WEEDING POLICY & PROCEDURES
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT / MAINTENANCE POLICY

1. POLICY OVERVIEW:
   Weeding the collections is as vital to the health of the Berkshire Athenaeum as adding new titles. Each item, through its quality, reliability, current usefulness and appearance, must earn its place on the shelf, and contribute to the reliability, reputation and attractiveness of the Library. Systematic weeding is an integral part of collection development, pointing out opportunities to strengthen the collection.

2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COLLECTION:
   Final authority for the determination of the policies in this document are vested in the Library's Board of Trustees. They have delegated the responsibility of implementing this policy to the Library Director. The Library Director may delegate to specific staff members the responsibility for withdrawal of materials in certain specific areas, but recommendations of these staff members are always subject to review by the Director.

   It is the function of librarians to select and to withdraw library materials and to advise on their use. Recognizing that sensitivity to the needs and interests of the community is essential to the development of library collections, the Athenaeum welcomes advice and suggestions from the community, trustees and authorities in various fields. Librarians, however, are responsible for judging the needs of their collection and community, and they must make the final choices.

   Weeding should be done without bias by individuals, whose personal preferences or interests will not dominate their work. Librarians are expected to include in the collection, when available, materials that reflect all sides of controversial questions.

3. WEEDING CRITERIA:

3.1. General Considerations: Every title requires individual judgment. Each item is considered from the standpoint of its value to the community as well as in relation to other items on the shelf. Materials are candidates for weeding if they are factually inaccurate, worn or damaged and beyond mending or rebinding, superseded by a truly new edition or a much better resource on the subject, of no discernible literary or scientific merit, unused, and/or are irrelevant to the needs or interests of the Pittsfield community. Duplicate titles no longer in demand should be withdrawn. Duplicate formats will not necessarily be retained. The availability of materials through the interlibrary loan network allows items of limited appeal to be weeded and space given to more useful material; and some collection areas, especially those of a more technical
nature, will be weeded more heavily as a result of content updates available on the Internet.

The following sections, roughly divided by Dewey Classification range, will show a special coding in the form of a ratio. These formulas are intended as broad guidelines only, and the Athenaeum recognizes there will be many exceptions to these "rules." The first number refers to the age of the material, or the number of years since the item's latest copyright date. The second number refers to the maximum number of years without usage. An "X" in the place of a number indicates that no clear default number of years is applicable.

3.2. **000 (General):** The availability of online resources for general information look-ups makes encyclopedia sets less a core resource than previously; therefore these sets are purchased on a staggered schedule, generally with the intent of being able to offer one relatively new set (less than 3 years old) at any given time. The shelf life for materials in this range is generally good for about five years, unless they are specialized and very dated items, like almanacs and computer guides, which are good for two years.

3.3. **100 (Philosophy and Psychology):** (10/5) Collection should keep abreast of popular topics in psychology. The value of materials on philosophy is determined mainly by use.

3.4. **200 (Religion and Mythology):** (10/5) The collection should have something up-to-date on each religion represented by a church, synagogue, or other assembly in the Pittsfield area, provided such materials are available. Generally the shelf life for items in this range is ten years except for areas of rapid change.

3.5. **300 (Social Sciences):** (10/3) Materials on government and economics should be replaced by new editions as available. Unless they have an historical approach they are of little use after ten years. Materials on finance, opportunities for wage earners, self help, college guides, career guides, and educational testing may be outdated sooner. Materials on customs and etiquette may have a longer shelf life depending on whether the subject matter is consistent with current ideas. Materials on folklore may be kept well beyond ten years except for areas of rapid change.

3.6. **400 (Linguistics and Language):** (10/5) Collection should retain dictionaries and grammar instruction for languages being (or likely to be) studied or spoken in Pittsfield. Materials supporting English for speakers of other languages may be more aggressively weeded.

3.7. **500 (Pure Sciences):** (10/3) Mathematics, general biology, natural history and botany have a shelf life of ten years, but other sciences may be dated much sooner as new research supersedes earlier data. Basic works of significant historical or literary value, such as *Darwin's Origin of Species* should be kept indefinitely.

3.8. **600 (Applied Sciences and Technology):** (7/3) Technology is making such rapid advances that material over seven years old should be viewed with suspicion - with obvious exceptions. Repair manuals for older cars and appliances should be retained as long as such items are generally used in Pittsfield. Materials on clocks, guns and toys may be kept beyond ten years since such items are often collectable. Cookbooks, unless
unused, also enjoy a much longer shelf life. Materials on health (except anatomy and physiology) and home economics become dated much sooner as style and technique change rapidly.

3.9. **700 (Arts and Recreation):** This range generally enjoys a relatively long shelf life, and most items may be kept, especially histories of art and music, until worn and unattractive. Materials on crafts (X/3) may be retained if they contain basic technique and the illustrations are not too dated. Materials on photography (7/3) should be checked for outdated technique and equipment. Materials on sports (7/3) should be weeded if they deal with personalities no longer of interest.

3.10. **800 (Literature):** (X/X) Keep basic materials, especially criticism of classic writers. Discard works of writers no longer read or discussed in literary histories (such as poetry, drama, essays or letters). Discard minor writers no longer read in area schools, unless there is an established demand among non-students. Keep literary histories unless they are superseded by better titles.

3.11. **900 (History and Geography):** (15/3) Materials on history generally enjoy a longer shelf life than most of the collection. The main factors include demand, accuracy of facts, and fairness of interpretation. Personal narratives and war memoirs of World War II, the Korean War, and the Indochina Wars may be weeded in favor of broader histories of these conflicts, unless the author is a local person, or the item is cited in a bibliography as outstanding in style or insight. Dated viewpoints should be discarded. Materials on travel (4/2) become dated much more rapidly, however personal narratives of travel (10/3) enjoy a somewhat longer shelf life, especially if they are of high literary or historical value. All local material and accounts in which local people have participated should be kept.

3.12. **Biography:** (X/3) These items are shelved separately in the Children's, Young Adult and Adult collections. Unless the person treated is of permanent interest or importance, biographies may be weeded as demand stops. This applies especially to ghost written biographies of faddish celebrities. Poor quality biographies of major celebrities should be replaced with better ones if funds permit. Biographies of outstanding literary value are to be kept until worn, without regard to the biographee's reputation.

3.13. **Adult Fiction:** (X/3) Discard works no longer popular, especially second and third copies or old best sellers. Retain works of durable demand or high literary merit - good, non-topical, well-written novels appealing to universal concerns will continue to circulate for many years.

3.14. **Large Print:** (X/3) Use parameters from the standard print collections.

3.15. **Mass Market Paperback:** (X/1) Because of the low price and lesser quality paper used in production the mass market paperback collection is more aggressively weeded.

3.16. **Children's Fiction:** (X/3) Discard items where the format and reading level are no longer appropriate to the current interest level of the material; topical fiction on dated
subjects; abridged or simplified classics to be replaced by the original; second and third copies of series books no longer popular.

3.17. **Children's Non-Fiction:** Use the same criteria as adult but looking especially for inaccuracy and triviality, the more common faults of over-simplified children's non-fiction.

3.18. **Young Adult Fiction:** Use the same criteria as children's fiction.

3.19. **Young Adult Non-Fiction:** Use the same criteria as adult non-fiction.

3.20. **Periodicals:** (5/X) Because of space restrictions, back files of magazines are generally no more than three years, and newspapers are kept generally no more than two months. Exceptions to this practice include magazines in the fields of genealogy and local history which may be retained in longer runs as necessary in response to demand.

3.21. **Local Document Repository:** These documents by design cover issues with widely varying life spans in local interest and impact. Although consideration will be given to the possible long-term historical importance of these documents, the Athenaeum cannot and will not provide a permanent archive of the materials. All documents accepted for the public information repository are accepted with the understanding that the Reference Department will determine when these documents will be de-accessioned. Criteria for this decision will include the amount of use the document received, the currency and local relevance of the issue it concerns, the available library space, the format of the materials, and the local availability of the information at another location. The Athenaeum will make no attempt to return documents to the agency of origin.

3.22. **Audio-Visuals:** (X/3) Worn out or damaged, rarely used, trivial and faddish are the general criteria taken into consideration when weeding audio-visual items. VHS and cassette recordings are weeded somewhat more aggressively given that these are media the library no longer is supporting through further acquisitions.

3.23. **Scores:** (X/3) Condition and missing parts are the primary considerations when weeding scores. The availability of multiple copies and the popularity of the work are also contributing factors.

3.24. **Local History Department:** Because of the very specialized nature of this collection, it is dealt with separately in the LOCAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY STATEMENT.

4. **FREQUENCY OF WEEDING:**

Weeding should not be a major project undertaken once every several years or when there is no longer room to shelve the materials. The collection as a whole should be reviewed systematically. One section at a time, each book should be considered individually, keeping in mind the general selection criteria and the terms in the above section on weeding criteria. Some sections will require more frequent review than others. The following chart will serve as a very broad guideline for the frequency each section should be reviewed.
COLLECTION / YEARS BETWEEN
DEWEY RANGE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
000 3
100 4
200 5
300 3
400 5
500 2
600 2
700 3
800 5
900 4

BIOGRAPHY 2
FICTION 2
LARGE PRINT 2
PAPERBACKS 1
CHILDREN'S 2
YOUNG ADULT 3
SCORES 5
A-V 2

5. DISPOSAL:

5.1. Sell: Most books discarded from the library are sold through the periodic Friends of the Berkshire Athenaeum book sales.

5.2. Recycle: While not as "profitable" as selling the items, this option can generate the best public relations when discarded materials are passed along to other agencies (i.e. libraries, schools, day care providers, nursing homes, social service providers, jails, third world countries, etc.).

5.3. Destroy: Generally reserved for the worst books that no one wants or would buy at the book sales, while this option requires the least effort, it can generate bad public relations because readers may be shocked that the library would throw away "good books."

5.4 Requests for Purchase: Occasionally the Athenaeum will receive a request from a reader to be given the opportunity to purchase or otherwise acquire a book or item from the library’s collection when that item is withdrawn. Because of the volume of materials the library must handle it is unreasonable to assume that library employees accommodate such requests, nor will such requests impact the library’s decision whether an item should be withdrawn. Persons making such requests are advised to check the Friends of the Library used book sales.