



UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS LIBRARY 1976

Principal &
Vice-Chancellor: Dr. J. Steven Watson
Librarian: A. Graham Mackenzie

Architects: Faulkner-Brown Hendy Watkinson Stonor
Quantity Surveyors: Gleeds
Services Consultants: Steensen, Varming, Mulcahy & Partners
Structural
Consultants: Ove Arup and Partners

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

HISTORY

Though there are some indications of a pre-Reformation Common Library of the University, the present University Library dates from 1611–12 when it was re-founded by James VI at the instigation of Archbishop Gledstones, the nucleus of the collection consisting of donations made by the Royal Family, by Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury, and by other leading figures of the period. Many of these donations are still in the library. Before 1612, and indeed for some time afterwards, the chief libraries in the University were those of the Colleges. The library of St Leonard's College was particularly important, having the advantage of a tradition whereby the principals of the College regularly bequeathed their books to the College library, and both St Leonard's and St Salvator's College benefited considerably from donations made by former students and regents.

Between 1612 and 1643 (when the Upper Hall in what is now the Old Library became ready for occupation) the University Library was housed in St Mary's College and the duty of looking after it probably devolved on a regent or student of that college. The completion of the original library building in South Street was made possible by the munificence of Alexander Henderson, the Covenanter, a former student and regent in the University and one of the University Commissioners of 1642, who established the office of Librarian as a bursary in St Mary's College. After 1643 (and almost certainly before 1687) it would seem that the library of St Mary's College found its way together with the Common Library books to the new site.

In 1710 the Library became entitled to copyright deposit privileges under the Act of that year, and by 1764 the growth of the collection made it necessary to remodel and extend the library building, to which

in 1783 the libraries of St Leonard's and St Salvator's Colleges were transferred. In 1837 the copyright privileges were replaced by an annual Parliamentary grant of £630, later consolidated in the recurrent grants from the University Court which now constitute the main source of revenue.

Today the University Library contains over 600,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals, together with substantial collections of manuscripts, maps, photographs, prints and drawings, theses, slides, microfilms and other microtexts. The books range in date from the beginnings of printing to the present day and cover all fields of learning. The earliest, a copy of St Augustine's *De arte praedicandi*, was printed in Strasbourg not later than 1466, and there are examples of the work of considerable numbers of early printers, both British and foreign.

The Library is particularly strong in philosophy and theology, and in Biblical texts; in classical authors (including numerous Renaissance editions); in early medical and scientific works; and, more generally (because of the copyright privileges from 1710 to 1837), in works published in the United Kingdom during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It has also been enriched by donations to the Colleges of books from the libraries of many famous St Andrews men, including George Buchanan, the Regent Moray, Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, and Sir John Wedderburn, Physician to King Charles I. More recently, the Library has been fortunate to acquire the libraries of Principal Sir James Donaldson, Baron Friedrich von Hügel and Principal James David Forbes (amongst other notable bequests), and to receive on deposit the Bishop Low and G. H. Forbes libraries.

The manuscripts collection includes several illuminated copies of the Qur'ān; a fifteenth-century illuminated English Psalter; the original copy of the Solemn League and Covenant subscribed at St Andrews in 1643 and 1648; and manuscripts and letters of Mary of Guise, King James VI, James Stuart (the Old Pretender), Scott, Darwin, Kipling, Barrie and many others.

Among particular items of note in the printed books collection are a copy of Galileo's *Difesa* bearing an inscription by the author on the title page; a work printed by Caxton; the Complutensian Polyglot Bible; a copy of Pope Gregory's *Moralia*, the upper cover of which bears the earliest dated panelstamp known to exist (1488), and which is one of many interesting examples of bindings in the Library; and a set of the first four Shakespeare folios, on permanent loan from the Folger Library, Washington. These and similar items are exhibited from time to time.

After more than three hundred years' continuous occupation of the historic building which fronts on to South Street (used in conjunction with more modern additions to the rear) the Library moved in the summer of 1976 to its present site.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

The new University Library was designed as the first phase of a building which subsequently would be extended to the north to occupy the lawn between the new building and the Scores. For this reason the entrance has been placed in the north east corner of the building so that it will assume a central location in the completed Library.

The total book capacity of the present building is 773,200 volumes with space for 680 readers and 89 library staff. The gross area is 8,453m².

Pedestrian access to the site is from North Street and Butts Wynd. A limited amount of car parking is available off the Scores and is combined with the service access to the Library and the boiler house.

The building is on four floors and because of the slope of the site from south to north an entrance quadrangle has been formed at Level 2. The lower floor, Level 1, is in partial basement, but with windows on the north and west facades.

The construction consists of in-situ concrete frames occurring at 13.5m intervals. The structural grid is 13.5m x 9m and provides only nine internal columns at each Level, thus providing a very flexible space. The floors spanning between the frames consist of inverted U-shaped pre-cast concrete units, which provide ducts for the distribution of conditioned air. They also act as a ceiling which contains the lighting fittings and acoustic baffles. The building is fully air-conditioned with individually controlled zones. The overall lighting averages 600 lux on the reading surfaces. The boiler and plant room are outwith the building; the fuel used is natural gas. The building is equipped with a smoke detector and fire alarm system. The interior of the library is in the main open-plan with few internal walls. The perimeter wall is faced with acoustic panels between the windows. The main spine beams and columns of in-situ concrete are grit-blasted to expose a local crushed limestone aggregate.

The site and the need for compactness have dictated a deep building which called for the provision of constant, even illumination and for humidity and temperature control. Full air-conditioning gives the required human comfort conditions as well as the correct atmosphere for the preservation of the collections. Evenly spaced fluorescent lighting gives economic illumination at the working level, and in the book stacks is comfortably above the accepted minimum; in the main open areas the deep coffering of the floor/ceiling members allows for the use of unprotected lighting tubes above the line of sight and also a more generous than usual maximum floor to ceiling height of 3.6m. Floor covering is by carpet tiles laid directly on the concrete floor, or vinyl tiles.

The exterior structure projects beyond the external wall to provide solar shading and access for maintenance. The external wall is dark brown glass facing panels between which are a series of windows, of bronze-tinted glass, from floor to ceiling, 0.5m wide at 1.5m centres, thereby giving a low window to wall ratio. The north wall panels are demountable and capable of forming the final north wall of an extension.

FLOOR LAYOUT OF THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

The main floor is Level 2 with the users' entrance at the north-east corner. From the entrance lobby one proceeds via an exhibition area to the Counter, the main service point for issues and returns, reserved books, inter-library loans and enquiries. Close by are the catalogues, bibliographies, readers' adviser, the main staircase, and access to the main reading area on this Level: outside normal hours this can be closed off from the rest of the building, and is then entered directly from the lobby; it contains sequences of reference books. Toilets, including one for handicapped persons, are situated off the main reading area. and two public telephones and a coin operated copying machine are situated between the entrance lobby and the Counter; here there is also a display of recent accessions. Beyond the Counter and catalogues are the staff working areas; offices for the Librarian and Deputy Librarian, Serials and Systems Planning, with an open-plan work space for the secretarial and technical services staff. Here also is a staff lift and service staircase.

The service entrance, approached from the Scores, is towards the north-west corner of Level 1. It is flanked on one side by a janitors' room, the service staircase and lift, and on the other by a loading bay and receipt and dispatch area. Also on the west side of the building are an enclosed area for gifts and exchanges, a bindery and binding preparation room, and accommodation for the administrative and library computer. Along the north side are staff toilets, and a staff lounge and rest room with cooking facilities.

The main area of Level 1 houses the Newspaper area, and books in all subjects published in the period 1841–1900; these are accessible to readers, but the special collections and earlier printed books are in a further closed area. The Manuscripts and Rare Books Departments, and the University Muniments, are also on this level. These have their own staff offices and strong room. Special facilities for the exhibition and consultation of rare materials are available.



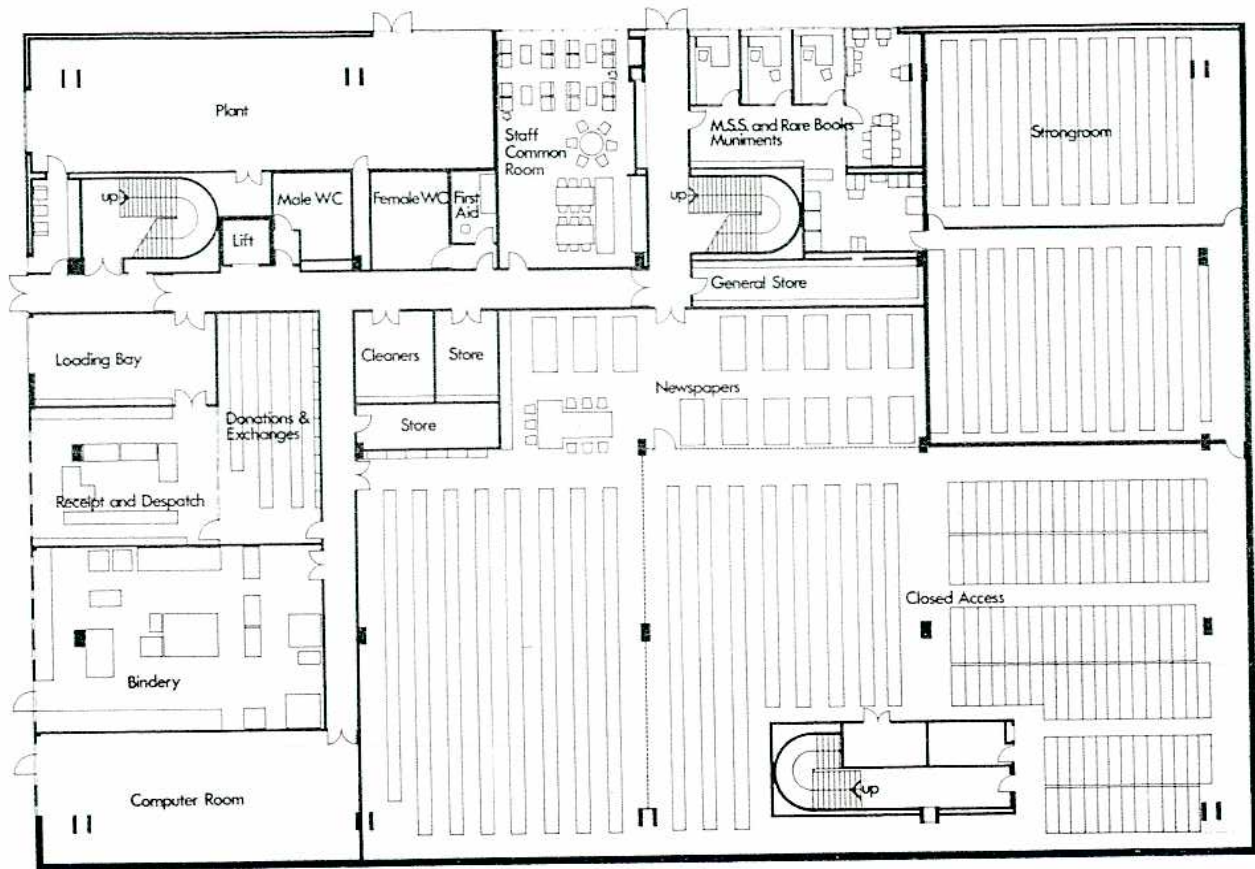
South-east corner, Level 4

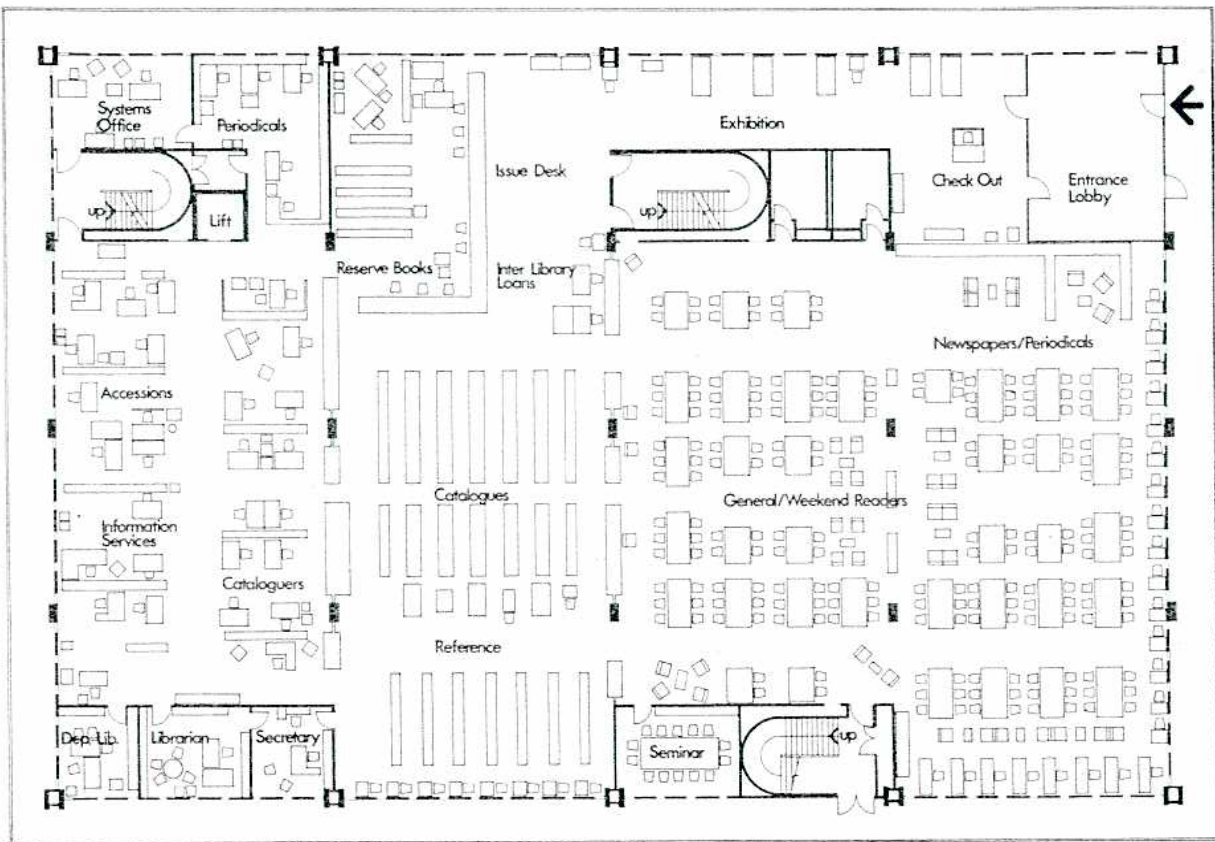


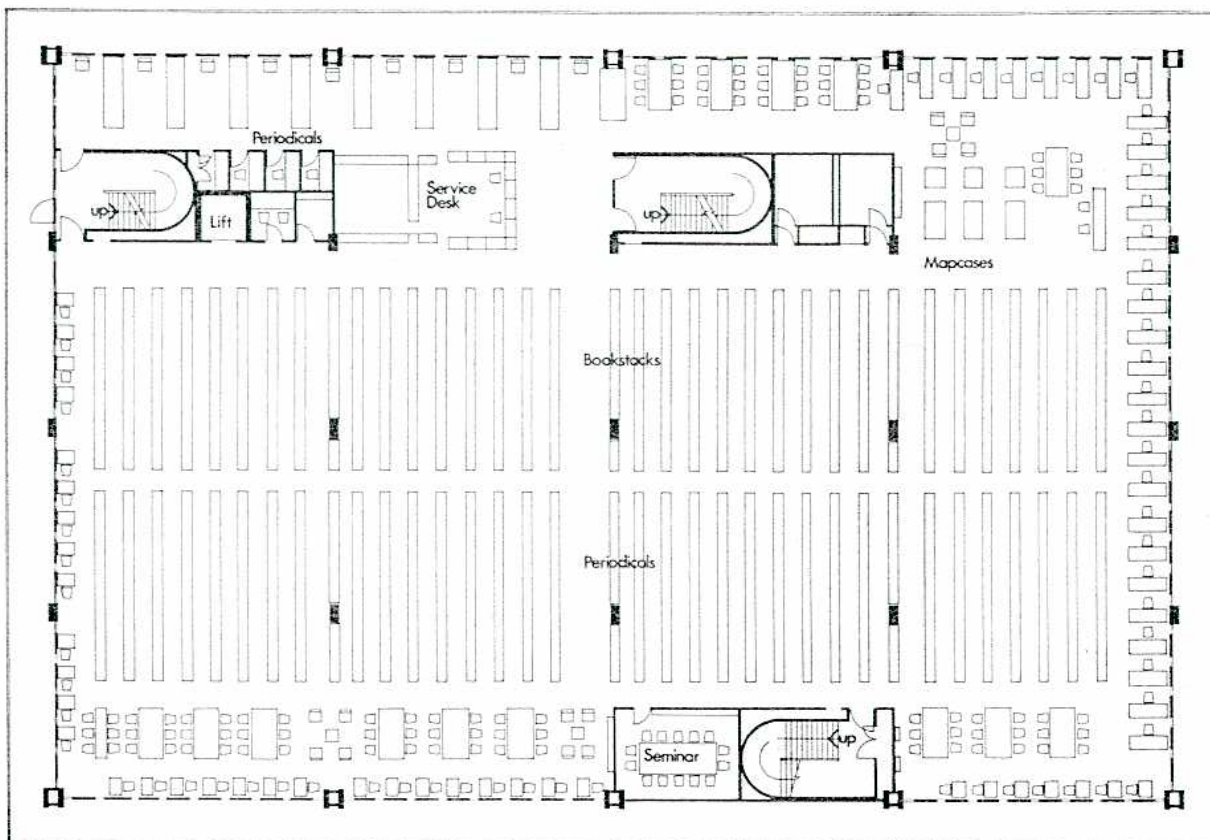
Entrance corridor and exhibition area

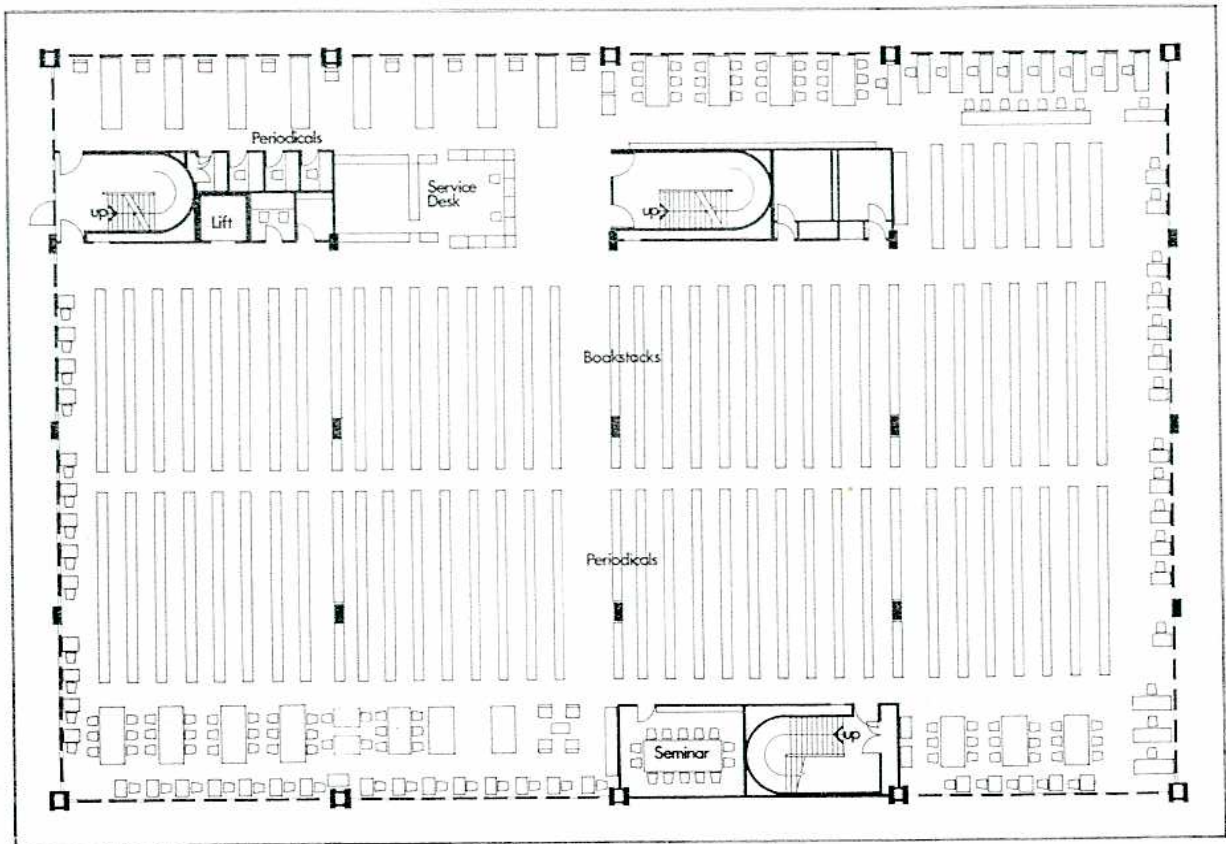
The two subject floors, containing the main books and periodicals collections and reading places, together with staff work space and enquiry points, are on Levels 3 and 4, approached by the main staircase. (Arrangements will be made for handicapped readers to use the staff lift.) Level 3 houses classes A — M (mainly Generalia, Arts and Theology, but including Maps), while Level 4 contains classes N — V (Fine Art, Language and Literature, together with Science, Medicine and Technology). On both levels (and on Level 2) there is a small seminar room, and Levels 3 and 4 each contain lockable carrels for private study and the use of typewriters and audiovisual equipment. Furniture has been designed to give a wide choice of reading situations, including single and double carrels, open reading tables of various capacities and informal seating arranged around the whole perimeter of the two upper levels and in the reading area of Level 2.

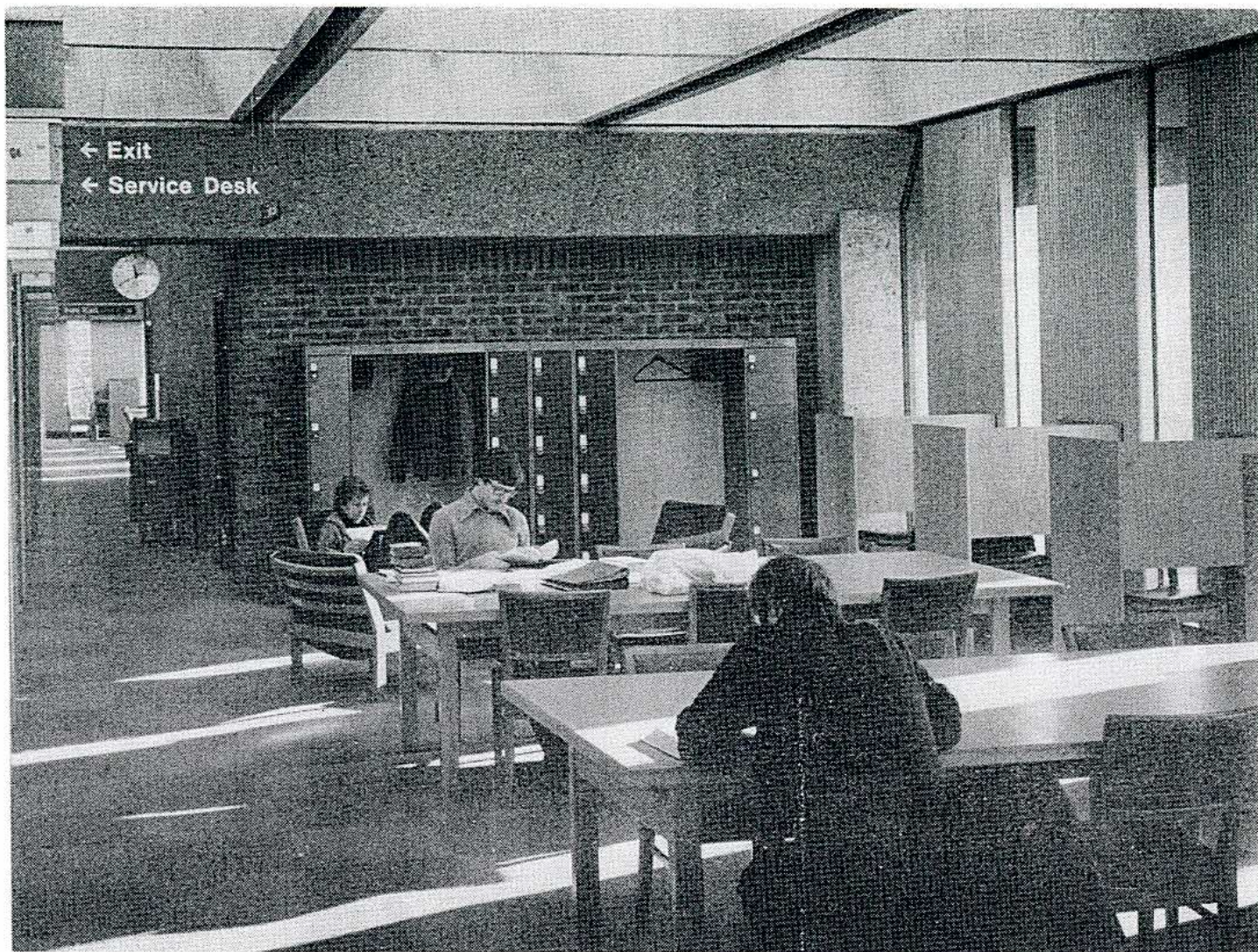
The new Library opened to readers in August 1976 following the transfer of stock and staff from the old Library and other locations.











Seating, Carrels and Lockers, Level 3



Main Service Counter, Level 2



Reading Area, Level 2

STATISTICS

PROGRAMME

Design work started:	April 1970
Demolition of St. Katharine's School:	August 1972
Main contract started:	December 1972
Commissioned and taken over by the University:	February 1976
Library service started:	August 1976

ACCOMMODATION

Books:	773,200
Readers places:	680
Staff:	89

FLOOR AREAS

Usable area:	6,814m ²
Balance area (ducts, lavatories, cloakrooms, plant rooms, lifts and circulation space):	1,639m ² (19.4%)
Gross Area:	8,453m ²

COSTS

Contract sum for building and
associated services

£943,109 = £1111.57 per m²

CRITICAL DIMENSIONS

Structural grid:	13.5m x 9m
Floor to floor height:	3.7m
Ceiling heights:	
minimum	2.4m
maximum	3.6m
Bookstack height:	2.27m (7 shelves)
Bookshelf length:	1m centres
Bookshelf widths:	250mm & 300mm
Spacing of bookstacks:	1.35m centres
Single open carrel:	1m x .6m

FLOOR LOADING:

Levels 2, 3, 4	7.2kN/m ² (150 lb/ft ²)
Level 1	12.0kN/m ² (250 lb/ft ²)

MAIN CONTRACTORS

Tensa Construction Ltd.

PRINCIPAL SUB-CONTRACTORS :

Precast floor beams and fascia panels :

James K. Millar Ltd.

Metal windows and glazing :

Heywood Williams Ltd.

Mechanical Engineering Services :

Matthew Timmons & Co. Ltd.

Electrical Engineering Services :

James Scott & Co. (Electrical Engineers Ltd.)

Lift :

Marryat & Scott Ltd.

Steel shelving :

Bomefa Ltd.; Remploy Ltd.

Furniture :

Tay Valley Joinery Ltd.

Parker-Knoll Furniture Ltd.

Carpets :

Heuga U K Ltd.

SERVICES INFORMATION:

Temperature:	21° c
Relative humidity:	55% ± 5%
Lighting intensity on reading surfaces:	600 lux
Noise criteria level:	43 dBa

ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY CAPACITY

	VOLUMES	READERS' SEATS					
		CARRELS					
		AT TABLES	OPEN SINGLES	DOUBLE TYPING	SINGLE TYPING	CASUAL	TOTAL READERS
LEVEL 1	295,000 (of which 218,600 are in closed access stack)	18					18
LEVEL 2	18,000	200	15 +8 double size			40	271
LEVEL 3	226,600	94	35 +30 double size	1 (2)	4	21	216
LEVEL 4	233,600	84	46 +13 double size	1 (2)	4	13	175
TOTALS	773,200	396	198	2 (4)	8	74	680

This brochure has been prepared jointly by the Project Architects and the staff of the University Library. Photographs are by Peter Adamson of the University Photographic Unit.

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Printed at the University Printing Department



~ The Library ~

Library as reconstructed 1767