²	(<u>1206</u> sq.ft.)
Net interior space required	528 m ²	(5684 sq.ft.)
plus 25% for unassignable areas, mechanical, etc.	+ <u>132</u> m ²	(<u>1421</u> sq.ft.)
Gross interior space required	660 m ²	(7100 sq.ft.)

It is recommended that the minimum gross interior space of the new library be 660 m² (7100 sq.ft.).

NOTE : If the library is designed with a separate identity, but as an attached component of a larger complex, it is estimated that 15% to 20% of this space could be saved by sharing some functions, utilities, walls, etc.

2. General Design Objectives

2.1. In form and scale the new building should be high-profile, approachable . It should be prominently sited, oriented to the street, and identifiable as a public library by an illuminated sign "Iqaluit Community and Baffin Regional Library".

2.2. There should be only one main public entrance to the building, well marked and welcoming, bearing the open hours and oriented in the lee of the prevailing wind.

It is essential that access to and egress from the library from or to the street and the parking area, and **between** floors within the building, should be easy and convenient for handicapped and elderly people, particularly **in icy** weather. This ease and convenience should extend to all equipment, lounges, meeting rooms, washrooms, etc. The building should be designed so that it can bear the international symbol of approval for the use of the handicapped.

2.3. The arrangement of fixtures, equipment, and services should direct the public, orient and introduce them to the library's services and present an inviting and interesting appearance.

- 2.4. Because of the need for rearrangement and possible fixture expansion, fixed functional spaces and built-in fixtures are to be avoided as much as possible. Permanent partitions should be kept to a minimum to avoid a rigid division of spaces and functions. A module to accommodate the three-foot or one-meter bookshelf between columns is preferable. Mechanical and electrical systems should be designed with future expansion in mind.
- 2.5. The interior layout should encourage staff/public contact by making staff workstations obvious and accessible, and resource/public contacts should be stressed by emphasizing openness and interconnections.
- 2.6. It is preferable to have the library on one level. If two levels are necessary, the public areas should be grouped on the ground floor as far as possible, to allow for a variety of arrangements and the most efficient use of staff for public service.
- 2.7. Windows to allow for natural light are desirable, especially in offices and work areas, but clerestory windows are to be avoided on walls bearing wall-mounted shelving. In Iqaluit window breakage is a problem to be addressed in the design.
- 2.8. Free-standing ranges of shelving are preferable to wall-mounted units. A structural floor loading standard of 150 lbs./sq.ft. is adequate for all public areas, including areas bearing public shelving. In closed or compact storage areas, a standard of 250 lbs./sq.ft. will be required. Enough shelving should be provided in storage and public areas to provide an expansion factor of not less than 30%.

- 2.9. Sound-absorbent walls, ceiling, and floor finishes are important in the open public areas for quiet study and concentration. Most staff and non-public areas need not be specifically treated in this way.
- 2.10. It is important that **interior** wall and floor surfaces, details, and fixtures be chosen for ease of cleaning and maintenance. If possible, all lighting fixtures, floor coverings, furniture, equipment, etc. should be **off-the-shelf** items.
- 2.11. Carpeting is recommended throughout public areas, offices, and some work spaces, for sound control, aesthetics, and ease of maintenance. Anti-static carpeting is a necessity near all computer terminals and electronic equipment.
- 2.12. Public directional signs, collection arrangements markers, and notices should be developed as part of a coordinated system of graphics and interior decoration and will be an important contribution to a logical arrangement of the collections and services as well as to the beauty of the interior. All signs should be in Inuktitut, English, and French.
- 2.13. Even though books are an excellent insulation against the spread of fire, fire protection measures will, of course, be required. Such protection and safety should be achieved with a maximum of compartmentalization within the building if a sprinkler system is required. The ruinous effects of an activated sprinkler system on the collections in a library must be minimized, and a minimum number of fire exits provided. Those leading out from public areas must be equipped with an alarm system to prevent unauthorized use.

- 2.14. Light intensities should vary from area to area depending on the amount of concentration required, the amount of reading, studying, other type of activity, and length of time spent in each. The lighting pattern or the type of lighting fixture should not inhibit the rearrangement of desks, tables, carrels, counters, or shelving as a rule. The relationship between book stacks and the alignment of ceiling-mounted fixtures is critical. The illumination required to read the lowest shelf comfortably (about 40 to 50 foot candles) should set the standard.
- 2.15. Specialized lighting will be necessary in the multi-purpose room, the meeting rooms, the display or exhibition areas, in the entrance area and over the control desk, in areas with microfilm readers, film screens, monitors, computer terminals etc. A variety of intensities, fixtures, and types of illumination, rather than an even overall intensity from one type, will create a more interesting and warmer environment. (Detailed recommendations will be made by the architect.)
- 2.16. Computer terminal outlets should be provided in the work area, offices, at the circulation control desk, in the information and reference area, and in the multi-purpose room for familiarization classes. Power surges must be controlled within 5 to 10 percent, otherwise no special electrical installations are required. The multi-purpose room and meeting rooms require outlets for projectors? VCRs, TV monitors, etc., as well as house lights on dimmer switches and projection booth lighting.

3. Functional Areas

The following details of the functional areas of the building are offered as a guide to the N.W.T.P.L.S. and the local Library Board, the staff, and the architects. Many of the areas, their functions, size, and contents, may be modified as the design and layout process develops. However, the principles mentioned and implied, together with the design objectives and the collection and service requirements described earlier, embody the total concept of the library as I recommend it.

The following standards are used in calculating running feet of shelving, allowing for a 30% expansion factor and the use of quantities of paperback books. Totals are then adjusted to make up an even number of 1-meter-long, 6-shelves-high units in adult areas and 5 or 4 shelves high in child areas.

Nonfiction circulating collection	30 vols./m (10 vols./ft)
Reference collection	18 vols./m (12 vols./ft)
Fiction collection	36 vols./m (12 vols./ft)
Children's collection	45 vols./m (14 vols./ft)

In calculating space requirements for shelving, the standard of 10 volumes to **0.09** m² (1 sq.ft.) of floor space is used where stacks six or seven shelves high are specified. All aisles between ranges of shelves are 1.2 m (4 feet). In storage stacks, aisles are 1 m (3 feet). Compact mobile shelving units have a 1 m (3 foot) movable space every 8 ranges or less.

- 3.1. Entrance and Control Area at the street level. Double entrance doors with unobstructed elevated ramp access. On both sides of the entrance lighted display cases facing the street for promotion and resources display. If possible, windows in the building facade would allow a view of the interior.

Permanent illuminated sign with the library's name in an on-the-street location. The schedule of open hours would be clearly visible on the doors. An after-hours "book return" facility would be placed at the building entrance. All exterior arrangements and equipment would be modified and designed to meet the winter wind and weather requirements for Iqaluit.

Inside vestibule and lobby area with adjacent boot rack, an unsupervised cloak room large enough for bulky winter wear, and a group of parcel lockers for public use.

Other items to include a public pay phone, bench and lounge seats, community notice board, and a plan of the library colour-keyed to show the arrangement of the collection and services. If more than one level is used, the stairway, ramp, and/or elevator to the other levels would be in this general area but within the control area.

The control area should be set up to accommodate security barriers if needed, but the control desk should not face the entrance. The first sight upon entering should be displays, library resources, or services.

The control desk will need a check-in and check-out stream. It should be at counter height, with a lowered portion for wheelchair and small-child access. The detailed design of the desk should be the responsibility of the staff after its position and general configuration have been decided.

Registration of new users and orientation will be at a movable office desk with a typewriter wing positioned apart from the control desk with a telephone extension.

The charging equipment (computer terminal) should be movable, not built-in. About 4 meters (13 ft) of control desk surface will be required. Signage is very important in this area. Lighting should highlight the desks and signs. Shelving for 200 volumes and other reserved or temporarily stored items should be provided behind the desk, with extra space for four or five loaded book trucks.

Not more than two or three staff will be seated at one time, including student help. This control and entrance area will handle all incoming and outgoing traffic, adults and children. At present, about 90 items are loaned per **week**, on average. If use of the new library is three times the present rate the circulation will be about 275 per **week**, ranging from a peak of 500 down to 100 per week. This implies a rate of 167 to 33 persons per week to borrow materials (3 items each). If students, exhibit visitors, browsers, those attending events or **storytime**, etc., are added, the entrance and control space should be sdesigned to accommodate a maximum of 350 persons **entering** and leaving every week, or 17 per open hour.

Space required: 34 m² (366 sq.ft.)

- 3.2. Work Station for Local Service. In this space behind or near the control area all incoming material is **sorted**, books on reserve or in need of repair, etc., are sorted out, other resources are sorted into shelf order and distributed for **reshelving**. New resources are stored and processed. Light repairs may be done in this area as well as the preparation of reserved materials and user notification. Inter-library loans, overdue notices, and

members' records will be processed by **computer**, and space - for manual work will also be needed. In short, all local library operations will need space in the workstation, including display and children's activities preparation.

Half glass partitioning of the workstation would allow the staff to supervise the control desk and serve customers when needed. Counter seating for three staff would be needed, plus a photocopier? electronic messaging equipment, a computer-printer, and appropriate furniture and lighting. There would **also** be a double sink, a small area for preparation of lunches and tea breaks, space for coats, boots, etc., and a first-aid cupboard with appropriate supplies and **equipment**, plus one washroom for the staff. Shelving for about 500 to a maximum of 1000 books, an electronic typewriter or word processor **drawers**, and storage for repair materials and stationery **will** be required. Shipping-receiving should be near the work area; the regional operation would function in this area and partly overlap with the local work space.

Space required	37 m ² (400 sq.ft.)
<u>Staff Washroom</u>	10 m ² (108 sq.ft.)

- 3.3. Display and Orientation. A desk, counter, or kiosk adjacent to the control area for the display and distribution of library information, information about community and cultural **events** and local activities, free documents and literature and tourist information. A small display of current interest would be an attractive introduction to the library.

This would also be the location of a slide, video, or film production for library orientation purposes. It could be displayed in a self-contained rear-projection unit with a

telephone handset for listening. Nearby would be a bulletin board and a coin-operated photocopier.

Direct lighting and good signage is required.

Space required: 10 m² (108 sq.ft.)

- 3.4. Browsing Area and Lounge (optional). Shelving for 1000 items plus a lounge area and perhaps a display panel or two would make up this attractive and comfortable area. It should be located near the fiction collection, display and orientation, and the control desk for general supervision.

About 100 running feet of free-standing shelving, four shelves high, with a dust shelf, steel, fully adjustable, would be required. In addition, lounge chairs for five persons with a low table should be supplied. Some of the shelving, say 5 metres, would be of the slanting display type for accommodating duplicates of popular periodicals, newspapers, recordings or other items. A storage bin holding 50 to 100 popular cassettes could stand in this area. The collection would contain materials of interest to all adults and children. The collection content should change and be of current and seasonal interest for browsing and discovery.

Est. space required: 10 m² (108 sq.ft.)
 Shelving required: 30 m (100 ft)
 (One double-sided range, 4 m long, 4 shelves high)

- 3.5. Adult Lending Area.

Adult lending book collection	14,835 vols.
1/3 on loan locally or in Region	<u>4,940</u>
To be shelved	9,895 vols.

This area needs shelving for collections of Inuit language material, French, large print, paperbacks, material for younger adults, etc.

All adult shelving to be six shelves high in ranges no longer than 12 feet, placed 2 meters (6 feet) apart centre to centre. Double-faced shelving with a dust shelf is recommended. End panels are recommended, with changeable shelf signs on the ends and shelf edges.

Adult Fiction

Est. space required	28 m ²	(300 sq.ft.)
Shelving required	140 m	(460 ft)

The nonfiction area shelving will require at least one shelf in each section to be 12 or 14 inches deep to hold larger books, art folios, etc., plus display arrangements to hold 20 duplicated periodical subscriptions for circulation. If atlases, art prints, maps, or other large-format material is to be circulated, special arrangements for housing them will have to be made.

There should be lounge furniture for five persons in the area as well as study tables and some individual carrels: 12 study places at tables, 5 individual carrels, 3 wet carrels for A/V use, arranged around the perimeter walls or grouped in clusters.

One public service desk for staff, apart from the control desk, with 3 drawers (one lockable) and one typing wing, a telephone extension, a typewriter, space for a terminal and microcomputer. Vertical file drawers will be needed for circulating clippings and ephemeral and pamphlet material; a wall clock, photocopier? and other equipment is suggested by the staff. There would also be one or two display areas for books, etc., and a public bulletin

board. This desk would act as a professional service point when more than one person is available for public service.

Adult Nonfiction

Est. space required	37 m ²	(400 sq.ft.)
Shelving required (incl. periodical & display)	180 m	(590 ft)
+ 10% special collections	<u>18</u> m	<u>(60</u> ft)
Total adult nonfiction	198 m	(650 ft)

Adult Non-Print Collection

Est. space required (add'l)	14 m ²	(150 sq.ft.)
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Adult Lending Collection

Total est. space required	79 m ²	(850 sq.ft.)
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- 3.6. Reference and Information Service Area. Adjacent to the lending collection area, but with more seating, more vertical file cabinets, special atlas and dictionary stands, etc.

There should be 10 individual study carrels in the area, 3 wet carrels for A/V use, in addition to those provided in and around the lending collection, and 12 study places at tables seating 4 persons each. The carrels may be clustered or in-line, but not scattered or mixed with shelving.

The government documents collection will be larger and separated to some extent from the rest of the reference material. The periodical and newspaper collection of current titles and two years of bound and unbound issues in one alphabetical sequence will be nearby and accessible to the public. The remaining back-issue collection of periodicals will be in the storage stack area.

Equipment and other furnishings needed: 3 vertical file drawers of reference material only; a map cabinet; atlas stand; dictionary stand; microfilm and microfiche reader (including reader-printer) in an area which can be darkened; coin-operated typewriter for public use in sound-deadened carrel; microcomputer for public use; and reading aids for handicapped users. Other equipment as the staff suggests.

The reference area would also include the municipal documents and historical collection housed in a special area equipped with open shelves and lockable cabinets, and a consultation table dedicated for users of the municipal documents and historical collection area. As this collection grows in size and importance a local history room could be partitioned off in the reference area for security and **climate control**. Space for this possibility has been allowed.

Periodical display, storage, shelving

Periodical display & storage, public area

Shelving required	90 m	(300 ft) .
Reference shelving required	84 m	(275 ft)

Periodical shelving, reference area

Est. space required	41 m ²	(442 sq.ft.)
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Historical document collection area

Est. space required	19 m ²	(205 sq.ft.)
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Total reference and information **service** area

(including historical collection)

Total est. space required:	60 m ²	(646 sq.ft.)
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3.7. Children's Services Area. Shelving and all furniture is _ to be scaled to the requirements of children. Range height of 4 shelves with dust shelf and panels, large direction signs and shorter ranges differentiate the children's shelving. Display shelves for 10 periodical titles will be needed. Shelving aisles may be 1 meter (3 feet 3 inches) wide. **Pre-school** picture books can be housed in bins built like a 'miniature sled, or a carousel, or a ship. Treatment of this space can be imaginative and like a play area.

Four tables for 4 children each, plus a half-dozen large cushions, bench seating under low windows, and **some** seating for parents will be near the appropriate collections.

There will be books, periodicals, a parents' collection, a picture book collection, audio and video cassettes, a reference collection, pamphlets and picture files, toys and games for use in the library and for lending. A kiosk or notice board for library and community information for children would be **useful**, and a one-drawer vertical file. Space and facilities for arranging small displays **rele vant** to the components of the collections, and space for computer access to the collections will be needed. There will be one staff desk in the children's area for occasional use.

About **500** sound cassettes should be in bins and display racks. Most programs will take place in the multi-purpose room, which will also be used for story hours, puppet shows, film and video programs, and other events for children. The toy library will include a small play area.

One of the 4-place tables would be equipped with earphones for listening to recordings. Each table would be connected to **2** tape players in the workstation operated by

staff. This arrangement will enable one or more children to listen to the same or different recordings at will. An alternative is to use individual lounge chairs for this purpose; this is more attractive but more expensive.

The children's reference collection area would also include vertical filing cabinets for pamphlets **clippings**, etc. , and 3 computers for the use of children and for instruction classes.

Summary of Children's Collection

Books :	Circulating	6,565	
	Reference	500	
	Total books		7,065
	Sound cassettes* (on revolving racks)		1,000
	Toys (on storage-type shelves)		150
	Vertical files		4 drawers
	Picture files	300 subject files	
	Periodicals (display & back issues)		10
	Circulating		6,565
	(less 1/3 on loan)		- <u>2,185</u>
			4,380
	Reference		+ <u>500</u> "
	To be shelved		4,880

* Videocassettes shelved with the adult collection.

Children's Service Area

Shelving required (books)	106 m	(350 ft)
Shelving required (toys)	<u>30 m</u>	(<u>100</u> ft)
Total shelving required	136 m	(450 ft)
Est. space required	55 m ²	(593 sq.ft.)

3.8. Multi-Purpose Room. In addition to the two meeting rooms provided for public use, a somewhat larger multi-purpose space will be required for all library-sponsored adult and children's programs such as puppet shows and story hours, projection and computer training, film shows, staff meetings, TV and film viewing, and large informal community lectures, **discussions**, and workshops. This space should be in scheduled use most of the time the library is open.

The area should be provided with movable seating for 150 persons, a portable dais, a ceiling-mounted **lenticular** projection screen, a projection booth wired for installed audio speakers, **microphones**, Tv and videotape viewing and **recording**, and rheostat-controlled room lights. An acoustical ceiling is recommended, and a floor treatment suitable for the craft programs and children's activities planned for this space.

The multi-purpose room should be related to the meeting rooms, the children's **area**, and the storage room. There should be access to public washrooms and the public vestiaire; these, and the multi-purpose room, should be accessible via the main entrance when the rest of the library is closed. It would also be desirable to have a small self-catering **facility** conveniently accessible to the MPR and other public areas.

Est. space required	80 m ²	(862 sq.ft.)
(incl. projection room)		

- 3.9. Storage Room for Library Equipment. Near or off the multi-purpose room a storage room will be required to hold stacking chairs, A-V equipment regularly used in the building, children's puppet theatre, puppets and theatrical properties and other equipment and materials for crafts, a portable dais for the MPR, lectern, TV equipment, etc.

Est. space required 18 m² (194 sq. ft.)

- 3.10. Meeting Rooms. Two rooms outfitted for community and staff use, with a ceiling-mounted lenticular screen, chalk boards, easels, long table, 20 chairs each, lectern with microphone capability, several double outlets and a cable TV connection, etc. These rooms should be accessible to the public when the rest of the library is closed, and near the MPR and the catering facility.

Est. space required 38 m² (409 sq.ft.)
(2 rooms, 19 m² each)

- 3.11. Exhibition Area. A small exhibition area is needed in the new library but, rather than a separate enclosed gallery, it should be incorporated into the general adult public area, informally arranged, and unseparated from general lending library activities. The function of the area will be to display library-related special exhibits of books and other material, or to mount a literary exhibit, the works of a local or regional sculptor, an exhibit of prints, artifacts, etc.

Facilities should include floor-standing portable display panels, a length of wall finished for the convenient mounting of pictures, posters, objects, etc. Other equipment such as a lockable display case and sculpture pedestals would be useful. Numerous electrical outlets, a TV

cable outlet, and flexible gallery pot and spot lights would be needed. This exhibit area could function in coordination with the Nunatta Sunaqtangit Museum. It should be near the control desk for supervision and security.

Est. space required 9 to 18 m² (100-200 sq.ft.)
 (Dependent on degree of overlap with other functions)

- 3.12. Stack Storage and Sorting Area for Local and Regional Collections. The storage area will be used principally for duplicates, issues of periodicals kept more than two years, overflow, and problems. In addition, space will be needed for 2000 to 3000 volumes and other material held for seasonal shipment to the regional branches.

All material possible should be shelved in public areas to **maximize accessibility** for the staff as well as for the public. Current issues and two years of back issues of all periodicals should be accessible in one alphabetical sequence for reference purposes, shelved in public areas.

In the storage area, double-sided shelving units 4 meters (13 feet) long and 7 shelves high would provide enough storage space for local and regional books and periodicals. A large sorting table, room for book trucks, under-counter sorting bins for the community libraries and aisle access to the shipping-receiving area are also required. This area would be located en suite with the Work Station for Local Service (see section 3.2).

Est. space required 48 m² (517 sq.ft.)
 Shelving required 168 m (504 ft)

- 3.13. Shipping-Receiving Area. Off the library workstation and near the storage and sorting area, a small space leading to a loading dock is required for incoming and outgoing shipments, mail, parcels, etc. This area would be enclosed and act as a weather lock.

Est. space required 14 m² (150 sq. ft.)

- 3.14. Office for the Regional Librarian. Off the regional storage and sorting area, this office would contain a desk, vertical file, wall shelving, three chairs, a telephone extension, a microcomputer, etc. Remountable partitioning with windows would permit future rearrangement.

Est. space required 11 m² (118 sq.ft.)

- 3.15. Additional Office Space. For future regional or local staff, library technicians clerk-typist, etc.

Est. space required 11 m² (118 sq.ft.)

- 3.16. General Storage. Shared with the local service, this area would be equipped with storage shelving for book block boxes, office and regional supplies, maintenance supplies, etc.

Est. space required 28 m² (300 sq.ft.)

- 3.17. Public Washrooms. (One pair.)

Est. space required 30 m² (323 sq.ft.)

4. Summary of Interior Space Requirements

Entrance, cloakroom, control desk area	34 m ²	(366 sq.ft.)
Local library work areas	37 m ²	(400 sq.ft.)
<u>Staff washroom</u>	10 m ²	(108 sq.ft.)
Display and orientation	10 m ²	(108 sq.ft.)
Browsing area and lounge	10 m ²	(108 sq.ft.)
Adult lending area	79 m ²	(850 sq.ft.)
Reference and information service area (incl. historical collection)	60 m ²	(646 sq.ft.)
Children's service area	55 m ²	(593 sq.ft.)
Multi-purpose room (incl. projection room)	80 m ²	(862 sq.ft.)
Equipment storage room	18 m ²	(194 sq.ft.)
Meeting rooms (2 rooms, 19 m ² each)	38 m ²	(409 sq.ft.)
Exhibition area	9-18 m ²	(100-200 sq.ft.)
Stack storage and sorting area	48 m ²	(517 sq.ft.)
Shipping-receiving area	14 m ²	(150 sq.ft.)
Regional librarian's office	11 m ²	(118 sq.ft.)
Additional office space	11 m ²	(118 sq.ft.)
General storage	28 m ²	(300 sq.ft.)
Public washrooms (one pair)	30 m ²	(323 sq.ft.)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assigned interior space	585 m ²	(6300 sq.ft.)
Walls, hallways, stairs, mechanical & electrical svces. etc. ADD 18%	105 m ²	(1134 sq.ft.)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross interior space	690 m ²	(7434 sq.ft.)
Total exterior area covered (building "footprint")	898 m ²	(9666 sq.ft.)

5. Capital Costs

I was given the following construction costs by the Project Officer, Public Works and Highways. These figures exclude land costs, architect's fees, piling, and furniture and equipment.

1988-89	\$ 2,100/ m ²
1990-91	\$ 2,250 \ m ²

(inflation rate: 3%-5% per year)

Therefore a new library as described in this program would need to be capitalized as follows:

(Gross area of 898 m ²)	
Construction costs 1990-91	\$ 2,020,500
Architect's fees (10%)	202,000
Furniture & equipment (15% of construction costs)	<u>303,075</u>
Total	\$ 2,525,575

Plus site costs and preparation (piling @ \$800-\$1000 per pile).

NOTE : If the library is developed as a component of a larger complex rather than as a stand-alone unit, and if shared facilities are likely, the construction costs could be reduced by from 15% to 25%.

F. SITE ASSESSMENT

With the development of service and space requirements and other criteria for the new library, a prime site can be recommended.

Many possible sites were suggested during my visit to Iqaluit. I have reviewed them all and selected six for serious consideration. Others, such as the NCPC Road / Apex Road site, the Astro Hill site, certain commercial sites, or those too far off centre, were considered to be unsuitable and were not assessed.

In setting up criteria for judging a library site I have used those acceptable for public libraries in most Canadian urban settings, plus "Site Development Costs" and "Availability of Utilities" because of their importance in the Iqaluit climate. The ranking of the headings is a rough guide to their importance: i.e., "Accessibility" is the most important and "Site Development Costs" the least. However, the differences are not wide .

1. Criteria for Site Selection

1. Accessible to schools and cultural and recreational facilities. It is important that a public library be positioned to co-operate with and co-ordinate its services with other public and semi-public institutions. Facilities and users tend to complement each other.
2. Accessible to commercial / retail activity. There is a strong link between public library visits, shopping, daily errands, travel to and from offices, etc.

3. Proximity to major employers, government offices, etc. Noon hour and before / after work visits to the public library should be convenient.
4. Proximity to residential area. Although it is seldom possible to site a library close to all residential areas, nevertheless nearness to housing is an important factor in the selection of a site. Evening and weekend library visits are more convenient for those living nearby.
5. Visibility in the community. An important factor in public awareness and public acceptance. A high-profile site can contribute to high use.
6. Parking. In Iqaluit most areas are accessible to pedestrians; however, if weather permits or requires the use of vehicles parking facilities for about 50 vehicles should be available on or near the library site.
7. Availability of utilities. If not available the cost of installation can be a site consideration. Obviously sharing existing utilities is an advantage.
8. Site development. This is an important cost factor to be weighed. The need for excavation, rock clearance, " drainage, piling, etc., is very expensive in Iqaluit.

2. Suggested Sites Considered

SITE "A": The proposed Regional Visitors' Centre, between the GREC High School and the "High Rise".

This is the site chosen by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism for the proposed Regional Visitors' Centre. It is vacant at the moment, but the design contract has been let and construction is to be complete in 1990.

The Centre is to be about 280 m² (3,000 Sqft.) and will include a visitors' reception area, tourist information, audio-visual presentations, and exhibits. Orientation will be regional as well as toward the community.

The site was chosen partly for its sweeping view of the townsite, the bay, and the distant landscape. Consideration was also given to the added protection from vandalism provided by the site and proximity to the hotel.

The zoning is Public Institutional (P).

SITE "A" ASSESSMENT

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>
Accessibility to schools, etc.	Good, for H.S. & Arctic College students during day. Near swimming pool, Regional Hospital.	Inconvenient, for Nakasuk Elem. School, curling & hockey rinks, churches, etc.
- commercial retail activity	Good, for Hotel, Post Office, Bell Canada.	Distant from the Bay, banks, shops, other hotels, etc.
Proximity to - major employers, government, etc.	Good, for government employees, visitors, employees of Brown Bldg., CBC, etc.	Distant from municipal & federal employees.
- residential areas	Good, for "High Rise" residents. Fair, for those south of hospital.	Poor access from most residential areas.
Visibility	High visibility from all directions.	Library could be perceived as part of Visitors' Centre, not community institution.
Parking	Possibility of adequate parking on site.	
Utilities	Shared with RVC.	
Site development	Shared with RVC.	Could be expensive if sited as addition to RVC, requiring considerable fill.
General	Possibility of sharing walls, heating, exhibit space, promotion, etc. with RVC.	Evening library events would be poorly attended by those without vehicles. Service links with RVC are weak: library is a strong local and regional service: it has little in common with tourist activities.

SITE "B": Arctic College, Iqaluit Campus

The new building for Arctic College is well advanced. Completion is expected by July or August 1988. The master plan calls for student residences and other buildings on an extensive site NW of the Baffin Regional Hospital. This first structure will be 2,550 m² (27,450 sq.ft.) with a 200 m² (2,155 sq.ft.) resource centre. Both can be expanded.

In my view, the site should not be considered for the public library; in any case, it is no longer possible to add to the present structure.

However, future co-operation between the two libraries would be mutually advantageous. When the college resource centre is better developed, co-ordination of acquisitions, sharing of resources? and the inclusion of all three Arctic College Campus libraries in the P.L.S. automated inter-loan network would be a rational step.

Provision should be made in the new public library for study facilities large enough to accommodate the regular college students as well as those taking adult education courses, 50 or 60 of which will be given each year. Regionally, extension courses will need the support of resources in settlements served by the College. The public library's regional service could assist by providing these resources, either through its deposit collection or on a request basis.

This whole area of co-operation and co-ordination of library service between Arctic College Iqaluit Campus and the Regional Library should be the subject of early discussions so that a development policy can be established soon.

SITE "C": Existing Adult Education Centre (Lot 56).

When the Board of Education vacates this site, probably in the summer of 1988, the present building will be torn down and the site redeveloped.

This is a commercial/retail area and an excellent location for a public institution such as a library.

Although redevelopment possibilities are not yet firm it is known that Lot 56 could be available for the public library with the possibility of sharing it with a new Post Office relocated from the Brown Building on Apex Hill.

In addition to the newly replotted lot to the north, #536 (formerly Lots 57 and 58) is proposed for a three-storey commercial-retail development with a residential component and a total floor area of 1672 m² (18,000 sqft.).

Parking will be provided at the rear of the new development.*

On its own, the AEC site, being close to the Bay store, close to existing commercial facilities the medical clinic, and the Nakasuk Elementary School, is a good location for the new regional library. With the possible addition of further commercial/retail/residential activity and the relocation of the activities of the Post office, Lot 56 becomes the best possible site for the library at the future busy heart of the Town. This site is larger than the one presently occupied by the library and offers a splendid opportunity to enhance the planned retail/commercial uses by adding the high-profile library use with its long open hours and popular appeal.

* Information contained in a letter dated 28 January 1988, addressed to Marian Pape from Al Lubkowski, Town Planner, Iqaluit.

An added advantage for the library is that its present building could remain in use during the construction period of the new facility.

Zoning is Retail Business (B-2).

SITE "C" ASSESSMENT

Criterion	Favorable	Unfavorable
Accessibility to - schools, etc.	Good, for Nakasuk Elem. School. Near museum, medical -- clinic, churches.	Remote from High School, Arctic College, CBC , Post Office as presently located.
- commercial/ retail activity	Adjacent to the Bay. Near other commercial/ retail establishments and Royal Bank. Heart of the community.	
Proximity to - major employers, government, etc.	Near to municipal offices.	Daytime access difficult for territorial employees.
- residential areas	At crossroads of major residential areas	Remote from Frobisher Inn.
Visibility	On main traffic and pedestrian artery. Highly visible from Bay entrance.	
Parking	Abundant nearby. Possible on-site parking more than needed.	•
Utilities	Service already on site.	Full water and sewer service assured by fall of 1989.
Site development	Foundation costs normal. Site level & developed.	Present building would have to be demolished.
General	Library could remain open during construct on	Site would have to be acquired from Board of Education, Baffin Div.

SITE "D": Between the Bay Store and Arnakalak Building. .

This site has been designated "Municipal Reserve". The Town intends to build a combined Town Hall and Social Service building here in two or three years. A recreational facility for the Elders has also been proposed for this site, and could proceed during the summer of 1988.

Plans for this development are not far enough advanced to discuss details, however I would assume that if the new library building were to be included it would share facilities and costs. This would be a financial advantage. Costs for the library could be reduced 15% to 25% by the sharing of walls, perhaps some functions such as meeting rooms, heating and electrical facilities, and maintenance. On the other hand, the library would not be a stand-alone building, its identity as an independent community service for everyone might be weakened. In addition, it might be difficult to retain design and facility control of the project during construction and independent administrative control after completion. However these drawbacks could be overcome if an appropriate agreement between the two parties involved is worked out ahead of time.

Zoning is Retail Business (B-2).

SITE "D" ASSESSMENT

Criterion	Favorable	Unfavorable
Accessibility	Good in evening for whole community. Vehicle access good from Ring Road.	Difficult except by vehicle those in "High Rise". Library might lose its identity in the-larger complex unless direct access from street is provided with specific signage and structural identity.
- schools, etc.	Good, for Nakasuk Elem. School (via 2 crosswalks), High School students in evening. Near to museum, possible cultural institute, curling & hockey rinks. Same building as Elders' Centre, Fitness Centre, Radio Station, multi-purpose room, canteen.	Remote from Arctic College, swimming pool, regional hospital, proposed Visitors' Centre.
- commercial/retail activity	Next to retail heart of the community. Not far from other retail/commercial activity, bank, etc.	Remote from Hotel (Frobisher Inn), Post Office.
Proximity to		
- major employers, government, etc.	Good in daytime except for those working on upper level.	Difficult in daytime for territorial employees.
- residential areas	At crossroads of major residential areas	Poor access for those in "High Rise".
Visibility	High visibility for residents. Would be perceived as community service. Good view of Frobisher Bay and fishing activities.	

(Site "D" assessment cont'd.)

Criterion	Favorable	Unfavorable
Parking	Plenty on-site possible.	
Utilities	Future plans call for construction of utilities with new building.	Sewer lines prevent construction until moved.
Site development		Relatively costly because of beach location and soil conditions. Considerable fill will be required as well as 50% more piling.
General	Sharing of utilities, walls, multi-purpose space, cleaning, wash-rooms, for a possible capital cost saving of 15-20% plus some operating costs.	Library identity might be weakened, and ongoing administrative control might be difficult.

SITE "E": The present library location.

The present building occupies a 1,980 m² (21,313 sq.ft.) lot. The gross exterior size of the building is 228 m² (2,450 sq.ft.). The site is an irregular rectangle with library set back from the Ring Road and the Side Street and about 37 m (120 ft.) from the southern fence of the Nakasuk Elementary School.

Everyone spoken to considers the present site to be a good one. When pressed for reasons most say there may be better sites but they don't want the library to be on a more distant or inconvenient one. Proximity to the Bay store, the school, and residential areas is the attraction of the location. The mayor favours the location and believes the library should be a stand-alone building so that costs, programs, and objectives of the library service can be identified with the community and more easily controlled by the library committee. A disadvantage would be the dislocation in service between the demolition of the present structure and completion of construction of the new one.

Zoning is Retail Business (B-2).

SITE "E" ASSESSMENT

Criterion	Favorable	Unfavorable
Accessibility to schools, etc.	Next to Nakasuk Elem. School. Near museum.	
- commercial/retail activity	Crosswalk to the Bay. Near drugstore, Arctic Ventures, etc.	
Proximity to major employers, government, etc.		Daytime access difficult for Apex Hill employees.
- residential areas	On a main route to/from residential areas	Remote from Frobisher Inn.
Visibility	On main traffic and pedestrian artery. Good visibility.	
Parking	Possible on-site parking. Possible future parking on property across st.	No present on-site parking.
Utilities	Already available.	
Site development	Already developed.	Piling would be needed.
General		Library would have to be relocated during construction.

SITE "F": New Recreation Centre.

The Iqaluit Council has approved, in principle, the design and cost estimate for a Recreation Complex to be developed on the site of the present Town Hall / Arena. This is estimated to cost \$4.5 million, possibly financed by the territorial, local, and federal governments and by private sources. Construction could begin as early as July 1988 (piling could begin earlier). This Centre is planned to contain 1504 m² (16,189 sq.ft.).

I was told by the Architects Burdett-Moulton that a library with its own identity could also be located as an addition to the facilities of the complex. The advantages and disadvantages of a combined facility would be similar to those mentioned in regard to Site "D".

Zoning is Retail Business (B-2).

SITE "F" ASSESSMENT

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>
Accessibility to schools, etc.	Good, for High School and Arctic College students. Other facilities of Rec. Complex tie in well with library activities.	Less desirable for Nakasuk Elem. School students.
- commercial/retail activity		Less convenient for the Bay, and new commercial/retail planned for AEC site.
Proximity to		
- major employers, government, etc.	Good access possible from Apex Hill.	Municipal employees would be in new location on other side of Bay store.
- residential areas		Less conveniently located.
Visibility	On busy road leading to Apex Hill and Arctic College.	Less visible than other sites.
Parking	Possibility of adequate on-site parking.	
Utilities	Shared with Rec. Centre.	
Site development	Costs relatively low.	
General	Library costs would be shared with Rec. Centre (capital & operating expenses)	Library identity might be weakened and administrative control lost.

3. Conclusion

The above analysis leads me to favour SITE "C", the Adult Education Centre, as the best for the new regional and community library as previously described.

This location would place the library at the commercial/retail centre of the community. If development plans for this area are realized in the **future**, and particularly if the Post Office is relocated to Lot 56, this site would be even more desirable. The new library building would attract people to other services and facilities adding to their success and use; in turn, the public would find it convenient to visit the library as part of their use of the existing and future commercial/retail/business services in the area.

The convenience factor linking library use to other routine community activities and the resulting benefits to both are the strongest arguments for this site.

Other favorable factors are the relatively cheap site preparation costs and the convenience of being able to keep the library open in the present building during construction.

If SITE "C" is not selected, I would recommend rebuilding on the present library site as the second choice.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of many Territorial officials in Yellowknife and Iqaluit during my investigations must be acknowledged. Above all I wish to thank Marion Pape, the director of the N.W.T. Public Library Service, for her co-operation and patience. Yvonne Earle, head of the Iqaluit Centennial Library and later of the Baffin Regional Library, and Mrs. Knowlton-MacRury, chairman of the Iqaluit Centennial Library Board, were very helpful. Bruce Freebairn, Associate Regional Engineer, and Abe Lukowsky, Town Planner, were very knowledgeable about sites, as was Katherine Trumper, Regional Superintendent, Economic Development and Tourism. Mayor André Thériault showed great interest and gave me his frank opinion about the future of the library.

Everyone I spoke to was most co-operative and helpful. My visit to what was for me an unknown and exciting part of Canada was memorable. I hope my report reflects my enthusiasm for improved library facilities for Iqaluit and the Baffin Region.

A. Bowron
March 1988