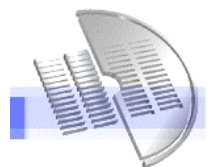




Project AGORA
Evaluation and Case Study at the University of Edinburgh
**Performed by SELLIC, the Science & Engineering Library, Learning
& Information Centre, at the University of Edinburgh**

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Copyright Statement

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 Our use of Agora in a small case study within the architecture of a hybrid library service in a large, research-led university, proved that the concept of cross-searching of multiple Z39.50 databases was an exciting prospect and one that was met with enthusiasm within the library community. As a project, Agora has been extremely useful for the UK HE library community, but the product is not fully satisfactory in its interface design and problems in functionality make it unattractive for us at present. However, we believe that Agora has the potential to develop favourably, and that we may wish seriously to consider purchasing a more sophisticated release in the future.

2. Pricing Structure

- 2.1 For commercial reasons, pricing information for the underlying software of Agora has been withheld by Fretwell Downing Informatics.

3 Case Study Proposal

- 3.1 It was originally proposed that SELLIC would run a case study to test the use of the Agora system in the context of a real undergraduate course. The case study was to be hosted by the SELLIC project (the Science & Engineering Library Learning & Information Centre), and would be based in the Faculty of Science & Engineering.
- 3.2 In November 2000, SELLIC approached course organisers at the Department of Chemical Engineering at Edinburgh University to seek permission for a class of undergraduates to participate in the study. Despite several attempts, volunteers could not be found as it was felt that students did not have the time to commit to the project.
- 3.3 Edinburgh University Library was late in joining the Agora Project and did so on the full understanding that funding could not be provided for hardware. We are grateful for having been permitted to join the project, and for the support received from it. Nevertheless, in retrospect we would observe that the availability of a dedicated server would have assisted our case study, since delays in Agora software installation resulted in time constraints on the study.
- 3.4 Finally, the SELLIC case study consisted of a group of user-oriented subject librarians from Edinburgh University Library who attended a session with Agora to test the product. The case study was formulated so that the librarians would use Agora to find suitable references for constructing an undergraduate level essay in a given subject.

4. Project Timing

- 4.1 SELLIC originally expressed an interest in Agora in November 2000. The other partners (the University of East Anglia, UKOLN, Fretwell Downing Informatics, and CERLIM - the Centre for Research in Library and Information Management) had already been involved for some time. Owing to budget constraints, there was no extra funding for SELLIC staff training or meetings with the other project partners, which slowed progress. Adding to the delay was the failure to find a suitable undergraduate class for the case study. The third factor contributing to the delay was the remote installation of the Agora software, which is explained in section 8.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 'Agora' means market or meeting place and our original project was to work with an undergraduate course in Chemical Engineering and for them to see if they could use Agora as

a marketplace for finding useful information. This was not possible, so we invited a group of librarians to 'meet at the Agora' instead of the students. The evaluation was aimed at testing Agora from an undergraduate's point of view. Accordingly, the librarians were asked to bear in mind that students studying either for an Ordinary or an Honours degree in Chemical Engineering cover management topics relevant to the subject. Techniques are required to undertake project work, industrial seminars, group design projects and – for Honours students in the 4th Year – an individual project including the submission of a report. The combination of chemical engineering, business studies and management offers a very useful subject for a case study, involving the students in information-searching across a range of databases.

5.2 The case study took the following form:

- The SELLIC Digital Library Officer coordinated the case study.
- The SELLIC Digital Library Officer identified from online exam papers the particular pieces of project work which formed the most appropriate case study.
- The SELLIC Digital Library Officer established the range of sources which were likely to be required for the project.
- AGORA was to be configured to include the target databases required. Those which were Z39.50-compliant would be searchable from a single query.
- Original sources for Chemical Engineering were to include the Library OPAC; Compendex (EDINA); Computer and Information Abstracts (CSA); Scifinder Scholar (CAS); Inspec (EDINA); Electronics and Communications Abstracts (CSA); ABI/Inform (ProQuest Direct); Findex (CSA); Web of Science (MIMAS); Recent Advances in Manufacturing (RAM); Royal Society of Chemistry databases (BIDS); Beilstein and Gmelin (MIMAS) and European Business ASAP (Infotrac).
- However, the final set of databases was limited to those which were Z39.50 compliant and suited Agora's configuration requirements. Of the original list, only Inspec was configured.
- The librarians taking part in the case study were asked to use the Agora system for bibliographic searching required for their assignments. They were given a survey form to complete as they used the system. The survey results were evaluated in terms of ease of use, speed and relevance of results. It would also establish which databases they used, the amount of time spent in searching databases and locating relevant articles and reports, and the rates of recall and relevance from each search. They were asked to rate the Agora service in comparison to their perception of how students would normally conduct an information search.
- At the conclusion of the project, SELLIC and the evaluation group held a brief discussion session to present the quantitative results and to ask for their comments on Agora. Key themes emerging from this qualitative feedback session were reported.
- This report was then submitted to the Agora Project team for comment.

6 Objectives

6.1 The aims of the case study were to establish by means of a sample survey how student users would rate Agora according to the following criteria:

- ease of use
- speed
- recall and relevance rates

- usefulness of retrieved references
- number of citations found to be useful
- advantages of the cross-search approach over the discrete database approach with which students will be more familiar.

7 Comparison with Other Similar Products

- 7.1 Agora Hybrid Library System bears similarities to OCLC's WebExpress service. SELLIC has previously evaluated WebExpress, and the experience gained proved useful in the Agora case study. WebExpress is designed to create a customised integrated gateway to an individual library's electronic services. OCLC claims that with WebExpress, OCLC services and other electronic resources can be consolidated so that users can find the materials they are seeking from one convenient interface. WebExpress also acts as an internet gateway to library information, providing links to non-Z39.50 resources, and can act as a home page for the library if desired.
- 7.2 However, Agora is a project in development while WebExpress is a commercial product. As the two are unequal in terms of corporate background, financial input and support, it would be unfair to make a direct comparison. Any references to WebExpress in this report are made relative to similarities or differences in installation, resource and user administration, and user evaluation on overall performance.

8 Installation

- 8.1 The VDX software was installed remotely by FDI and the following requirements were stipulated:
- Unrestricted access to the server for 7.5 hours per day of installation (usually 2-3 days).
 - The ability to reboot the server as necessary during the installation.
 - Provision of access details to the server.
 - Access to customer's technical staff during installation.
 - Server to have 4 Gb free disk space.
 - Client specification: Intel Pentium 100 (or equivalent), Windows 95 or NT(only) with at least 64mb RAM and 15mb free disk space.
 - Clients and server to be networked with TCP/IP.
 - Must have CD drive in server and at least one client.
 - Server to have at least 128 Mb RAM.
 - Provision of an adequate workstation and environment for the consultant to perform the installation.
 - Installation of any 3rd party software, i.e. Netscape Enterprise Server, Java Runtime Environment version 1.1.7 at least and any necessary operating system patches needed for these products.
- 8.2 The Edinburgh University Systems Librarian and FDI engaged in much discussion over the requirements and it took time for the issues surrounding the installation to be resolved - thus resulting in late project onset.
- 8.3 Installation of the Agora software took place in late June 2001, and the project lasted three weeks, over which time the software was configured to support Z39.50 EUL databases. At the

end of three weeks, the product was evaluated by the group. The evaluation noted the following technical points:

- *Security.* FDI had asked for root access including userID and passwords to the server, but as two or three products were also sharing the server, one of them being WebExpress, there was concern for security in allowing remote access.
- *Rebooting the server.* FDI had asked for permission to reboot the server, but as other products were running, the Systems Librarian had to be informed in advance when rebooting was to occur.
- *Conflict with software.* The server had been patched to run WebExpress as it required Solaris 8 to run successfully and this conflicted with Agora which still runs on Solaris 7.
- *Current networking software.* Agora has to use its own software environment which was incompatible with the environment used by Edinburgh University Library. Higher Education institutions tend to use Apache as a web server and prefer to use freeware and other universal academic web products. Agora was unable to run on Apache and had to have its own version of Netscape Enterprise Server which was provided by FDI.
- *Currency of software.* It is normal for web versions of software to be frequently updated. Agora is a static project and development has ceased for the present, which means that the underlying software is becoming out of date.
- *Oracle database.* Agora uses Oracle which was installed on the SELLIC server for the duration of the project. No start-up, shut-down or back-up scripts were provided and these had to be asked for. During the project there was a power outage and Agora could not be restarted without FDI involvement.

8.4 Despite the discussion around these issues, the installation took place in June and was successful. The FDI installation team were very knowledgeable and helpful.

9 Administration

9.1 Agora configuration is run from the VDX client which comes in the form of a CD-ROM.

9.2 Configuration is not as intuitive as in some products but there is a manual, and as time was short for this evaluation, help was available over the telephone from David Palmer of the Agora Project at the University of East Anglia (UEA).

9.3 Three factors assisted the configuration of Edinburgh University Library databases on the product.

- SELLIC already had experience of hybrid library management systems, having performed a previous evaluation of OCLC's WebExpress.
- The number of EUL Z39.50 databases in the collection was already known.
- The VDX software was already configured by UEA for some library catalogues and project databases. The configurations therefore were visible for scrutiny and the relevant criteria copied for some of the databases. The VDX manual is available for Agora administration, but without proper training it was easier to copy the configurations of the existing resources.

9.4 Details which were required were:

- Support for the Z39.50 protocol.
- Support for USMARC.

- Z target address, port number, username and password, and technical contact details of the database supplier.

10 The VDX client Selection Manager

- 10.1 Within the Selection Manager it is possible to add, remove and edit resources for the Agora database configuration. Most of the configuration takes place within the 'Search' section of the manager. A confusing factor is that there are many facilities within the manager not necessary for Agora and redundant functions clutter the screen.
- 10.2 The % key is a universal key within the Selection Manager for displaying information in fields which have already been configured in the Agora database.

11 Adding resources

- 11.1 In the VDX Administrative module, the process of adding resources is non-intuitive and takes some getting used to. This would become more so for administrators starting from scratch with a fresh collection. For this evaluation, the VDX client already held resources and library catalogues which had been configured by the Agora Team at UEA.
- 11.2 However, once the administrative paths become familiar, resources can be added fairly quickly. The VDX client path for adding resources is 'Search' – 'New' – 'Explain Data' – 'Targets/Databases' and then pressing the % key which displays an alphabetical list of all the databases existing on the client. Double-clicking on each entry allows the administrator to view the database configurations. For editing the record, the 'Modify' menu is chosen and from that 'Modify Record'. For adding completely new resources, the 'Modify Window' menu is clicked and 'New Record (In Context)' is selected.
- 11.3 OCLC WebExpress provides a wizard for adding databases, which is much easier and a more comprehensive step-by-step way of ensuring nothing is missed out.

12 Editing databases

12.1 Technical details

Entering the 'Target Details' screen allows the administrator to modify the database details, by filling the relevant details in database 'forms'. The form headings are 'Main', 'Access', 'Costs', 'General' and 'Common'. For our evaluation, only 'Main' and 'Access' forms were used. The fields required to configure resources on the 'Main' form included database name, IP address of Z-target and port number. UserID and passwords could be added by clicking in the 'Accounts' field, or by stating 'Anonymous' if the database is free.

The 'Access' form is where the record syntax is added. Agora can be configured for GRS and other protocols along with USMARC. One of the main advantages of Agora is that non-USMARC databases, such as Zetoc and Copac, can be configured.

After all the details have been added, when closing down the screen, a message pops up with 'Save changes to search on TDB number (*)'. The administrator has to reply 'no' every time changes are made to a database. This is an irritating feature.

12.2 Positive points

- Relatively few fields are required for configuration.
- Record syntaxes other than USMARC can be configured on Agora.

12.3 Negative comments

- There are irrelevant forms, and fields on the page which are left blank, leaving administrators uncertain of their purpose.
- The constant ‘Save Changes’ pop-up is confusing and becomes irritating after a while.

12.4 Bibliographic details

For adding the database description, in the VDX client the process is straightforward. The route is ‘Search’ - ‘New’ - ‘Agora’ - ‘Collections’ - ‘Collections’ and then the % key to display a list of databases in this section of the database. New details can be entered by clicking ‘New Record (In Context)’ in ‘Modify’ menu.

12.5 Adding coloured faces to interface

Access for some databases on Agora is very reliable, but with many cross-searching databases, some of the resources behave erratically. It is possible to add the following symbols to the databases on Agora for the user to see on the web version. Accessibility is checked daily by the software for each resource, and the colour of the faces changes with the access status of each resource, as below. This is a useful feature.



collection accessible



less than 70% accessibility tests successful



failed most recent access test

The administration path is ‘Search’ - ‘New’ - ‘Agora’ - ‘ZTDB Knowledge’ followed by the % key for modifying resources. For adding the faces to new resources on Agora, the path is: choose the ‘Modify’ drop-down menu, and choose ‘New Record (In Context)’, which brings up the Main form and where the database can be selected from an alphabetical drop-down list. This is a useful service.

Coloured faces are useful when indicating whether a resource is accessible or not, although of course the ideal configuration would be for all resources to be working, all of the time.

13 Attributes

- 13.1 In the ‘Database Layout’, ‘Access/Searching’ details screen, there are fields for attribute sets and attribute type. Some of the attribute information for databases works well on Agora and some does not. For this evaluation, only some existing library catalogues had their Bib-1 attributes detailed. Other resources seemed to work fairly well on Agora without specifying attribute details or by using default settings. It seems that this is an important facility of Agora which was not used for this evaluation and little information about it was provided in the manual. One of the main differences we note between WebExpress and Agora is that OCLC provide the attribute settings for WebExpress databases as part of the service. This is a very valuable feature of WebExpress, and would enhance Agora significantly.

14 Eliminating resources

- 14.1 The elimination of resources is straightforward. The database is selected from the ‘Target/Database Manager’, and from the ‘Modify’ menu the ‘Delete Record(s)’ option can be selected. VDX asks for confirmation before deletion.

14.2 In order to keep the database tidy, database details from the 'Collections Manager' have to be removed as well.

15 Adding users

15.1 Once the workings of the VDX client have become familiar, adding new users is relatively straightforward. For this evaluation there were already existing users on the system, whose records could be copied and adapted. Again there is redundancy in some of the fields, and it is easier just to copy the fields which should be filled in, and those which should not, rather than doing so by following instructions in the manual.

15.2 The path is 'Search' – 'New' – 'Users' followed by the % key. Adding new users or modifying existing records is the same procedure as for resources – i.e. simply choosing 'Modify Record' or 'New Record (In Context)'.

15.3 UserIDs and passwords can be created here for each individual user and other useful details noted, such as email address, courses taken, group affiliation and special interests. Other fields exist which are of questionable utility, including ethnicity. Many of the fields are optional and it is possible to leave them blank.

15.4 It would be useful to have a database wizard for adding users.

15.5 Athens authentication is not supported at present. This means that separate userIDs and passwords have to be created for every user. The user authenticates when logging in to Agora, so Athens accounts are not used in the same way as with other databases. Athens information and statistics therefore cannot be obtained in the same way as for fully Athens-compliant services.

15.6 For a service intended to be used as a cross-search tool by UK HE customers, this is undoubtedly a major failing. Athens is used extensively throughout UK HE and FE as a shared access management system designed to simplify the management of authentication and authorisation for site-licensed resources purchased for use by the community on a consortium basis. It simplifies the environment of licensed resources available to users by reducing the number of ID/password combinations they require to memorise. It is difficult to see how Agora could be accepted as a component of the Distributed National Electronic Resource (DNER) without support for Athens, or any successor UK-wide access management protocol.

16 User groups

16.1 It is possible to edit or create new user groups within the 'Selection Manager'. This is very simple, with just two screens to navigate: 'Main' for the database owner and 'Members' for a list of those belonging to the group.

17 Administration Summary

17.1 For someone who had not received training, using the administration client was not easy as there are parts of the database which are surplus to requirements for a simple configuration of Agora. The client seems almost to be multi-purpose and not built specially for Agora. It was not clear what fields were required and what was to be left out. This does not compare well with the purpose-built wizards in WebExpress Administration module. If the client software cannot be tailored to Agora's needs, maybe the excess parts of it could be switched off in some way.

17.2 However, it was useful that the CD-ROM-based administration system and web-interface user modules of Agora were totally separate.

17.3 It was disappointing that for our evaluation, for various reasons, the following subscription databases could not be added to Agora:

- OCLC FirstSearch databases
- CSA databases
- ABI/Inform
- BIDS databases

18 Evaluation

18.1 Setting

The evaluation took place in the Teaching Room of the Wolfson Suite, Edinburgh University Library, on Wednesday 18th July. This was attended by seven user-oriented librarians logging in to Agora simultaneously. There was no problem with any of the log-ins. Each user was given a set of evaluation questions to answer about Agora (Appendix 2) and was referred to the library web site for the University of Edinburgh examinations for undergraduates. The evaluation group was asked to test Agora in the context of finding useful resources to base essay composition on a set subject.

18.2 Ease of Use

In general, the evaluation group did not find Agora easy to use at first, although it was agreed that if users spent time they would become accustomed to it. Some users felt it to be reasonably intuitive, assuming some previous experience of online searching. In order to get the best out of Agora, it was felt that librarians and research students were likely to possess better searching skills and would therefore find navigation around Agora much easier, but that they would be less satisfied with the results of searching. There was concern that undergraduate students would have more difficulty and may not wish to spend much time getting to know the system.

The searching offers simple and advanced searching, although there does not seem to be an easy way to limit searches. The ability to search within a specified date range seemed to be missing.

Negative comments were:

- There is no thesaurus or index
- ‘Help’ was inadequate. Users would prefer context-sensitive help.
- When creating a new landscape, there was a query as to why the additional landscape description field was mandatory if the user had already created a landscape name.
- After performing a search in multiple databases, in the results screen users may not be sure what ‘Presenting’, ‘Connecting’ and ‘Searching’ is, or what the difference is between these terms.

18.3 Design and Layout


In general, evaluators liked the colours, but the screen was thought to be over-crowded and busy. The terminology was thought to be confusing. Not everyone in the group was sure that students would know what ‘Landscape’ meant. Similarly the term ‘Shopping list’ would confuse some students and could imply that something was being purchased electronically, as with Amazon.com and other online shopping services likely to be familiar to students. ‘Hit

List' was also unpopular and not thought to be self-explanatory.

The following positive features were noted:

- The ability to edit and modify previous searches.
- Terms from different fields can be combined in a single search.
- Good support for Boolean logic.

Negative comments were as follows:

- The  **Back** back arrows were considered too small in the database collection detail and other screens. Evaluators were not sure in which cases the arrows should be used and when the 'Back' button on the browser toolbar should be used. On WebExpress the browser navigation toolbar is automatically switched off when the programme loads. This encourages the user to navigate using the WebExpress commands, and is a feature which we would welcome in Agora.
- The majority of the group expressed concern over the use of frames in Agora. Frames are frequently deprecated in evaluations of web site usability.
- The processing of marked records on Agora is not as sophisticated nor as good as marking options available on other products, for instance ISI Web of Science.
- Students prefer straightforward search interfaces, and some of the additional information displayed on the results screen appears to be unnecessary and is off-putting.
- Users have to scroll down to results. It would be better if the results were displayed nearer the top of the page.

18.4 Performance

The evaluation took place on campus using a local server and the university LAN. In these circumstances Agora responded quite quickly to simple searches, but took longer to process more complex searches, even timing out altogether in some instances.

Different hosts offered a variety of response times, and in some cases the search had to be reloaded several times, but the citations were fine once the search was completed. Most were quick, given the scale of searches.

18.5 Search features

In general, recall was found to be patchy but fair for simple searching, although the common complaint was that there were too many hits, sometimes recalling thousands of records. There was high recall but low relevance.

The librarians liked the ability to see MARC records, but felt that most undergraduate students might not know what the \$ sign is for.

The 'Sort' function was considered positive, but users could not see how sorted results were ranked, by author, title or date. The 'Sort records' option would benefit from a 'relevance' option.

A useful feature is the ability to download results from a 'shopping list' to a specific drive.

Truncation is present using the wildcard character (*) but there was not enough information about which wildcard to use or how best to use it.

There was some confusion over the difference between the terms 'Request' and 'Shopping List'. Records can be marked, emailed or printed, but users have to add them to their shopping list first.

Implicit right- and left- truncation is applied, which can lead to meaningless results and very high recall. For example, the search for the word 'war' retrieved articles about 'Toward Castle'.

18.6 Relevance

The evaluation group were assigned to find references to answer exam questions in subjects in Science & Engineering and Medicine. As there were few databases configured on Agora on these subjects, in general the responses to this question varied within the group. Some found that a number of useful resources were found, but as it is difficult to refine searches, there was a high degree of irrelevancy. Others were disappointed with the results and found hardly any, but conceded that useful references may be found in other subjects with other Agora resources. The evaluation group thought that students would appreciate being able to search a number of different databases using a single search.

18.7 Evaluation Group conclusions

The general consensus was that the system is a good prospect in many ways but could not at present be configured with enough relevant resources to qualify as a really useful product.

Positive comments

- Agora can link not only to text information but also to images (the SCRAN database, for example). This is seen as beneficial.
- Non-commercial portals (such as Sosig) can be configured on Agora. In contrast, project databases could not be configured on WebExpress.
- The group liked being able to search simultaneously through multiple library catalogues.

Negative comments

- Students would find it too hard to use.
- The interface was too busy and complicated.
- There were too many inessential messages.
- There were still too many glitches
- Status messages were unclear, e.g. 'error', 'presenting', 'connecting' and 'searching'.
- Being only able to search Z39.50 databases is limiting, especially given the paucity of such resources in Science & Engineering.
- The system had a tendency to time-out during the evaluation.
- The group were unsure why the 'Shopping List' stage is necessary. Users might prefer to be able to save a search directly without having this extra step included.
- Records do not display article references.

19 Concluding Remarks

19.1 Factors which expedited the project

- The WebExpress evaluation completed by SELLIC helped with familiarity of hybrid library systems and suitability of configurable resources.
- Agora already had existing resources and users on the VDX client and the details of these could be copied and adapted.
- Dave Palmer from the Agora Project Team was able to give guidance over the telephone.

19.2 Factors which detracted from the project

- The time period between the completed installation and evaluation event was limited to three weeks. This is a very restricted amount of time to become familiar with the administration of a database and the correct configuration of suitable resources. This did not allow time for the Inter-Library Loan module to be installed.
- The set of users who evaluated the database were librarians rather than the class of undergraduate students who were listed as testing the product in the original proposal.
- The remote installation of the software and associated problems contributed to the delay.

20 Recommendations

- Libraries should be able to install VDX software by themselves without having to arrange for FDI to install it remotely.
- The Selection Manager should be cleaned-up to remove administrative redundancy.
- Support for the Athens access management protocol is essential.
- The product should incorporate the Apache structures of the local host server and should have a less rigid environment.
- The system should maintain compatibility with current upgrades of freely available software.
- The system should be developed to accommodate more Z39.50 non-USMARC databases, such as Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.
- Management information reports needs to be enhanced to provide more detailed information of which groups of students are using which resources.
- The user interface should be made more user-friendly to students and non-information specialists.

Appendix 1 : List of databases cited in original report

<i>Title</i>	<i>Supplier</i>	<i>Record Type</i>
Compendex	EDINA	Non Z39.50
Computer and Information Abstracts	CSA	SUTRS
Scifinder Scholar	CSA	SUTRS
Inspec	EDINA	Z39.50 compliant
Electronics and Communications Abstracts	CSA	SUTRS
ABI/inform	ProQuest Direct	
Findex	CSA	SUTRS
Web of Science	MIMAS	NonUSMARC
Recent Advances in Manufacturing	RAM	Non Z39.50
Royal Society of Chemistry databases	BIDS	Non Z39.50
Bellstein and Gmelin	MIMAS	Non USMARC
European Business ASAP	Infotrac	?

Appendix 2 : Questions for Agora evaluation July 2001

Please comment on the following areas :

- 1) How easy is Agora to use?
- 2) Do you like the design and layout of Agora?
- 3) How quick is Agora to respond?
- 4) Recall and relevance?
- 5) How many useful references did you find?

Any other comments?

SELLIC would like to thank you very much for participating in this evaluation.

Appendix 3 : Final list of databases configured on Agora

<i>Title</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Edina databases	
CAB abstracts	Science & Engineering
Inspec	Science & Engineering
Ovid databases	
Cancerlit	Medicine
Cinahl	Medicine
EBM Reviews : Best Evidence	Medicine
EBM Reviews : Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	Medicine
EBM Reviews : Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness	Medicine
Medline	Medicine
RLG Databases	
Anthropological Literature	Social Science
Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals	Arts
Bibliography for the History of Art	Arts
Chicano Database	Social Science
English Short Title Catalogue	Arts
Francis	Arts
History of Science, Technology and Medicine	Social Science
SCIPIO Art and Rare Books Sales Catalogues	Arts
Total 16 databases	

Appendix 4 : List of Librarians taking part in the Agora evaluation

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject speciality</i>
Wilma Alexander	Learning & Teaching
Simon Bains	General
David Carroll	Biological Sciences
Steve Scott	General –Web aspects
Nancy Sprague-	Physical Sciences
Irene McGowan	Medicine
Marshall Dozier	Medicine