

# LIBRARY 2.0



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Examiner: Morten Lund Tutor: Johannes Luchmann

M. JENNIFER SANTOS HELLGREN

## BACKGROUND

It's common for people to meet others everyday when at school or at work. In their spare time people meet through different activities like going to the cinema, going out to eat, going to the gym etc., all of which are activities that cost. But, there are several situations in one's lifetime where one is involuntarily alone, like being on parental leave, sick leave, unemployed, self employed, retired etc. These situations are also when one is on a budget, making it harder to go out and meet people. This leaves the library as the only public space to be. But libraries are not always designed nor that permissive to different types of socializing activities.

In this master thesis I have investigated how the library can be updated to be able to provide for different ways of meeting people and have tried to answer the following questions: How can architecture help to include and make people meet? How can architecture provide qualities to a space making people feel welcome, seen and as a part of a community? How can architecture attract more people to rediscover libraries as more than just a space for a knowledge through books?

Since the Uppsala City Library was the library I visited during my maternity leave, I have used it as the point of my departure. The end result has therefore been a proposal adapted to and placed in Uppsala, at Uppsala Centralstation due to it's massive flow of people. My main path of investigation has been through research by design. I have also done study visits and read literature and studies to further guide me in my investigation.



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## LONELINESS

Loneliness is very damaging to our mental health. According to the Institute of Peoples' Health loneliness increases the risk of being mentally ill. The national survey of peoples' health from 2004-2005 shows that women, younger people, people who are born abroad and people who are economically vulnerable in combination with a poor social capital (concept used in social science that's used in different varieties but usually denotes the characteristics of the social relations that make peoples interaction based on trust<sup>1</sup>) is a risk factor for poor mental health.

The social network is not only of great means for one's mental health, but it also affects one's physical health. To feel involved in society through associations, study circles, usage of the culture range etc is something that could be useful for each and one and also seem to lessen the risk for being mentally ill. Being socially isolated can lead to physiological changes in the body, which in turn affects the receptivity for diseases<sup>2</sup>.

1. Nationalencyklopedin, socialt kapital. <http://www.ne.se.proxylib.chalmers.se/uppslagsverk/encyklopedi/lång/socialt-kapital> (hämtad 2016-04-19)

2. Carlsson, P. (2007) Socialt kapital och psykisk hälsa. Folkhälsomyndigheten. [https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/pagefiles/13155/A2007\\_05\\_Socialt%20kapital%20och%20psyisk%20halsa.pdf](https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/pagefiles/13155/A2007_05_Socialt%20kapital%20och%20psyisk%20halsa.pdf) (hämtad 2016-04-11).





## HOW DOES ONE MEET (NEW) PEOPLE?

As mentioned above, the most common way to meet people is through work or school. But if one is out of those types of contexts, how does one meet (new) people?

People meet in the activities in which we seek knowledge. If one have the interest in learning something, one could either look it up by searching for information on one's own, ask a friend or sign up for a course. Nonetheless these types of courses cost quite much and start and end on specific dates. But all of us have a lot of knowledge that we can share with others.



## HOW DO PEOPLE INTERACT AND COMMUNICATE?

When people interact and communicate it's through their whole body. People communicate not only orally, but through their eyes, by frowning their forehead, by gesturing with their hands and by bending their knees when they laugh really hard. It's the same language no matter age, nationality or social background. That's why the spaces to give rise to meetings should be spaces where people can interact, communicate and express themselves with and through their body in different ways.



## PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

I developed program and activities based on the senses seeing, hearing and sensing, because they are the senses through which we communicate the most. The activities where one could exchange knowledge through and by seeing are activities like drawing, painting, sculpting, knitting, photographing, filmmaking etc. Activities in which one can communicate through the sense of hearing are activities like singing, playing an instrument, DJing, stomping etc. And the activities in which one could exchange knowledge through the sense of sensing are activities like dancing, parkour, mimicing, different types of yoga and meditation as well as exercising.

Through these activities I listed spaces needed to provide for these activities.

SEEING

### ACTIVITIES

drawing, painting  
sculpting  
knitting, crochet  
photographing  
filming

conversations  
fika  
playing parlour games  
reading together/book club

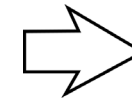
HEARING

music (singing, playing instrument)  
DJing  
stomping

conversations  
fika  
playing parlour games  
reading together/book club

SENSING

dancing  
parkour  
mimic  
different types of yoga and meditation  
exercising



## PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

### SPACES NEEDED

open workshop space  
storage for equipment or store away  
furniture  
basin

tables  
chairs  
bookshelf  
toilet

studio(s) for exercising these  
activities (maybe be able to perform  
for crowd)  
storage for furniture and equipment

tables  
chairs  
bookshelf  
toilet

studio(s) for exercising these  
activities (maybe be able to perform  
for crowd)  
changing rooms  
toilets





## UPPSALA AND UPPSALA CITY LIBRARY

### THE CITY:

Uppsala is the 4th largest city in Sweden with a population of 140 000 (2011) in the densely built-up area and 211 000 (2016) in the municipality. It lies on the east side of Sweden, 70 km north of Stockholm. Domkyrkan, the largest church in Scandinavia and Uppsala Slott dominates the cityscape. The most central parts lies north of Fyrisån, the largest stream in Uppland. Except from Domkyrkan and Uppsala Slott, Uppsala is known for it's Universities and hospital Akademiska Sjukhuset, their Walpurgis celebrations and it's heritage from Carl von Linné.

### THE CITY LIBRARY:

The only public space where it's possible to be without having to be a consumer is the library, but since 1990 33% of the branched libraries have been shut down.

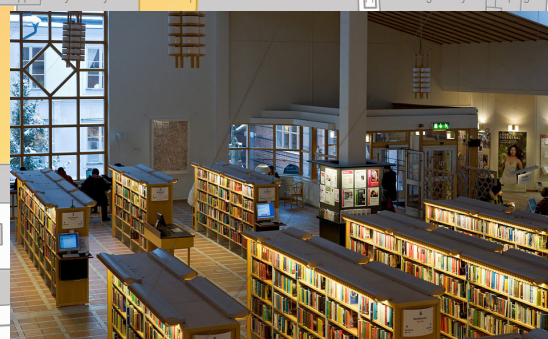
The City Library of Uppsala lies on Svartbäcksgatan 17, which is on the end of the commercial avenue, on the border to what is counted as the most central part of Uppsala.

- + provides a fee free public space to reside in a district dominated by commercial businesses
- + part of range of books available online, which makes it easier to get information/ knowledge without having to visit the library
- not that permissive when it comes to noise level, but also furnishing that makes it harder to socialize
- one-way knowledge exchange
- knowledge through books, newspapers, texts which does not appeal to everyone, but also demand silence
- kind of anomonous and enclosed design which makes it hard to see within

1. <http://www.bibliotekstoreningen.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Folkbiblioteken-i-Uppsala-lan.pdf>



Uppsala City Library. Picture from: <https://ritord250.se/2016/01/bibliotek- uppsala- arrangerar- trycknhtetsprogram/>



Interior of Uppsala City Library. Picture from: <http://foxaline.blogspot.se/2010/12/uppsala-stadshibliotek.html>

FYRISÅN

ÖSTRÅ ÅGATAN

## INSPIRATION

In a space for meeting people I feel that groups should be able to withdraw to not disturb others (or be disturbed by others), but at the same time easily be seen and found for other people who would want to join or look at what they are doing. Following projects provide spaces with good outlook and at the same time also the possibility to withdraw.

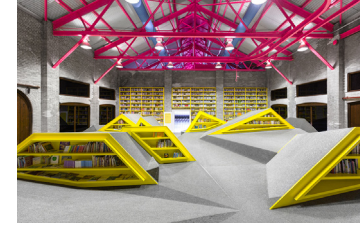
In the first project, Kochi Architect create these semishared/semiprivate spaces by slicing up the walls in different directions. They started with an ordinary house divided into six rooms on each floor without any openings in between them and then they took out a hexagon from the space, creating this unusual solution. By doing this, walls are cut diagonally either towards the roof or towards the floor. The people who want to withdraw, are not seen from some angles/spots in the floorplan, but seen from others.

The second solution is the kids department at Conarte Library by Anagrama. They have divided the floorplan into several parts and then pulled more or less in some points to get a dynamic landscape that is also being used as bookshelves underneath. By doing this, they have succeeded with creating both an somewhat open landscape that could be used for playing and have a good outlook on the space, but also the possibility to withdraw behind a shelf to rest, take a book and read.

### CONARTE NINOS BY ANAGRAMA

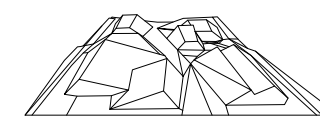
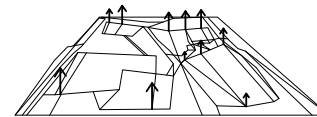
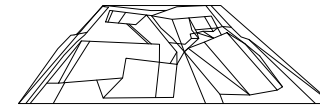
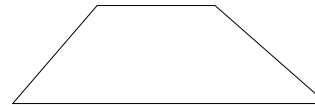


Picture: <http://bookriot.com/2013/11/25/cool-bookish-places-conarte-childrens-library/>

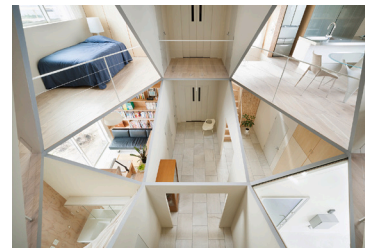


Picture: <http://bookriot.com/2013/11/25/cool-bookish-places-conarte-childrens-library/>

Design system:



### KAME HOUSE BY KOCHI ARCHITECTS

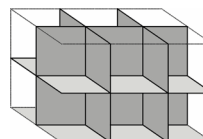


Picture: <http://www.kkasakura.ne.jp/kame-house>

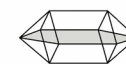


Picture: <http://www.kkasakura.ne.jp/kame-house>

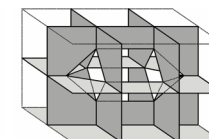
Design system:



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## ITERATION: SHARED / PRIVATE

The qualities needed in these types of spaces that cause meeting to occur is a relation between private and shared space. Shared and private used in other words can be transparent or open and enclosed or sheltered. To be able to have a good outlook of the space to get information on what is going on it should be very open and transparent. This is a space where people meet during circumstances where they don't need to be so much focused on what they are doing and at the same time they are not disturbing other meetings occurring in the same area. To be able to have a more focused meeting you need spaces that are more enclosed and sheltered.

The words transparent, open, enclosed and sheltered were freely interpreted with models. They were then iterated and investigated regarding how private/shared they were and what shapes and amount of material needed to best provide for these types of meetings. The black ball in the pictures is supposed to be the same height as an average person, showing the proportions of the spaces.



## 1. SHARED: TRANSPARENT

**How transparent does it need to be to feel shared/private?**

Following pictures are from an investigation through dried wood glue.

A: What this model contributes in the relation between shared/private is very much transparency and shared information. This is very good for sharing, but less private.

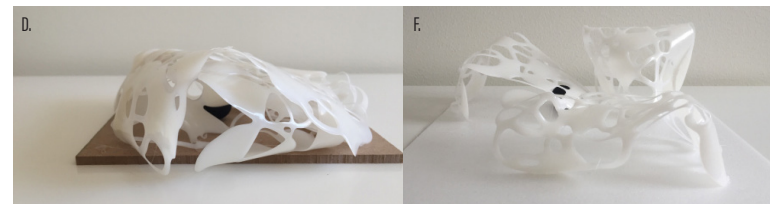
B: More layers of the cavity-filled shell provides a more private character while somewhat shared. This one more private than shared.

C: A less cavity-filled shell provides a more private character while somewhat shared. Compared to investigation 1A it's a little bit more private.

D: Several layers of a less cavity-filled shell provides an even more private character than shared. This is the far more private space. The relation between shared/private is widened.

E: Shaping the shells as smaller spaces and placing them with a distance between them on a flat surface creates a open and shared spaces between the shapes and a more private character within the shapes.

F: A less hollow shell creates an even more private feeling of the shapes. The relation between the shared and private spaces is more separate than in investigation 1E.



## 2. SHARED: OPEN

### How open does it need to be to feel shared/private?

Following pictures are from an investigation through spun cotton balls.

A: Together the spun cotton balls create a very dynamic landscape of openness, while also creating more private spaces depending on which angle you are looking from. That's why the "private" spaces are not that private, since hiding behind a larger ball only would provide privacy from a narrow angle of view.

B: Stacking up the spun cotton balls on top of each other, in some places, creates a more divided space, where there are more open and shared places and some more private places. Although this landscape creates more private spaces than the former model (2A), the private spaces are only private in the sense that what is behind is not visible in some angles, but not in others.

C: Placed in clusters on a flat surface creates furniture-esk pieces in an open space with the possibility to withdraw. The privacy is comparable with the 2A model, where the private spaces are semi-private due to the visibility from some angles.

D: Adding another layer to 2C adds more privacy to the semi-private spaces creating more division between the relation shared/private.

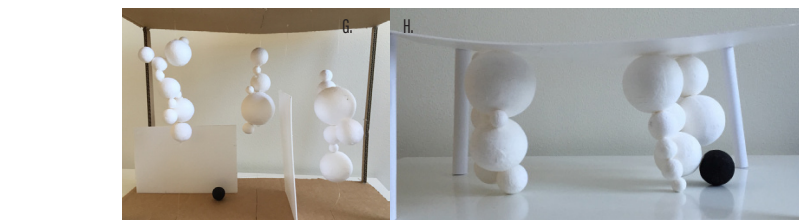
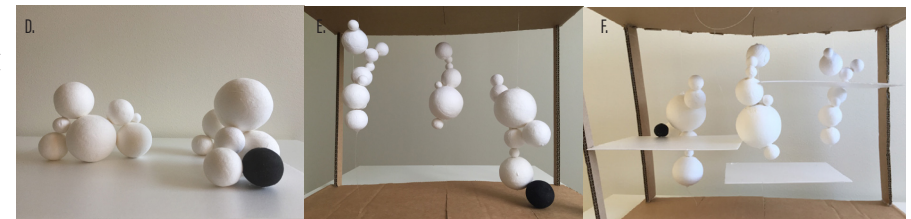
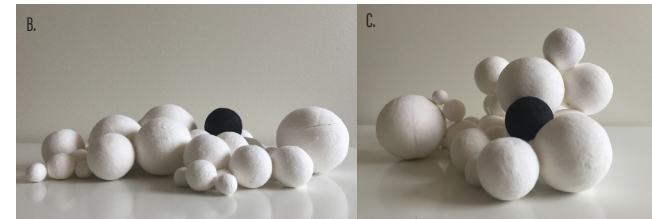
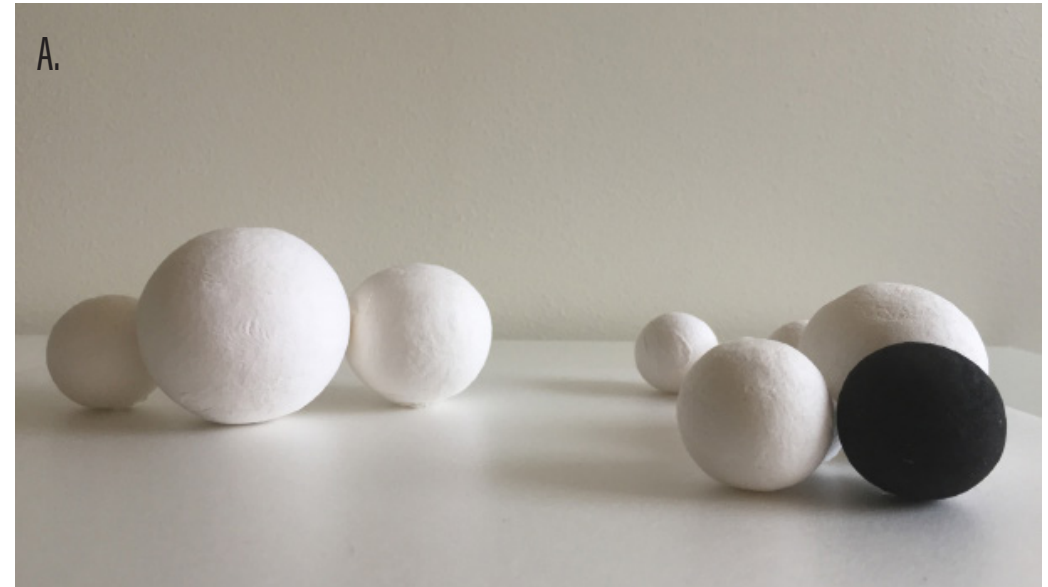
E: Placing the formations freely in space doesn't provide much privacy if not there were also several floors placed in the open space. (See experiment 2F.)

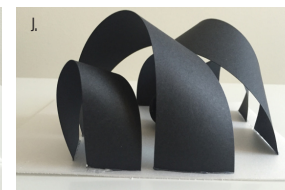
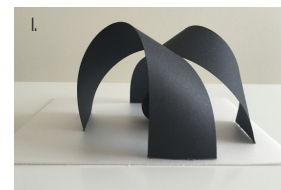
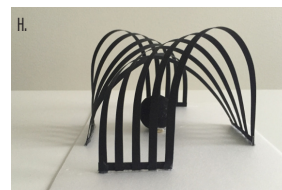
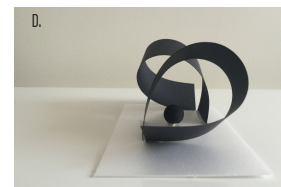
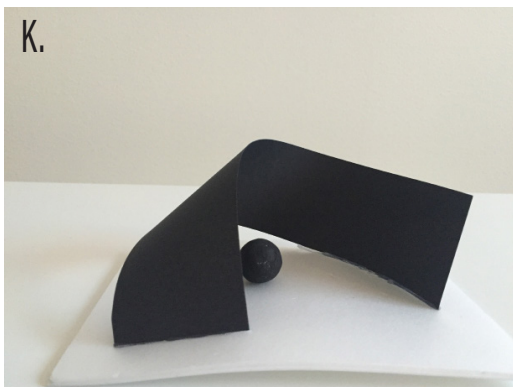
F: Inserting planes in a horizontal manner creates a

more private feeling in between the planes, but still keeping a very open space in between the clusters. The privacy is created by a combination of the planes together with the clusters.

G: Inserting walls in a vertical manner creates a very private feeling and less open. The privacy is mostly, if perhaps only, created by the walls and not the clusters at all.

H: Letting the clusters start from the ceiling and move towards the floor kind of gives a semi-private area and at the same time a very open and shared space in between. There is only privacy from some angles, but not all.





### 3. PRIVATE: SHELTERED

**How sheltered does it need to be to feel private/shared ?**

Following pictures are from an investigation through stiff paperboard.

A: Due to the shape of the paper, it feels quite sheltering since it's protecting two sides and above. Also due to it's sheltering qualities, or lack of it, the line between private and shared is erased.

B: With a similar shape placed perpendicular to the first one, provides an even more private space within the shapes due to less exposed inner space, or sheltering more sides. Either way, the line between private and shared is reinforced.

C: A more narrow shape creates a more private space than 4A because one corner is quite enclosed, the adjacent walls closed, leaving the opposite corner totally open. Narrowing the shape like this also erases the line between private and shared. The somewhat enclosed corner is also designed in a way that might scare people due to the closed wall that stops, creating a space where people can walk without being noticed.

D: With a narrow shape with a similar mirrored shape opposite to it, creates a very private, coherent space due to several sides being covered and the way the shapes lean towards another. It's very clear that the private is inside the shapes and the shared spaces are outside the shapes. The line between the private and shared spaces is strengthened although there are several possibilities for glimpses.

E: Taking away 1/3 of the material from 4D creates a very open and almost transparent space. The two

mirrored and opposite shapes still creates a unit, but not a certainly private one. The shared and private spaces are almost as one due to the transparency of the shapes.

F: Taking away half of the material, leaving an evenly distributed 50% creates a very transparent space. Despite the transparency, the shapes still feel as a unit and therefor there is a clear difference between inside and outside. Although there is a clear line between in- and outside, it doesn't feel certainly private within the shapes, due to the transparency, lack of material. It's appearance make it almost feel like an exhibition on the inside of the shapes.

G: Tilting down one wall, so that the lines both start in a perpendicular way against the floor creates this narrow and tall space. The height of the ceiling is not proportional to the width of the space, which doesn't make it a certainly nice space to visit. The transparency and placement of the walls creates a coherent unit and at the same time the sense of a welcoming atmosphere, why there is a thin line between the shared and private space.

H: Moving the anchor point of the coherent wall and mirroring it, create this larger transparent space. Due to the large openings up to the right, down to the left, on the sides and the lack of material makes it feel as a part of the sharing space and not private at all. Although it feels as a unit it looks like a tunnel, welcome one in and just as fast out. There is no walls that create a fixed resting point because there are openings on both sides of all walls and therefor no great place for withdrawing.

I: Filling in the gaps of the walls from 4H model makes it still quite transparent due to the walls being less than 50% of the shape. This shape creates a more calm

inner space for one to stop, but due to the tunnel-eske shape, that creates a direction, one does not stay too long inside. The two shapes create a unit, but not too private due to the lack of material, also feeling as a part of the shared surrounding space.

J: Adding a smaller copy of each shape beside them strengthens the unit. There are more enclosed walls and less places for glimpses inside. There is a clear line between the shared outer spaces and the private inner one.

K: Going back to the first model 4A and pushing it down towards the floor gives this a more private feeling due to the shape somewhat enclosing 3 sides. There is an obvious and welcoming entrance down to the right (top view) because the shape opens up to that side, but yet feel like an embrace due to the curved wall. An opening from the floor opposite the entrance provides glimpses of activity going on inside. The shape reminds of a temporary screen, which also totally take away the line between private and shared.



## 4. PRIVATE: ENCLOSED

**How enclosed can it be but still have parts that feel shared?**

Following pictures are from an investigation through excellent paper

A: These closed clash of cubes doesn't give much to the imagination of what can be occurring on the inside. This is totally closed and hence provides totally privacy and thereby is either private space on the inside or shared space on the outside.

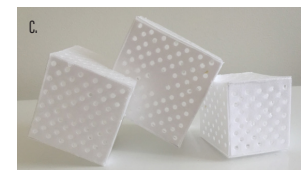
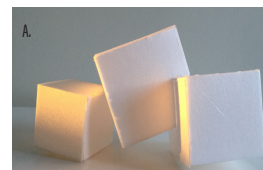
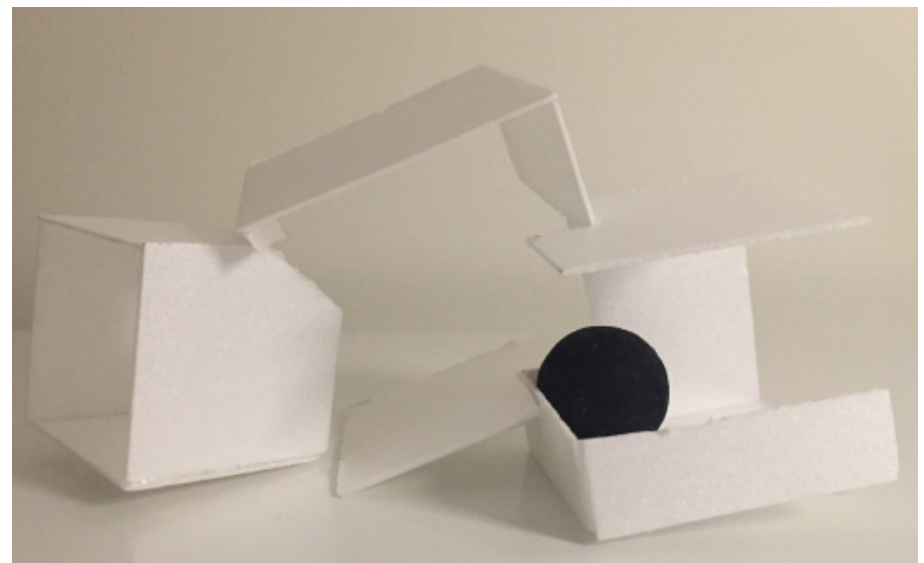
B: Making holes on every side of the cubes makes it a little bit more open than 3A, but other than that, they feel very private, still. A very private inside and shared space on the outside.

C: Having even more holes than 3B makes it even less private, but as 3B, the whole still feel very private due to the fact that it looks like the cubes have been put together with perforated walls. What is needed to feel less private, and to blur out the line between private and shared space would be to take away more material, some walls and cut down the rest of the walls, creating some kind of stage-like, very open spaces.

D: Taking away one wall of each cube opens it up very much. Nonetheless, the cubes feel separated since it's not possible to pass through one cube to go to another.

E: Taking away the adjacent parts of the walls (or even whole walls) between every cube opened it up very much. There is still a clear line between the outer shared spaces and the more private inner spaces, but the line has been blurred quite a lot. The residual existing walls, floors and roofs is why the line between shared and private is still present.

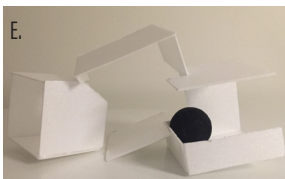
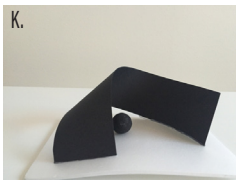
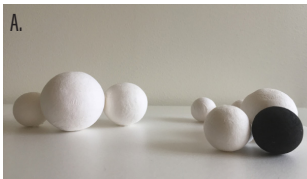
F: Taking away yet another wall (more material) per cube opened up the clash of cubes so much that it became a part of the adjacent shared space. Due to the lack of material in the middle cube, one does not feel comfortable standing there for a long time, because there is no wall to lean/rest against. A more private space is the second largest cube to the left (see top view), which has one whole wall and two half walls, where one can hide/rest against. The most private part is the smallest cube, which has two out of four walls left why one being in that space can be totally hidden from some angles, while seen from other angles. The roof is what keeps the clash together and make it a little bit private.



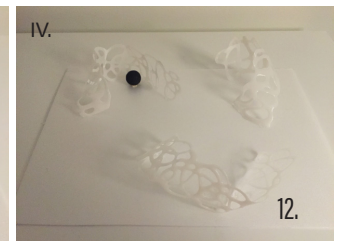
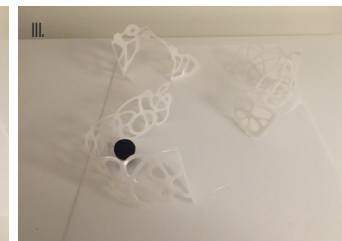
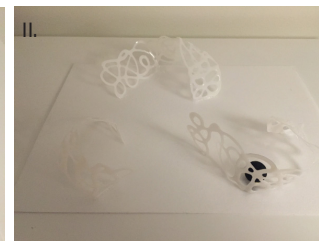
## MERGE: SHARED / PRIVATE

Then, a merge between the best solutions of each investigation (1E, 2A, 3K and 4F) was made.

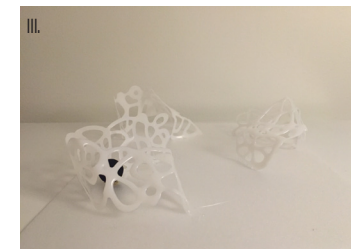
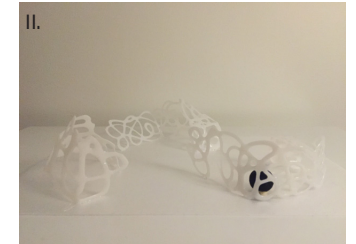
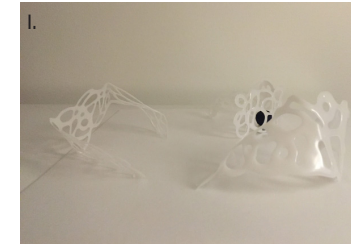
Then I merged the different solutions together and ended up with this solution that reminds of the first one, but even more open.



Axonometric view



Side view



# UPPSALA CENTRALSTATION

## ANALYSE

Following statistics are taken from "Statistisk årsbok 2014 - Kollektivtrafiken i Uppsala län".

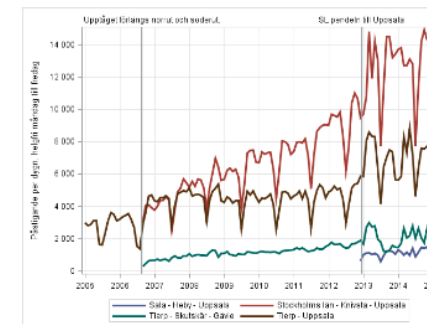
Uppsala Centralstation is the largest stop within the region of Uppsala and one of the largest stops within Uppsala. On an average weekday there are 9300 people who get on the buses to start their journey at Uppsala Centralstation and travel within Uppsala. Within the region there are almost 4800 people who get on those buses at Uppsala Centralstation to start their journey.

According to the diagram to the right the most commuters go between Uppsala-Knivsta-Stockholm, which is about 14000 travellers. About 8000 commuting between Tierp-Uppsala and about 1600-1700 between Sala-Heby-Uppsala.

What is good with Uppsala Centralstation is the massive flow of 40.000 people on a daily basis, making it a very good possibility for people to meet. What it lacks is fee free indoor spaces to meet and socialize. The site is surrounded by higher buildings which contain mainly offices and dwellings as well as shops, restaurants and cafés. The site is mainly a hub for public transportation and together with the higher, reclusive buildings, it's kind of anonymous. This is probably the first sight of Uppsala that people get

when arriving here and the anonymity makes it hard to understand where to go.

Since the purpose is to create meetings the analyse have been on the pedestrian flows at the site. The largest flow is from the train station towards the city. The largest division is where the Centralpassage meet the Centralstation. People either continue in the same direction towards Vretgränd or they walk over the square towards Svava Galleria and Bangårdsgatan .



The diagram shows the average travel per day and month for each journey.

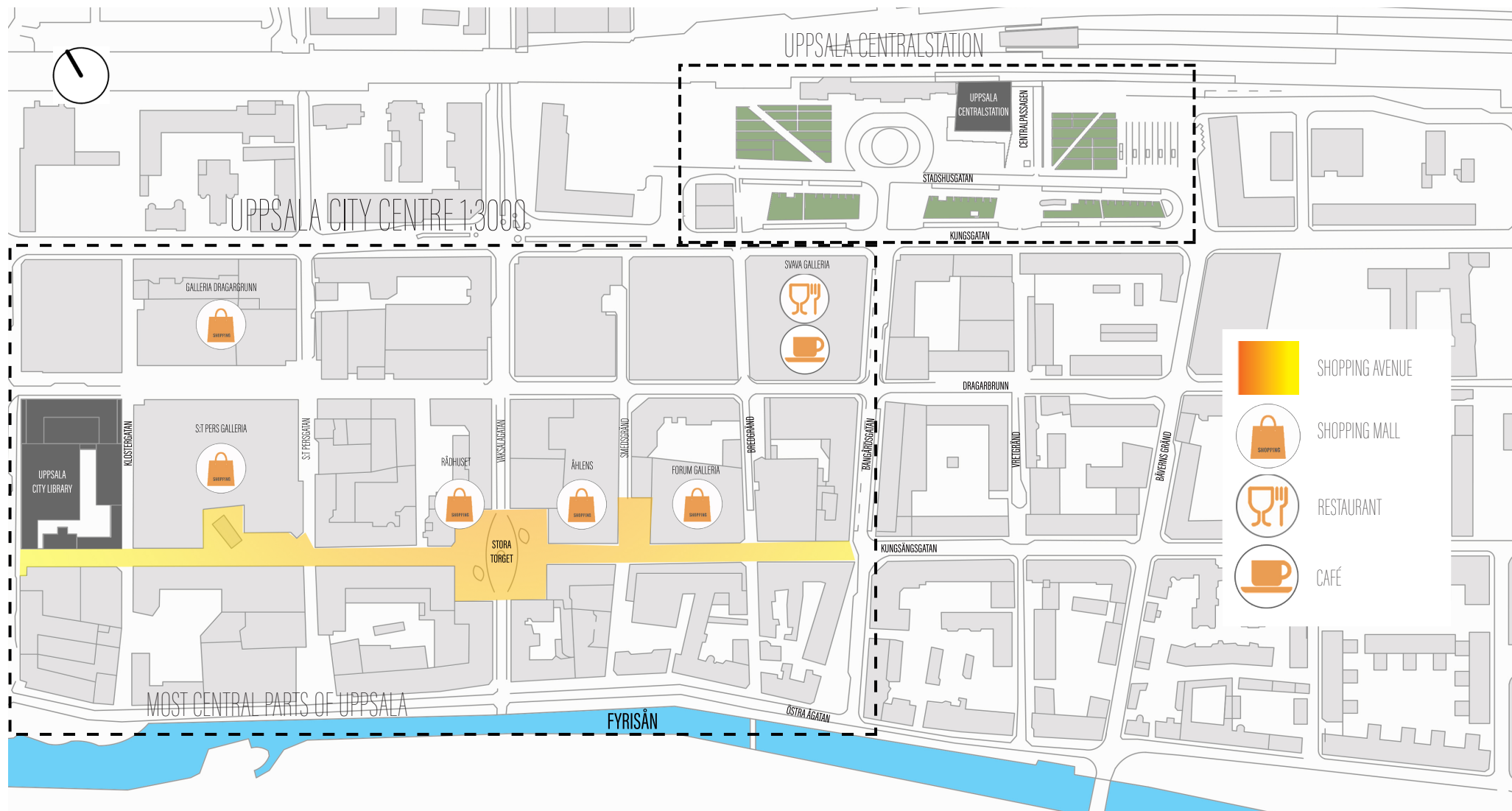


Uppsala Centralstation at night. Picture from: <http://wahlmarketer.se/wp/project/uppsala-centralstation/>



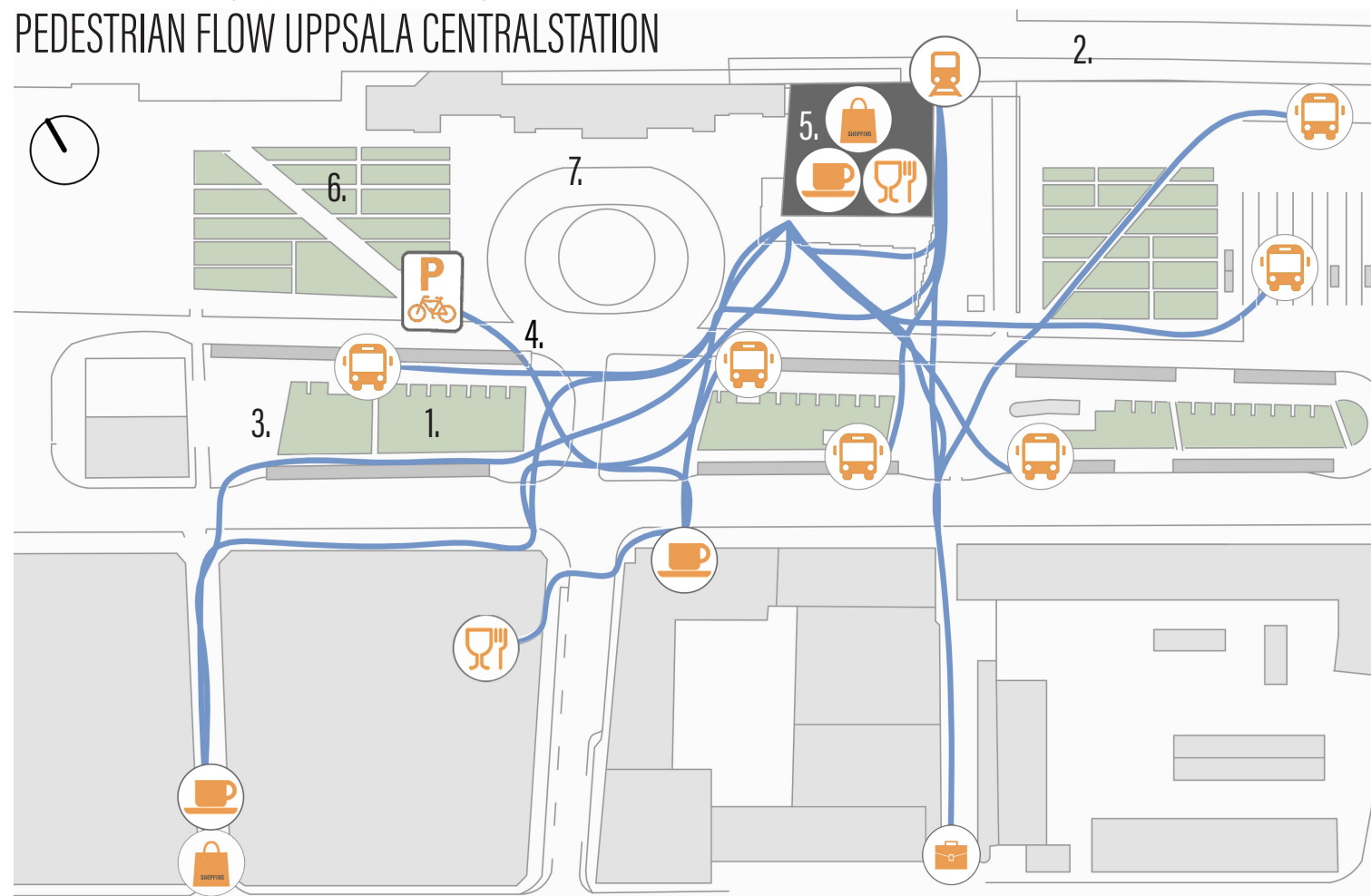
Walpurgis in Uppsala 2016 showing all the people in Carolinabacken at 3 pm on the ceremony "mösspåtagning". The police in Uppsala estimated the crowd to about 35 000 people, almost as many as the amount that pass the Centralstation every day. Picture from: <http://uppsala.com/valborg-i-uppsala-30-apr-2016>







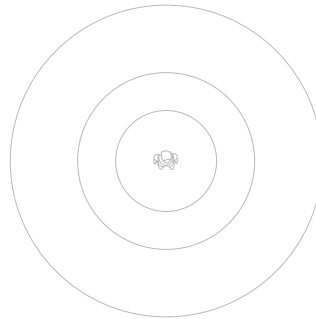
1-3 Picture: <http://www.white.se/projects/uppsala-resecentrum/> 4. Picture: <http://www.stationsinfo.se/station/uppsalacentral/station413.html> 5. Picture: <http://planetenuppsala.se/sevaerdheter/byggnader-i-uppsala/58-resecentrum-i-uppsala> 6. Picture: <http://www.bjorks.org/uppsala3.html> 7. Picture: <https://www.jm.se/bostader/sok-bostad/uppsala/uppsala/kungsangen/esplanaden/ShowAllImages/>



## SIZES OF THE SPACES

Edward T. Hall, an American anthropologist and cross-cultural researcher developed a concept for social cohesion where he described how people behaved and reacted in different types of culturally defined personal space. The social space one needs when interacting with acquaintances is 12 meters up to 3.7 meters. I took this measurement (12 meters) as the smallest diameter a person needs, when developing the sizes of the activity spaces.

Every sport team consists of up to 11 players on the field/ space used and a coach, probably because this is the amount of people that can cooperate and communicate together and make sure everyone is seen and heard. That's why the spaces used for more focused activities are the size of about 12 people having their own personal space radius.

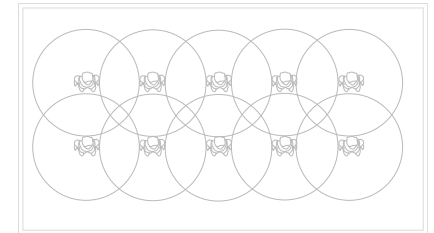


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Picture: <http://stfitc.co.uk/?p=5195>

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**CONCEPT:** meetings through knowledge exchange (knowledge exchange through meetings)



MEETING FRIEND - LEANING TOWARDS  
EACHOTHER (HUGGING)

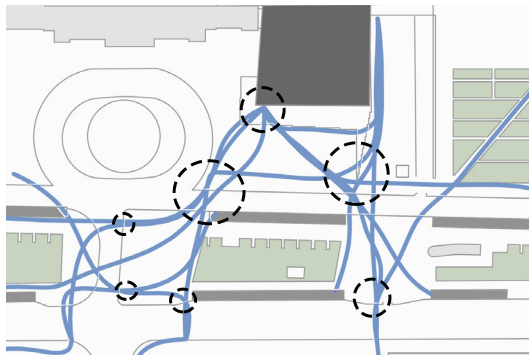


VISIBLE CONTACT

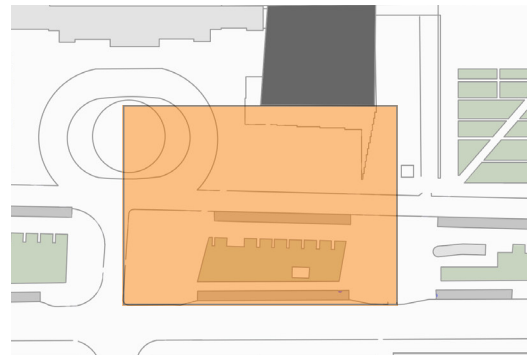


SAME INTEREST

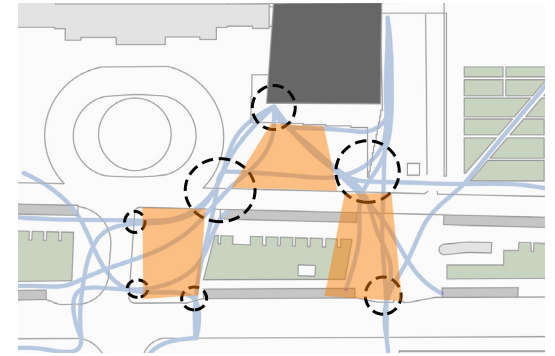
## ADAPTING THE DESIGN



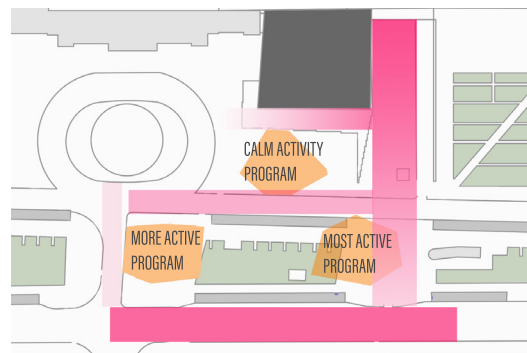
Circles show where people divide, or in a way meet.



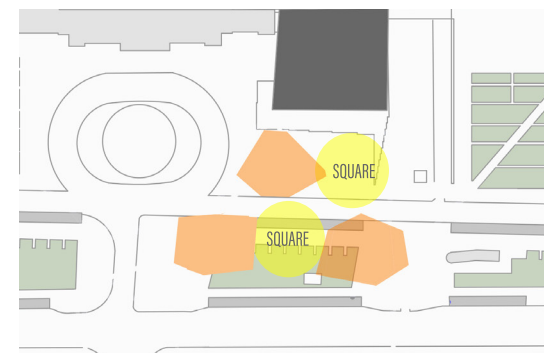
The orange square shows where the largest pedestrian flows are.



To get as much contact with people as possible, the proposal was separated into three parts, as there are three senses through which people interact through. The parts are placed in between the meeting points.



The intensity of the cerise colour shows how active the flows are at the site. The programs have been matched to the activities at the site.



For the buildings to be able to interact and to make two squares in between them, the buildings have been pushed together.

## PROPOSAL

### SOLUTION

#### PLACEMENT:

The proposed library is divided into three buildings to have as much contact to the public as possible, to create public outdoor spaces for the people who have already met to share their newly gained knowledge, experience and friendship saying "This is where we meet, bond and exchange knowledge and experiences"; to attract people to the activities, hence meeting. The three buildings have been placed in a way so that people have to pass them somehow when going to or from the Centralstation.

#### SPACES:

The sizes have been established according to Edward T. Hall's personal space measurements and according to the size of a sports team. To feel as transparent as possible, so that people can take part of the activities, the activity rooms have been placed towards the facade and have been given windows. The larger activity rooms are up to 4.5 meters to the ceiling and placed towards the public spaces in between the buildings and towards the pedestrian flows. The entrances have as good as possible been placed where people divide, or in a way meet, on their way to or from the Centralstation. The buildings open up or lean towards the public spaces or pedestrian flows to make people attentive to something being there, giving

glimpses to the activities going on within and also as people do when greeting, when they hug or kiss: lean towards each other.

#### MATERIAL AND DIFFERENCES:

The building is built up with a grid of Aluminum rods joint together with both a facade and interior of semi-transparent polycarbonate. The different buildings have been given different colours to give more colour to the site and to make people attentive that they belong together, but in a way differ somehow. The different buildings have also been shaped according to the tempo of the activities within. The Sight-part, where more calm activities take place is the less dynamic building and have been given the colour turquoise, which is a calming colour. The Hearing-part, where more dynamic activities take place has a more dynamic building that leans towards or from the public and pedestrian flow. It has been given the warm and energetic colour yellow. The Sense-part, where the most dynamic activities take place have been given the most dynamic building as well as the most passionate colour of them all, cerise.

#### PUBLIC SPACES:

The placement of the buildings in relation to each other create two smaller squares in between them. This is where people meet in public without any particular occasion or for creating meetings through exhibiting

art, performing dances or songs or other events as a market etc. The ground surrounding the different buildings is painted like strings within their own colour shade. On the square today is a pattern of diapas that is a mirror of the facade of the Centralstation, trying to create an indoor feeling outdoor by trying to resemble a carpet. The proposed solution continues on this solution by intertwining with the existing "carpet" creating a new pattern of different colours to symbolize meetings.

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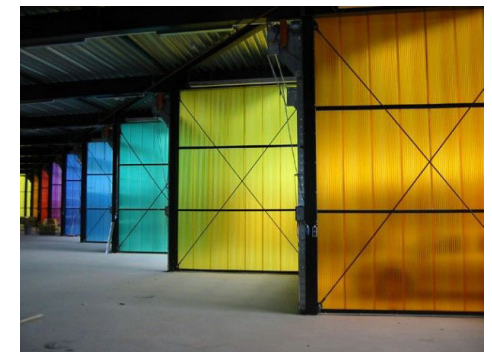
### INSPIRATION:



Selgascano Youth Factory Movement. Picture: <http://www.architectural-review.com/today/double-enntendre-the-duality-of-two-small-town-spanish-public-spaces/8620143.fullarticle>



Selgascano Youth Factory Movement. Picture: <http://aasarchitecture.com/2013/06/youth-factory-by-selgas-cano.html>



Material polycarbonate. Picture: <https://se.pinterest.com/pin/332140541242902538/>



## SIGHT

This building is the building with the most calm activities like painting, drawing, sculpting, etc. You enter it either from the north-west corner of the Centralstationen or from the south from the square. You enter in spaces where you easily can see to the other rooms where different activities are going on. From the south entrance you can also grab a paperback. There are two larger studios for sketching, painting etc where there also are sinks. These larger spaces are very open and large, since painting, sculpting etc are activities that need a lot of space. The right studio also have a larger storage whether a group needs to stove away or in need of more furniture. This studio also have bookshelves if one needs to place one's art somewhere. In between the studios is a large lounge area where people can take a book and read, study, play parlour games or eat their own food and chit chat.

SITE PLAN AND PLAN 1:200

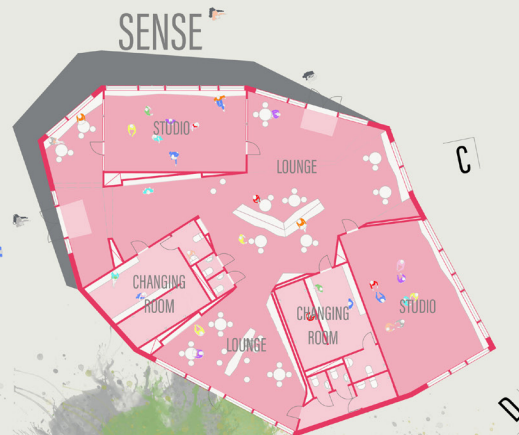
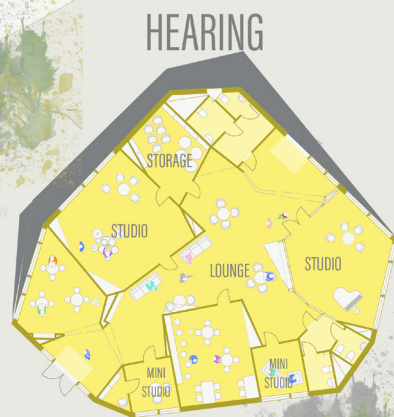
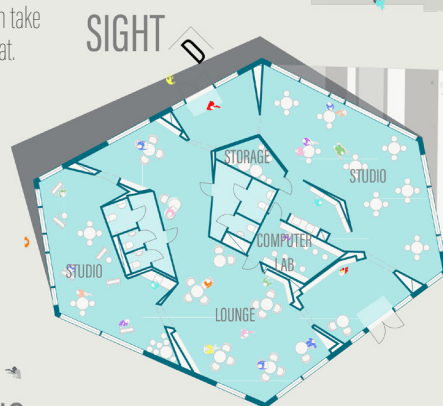
## SENSING

The Sense-building is where people meet through activities where the knowledge exchange is through their body, like dancing, exercising, doing yoga etc. One enters this building from the east coming from Centralstation or from the north by coming from Kungsgatan and passing the Hearing-building. From the entrance one can continue to different lounge areas before joining an activity. There are two studios where people can meet and have kids dance or exercise tango. To the east there are two exchange rooms with RWC and showers.

## HEARING

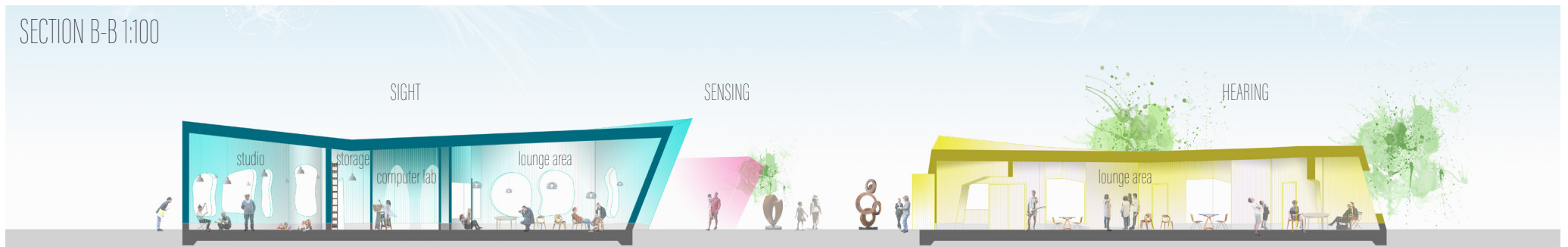
This building contains spaces where people meet through activities where the sense hearing is stimulated. This is where people can meet and sing, play instruments, DJ etc. You enter it by either coming from the Centralstation and passing the square, or from Kungsgatan. From the entrances you can continue into the building to other rooms where one can exercise different activities. There are two larger studios where larger groups meet to play and sing together. The one to the north has a larger storage for storing away furniture and instruments. There are two smaller studios to the west, where groups of two or three can meet and exercise singing or learning an instrument. In between them is a computer lab where people can create music on computers.

One of the bathrooms in between the larger studio to the south and smaller studio north of it have two toilets for parents needing to visit the toilet at them same time as their child, or for friends. In between the activity rooms there are lounge areas where one can borrow a book, read, study, play parlour games or chit chat together at the same time their having their own brought fika.





SECTION B-B 1:100





SECTION D-D 1:100



SECTION C-C 1:100



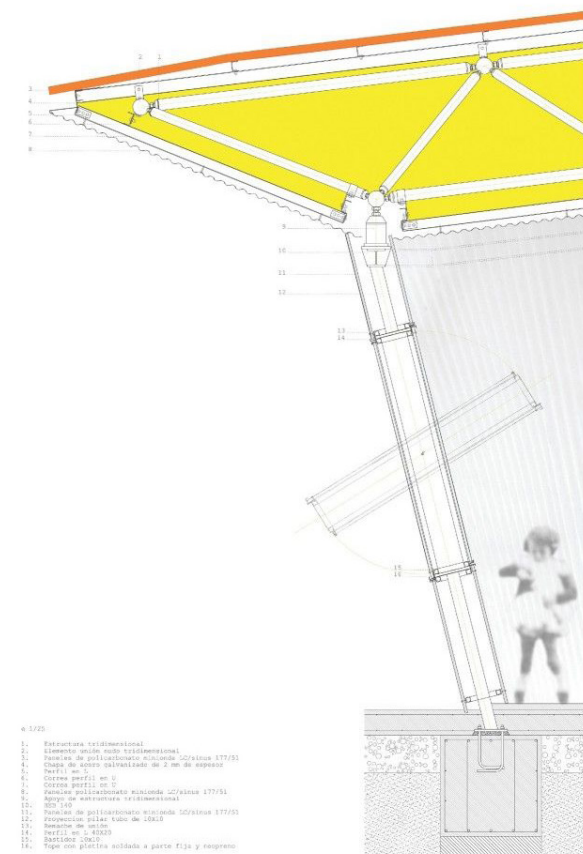
**How can architecture help to include and make people meet? How can architecture provide qualities to a space making people feel welcome, seen and as a part of a community? How can architecture attract more people to rediscover libraries as more than just a space for a knowledge through books?**

The both indoor and outdoor public spaces have been shaped to be very transparent and open for people to have a good outlook on what is going on and to be able to join in whether one is interested. Not only is the facade transparent for people to be able to see silhouettes of the people exercising different activities on the inside, but large windows have been placed in the facade of the activity rooms for people passing by to be able to see what's going on on the inside, but also for people to interact on both sides of the facade. Towards the pedestrian flows, the buildings open up or lean towards the street for people to be attentive of something being there.

By being very transparent in material and by having large windows people feel seen, but hopefully also safe and as if sheltered from weather. By having more focused activity rooms where up to 12 people can exchange knowledge, the practitioners are seen and have the possibility to speak and be heard. Having this sizes of spaces and groups will hopefully create a respectfully environment, which is very important when trying to achieve sense of being welcome, seen

and as a part of a community.

The shape of the buildings, the semitransparent facade, openings toward the pedestrian flows, the colours that pop together with the outdoor and indoor spaces that are provided for activities, will hopefully make people notice these buildings, join an activity and hopefully learn that knowledge can be recieved through other activities than only through reading and is beyond age and background.



Picture: <https://se.pinterest.com/pin/73324300159024848/>

## DISCUSSION

The proposal can be questioned on how it was executed during the investigation part, as a solution for preventing loneliness and how it's placed. Several of the questions regarding the proposal I was already aware of and were brought up on the end seminar on the 25th of May 2016.

One thing that makes this a weaker project is the effort trying to incorporate spaces that appeal to everyone. And instead of trying to solve the spaces in one building to fully achieve the sense of being a merge between a library and a Kulturhus, which was how it was meant to be, the proposal left the reader with a weaker link between the spaces in the buildings, but also in relation to each other.

Despite having some text on the posters, it would've been easier to understand how the design grew through different types of pictures and diagrams. There is also a gap between the design in mind and the proposal that was shown on the posters. Maybe it could've been better executed with a program like Rhino or by printing the design in a 3D-model, but due to every effort ending up on trying to create a finished project, there were not much time left for investigating new ways of creating models. Being executed in the "Matter, Space, Structure"-studio a longer investigation through models would've given the project a stronger design in the end.

Although the project has its weaknesses, the project brought up important questions of how lonely people could meet others and the library as an updated meeting space.



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