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### MODERN PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING

Rineta Jashari

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**University for Business and Technology**  
**Universiteti për Biznes dhe Teknologji**

**BACHELOR THESIS**  
**“MODERN PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING”**

Rineta JASHARI

December, 2010

**University for Business and Technology**  
**Faculty:**  
**Architecture and Spatial Planning**

**Universiteti për Biznes dhe Teknologji**  
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**Prishtinë, December 2010**

## Table of Contents

I.	<b>History of Library</b> .....	4
	1.1 First Libraries .....	4
	1.2 Libraries in the Hellenic World and Rome .....	5
	1.3 Ancient Chinese Libraries .....	6
	1.4 Islamic Libraries .....	6
	1.5 Early Modern Libraries .....	7
	1.6 Science Libraries .....	7
	1.7 Public Libraries .....	8
II.	<b>Type of Libraries</b> .....	13
III.	<b>Functional Organization</b> .....	15
IV.	<b>The Building Site</b> .....	17
	4.1 Site Planning and Landscape Design .....	17
	4.2 Parking Lot Design .....	18
V.	<b>Interior Design</b> .....	19
	5.1 Lighting .....	19
VI.	<b>Architectural description</b> .....	21
	6.1 Object description .....	21
	6.2 Architectural concept .....	21
	6.3 Functional Organization .....	22
	6.4 Building Construction .....	24
	6.5 Façade& Materials .....	24
	6.6 The building site .....	25
	<b>Library Services</b> .....	26
	6.7 Photocopying .....	26
	6.8 Lockers .....	26
	6.9 Library security .....	26
	6.10 Project Briefing .....	28
	6.11 Conclusion .....	29
	Sources .....	30

# I. HISTORY OF LIBRARY

## 1.1 FIRST LIBRARIES

The first libraries were composed for the most part, of published records, a particular type of library called archives.

Archaeological findings from the ancient city-states of Sumer have revealed temple rooms full of clay tablets in cuneiform script. These archives were made up almost completely of the records of commercial transactions or inventories, with only a few documents touching theological matters, historical records or legends. Things were much the same in the government and temple records on papyrus of Ancient Egypt.

Libraries had a major revolution once before, in the nineteenth century, changing a system that had been static since the time of the Greeks and Romans. Books over the preceding centuries were treasures kept in closed collections' monitored by caretaker librarians.

With the revolution, books for the first time were placed on open shelves, the result of Dewey's development of a classification system that placed books in a universal order.

A **library** is a collection of sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual. In the more traditional sense, a library is a collection of books. It can mean the collection, the building or room that houses such a collection, or both.

The term "**library**" has itself acquired a secondary meaning: "a collection of useful material for common use." This sense is used in fields such as computer science, mathematics, statistics, electronics and biology. It can also be used by publishers in naming series of related books. Libraries most often provide a place of silence for studying.

Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to — or cannot afford to — purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs.

## 1.2 Libraries in the Hellenic World and Rome

The Royal Library of Alexandria, or Ancient Library of Alexandria, in Alexandria, Egypt, seems to have been the largest and most significant great library of the ancient world. Inscription regarding Tiberius Claudius Balbilus of Rome (d. c. AD 79), which confirms that the Library of Alexandria must have existed in some form in the first century.



By the time of Augustus there were public libraries near the forums of Rome: there were libraries in the Porticus Octaviae near the Theatre of Marcellus, in the temple of Apollo Palatinus, and in the Bibliotheca Ulpiana in the Forum of Trajan. The state archives were kept in a structure on the slope between the Roman Forum and the Capitoline Hill.

In the West, the first public libraries were established under the Roman Empire as each succeeding emperor strove to open one or many which outshone that of his predecessor. Unlike the Greek libraries, readers had direct access to the scrolls, which were kept on shelves built into the walls of a large room.

There were a few institutional or royal libraries which were open to an educated public (like the Library of Alexandria, once the largest library in the ancient world), but on the whole collections were private. In those rare cases where it was possible for a scholar to consult library books there seems to have been no direct access to the stacks. In all recorded cases the books were kept in a relatively small room where the staff went to get them for the readers, who had to consult them in an adjoining hall or covered walkway.

### **1.3 Ancient Chinese Libraries**

The imperial library is the earliest known Chinese library, with history dating back to the Qin Dynasty. Han Chinese scholar Liu Hsiang established the first library classification system during the Han Dynasty, and the first book notation system. At this time the library catalog was written on scrolls of fine silk and stored in silk bags.

### **1.4 Islamic Libraries**

Upon the spread of Islam, libraries in newly Islamic lands knew a brief period of expansion in the Middle East, North Africa, Sicily and Spain. Like the Christian libraries, they mostly contained books which were made of paper, and took a codex or modern form instead of scrolls; they could be found in mosques, private homes, and universities, from Timbuktu to Afghanistan. In Aleppo, for example, the largest and probably the oldest mosque library, the Sufiya, located at the city's Grand Umayyad Mosque, contained a large book collection of which 10,000 volumes were reportedly bequeathed by the city's most famous ruler, Prince Sayf al-Dawla.

A number of distinct features of the modern library were introduced in the Islamic world, where libraries not only served as a collection of manuscripts as was the case in ancient libraries, but also as a public library and lending library, a center for the instruction and spread of sciences and ideas, a place for meetings and discussions, and sometimes as a lodging for scholars or boarding school for pupils. The concept of the library catalogue was also introduced in medieval Islamic libraries, where books were organized into specific genres and categories.

## **1.5 Early Modern Libraries**

From the 15th century in central and northern Italy, the assiduously assembled libraries of humanists and their enlightened patrons provided a nucleus around which an "academy" of scholars congregated in each Italian city of consequence.

The sixteenth and 17th centuries saw other privately endowed libraries assembled in Rome: the Vallicelliana, formed from the books of Saint Filippo Neri, with other distinguished libraries such as that of Cesare Baronio, the Biblioteca Angelica founded by the Augustinian Angelo Rocca, which was the only truly public library in Counter-Reformation Rome.

A lot of factors combined to create a "golden age of libraries" between 1600 and 1700 year.

The quantity of books had gone up, as the cost had gone down, there was a renewal in the interest of classical literature and culture, nationalism was encouraging nations to build great libraries, universities were playing a more prominent role in education, and renaissance thinkers and writers were producing great works. Some of the more important libraries include the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Library of the British Museum, the Mazarine Library in Paris, and the National Central Library in Italy, the Prussian State Library, the M.E. Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library of St. Petersburg, and many more.

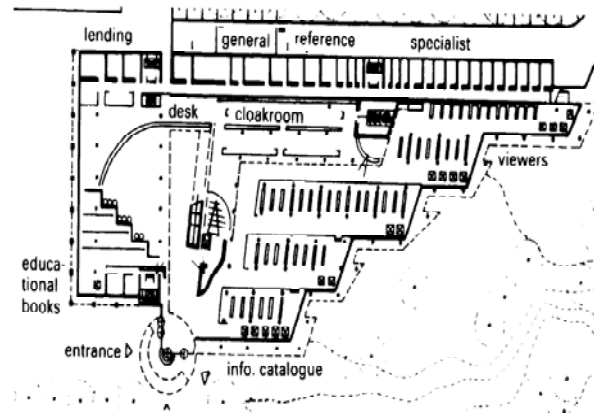
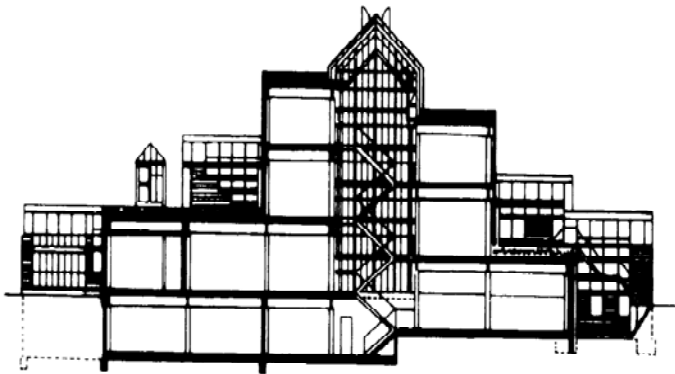
## **1.6 Science Libraries**

Science libraries have always had a central position in science and the life of universities. They are not only locations to store books, but also places to work with books. Important and decisive contributions to world literature have been produced in libraries.

Important architectural examples from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (such as the Biblioteca Laurenziana, Florence, and the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris) show how these demands were met. The Bereichs bibliothek, Berlin has a gross area of 3800 m<sup>2</sup> containing 200 000



books in reading in the reading rooms, 300 000 volumes in the open stacks and 8500 journals.



**State and University Library, Göttingen: ground floor**

## **1.7 Public Library**

The public library is a place that belongs to everyone. New libraries often are arranged like bookstores, and many offer light refreshments that encourage customers to linger.

Public libraries exist in most places in the world and are often considered an essential part of having an educated and literate population.

Public libraries are distinct from research libraries, school libraries, or other special libraries in that their mandate is to serve the public's information needs generally (rather than serve a particular school, institution, or research population), as well as offering materials for general entertainment and leisure purposes. Public libraries typically are lending libraries, allowing users to take books and other materials off the premises

temporarily; they also have non-circulating reference collections. Public libraries primarily focus on popular materials such as popular fiction and movies, as well as educational and nonfiction materials of interest to the general public; computer and internet access are also often offered.

A public library (also called circulating library) is a library which is accessible by the public and is generally funded from public sources (such as tax money) and may be operated by civil servants. Taxing bodies for public libraries may be at any level from local to national central government level.

Public libraries have no academic collection obligations or archiving functions, and are usually without or with only very small, archive stores. They are freely accessible to the public, and are used by children adolescents and adults.

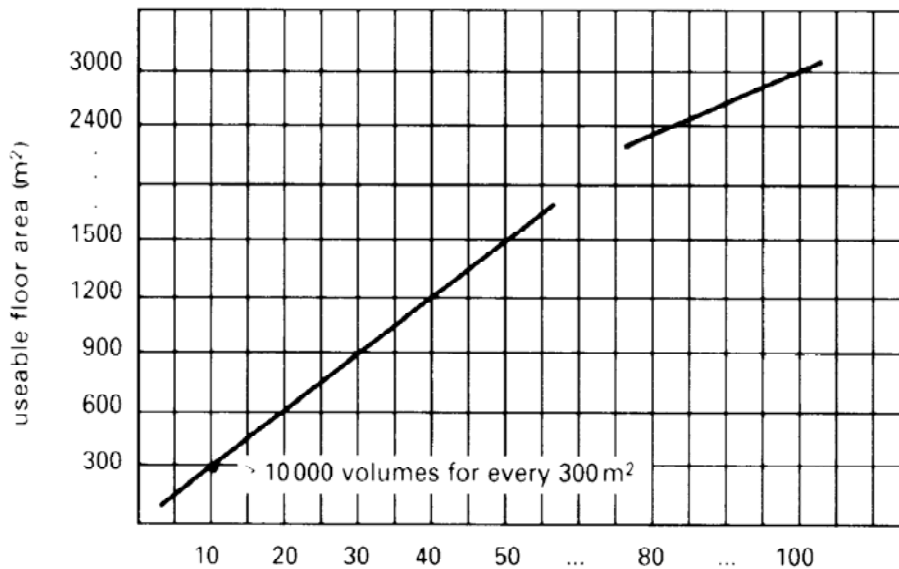
This outline covers four components commonly found in public library collections:

- Books,
- Periodicals,
- Non print material, and
- Digital resources.

The library may have browsing areas, a citizen's advice/enquiries desk, musical listening facilities, recreation and meeting rooms, and study seating for groups and individuals. It may also include a music library, an art lending library.

In addition to print books and periodicals, most public libraries today have a wide array of other media including audio books, e-books, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, and video games, as well as facilities to access the Internet and inter-library loans (borrowing items from other libraries).

The room design should encourage adults, children and young people to spend time in separate open plan spaces where activities take place. The floor area depends on the size of the collection. There should be 300m<sup>2</sup> of usable floor area for every 10 000 units of media in the collection.



② **Public library floor area as a function of collection size**

One of the most popular programs offered in public libraries are summer reading programs for children, families, and adults.

Public libraries also provide materials for children, often housed in a special section. Child oriented websites with on-line educational games and programs specifically designed for younger library users are becoming increasingly common. Services may be provided for other groups, such as large print or Braille materials, Books on tape, young adult literature and other materials for teenagers, or materials in other than the national language (in foreign languages).

Libraries are increasingly becoming places for interaction, and most new ones have meeting spaces, seminar rooms, and sometimes performing-arts spaces and galleries. All of these activities and attractions make the library a desired destination and increase the square footage needs for new.

Ideally, the design should include large, open, extendible multipurpose areas, which are roughly square, and organized horizontally rather than vertically; and an inviting entrance.

Libraries perform a range of functions in society.

Academic libraries, for ex, obtain, collect a store literature for education and research purposes, and are usually open to the general public.

National libraries for ex. may hose collections of literature and historical documentation produced in one country or region (deposit copied) and is open to the public, whereas specialist libraries for the collection of literature and media in limited subject areas often have limited access.

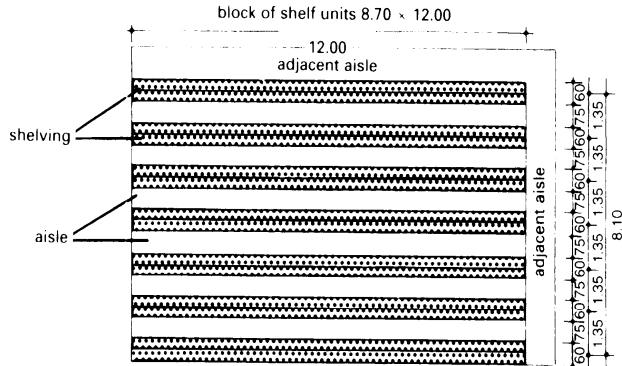
The proportions of loan (open and closed access) and reference stocks depend on the type of organization, i.e. the aims of the library and the form of the buildings often have a significant effect.

The number of book shelves depends on the type of organization, accessibility of users, type of shelving (fixed or mobile) ,the system of subject ordering in use and its method of installation , the separation different formats and also the structural grid of the building.

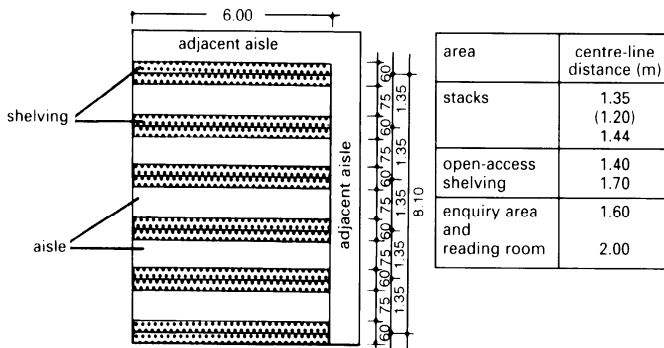
Reading room areas, with space for reading and working should be easily accessible and therefore situated in as few levels as possible.

Access to the operational areas and reading rooms on different floors should be by staircase, but lifts must also be provided for the use of disabled people and for book transport.

Floor loadings in the operational and reading areas should be  $\geq 5.0 \text{ kN/m}^2$ .  
Circulation routes should be  $> 1.2\text{m}$  wide, and clear spaces between shelves at least 1.3-1.4m wide (for in accordance with local regulations).



2 Floor space for bookshelves in areas closed to the public

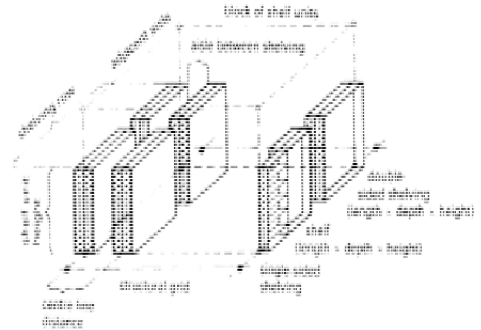


3 Floor area for open-access bookshelves 8.70x6.00m per block of shelf units

structural grid	7.20m x 7.20m	7.50m x 7.50m	7.80m x 7.80m	8.40m x 8.40m	area	volumes per shelf
n x centre-line distance	6 x 1.20	6 x 1.25	6 x 1.30	6 x 1.20	stacks	25-30
	5 x 1.44	5 x 1.50	5 x 1.56	5 x 1.40	open-access shelving	20-25
	4 x 1.80	4 x 1.87	4 x 1.95	4 x 1.68	enquiry area and reading room	20

4 Example distances between shelf unit centre-lines; common grids

5 Volumes per shelf



6 Drawing to explain terms used in calculating floor area for shelving (not to scale)

	structural grid						
	3.60	4.20	4.80	5.40	6.00	7.20	8.40
stacks		1.05		1.08		1.10	1.05
open-access shelving	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.12/1.2
open-access shelving		1.40	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.31
	1.44				1.50	1.47	1.44
reading room			1.60	1.54		1.60	1.53
	1.80				1.80	1.71	1.80
			1.92		2.00		
work spaces (2.25)		2.10					2.07
group work spaces	2.40	2.10	2.40	2.10	2.40	2.20	2.40
	3.60	4.20	4.80	3.60	4.00	4.40	3.60

6 Suitability of common structural grids for fundamental library functions

	7	6	5	on the basis of a book size distribution of up to 25cm
shelves above one another	7	6	5	65%
maximum book height (cm)	25	30	35	25%
average book depth (cm)	18	20	22	10%
load per shelf	0.38	0.51	0.55	an assumed floor load of 7.5kN/m² results

7 Loadings for 7.5 kN/m² book stack floors

## **II. TYPE OF LIBRARIES**

Libraries can be divided into categories by several methods:

By the entity (institution, municipality, or corporate body) that supports or perpetuates them

- academic libraries
- corporate libraries
- government libraries, such as national libraries
- historical society libraries
- private libraries
- public libraries
- school libraries
- special libraries

By the type of documents or materials they hold

- data libraries
- digital libraries
- map libraries or collections
- picture (photograph) libraries
- slide libraries
- tool libraries

By the subject matter of documents they hold

- architecture libraries
- fine arts libraries
- law libraries
- medical libraries
- aquatic science libraries
- theological libraries

By the users they serve:

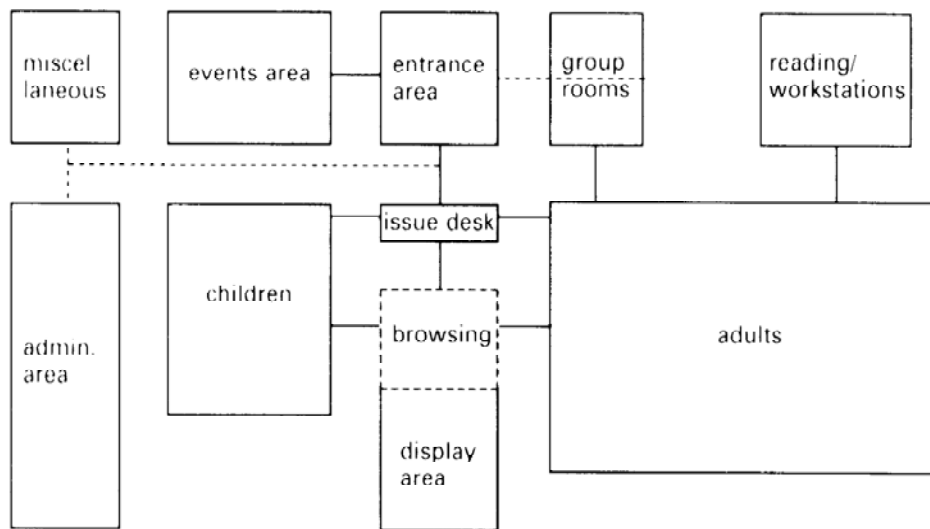
- military communities
- users who are blind or visually/physically handicapped (see National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)
- Public libraries or public lending libraries — these libraries provide service to the general public and make at least some of their books available for borrowing, so that readers may use them at home over a period of days or weeks. Typically, libraries issue library cards to community members wishing to borrow books. Many public libraries also serve as community organizations that provide free services and events to the public, such as reading groups and toddler story time.

### III. FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

Libraries have materials arranged in a specified order according to a library classification system, so that items may be located quickly and collections may be browsed efficiently. Some libraries have additional galleries beyond the public ones, where reference materials are stored.

These reference stacks may be open to selected members of the public. Others require patrons to submit a "stack request," which is a request for an assistant to retrieve the material from the closed stacks.

Larger libraries are often broken down into departments staffed by both paraprofessionals and professional librarians.



① **Functional diagram of medium-sized library**



- Circulation (or Access Services) - Handles user accounts and the loaning/returning and shelving of materials.
- Collection Development - Orders materials and maintains materials budgets.
- Reference - Staffs a reference desk answering user questions (using structured reference interviews), instructing users, and developing library programming.

Reference may be further broken down by user groups or materials; common collections are children's literature, young adult literature, and genealogy materials.

- Stacks Maintenance - Re-shelves materials that have been returned to the library after patron use and shelves materials that have been processed by Technical Services. Stacks Maintenance also shelf reads the material in the stacks to ensure that it is in the correct library classification order.

## **IV. THE BUILDING SITE**

The choice of an appropriate building site is an important decision in creating a sustainable library. Several criteria should be considered in choosing the site. How will library users get to the site? Will it be by car, bus, or by walking in the neighborhood? Sites that require that all patrons arrive by car represent less sustainable options than sites that are well served by bus, light rail, and other forms of public transport.

In many suburban communities, where there is no practical alternative to driving to the library, the site should be close to other destinations such as supermarkets, drugstores, and schools, so that single-purpose trips can be minimized.

### **4.1 Site Planning and Landscape Design**

Site planning and landscape design issues should be considered when planning for a safe and secure library. Site lighting at vehicular and pedestrian entrances and circulation areas should be continuous and sufficient to support a secure atmosphere as well as support appropriate surveillance.

Reading gardens, courtyards, and park- like surroundings heighten the library's appeal, both as an image of the community at its best, and as an inviting destination where it is possible to take time out from the pressures of busy lives and spend some quiet time in a natural oasis.

Once a building site has been selected, the orientation and shape of the building must be determined. Proper orientation toward the sun and prevailing winds can have a significant impact on energy usage over the life of the building. In a rectangular building, it is preferable for the long axis to run in an east- west direction. This is because it is more difficult to control east light in the morning and west light in the afternoon than to control north and south light, which trace symmetrical arcs through the day.

In cool and moderate climates, southern sunlight can help to heat the building during the colder months but is undesirable during the warmer months. Because the sun is lower in the sky in the winter than in the summer, sunscreens can be designed that allow low winter sunlight to enter the building but reflect summer sunlight.

In hot climates, direct solar heat gain into buildings is rarely beneficial, so limiting the amount of south- and west-facing glass and screening windows with porches, or verandas.

## **4.2 Parking Lot Design**

Parking lots, parking, and cars are a part of everyday life and impose a particular set of design restrictions on the library and grounds. Large asphalt and concrete parking lots are often unsightly, but with a good design we can provide a useful space in which to plant trees while accommodating the prerequisite number of parking spaces. The design should strive to create both beauty and functionality.

## V. INTERIOR DESIGN

The building interior has a significant impact on the sustainability of the overall design. Important considerations include layout, choice of materials, and the selection of furniture, fixtures, and equipment. The design of lighting, air conditioning, and other engineering systems is also of great importance.

Spaces must be flexible enough to adapt to a variety of potential uses without costly renovation and retrofit. This does not mean that all areas should be uniform and undefined. Rather, there should be a variety of places in the library; places of solitude, contemplation, and study; places for groups to meet; teaching and learning places.

### 5.1 Lighting

Proper lighting is crucial for libraries. Lighting design begins with an understanding that different uses in a building have different lighting needs.

Stack lights, lighting for book reading, lighting for computer use, auditorium lights, and task lighting for work areas all have unique characteristics and requirements.

Natural light, direct sunlight in daylight can present problems for reading, writing for computer users, however, and unfiltered sunlight can be detrimental to paper collections. High-efficiency fluorescent lights represent the most efficient appropriate fixtures for libraries.

Indirect sources of light, which provide ceilings and walls with an even level of illumination, can be very effective in large open areas. Low-level task lighting, such as traditional reading lamps, is most appropriate for work and reading areas, as well as in creating a warm and inviting sense of place.

Bookshelves should be protected from daylight. Sensitive materials should not be exposed to a level >50lx.

Artificial light is preferable in an exhibition area since it is easier to control. The best luminance distribution ratio at workstations is 10:3:1(book: surface: background).

Non work rooms need 100-300lx, office and administration blocks need 250-500lx, stacks need 150-300lx, reading room without individual lights and catalogue rooms need 300-850lx.

Lighting should have separate switches in each area and be individually adjustable at each work station.

An attractive building has windows tastefully planned with a concern both for the exterior appearance and for the light admitted to the interior. The benefits of natural light for a few hours daily are immeasurable.

## **VI. ARCHITECTURAL DISTRICTION**

### **6.1 Object description**

To think about Public Library as educational building for city of Prishtina, means about more knowledge, education and literate population.

The "Hivzi Sylejmani " library is 10.50 m high with two stories, about 3.700 square meter and is one modern public library in Prishtina.

The "Hivzi Sylejmani " library is built to be part of children and students knowledge.

### **6.2 Architectural concept**

Public Library of the city is required to be attractive and interesting items for everyone. Starting from this principle, is offering a modern architecture that offers a contemporary identity for contemporary Prishtina.

Shape of the object is combination of rectangular and cubes, which create preferable long shape for one library.

The library consists of a large atrium in lobby, in open reading space and stairs that makes the movement in the building and opens up to the roof.

Inside of Library is designed as a fluidity of open spaces and stationary. Functional and interpretation of the program means areas "open" and "closed" areas respectively association pointed concentration.

Library at the same time is meeting place and place of safety and privacy.

Building has two floors with total length 10.50m high and basement with 3.60m high.

-Basement floor has 734.45 square meters, where there most of the space is for installation equipments and archive room.

- Ground floor is 4.0m high and has 1398.20 square meters. With an invitation entrance and an open gallery till the roof makes the building highest and bigger.

Open reading room takes most of the part of library where students and adults can find there different of books.

Emergency door on the ground floor used for emergency exit but also as economic entrance for staff.

- First floor has 1567.96 square meters. This floor has to high levels: one level floor is 4.0m high and second level is 5.50m high.

First floor also is divided into two parts: in public space (open reading area, quit reading room, magazine newspaper room and computer internet access) and administration (offices and conference room).

### **6.3 Function organization**

#### **General contents:**

The Library building is divided into seven units:

- A.** Public area
- B.** Reading area
- C.** Office space
- D.** Electronics area
- E.** Archive
- F.** Technical and services
- G.** Parking

**A.** Public area is situated on the ground floor and first floor which is used mainly from the public.

**B.** Reading area is situated on the ground floor and first floor which is used from children, adolescent, students and adults for reading and studying.

C. Office space is situated on the first floor where staff of the library monitoring and organizing everything.

D. Electronic area is divided into four groups:

D1. DVD and music room

D2. Magazine and newspaper room

D3. Computer and internet room

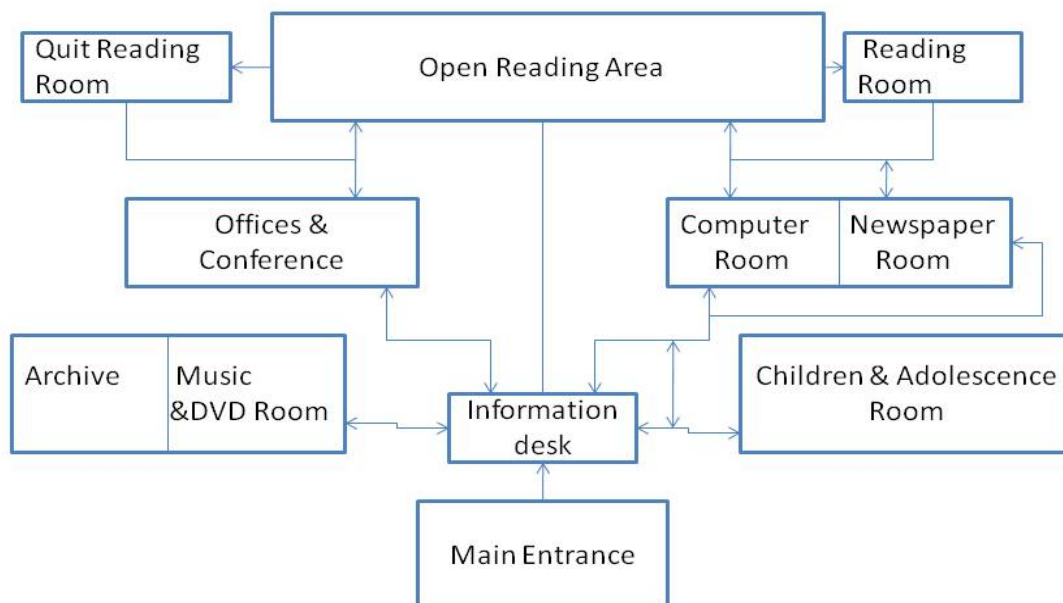
D4. Copyprinting area

E. Archive area is situated on the basement and ground floor.

Archive room on the basement collect old and general material books, while archive on the ground floor has more requisite books.

F. Accompanying facilities mainly are divided into facilities, technical service, utility areas such as storages, technical rooms, installation rooms etc. Most of these types of functions are situated on the basement.

G. Parking area is situated out of the building which is used from public.



Public Library Functional Diagram



## 6.4 Building Construction

- Constructive system of the building is a result of analytical work, in order to unified constructive elements and thus achieve a more rational and constructive system.

Structures of the object are the skeleton system.

Dimensions of columns are 40x40 cm, but for reasons of stability against seismic effects, in the center are located seismic walls of the facility as the main shaft, the cage of the stairs and elevations.

Construction on floor (level +4.00) is the same as that level +0.00.

Roof construction is flat roof with gravel on top.

## 6.5 Façade & Materials

Library spaces have natural lighting from all four sides.

**Façade** - it is almost completely coated with glass allowing maximum light insight into the depths of the object. To provide protection from the sun in excess of the hot months, I used glass façade that is known as a low-e (low emissivity) coating, which filters non-visible light energy. The total shading effect of the glass is better than most tinted glass buildings, without the undesirable darkening, while in the colder months of the year when the sun is near horizon rays enable penetration sun up inside.

Façade will be half structural façade and pure concrete.

**Materials that** will use in “Hivzi Sylejmani “Library are:

Exterior wall- concrete and glass façade

Interior wall – acoustic insulation and gypsum wall board

Ceiling – Fireproofing insulation and wood panels in specific rooms

Stairs –pure concrete

Doors – glass doors with wood frames

Flooring - Linoleum

## **6.6 The building site**

Location of object “Hivzi Sylejmani “is located in Dardania neighborhood with space of land from 3.000 square m.

Cross connection with boulevard “Bill Clinton” in Dardania, Ulpiana neighborhood, Kalabria and center of Prishtina will do that area very frequented from people.

“Hivzi Sylemnani” library has priority to build in that place because has nearness with educational building like’s primary schools, secondary’s school, university and ambulance.

Locate in one of flat land and quietly place, indirectly connection with main roads, near educational institutions and garden, make that building more convenient for that area.

The parking lot is where vehicles and pedestrians intersect. Pedestrians have a clear idea where it is safe to walk, so drivers follow a planned pattern as they search for parking spaces.

Parking lot outside the building has 62 parking places.

## **Library services**

### **6.7 Photocopying**

Photocopiers are provided in the library on both floors. Students can use this facility for photocopying books and other resources available in the library.

### **6.8 Locker**

Lockers are available for rental on a daily basis. The lockers are located to the main entrance of the library.

The lockers may be use by children's, adults, students, and staff.

### **6.9 Library security**

The goal of the security system should be to provide a safe and secure facility for library employees, library resources and equipment, and library patrons.

The security system must perform these functions as seamlessly as possible, without interfering with the library's objective of easily and simply providing patron services.

The following areas that will have security issues that should be appropriately addressed in the design are:

- Exterior entrances
- Archive and special collection storage spaces
- Special collection reading areas

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**Faculty:**  
**Architecture and Spatial Planning**

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**Fakulteti:**  
**Arkitekturës dhe Planifikimit Hapësinor**

- Children's library area
- Public toilets
- Stairwells
- Offices
- Roof access

## 6.10 PROJECT BRIEFING

<b>BASEMENT</b>	<b>Square m</b>
Corridor	151.77m <sup>2</sup>
Archive	109.53m <sup>2</sup>
Installations room	238.08m <sup>2</sup>
Storage	124.33m <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL AREA NETTO</b>	<b>623.71m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL AREA BRUTTO</b>	<b>734.45m<sup>2</sup></b>

<b>GROUND FLOOR</b>	<b>Square m</b>
Lobby	301.18m <sup>2</sup>
Information desk	47.89m <sup>2</sup>
Children reading room	172.56m <sup>2</sup>
DVD& music room	54.9m <sup>2</sup>
Open area reading	467.32m <sup>2</sup>
Reading room	111.57m <sup>2</sup>
Archive	40.5m <sup>2</sup>
Storage	60.91m <sup>2</sup>
Technical room	10.6m <sup>2</sup>
Copy printing	10.00m <sup>2</sup>
Toilets	38.5m <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL AREA NETTO</b>	<b>1,305.93m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL AREA BRUTO</b>	<b>1398.20m<sup>2</sup></b>

<b>FIRST FLOOR</b>	<b>Square m</b>
Lobby	150.00m <sup>2</sup>
Information desk	26.5m <sup>2</sup>
Reading room	496.18m <sup>2</sup>
Quit and reading room	15.96m <sup>2</sup>
Quit and reading room	15.96m <sup>2</sup>
Quit and reading room	16.47m <sup>2</sup>
Office	48.15m <sup>2</sup>
Office	80.82m <sup>2</sup>
Technical room	10.6m <sup>2</sup>
Copy printing	10.00m <sup>2</sup>
Toilets	38.5m <sup>2</sup>
Conference room	48.15m <sup>2</sup>
Magazine& newspaper room	75.05m <sup>2</sup>
Computer & internet access	99.02m <sup>2</sup>
Relaxing area	85.67m <sup>2</sup>
Gallery	198.40m <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL AREA NETTO</b>	<b>1,415.40m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL AREA BRUTTO</b>	<b>1,567.96m<sup>2</sup></b>

## **6.11 CONCLUSION**

With this design project I create a place for knowledge and culture in Prishtina.

This design project is a focus on integrating the educational aspects, professional, a social and community aspects of a library as a way to attract more visitors and to develop citizens behavior.

The other objective is to have more dynamic in Dardania neighborhood, also nearness of two primary schools, secondary's school and with university will do it advanced place for related field.

The other goals are to fulfill needs of Prishtina citizens, to progress a quality of services and to open potential incorporation with European Standards.

**"Library is the nest of wisdom".**

## SOURCES

### Web Pages:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\\_library](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_library)  
[http://www.architizer.com/en\\_us/projects/view/czech-national-library/1256/?sr=1](http://www.architizer.com/en_us/projects/view/czech-national-library/1256/?sr=1)  
<http://www.champaign.org/>  
[http://www.all-souls.ox.ac.uk/content/Library\\_Architecture](http://www.all-souls.ox.ac.uk/content/Library_Architecture)  
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<http://stephenslighthouse.com/2010/06/11/edmonton-public-library-presentation/>  
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[http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/publications/pdf\\_publications/illibrary\\_v84n3.pdf](http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/publications/pdf_publications/illibrary_v84n3.pdf)

### Books:

Ernst and Peter Neufert - Architect's Data

Gerard B. McCabe James R. Kennedy- Planning the modern public library building

Charles M. Salter – Acoustics Library

Barclay Ogden – Collection Preservation in Library Building Design

Edward Dean – Day lighting Design in Libraries

Earl Siems and Linda Demmers – Library Collection Storage

Mark McComb – Library Security

David Malman – Lighting for Libraries